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VOLUME I

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS: FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION

UNITED NATIONS
New York, 1969

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.

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ABBREVIATIONS

ACC	Administrative Committee on Co-ordination
EAC	East African Community
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECAFE	Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECLA	Economic Commission for Latin America
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
OAU	Organization of African Unity
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UPU	Universal Postal Union
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization.

NOTE

The various views expressed by the delegations of member States on the document entitled "A venture in self-reliance: ten years of ECA, 1958-1968" (E/CN.14/424), together with the summary of the discussions on the four commemorative resolutions of the Commission, are recorded in the "Summary of the proceedings of the tenth anniversary and ninth session of the Economic Commission for Africa: 3 to 14 February 1969".

INTRODUCTION

1. This report of the Economic Commission for Africa covers the second part of the secretariat's progress report for the two years subsequent to the Commission's eighth session from 1 March 1968 to 2 February 1969. 1/ The first part of the report 2/ was submitted by the Executive Secretary at the forty-fifth session of the Economic and Social Council in conformity with Council resolution 1066 (XXXIX) and in accordance with paragraph 17 of the Commission's terms of reference, as amended, 3/ which reads as follows:

"The Commission shall submit to the Economic and Social Council once a year a full report on its activities and plans, including those of any subsidiary bodies. For those years in which the Commission does not hold a session, the Executive Secretary shall submit to the Economic and Social Council a full report of its activities and plans, including those of any subsidiary bodies, after approval by the Chairman of the session in question and circulation to the Governments of member States for their comments and any necessary modifications."

2. The second part of the report is submitted to the ninth session of the Commission simultaneously with the first part and, when approved, will be submitted to the Economic and Social Council for consideration at its forty-seventh session.

1/ The previous activities of the Commission 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-eighth 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)/, Annual Report (4 March 1962-2 March 1963) /Ibid., Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 10 (E/3727/Rev.1)/, Annual Report (3 March 1963-2 March 1964) /Ibid., Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 10 (E/3864/Rev.1)/, Annual Report (3 March 1964-23 February 1965) /Ibid., Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 10 (E/4004)/, Annual Report (24 February 1965-28 February 1966) /Ibid., Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 5 (E/4173 and Corr.1)/, Annual Report (24 February 1965-25 February 1967) /Ibid., Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 5 (E/4354 and Corr.1)/ and Annual Report (26 February 1967-29 February 1968) /Ibid., Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 5 (E/4497)/.

2/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 5 (E/4497).

3/ Ibid., paras. 231-235.

PREFATORY NOTE BY THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

3. The Economic Commission for Africa has just completed ten years of its existence and a substantial report has been published giving a clear picture of the lines along which its efforts have tended in the past ten years and the reasons why its activities have followed a steady, deliberate course. The annual report covering the twelve months from 26 February 1967 to 29 February 1968 has already been published ^{4/} and the present report deals with the second year of the past biennium following the Commission's eighth session.

4. There can be no excuse for failing to appreciate what co-operation means to contemporary Africa. In previous reports many reasons have been advanced to justify the need for co-operation. African countries have long recognized that need, and their interest in economic co-operation really goes back to the first session of the Commission when the Executive Secretary was requested to prepare a study giving detailed examples of the clearest cases in which African countries might derive mutual advantages from improved economic relations. Besides, the principle of intra-African co-operation in trade and development was approved by African Heads of State and Government when OAU was established in May 1963, and also by the participants at the first session of UNCTAD.

5. Why does intra-African co-operation appear to be so necessary and is currently regarded as a prerequisite of African development? There are three main reasons:

(a) The first is that African countries need to diversify their economies and adopt a policy of industrialization. This is the only way they can halt a worsening of terms of trade which will cause increasing harm to Africa's traditional exports;

(b) Secondly, African countries lack the necessary resources for establishing industries that will satisfy their economies of scale, in a strictly national framework and enable them to attain the stated objective;

(c) Finally, there are problems of trade. African countries have traditionally looked to the outside world, but if they are to obtain better terms of trade, they must bring to their negotiations the full weight of their combined influence as suppliers and buyers. Quite apart from this aspect of the question which is cogent enough to win the support of the African countries, there is the clear need to develop intra-African trade. Obviously, if African countries wish to intensify their trade, they must turn to Africa first, because of the high tariffs and other restrictions in force in the developed countries.

These are the hard facts that have led the secretariat to adopt the methods it has selected in carrying out its task.

^{4/} Ibid., Supplement No. 5 (E/4497).

6. The sub-regional offices set up after the Commission's third session have gained steadily in importance and their role has been clearly defined. This has made it possible to bring them into closer daily association with activities for promoting multinational co-operation. There now exist sub-regional groupings which correspond to the sub-regions in which the Commission operates, and some member States have already expressed the desire to transcend present sub-regional limits and establish new economic groupings. In any case, the various economic communities established in Africa in recent years are achievements of which ECA may well be proud. There is no doubt that every grouping of African States on the basis of common economic interests has stood to gain from ECA studies and assistance, and it does seem that in future member States will turn more frequently for guidance and assistance to ECA and to the experts made available under United Nations Technical Assistance. At a meeting in November 1967, the Interim Economic Committee of the Economic Community of Eastern Africa studied methods of policy harmonization in the various fields of economic development. Although no definite schedule consolidating action is as yet being followed in Central Africa, it cannot be denied that in April 1966 the countries of the sub-region laid the foundation of economic co-operation at Brazzaville when they recommended to their heads of State and government the establishment for this purpose of an inter-ministerial committee responsible for institutional arrangements.

7. In West Africa, in April 1967, Articles of Association were prepared for the establishment of an Economic Community of West Africa, and in April 1968 a Summit Conference of West African Heads of State and Government met at Monrovia and adopted a Protocol establishing the West African Regional Group and incorporating the Articles of Association of the proposed West African Economic Community as an integral part of it. The Maghreb countries, too, with assistance from the Commission's secretariat established effective machinery for economic co-operation through consultative committees for large industries, transport, tourism, energy and foreign trade.

8. However, it does not suffice that the idea of co-operation should be accepted and a working framework established. They must be given form and content and this is what the secretariat has striven to do during the biennium. Its activities were carried out in three phases. The first phase dealt with studies designed to identify possible fields of co-operation and the studies carried out then focussed not only on existing possibilities but also on the extent of the problems to be solved. In the second phase, co-ordinating missions visited each of the sub-regions to study the mechanisms necessary to make co-operation of a functional reality. The third phase dealt, and is still dealing with the effective implementation of co-operation. It is clear that in this field it will belong to the African States themselves to take the lead in making the necessary moves; ECA can only encourage and sustain their efforts.

9. At the same time it must be remembered that the many studies prepared so far have been made possible through the efforts of research workers and foreign experts, whose co-operation ECA succeeded in obtaining after a great deal of effort. One of Africa's greatest handicaps in the field of economic development is the lack of executive staff and trained manpower. This explains why the secretariat has given special attention to the problem of training during the biennium. After collecting the necessary information on existing training methods in Africa and elsewhere, the secretariat undertook studies designed to determine

and evaluate the necessary manpower to be trained to fulfil the requirements of a policy for accelerated development in Africa. Similarly, studies were undertaken to determine areas in which existing human resources were improperly or inadequately used. The weaknesses and gaps in educational and training systems were also brought to light and recommendations were contained in various documents (E/CN.14/AS/IV/9, E/CN.14/WP.6/21, E/CN.14/LU/ECOP/9, E/CN.14/INR/113). Mention should also be made of the many intensive training courses which the secretariat has organized; their aim is to secure in the foreseeable future for the African countries, permanent qualified staff to be the pillars and motors of development and economic co-operation.

10. One of the fields in which economic co-operation is most vital is industry, and here the secretariat has taken important action. Preliminary studies were initiated as far back as 1965, and the secretariat has now reached the stage when it can deal with the establishment of industries that appear to be practicable. Accordingly, an expert mission visited the various sub-regions to assess the potentialities of existing national industrial promotion centres. In the light of their conclusions, a plan for multinational promotion was prepared and submitted for examination to the Conference on Industry and Finance held at Addis Ababa in March 1968 (E/CN.14/414). Centres in the like of which some of the developed countries have already displayed interest might, if requested, be established in each of the sub-regions. It is hoped to secure effective co-operation from UNIDO, and studies are proceeding as this field is of vital importance to Africa's industrial development. The secretariat has also tackled such special problems as industrial planning and policies, legislation, financing, small-scale industries and prospects for the export of manufactured goods and semi-finished products to the industrialized countries.

11. At a time when research workers and scientists in the African capitals and their counterparts at ECA and FAO are so greatly concerned with the backward state of agriculture, and are strenuously endeavouring to discover ways of improving agricultural output by the introduction of modern techniques and the use of fertilizers, and furthermore at a time when experts are negotiating with Africa's customers on price stabilization for farm products, African peasants are slowly abandoning their fields and going to live in towns where they hope their income will not be at the mercy of wind and weather. Yet agriculture is the most important field, the activity par excellence on which economic progress in Africa depends. The problems of this field are all urgent and must therefore be tackled simultaneously. While efforts are being made to modernize agriculture, care must be taken to keep the peasants on the land not merely by preaching pious sermons on the need to go back to the land, but also by providing them with modern amenities that will make life in the rural areas as rewarding and worthwhile as the city life after which they hanker. The secretariat is fully aware of this need. Going beyond the limits of community development and questions of rural animation which embrace only certain aspects of the problem, it is considering a more comprehensive method involving economists, agronomists, sociologists, technologists and engineers, to study how new structures may be devised for peasants to make the immediate transition from a subsistence to a market economy.

12. Worsening terms of trade are still one of the major preoccupations of the developing countries, especially the African countries which are among the world's principal exporters of primary commodities. In this context, the

secretariat has actively explored the possibilities of new markets for African commodities and has also examined ways and means of promoting intra-African trade. As far as the intensification of African trade with its traditional customers and suppliers is concerned, the secretariat endeavoured to pool its resources with those of OAU in preparing for the second session of UNCTAD at New Delhi from 1 February to 25 March 1968. Although the results have not been very encouraging, ECA is still exploring avenues for securing better terms for Africa.

13. The majority of member States now agreed that their economies cannot develop rapidly without a modicum of planning. The secretariat has already undertaken detailed national plan studies and is endeavouring to identify projects in which member States might co-operate. Obviously the decision to co-ordinate economic activities rests, in the last resort, with the countries concerned, but this should not prevent ECA from proceeding with the necessary preliminary studies. This activity will very likely expand in future, without prejudice to the services required by Governments in limited spheres, such as manpower planning, industrial programming and, inter alia, the organization of the use of natural resources.

14. Africa has certainly reached a turning point and the Commission, now at the end of the biennium, stands on the threshold of a new decade. Much has been accomplished in spite of difficulties, but when set against what remains to be done, present achievement can only be regarded as a beginning. It must also be remembered that Africa has received generous assistance from abroad but this is likely to diminish in the coming years. In future African countries must develop greater self-reliance, and this provides a further argument in favour of co-operation. There are vast areas of endeavour in which the African countries can bring their initiative and talent into play. Foreign investors now possess a range of documents which provide them with a comprehensive picture of possibilities and advantages. But, even so, Africans themselves must shoulder the burden of effort. The secretariat is possibly the best practical instrument available to them, and it will certainly continue to encourage and sustain their efforts.

15. In conclusion, it should be observed that member States are unanimous in according pride of place to agricultural modernization and industrialization and that explains why ECA has made those two objectives its chief targets in the next five years. They are the basic twin aspects of development which cannot be treated separately. Agriculture will not be modernized without industrialization, any more than industrialization can become a reality without the modernization of agriculture, and both of them are doomed to failure unless the educational, technical and moral level of the human material is raised. The resolutions adopted by the Commission at its ninth session will determine the priorities and the establishment of a definite programme for the next two years.

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PART I

WORK OF THE COMMISSION SINCE THE EIGHTH SESSION

A. ORGANIZATION OF THE SECRETARIAT

Staff recruitment and training

16. The second meeting of the Committee on Staff Recruitment and Training, originally scheduled to be held from 7 to 10 October 1968 at Addis Ababa, was postponed because replies from member States to the secretariat's invitation were not received in time. The Committee was again convened and met at Addis Ababa from 29 to 31 January 1969, when it examined the terms and procedures for implementing the conclusions and recommendations adopted at its first meeting.

Administrative structure of the secretariat

17. The administrative structure of the secretariat as described in the report covering the Commission's activities from 26 February 1967 to 29 February 1968 ^{5/} remained basically unchanged.

Activities of the Information Unit

18. In an attempt to give wider publicity to the activities of the Commission, the Information Unit increased its output considerably in 1968. In addition to its normal activities, the Unit kept the radio and Press regularly supplied with information on matters relating to the Commission, at its headquarters and elsewhere. Moreover, as of May 1968, the Unit began to publish a quarterly entitled "African Target". The publication provides a digest of the activities of ECA, gives a thumb-nail sketch of the main conferences, and summarizes documents published by the Commission. It also contains articles. At the outset 1,000 copies were produced, but the publication was so well received that by the end of the year the circulation rose to 3,000. In 1969 the Information Unit intends to start a series of articles on the activities of each section of the Commission, at its headquarters and elsewhere.

^{5/} Ibid.

B. SUMMARY OF WORK

Associate membership of Angola, Mozambique, Guinea, called Portuguese Guinea, and Namibia (South West Africa)

19. In its annual report to the Economic and Social Council, the Commission stated that it was awaiting the views of Governments on the discrepancy between the English and French versions of resolution 151 (VIII) concerning the representation and participation in its deliberations of the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Guinea, called Portuguese Guinea, and Namibia (South West Africa). Prior to this, the Executive Secretary in a letter dated 13 December 1967, had drawn the attention of member States of the Commission to this discrepancy, and had at the same time communicated the views expressed by the United Nations Legal Counsel.

20. Sixteen member States including one associate member and the general administrative secretariat of OAU have so far expressed their views on the subject. In the opinion of some member States the English version of the operative paragraph of resolution 151 (VIII) seems closer to the legal position than the French version, while others adhere to the spirit of the French version which gives OAU the right to designate representatives of the Territories under Portuguese administration.

21. Having regard to what has been recorded above and the inadequate number of replies from member States, the secretariat had the item included in the provisional agenda of the ninth session. Accordingly, it invites member States which have not yet done so to express their views on the steps to be taken to implement resolution 151 (VIII).

Research, planning and economic surveys

22. In accordance with the recommendation made at the second session of the Conference of African Planners held at Addis Ababa at the end of 1967, (E/CN.14/CAP/40) the secretariat organized advisory planning services in the interest of the countries of the region. From March to June, a staff member of the secretariat assisted the Somali Government in the preparation of its interim plan (1968-1970). A two-man team of secretariat staff members undertook three missions to Zambia in 1968 to advise the Zambian Government on development planning. At the request of the Government of the Niger, two other staff members of the secretariat served in July and August as the Commission's consultants for the Niger Plan (project 1: development planning and policies; see para. 239 below).

23. The secretariat included in its budget three regional adviser posts, and one of the advisers who is a specialist in national economic surveys, is already available for the countries of the region. Two others are being recruited, one of whom will be responsible for economic planning, the other for the social aspects of planning.

24. The training of planners was undertaken primarily as part of the activities of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (see section D below).
25. During the period under review the secretariat conducted a comparative survey of development plans in the African countries. The purpose of this survey was to pinpoint the defects in the prepared plans for the development of the countries of the region, from the standpoint of structure as well as internal coherence. This survey will also consider the reasons for such imperfections and the steps to be taken to rectify them.
26. As a follow-up to the deliberations of the Working Group of Statisticians and Planners who met in December 1965 (E/CN.14/CAS.4/DEV/3/Rev.1), the survey is designed to lay down a minimum set of basic data to be included in all the plans of the African countries in order to make them easier to compare and harmonize, and also to promote economic co-operation. Mention will also be made of the projections necessary for this set of basic data, bearing in mind the experience gained on development and development problems in the region (project 1).
27. The secretariat has also carried out research on the integration of development projections, planning and policies. This was concerned with evolving a method that could be adapted to African countries in estimating the amount of capital required for a given growth rate of output, bearing in mind the possibilities of the various sectors of economic and social life, and a possible switch of resources between labour and capital, and also in determining maximum production growth rates for a given capital stock (project 2: projections for Africa).
28. In conjunction with the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies, the secretariat assisted in the organization of the third session of the Committee for Development Planning held at Addis Ababa in April 1968. As that session was specifically devoted to problems of plan implementation especially in Africa, the secretariat submitted a study of development planning and economic integration in Africa (E/AC.54/L.27).
29. In connexion with its analysis of the actual position and the changes taking place in the economies of the region, the secretariat has completed a draft on a survey of economic conditions in Africa, 1967 (E/CN.14/409), and the document is now being printed. The secretariat has also prepared a survey of economic conditions in Africa, 1968 dealing with growth and characteristics in the African economies and their structural changes (project 3: economic survey of Africa).
30. The Economic Survey of Africa since 1950 ^{6/} and Survey of economic conditions in Africa, 1960-1964 ^{7/} have now been completed. The volume on West Africa and South Africa was published in 1966 (E/CN.14/370). ^{8/} The volume on North Africa (E/CN.14/403) is now being printed, while the volumes on Central and East Africa which have already been drafted are in process of translation and will be printed in 1969.

^{6/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: 59.II.K.1.

^{7/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: 67.II.K.15.

^{8/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: 66.II.K.3.

31. At the first session of the Conference of African Planners in 1964, the secretariat suggested to the countries of the region a standard periodic national economic survey (E/CN.14/CAP/7) which, if followed up when economic surveys were being prepared, would make it easier to compare progress in the various countries of the region. But, up till now, only a limited number of countries have succeeded in making any regular mention in their publications of the complete set of data suggested in such an outline. The secretariat simplified the version of this outline and forwarded copies to the African countries to encourage them in the preparation of economic surveys which would include, as time went on, a fuller set of data on the various sectors of economic and social life (project 4: national economic surveys).

32. Nos. 1 and 2 of volumes VII, VIII and IX of the Economic Bulletin for Africa, are now being printed. Volume VII deals with industrialization in Africa, and volume VIII is devoted to problems of economic planning which were discussed at the second session of the Conference of African Planners held at Addis Ababa at the end of 1967. No. 1 of volume IX deals with tariffs and foreign trade preferences for African countries, and No. 2 of volume IX examines agricultural problems in the North and East African sub-regions (project 5: Economic Bulletin for Africa).

Economic co-operation

33. The establishment and strengthening of the institutional framework for economic co-operation at the sub-regional level continued to be one of the major concerns of the secretariat. At the regional level, more and more emphasis is now being laid on identification of areas of possible co-operation among the sub-regional countries (project 8: sub-regional co-operation).

34. In the West African sub-region, thirteen countries: Dahomey, Gambia, Ghana, the Ivory Coast, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, the Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo and the Upper Volta signed articles of association in 1967 for the establishment of an Economic Community of West Africa. In April 1968, the secretariat assisted in the organization of the Conference of Heads of State and Government of West Africa at Monrovia, (E/CEI/HSWA/Doc.13). The Conference which was attended by Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Nigeria, Senegal and the Upper Volta adopted a protocol establishing the West African Regional Group and incorporating the articles of association of the proposed West African Economic Community as an integral part of it. The protocol provided for the following institutions: (i) a Conference of Heads of State and Government; (ii) a Council of Ministers; (iii) an Executive Secretariat; (iv) and other subsidiary bodies. The ECA secretariat presented three basic documents: a preliminary proposal on possibilities for the liberalization of trade and payments in West Africa (E/CN.14/WA/EC/2 and Add.1 and 2); a preliminary draft of a treaty for the Economic Community of West Africa and explanatory notes (E/CN.14/WA/EC/5); and the report of the West African sub-regional Conference on Economic Co-operation (E/CN.14/399).

35. In the East African sub-region, the important development was the transformation of the old East African Common Services Organization into the new East African Community with headquarters at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania. It is hoped that flexible arrangements now under consideration would make it

possible further to strengthen trade and economic co-operation in the immediate area and possibly extend it to the whole of the sub-region. The secretariat continued to assist member States of the area to establish intergovernmental machinery for sub-regional economic co-operation. In May, it prepared working notes for a meeting in Dar es Salaam of Heads of State and Government of Eastern and Central Africa.

36. In co-operation with the Centre for Development Planning, Projects and Policies the secretariat organized two teams of experts to study and make concrete recommendations on the steps needed to enhance economic co-operation during the Second United Nations Development Decade. The two teams of experts visited the East and West African sub-regions.

37. The West African team studied projections of final and intermediate demand for various goods in West Africa over the ten-year period from 1970-1980; the possibilities for the local production of different classes of goods during the period both for local and extra-West African markets, consequential trade flows and balances both within the sub-region and with the rest of the world. The team also looked into the balance of resources for the implementation of projected trade and development programmes, specific proposals for production of goods at specific locations, the required development of a transport network to serve the sub-region by rail, road, sea and internal waterways, the development of communication by telegraph, telephone and telex, and finally the possibility of future co-operation in the field of research, especially agricultural research.

38. The East African team also prepared ten-year development projections covering the areas programmed for the development of multinational industries, the formulation of a tentative programme of sub-regional transport development, a study of possibilities for specialization in the production of selected agricultural commodities, and the examination of the implications of sub-regional economic co-operation for trade payments and aid.

39. On completion of the two studies, a technical meeting will examine the reports and make recommendations at conferences to be held at ministerial level.

Sub-regional offices

40. Through monthly reports from the four sub-regional offices, the secretariat is kept regularly informed of the economic relations in the various sub-regions, and can accordingly prepare its work programme. The sub-regional offices also offer assistance to member States by undertaking economic or social studies as requested. They also co-operate with experts and missions working in their respective sub-regions.

41. The Kinshasa sub-regional office has been experiencing a few difficulties through the transfer of its director, Mr. A.F. Ewing, to South-East Asia but in spite of this it has made a creditable performance. In co-operation with the

Institute for Economic and Social Research it prepared a study on the economic situation in Central Africa, sections of which were published at intervals in 1968. It also assisted in drafting sectoral studies which will serve as a basis for the survey on the harmonization of industries in the sub-region, under the guidance of the Institute.

42. The various countries in the sub-region have made regular use of the advisory services of the Kinshasa sub-regional office in connexion with budget and public accounts.

43. In accordance with recommendations made by the Commission at its eighth session, the secretariat held discussions with the Governments of the sub-region to secure possible candidates for the post of director. As none of the candidates possessed the necessary qualifications and experience the post still remains vacant.

44. The Lusaka sub-regional office secured the services of an expert in trade policy and foreign trade who undertook detailed studies on the pattern of trade in the sub-region. Two documents were prepared as part of these studies: "Trade expansion in Eastern Africa: an outline for a programme of action", part I, "The preparation and organization of trade negotiations during the pre-common market stage" (E/CN.14/EA/EC/2); part II: "The establishment of a common market in Eastern Africa" (E/CN.14/EA/EC/2/Add.1).

45. Work on the inventory of industries has not been completed for lack of funds to meet the travelling expenses of the officials responsible for data collection.

46. The official responsible for social welfare visited Malawi at the request of that Government to give assistance and advice on community development. He also visited Uganda at the invitation of the World Food Programme and prepared a report which contained recommendations now being put into effect. He also co-operated with one of the five special rapporteurs appointed by the Secretary-General in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1227 (XLII) to undertake an examination of the different programmes and methods used by the United Nations family in the social field of Technical Assistance in the United Republic of Tanzania.

47. The first of a series of meetings of permanent and principal secretaries on aspects of government was held at Lusaka from 18 to 22 September. According to the terms of one of the recommendations, the Lusaka sub-regional office should act as the co-ordinator of the work arising out of the conference. This it has been doing, with the approval of the Executive Secretary.

48. The Naimey sub-regional office continues to keep in constant touch with the secretariats of the Conseil de l'Entente, the Senegal, Niger and Chad River Basin Commissions. In addition, the Pilot Small Industries Advisory Centre has been requested to prepare an inventory of industries in the sub-region, and steps have been taken to co-ordinate the activities of the centre with those of UNIDO and UNDP. The sub-regional office is endeavouring to interest the public in small-scale industries, and the activities it has organized for that purpose (lectures, film shows, etc.) have been well received. It is undertaking a study on the methods of integrating transport systems in the sub-region and harmonizing various legislation on investment. A systematic census of existing legislation

has already been conducted. Similarly, the sub-regional office in co-operation with the Governments of Mali, Mauritania, the Niger, and the Upper Volta, is looking into the possibilities of a co-ordinated reform of the civil service in those countries.

49. The Tangier sub-regional office keeps in close touch with the Maghreb Standing Consultative Committee and follows up developments taking place in the proposed Maghreb common market. During the past year, it carried out a series of studies, the most important of which were studies on foreign trade development in the countries of the sub-region; harmonization of industrial development programmes; study on the mobilization of domestic savings for investments; the effects of social and fiscal legislation in the four Maghreb countries on the cost of their respective output, particularly in the field of industry (this study was undertaken at the request of the Maghreb Standing Consultative Committee); study of the proportion of raw materials in the production costs of the agricultural and food industries of the Maghreb.

50. Missions sent by the sub-regional office to the countries of the sub-region, and personal contact with government civil servants and staff members of multinational agencies for economic co-operation, have facilitated the collection of a substantial amount of documentation which has greatly improved the office library. Moreover, the books and publications are being classified, and inventories, card indexes and bibliographies prepared. The whole operation is expected to be completed early in 1969. The documentation centre has expanded and is now able to supply information to a large number of missions and organizations.

51. As in the case of Lusaka, the Tangier sub-regional office is preparing an inventory of industries in North Africa. It has also begun a study on the terms of trade in the sub-region.

52. The various sub-regional offices assisted in the organization of meetings, training courses and advisory missions.

Trade

53. As in previous years, the secretariat continued to devote most of its trade activities to aspects of external trade expansion and intra-African trade.

54. As regards external trade expansion (project 10 (b): the prospects of increasing trade between African and non-African countries), the secretariat has continued work on three basic studies. The first study will explore the prospects for increasing trade between Africa and the socialist countries of Eastern Europe. Work on the other two studies: (i) a study of the prospects for increasing African trade with Asia (including the Middle East) and (ii) a study of the prospects for increasing African exports to Western Europe, has been temporarily postponed due to shortage of staff. Finally, unforeseen circumstances have caused the delay of the first draft of a study of prospects of increasing Africa's export with North America. This study is being undertaken by Strathclyde University in Scotland.

55. A review of current development in Africa's trade (project 9: survey of foreign trade) was prepared for the 1968 issue of the economic survey of Africa. Under the same project, a further five issues (Nos. 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22) of the Foreign Trade Newsletter were prepared by the secretariat.

56. Secretariat staff members assisted in the servicing of the African Group at the second session of UNCTAD in New Delhi from 1 February to 25 March. A note dealing with the problems and issues of the second session has been prepared by the secretariat with a view to appraising the results of the Conference.

57. Following the second session of UNCTAD, the secretariat initiated a study on the general trade system of preferences for manufactured and semi-manufactured commodities. The aim is to prepare a quantitative analysis of the importance for African countries of different combinations of product coverage. This will facilitate a more accurate assessment of the benefits African countries would derive from the inclusion of agricultural processed and semi-processed African export goods in a general, non-reciprocal and non-discriminatory system of trade preference.

58. In the field of intra-African trade (project 10 (a): the prospects for increasing intra-African trade), a study on selected trade aspects of East Africa was carried out and published in the document entitled "The Kampala Treaty and the Eastern African Common Market" (E/CN.14/EA/EC/12). Another similar study, enlarged and broadened to include the whole sub-region, on the "development and problems of trade in the Eastern African sub-region" is already in draft form. Missions to study aspects of economic co-operation in the East African and West African sub-regions were also organized by ECA jointly with the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies.

59. The annual joint ECA/GATT training courses on foreign trade and commercial policy were held at Accra, Ghana (for English-speaking participants) and at Kinshasa, the Democratic Republic of the Congo for French-speaking participants. It is now proposed that in future, this course should lay greater emphasis on trade promotion, and the preparation for such a new orientation is under way.

60. Within the context of export promotion programmes, the secretariat is collaborating with the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre in connexion with the co-ordination of African export promotion activities. At this stage, the most important aspect of the secretariat's activities in this field is concerned with the prospect of establishing an African regional trade promotion centre. The proposal is already receiving active attention and it is suggested that the programme of the new centre should operate in close liaison with the UNCTAD/GATT Trade Centre through consultations, the undertaking of joint field missions and sponsorship of national export promotion programmes.

Industry

61. The growth rate of industrial production in the region continued to show progress. A recent study prepared for the fourth inter-regional seminar on development planning entitled "Industrial growth: trends during 1950 to 1968 and prospects for 1980" reveals that value added contributed by the manufacturing sector in 1968 to the gross domestic product has been estimated tentatively at

13 per cent. Compared with 7 per cent in 1950 and 11 per cent in 1963, this increase shows the significance of industrialization in Africa. In fact, were it not for the adverse social and political factors in certain countries whose industrial output and contribution to the gross domestic product are relatively large, the 1968 share of manufacturing would have been greater.

62. Pursuant to the provisions of Commission resolution 154 (VIII) the secretariat, with assistance from bilateral consultants and United Nations specialized agencies, carried out pre-feasibility sectoral studies to identify industrial possibilities, to serve as a guide for the sub-regional and regional inter-industry balance studies. The first drafts of about fifty preliminary studies for North Africa and for Central Africa were completed in the third quarter of 1968. A paper on copper manufacture in East and Central Africa is in preparation. It is now planned to complete both the North and Central African industrial harmonization studies by the middle of 1969. The up-dating of the first industrial integration studies for East Africa (E/CN.14/INR/102) and for West Africa (E/CN.14/INR/141) is under way, and both studies should be completed before the end of 1969 (project 14: harmonization of industrial development programmes).

63. The West African Centre for Small-scale Industry at Naimey, staffed with a regional adviser and an associate officer continued to render advice on policies and programmes of small industry development to the Governments of the sub-region and on choice and implementation of projects to individual entrepreneurs in the sub-region. A number of feasibility studies, for implementation by indigenous entrepreneurs only and jointly with overseas help was prepared for the Niger, Togo, and the Upper Volta. These included the manufacture on small-scale of paint, dry cell batteries, hosiery, wire nails, car batteries, candles among others. In collaboration with UNIDO a draft request for assistance to the Centre was prepared and is receiving the consideration of UNDP Special Fund.

64. The services of bilateral experts and offers of gifts of machinery from Japan and India have been available to the Centre. An expert made available by Japan served with the Centre for one year during 1967-1968. Two specialists from India one in enamelware and the other in knitwear spent three months in 1968 visiting Ghana, Niger, Sierra Leone, Togo, Upper Volta in order to demonstrate techniques, to prepare detailed feasibility studies and to advise prospective entrepreneurs on measures to set up enamelware and knitwear industries. Additional bilateral assistance has been promised by the Governments of Japan and India. The services of bilateral experts from the Federal Republic of Germany has been obtained, to make recommendations on the establishment of a small industry advisory centre in the East African sub-region.

65. The section dealing with small-scale industries in the secretariat has been expanded and reorganized to implement a practical programme of action. The small industries exhibition to be held in Addis Ababa from 3 to 14 February is to launch this programme. A brochure on small-scale industries devoted to model schemes and a directory of manufacturers of small-scale machinery have been prepared for issue at the exhibition. The secretariat staff has been strengthened by a small industry expert made available to ECA by the Government of India.

66. The programme envisaged for the ensuing quinquennium includes the preparation of a series of model schemes, training through bilateral assistance and by attachment to the secretariat of a sufficient number of small industry development officers for individual African countries, assistance to entrepreneurs

through workshop training courses conducted by secretariat staff in co-operation with the ILO and UNIDO in centres in each country, and market studies for each country on products which are capable of small-scale manufacture.

67. The secretariat continued to co-operate with international organizations and agencies engaged in industrial promotion and development, by joint participation in seminars and the preparation and presentation of papers. The secretariat prepared and submitted four studies to UNIDO to assist in the following meetings: the second United Nations interregional symposium on the iron and steel industry held in Moscow from 19 September to 9 October 1968; the interregional seminar on the development of clay building material in developing countries held at Copenhagen from 12 to 25 August 1968; the expert working group meeting on the modernization and mechanization of salt industries based on seawater, and the interregional workshop on organizational and technical measures for the development of building materials, both held in September to October 1968.

68. Co-operation was maintained with specialized agencies in mounting joint co-ordinated programmes in the field of industry. A joint team was organized with the co-operation of the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies to formulate five to ten year co-ordinated development programmes for the East and West African sub-regions. A pre-feasibility study on food processing industries in the Upper Volta, the Niger and Ghana was undertaken jointly with FAO, with technical assistance from the Government of the Netherlands.

69. At the request of the Ethiopian Government, a staff member of the secretariat provided assistance on costs of production levels of selected factories and the appraisal of projects in the chemical industry groups. A staff member also gave lectures at specialized courses on development financing at Cairo during the months of March and April 1968 under the joint sponsorship of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning and the Institute of National Planning.

Natural resources

Water

70. Follow-up activities continued on preparatory arrangements for an inter-agency meeting on manpower problems in the field of water resources development in Africa. A comprehensive questionnaire was prepared and despatched to sixteen West and Central African countries. With the collaboration of FAO, UNESCO, WHO, WMO, and the United States Government, a team of experts undertook an extensive survey from October to December covering fifteen countries: Cameroon, Chad, Dahomey, Gambia, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, the Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo and the Upper Volta. The report is being completed with the specialized agencies before being sent to member States for comments (project 34: survey of manpower in the field of water resources).

71. In connexion with project 36 (establishment of a water resources institute in East Africa), further steps have been taken and an intergovernmental meeting is planned for mid 1969.

72. The secretariat continued to collaborate with the Government of the United States of America in arranging for officials responsible for river basin development in East and North Africa to proceed on a study tour of the United States. Officials from Ethiopia, Somalia, the Sudan, Uganda and the United Arab Republic visited some of the important organizations and water resources development projects in the States of Tennessee, Texas, California, Colorado, Missouri, Ohio and New York from 12 September to 10 October (project 35: fellowships and study tours).

73. At the request of member States, assistance was given to Cameroon in the formulation of a request to UNDP for a Special Fund project in water resources development and to Ethiopia in respect of water resources planning in connexion with the preparation of the third five-year plan. The secretariat advised the Government of the Sudan on the study and utilization of man-made lakes.

Energy

74. The first sub-regional meeting on energy was organized by the secretariat from 2 to 4 April in Brazzaville for the countries of the Central African sub-region. At that meeting, which was organized in pursuance of resolution 176 (VIII), recommendations were made to Governments of interested countries for the immediate setting up of a permanent energy committee in Central Africa. That committee's terms of reference were fully defined in the report of the meeting (E/CN.14/415, E/CN.14/EP/35). Documents E/CN.14/EP/30 to 34 were submitted by the secretariat and their conclusions and recommendations adopted by the participating countries.

75. In accordance with the recommendations made at that meeting, the secretariat co-operated in the formulation of a draft request to the Special Fund of UNDP for the provision of administrative and technical infrastructure for the permanent energy committee in Central Africa. For this purpose, the secretariat secured the services of a regional adviser in energy, who visited Kinshasa and Brazzaville to prepare the draft request with representatives designated by the Brazzaville meeting. The final draft was forwarded by the Executive Secretary to the Governments of the countries concerned for approval.

76. At the request of the Government of Zambia, a regional adviser was sent there to study measures to be considered to enable Zambia to continue to satisfy its needs in electric energy, coal and hydrocarbon fuels in the following eventuality:

(a) If Rhodesia should unilaterally decide to stop supplying Zambia with electricity and coal;

(b) If Zambia should be requested by the United Nations to apply economic sanctions against Rhodesia.

77. The secretariat with the Resources and Transport Division at Headquarters in New York examined the possibilities of undertaking a joint programme of study and development of energy resources in the Lake region, in Central Africa, including Rwanda peat, hydro-electric energy from Ruzizi, bituminous shale from the Congolese central plateau, coal from Lukuga and geo-thermal energy available in that area.

78. At the request of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the secretariat prepared a study of Africa's future requirements in electric energy for a study group on the use of low and medium-powered atomic reactors in certain African countries where the needs warrant it.

79. As part of a detailed inventory of Africa's energy resources the secretariat agreed to produce two maps dealing respectively with primary energy and electric energy resources.

80. As a contribution to the fourth interregional seminar on development planning held at Accra in December 1968, the secretariat prepared a study on Africa's future needs in energy for the 1970 to 1980 decade.

Minerals

81. Work continued on the compilation and dissemination of information on mineral resources and on studies on Africa's mineral economy through the annual economic survey of Africa (project 49: collection and dissemination of information).

82. A report on a survey of manpower availability and requirements undertaken in fifteen African countries, and of existing educational and training facilities in the field of geology and mineral resources is being completed for despatch to the member States concerned for comment (project 51: survey of manpower in the field of geology and mineral resources development).

83. Follow-up activities continued along the lines suggested in the recommendations of the participants attending the seminar on new metals and minerals (E/CN.14/MIN/20) held at Addis Ababa from 5 to 10 February. Accordingly, the secretariat is currently engaged in: (i) the preparation and circulation of a list of geologists, mining engineers and other technicians employed by African Governments in mineral resources development; (ii) the collection and dissemination of information about the production of new minerals outside Africa; (iii) the preparation of information on the production of new metals and minerals by other countries of Africa not represented at the Seminar (project 53: seminar on new metals and minerals).

84. In preparation for a seminar on exploration for petroleum and natural gases in Africa, material has already been assembled on mining services, legislation and agreements from twenty-three member States.

85. At the request of the Government of the Central African Republic, assistance was provided on the evaluation of its mineral resources and the formulation of a request to UNDP.

Surveying and mapping

86. In the field of surveying and mapping, the secretariat continued to implement Commission resolution 164 (VIII) which requested the Executive Secretary to expedite inter alia the establishment of (i) training centres in photogrammetric techniques, interpretation of aerial photographs and aerogeophysical survey, (ii) joint centres for specialized services in surveying and cartography, (iii) a regional institute for research in aerial surveys. In regard to the first

and the second tasks (project 42: training centre(s) in photogrammetry, photo-interpretation and airborne geophysical surveys and project 43: common centre for specialized services in surveying and mapping), a draft intergovernmental agreement establishing a regional centre for training in aerial surveys was drawn up in consultation with the United Nations Legal Counsel. This draft and the secretariat's report in consultation with member States on the location for the centre(s) were forwarded to all member and associate member States for study and comment on 6 June. A multinational meeting which was tentatively scheduled for October 1968, to review comments from member States and decide on the next course of action had to be postponed owing to lack of response from the Governments (only four positive replies were received by 30 September).

87. Pursuant to the provisions of Commission resolution 164 (VIII), an aide-mémoire on the question of establishing a regional institute for research into all aspects of aerial surveys was prepared and presented to all member States, OAU, FAO and UNESCO for their study and comments (project 44: comprehensive research centre in aerial surveys). Comments are still awaited from those concerned.

88. Preparatory work intended to pave the way for a meeting of the working party on industry and natural resources to review the needs of African countries in developing their natural resources has had to be postponed, since it was discovered that UNESCO was also engaged in a similar task. Ways and means are being explored by both organizations of mounting this project jointly (project 21: Institute for natural resources inventory and management; project 45 (c): seminar on basic cartographic services for resource development; project 46: meeting of group of experts on regional mapping).

89. A report on the status of topographic mapping in Africa has been completed and will be sent to all member States (project 48: collection and dissemination of information: documentation centre).

90. A number of advisory missions were undertaken during the period under review. The regional cartographic adviser was invited by the Government of the Central African Republic to undertake a preliminary survey of cartographic problems. He also invited Chad to advise on the planning of a nucleus national cartographic centre envisaged in the first five-year plan. In the Sudan, the adviser worked with local officials in the formulation of a request to the UNDP Special Fund, for assistance in strengthening the topographic division of the survey of the Sudan.

91. The Map Documentation and Reference Centre for Africa received about a thousand maps and charts during the year. The quarterly addendum to the catalogue of maps and charts received by the Centre, continued to be issued and distributed to member and associate member States, as well as to all correspondents with the Centre (project 48: collection and dissemination of information: documentation centre).

Science and technology

92. The secretariat's activities in the promotion and application of science and technology to economic and social development in Africa are largely connected with the elaboration of the United Nations World Plan of Action (WPA) in the application of science and technology to development (project 57: regional co-operation in science and technology and its application to development).

93. Accordingly, the secretariat participated in several international meetings on the subject and submitted papers. In February, it took part in the meeting of the Sub-Committee on Science and Technology of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination in Geneva where the programme for the preparation of the World Plan of Action was established in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1155 (XXLI). At the ninth session of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, the secretariat completed the task of phase I of the preparation of the World Plan of Action and presented a review of its current and future programmes in different scientific fields. The secretariat also contributed to the completion of the report of the Advisory Committee to the Economic and Social Council on the development and rational utilization of the natural resources of the developing countries.

94. Preparation of phase II (a) of the World Plan of Action calling for a statement of the needs and priorities for the region in science and technology in nine sectors proposed by the Advisory Committee has been undertaken, and detailed information covering the objectives and proposals of the World Plan of Action were sent to all member States. This was followed up by a field survey mission to enable further information to be obtained and allow for consultations on future requirements and expectations. The completed report on phase II (a) was submitted to the Advisory Committee and other agencies involved in the preparation of the World Plan of Action in December. The draft regional plan of the World Plan of Action, phase II (b) is now in preparation.

95. The fourth meeting of the Regional Group for Africa of the Advisory Committee was held in July at the Commission's headquarters. The meeting reviewed the activities of the secretariat and specialized agencies in preparatory arrangements for the World Plan of Action. The OAU was represented at the meeting by an observer, and the opportunity was taken to underline areas of future co-operation between OAU and ECA in the application of science and technology to the development of Africa.

96. The secretariat contributed a paper to and participated in the Joint UNESCO/OAU Conference on Education, Scientific and Technical Training in relation to development in Africa held in Nairobi in July. The final report and recommendations of the meeting coincides with ECA's views that future planning for expansion in science education, and in scientific and technical training should and must be closely related to development needs.

97. In August and September, the secretariat emphasized the need for the popularization of science and the public discussion of issues involving science and the public interest, at a seminar on science and mass media organized jointly in collaboration with the German Foundation for Developing Countries. The seminar was held at Berlin for the English-speaking African countries. Twenty participants from eleven countries attended. The recommendations made at the seminar called

for a follow-up and positive action programme including inter alia a proposal for a pilot project to introduce science popularization and the discussion of issues involving science and the public interest into newspapers, radio and television in African countries. A similar seminar is planned during the next biennium for the French-speaking African countries.

98. A seminar on the role of meteorological services in economic development in Africa was organized jointly by the secretariat and the World Meteorological Organization in September at Ibadan, Nigeria. Participants from nearly twenty countries attended and recommended appropriate action to increase and spread benefits from meteorological services, to accelerate economic development and improve planning, especially in the fields of agriculture, transport and tourism.

Transport

99. Revised texts of the French and Belgian bilateral studies of transport networks in West and Central Africa were circulated to the appropriate African Governments (project 59: international transport linkages in Africa).

100. As a result of decisions taken by the meetings of Heads of African States held at Monrovia in April and Dar es Salaam in May 1968, work is being intensified in identifying transport links essential to industrial and agricultural development on a sub-regional basis in the West and East African sub-regions (project 59).

101. A comprehensive evaluation of transport studies carried out in Africa under the sponsorship of the African Development Bank and the Special Fund, is nearing completion. The secretariat provided information and advice on this project.

102. An agreement was signed by the Special Fund and participant countries on a new phase in the study of a trans-Sahara road linking North and West Africa. The secretariat undertook a reconnaissance survey of nine international road links within the Chad Basin area in March and April. The report and recommendations were discussed by the Chad Basin Commission at its meeting in Lagos in August and the major recommendation for further and more detailed studies of three specific road links was accepted.

103. Replies to a questionnaire designed as a basis for examining the proposed trans-West African highway are being slowly assembled. Meanwhile discussions were initiated on transport links between Ghana and the member States of the Entente (the Ivory Coast, the Niger, Togo, Dahomey, and the Upper Volta) (project 59).

104. A more detailed study of the technical and economic problems of linking African railway systems is nearing completion. It is expected that the reports will form an important item on the agenda of intergovernmental meetings on transport co-ordination planned for 1969 (project 60: interconnexion of African railway systems).

105. A study tour to India on road planning and development by a small party of African engineers was organized in October and November (project 62: road research development). The study tour covered the following:

(a) A study of feeder road systems in Madras State related to the opening up of rural areas as part of a package approach to rural stimulation;

(b) A visit to the Central Road Research Laboratory followed by visits to two or three types of experimental roads;

(c) A visit to the Ministry of Transport (to get some idea of the scope of machinery and personnel for transport policy making and administration) and the Transport Division of the Indian Planning Commission (to gain some insight into the organization and methodology of developing transport plans and incorporating them into national development plans);

(d) A visit to a university department dealing with transportation and, in particular, with roads;

(e) A visit to the secretariat of the Indian Roads Congress, New Delhi, to see how this body, which might serve as a model in Africa is organized and managed. The African engineers also attended the 31st session of the Congress and the national Seminar on roads and bridges.

106. Enquiries are proceeding on various kinds of hydrofoil crafts with a view to evaluating their suitability for use in Africa.

107. Arrangements are being made for a field enquiry into present and prospective needs of manpower in transport planning and management and of facilities for education and training in this field.

Air transport

108. Following the recommendations of the African airlines representatives at the 1967 Annual General Meeting of the International Air Transport Association a meeting was held at Accra in April which was attended by most of the African members of the Association and ECA. At that meeting it was decided to form an "Association of African Airlines" to consolidate African representation in the international air transport field and bring about closer co-operation on a regional basis. Fifteen airlines have already signed articles of association prepared with the assistance of the secretariat. Preparations were continued, in conjunction with OAU and ICAO for the January 1969 inaugural conference of the new African Civil Aviation Commission. In North Africa progress has been reported on the formation of a four-country Maghreb Airline while, south of the Sahara, East African Airways, Ethiopian Airlines, Nigeria Airways and Ghana Airways have established a revenue pool agreement on their trans-African services (project 65: development of air transport and organization of sub-regional airlines in Africa).

Inland waterways

109. Work continued on the investigation, with bilateral assistance from the Netherlands, of the navigability of the river Niger.

110. The secretariat participated in an inter-regional seminar on technico-economic aspects of inland water borne transport in Leningrad, USSR. The papers of this seminar as well as other data are being used to examine the possibilities of development of the Great Lakes system of East Africa.

Maritime transport

111. The draft of a preliminary survey carried out by ECA of the maritime shipping situation in the Maghreb countries has been circulated to the Governments concerned. Consideration is being given to the scope and timing of a more comprehensive study in 1969 (project 67: standardization and stabilization of maritime freight rates: development of maritime shipping).

112. Arrangements are being made for a meeting of African experts to examine problems of maritime shipping and freight rates early in 1969 (project 67).

113. Following the second session of UNCTAD, action is being taken to implement a number of resolutions relating to the work of the regional economic commissions.

Tourism

114. Work continued on the preparation of sub-regional studies on tourism. On the completion of the first two studies on the North African sub-region, a further study was undertaken for the East African sub-region. This study was completed in July and circulated to the Governments of the area. The Central African study is under way and is expected to be completed by 1969 (project 69: development of tourism in African countries).

Telecommunications

115. The ECA/ITU Joint Telecommunications Unit continued its activities relating to the development of the African telecommunications network (project 71: Joint ECA/ITU programme for the development of telecommunications in Africa). These were based on the "General plan for the development of the international network in Africa" prepared at the second session of the African Plan Committee sponsored by ITU.

116. Further progress has been recorded in the establishment of multinational training centres in East and West Africa:

(a) For the establishment of the multinational training centre in Nairobi to serve the Eastern Africa Community countries (namely, Kenya, Uganda, and the United Republic of Tanzania), UNDP has asked for a one-man expert preparatory mission to draft the request to the Special Fund;

(b) In connexion with the project for a multinational school at Abidjan, to serve the countries of the Conseil de l'Entente, a preparatory mission was envisaged to formulate a request to the Special Fund;

(c) The project in connexion with the multinational school at Rufisque to serve the countries bordering on Senegal and the possible establishment of a multinational school in Central Africa may probably be considered in 1969;

(d) The Unit expressed its views on a request from the Government of the United Arab Republic to the Special Fund for the extension of the Technical Training and Research Institute in Cairo.

117. Pursuant to the provision of Commission resolution 162 (VIII) calling for the establishment of a pan-African telecommunication network, based on the general plan for Africa, a meeting was convened in Washington, and attended by representatives from ECA, IBRD, the African Development Bank, UNDP and ITU. At the meeting a sum of \$180,000 was allocated to enable preliminary surveys to begin. Two teams, each made up of three experts, based at Addis Ababa and Abidjan respectively, were recruited by ITU and are now in the field for these studies.

118. In August 1968 ECA and ITU also submitted to UNDP a request for the main portion of the funds allocated to the complete project. The request which was prepared in June and July 1968 by the ECA/ITU Joint Telecommunications Unit amounted to \$1,935,000. This should make it possible to continue work on a detailed study, from the technical and economic standpoints, of the projects decided upon by African Governments at their preliminary discussions, and to formulate requests for loans from financing organizations, indicating the technical and economic possibilities for achieving such projects. After comments by the competent organizations (the African Development Bank, IBRD, UNDP), it was decided that a fresh draft of the requests should be prepared. This draft will be examined by the Inter-Agency Consultative Board due to meet in October 1969.

119. The Addis Ababa-Abidjan pilot link was completed and put into operation in October 1968.

120. The Unit participated in the preparation of a seminar on telecommunications management held at Dakar in December 1968 for French-speaking countries, and will also take part in the meeting of English-speaking countries due to take place at Addis Ababa from 25 February to 7 March 1969. A conference on the relation between the development of telecommunications and general economic development will be given by the Chief of the Unit.

121. Provisional specifications were established in May 1968 by the International Radio Consultative Committee, study group XI for television receivers at moderate prices.

Agriculture

122. Problems noted in the previous annual report continued to contribute to the general unsatisfactory state of the agricultural sector in Africa. Although favourable climatic conditions contributed to a rise in agricultural production of approximately 6 per cent in 1967 over 1966, per capita food production remained at the same level in 1956 because of population growth. Low levels of output and worsening terms of trade continued to contribute to the drainage of valuable foreign exchange on increasing food imports and to a reduction in the potentialities of generating internal investment capital for development. To cope with some of

these problems, the secretariat is launching a pragmatic three-phased approach. Its aim is to assist member States in orienting their sub-regional development policies, formulating and implementing concrete action programmes based on sound factual assessment of national and regional needs, factors influencing those needs and priorities of action thereon (project 72: intra-regional agricultural specialization and trade).

123. The secretariat continued its efforts to strengthen inter-agency co-operation in order to avoid duplication of effort and make better use of existing and potentially available resources. Accordingly, ECA and FAO have agreed on reorganized and unifying action within the United Nations family towards the more effective use of assistance to member countries through the formulation of a single United Nations programme of agricultural development for Africa. This agreement has provided a framework for pragmatic action within which the scant resources of the two organizations, supported by other forms of multilateral and bilateral aid could best be used.

124. The first phase of this unified approach has already been launched for the North and Central African sub-regions through close co-operation between the Indicative World Plan and other technical and agricultural planning units of FAO, and the secretariat of ECA. Arrangements are being made for discussions with Governments at technical and policy levels to ascertain the validity of the indications of this phase of studies and what further work may need to be undertaken to achieve the objectives of the integrated approach.

125. The secretariat, FAO technical and agricultural planning units, in collaboration with the United Nations Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies have also mounted two teams of experts to undertake the first phase of studies for the East and West African sub-regions. Work on these two sub-regions is already well advanced, and the reports of the two teams are due to be completed by the end of March 1969 when it is planned to draft the terms of reference for phase II of the North and Central African sub-regions.

126. An agricultural sector report covering the period 1963-1980 has been completed as a contribution to a wider ECA study entitled "Industrialization and economic co-operation for the North African sub-region".

127. Field work on problems of marketing agricultural products was conducted in Ethiopia, Ghana, the Ivory Coast, Mali, the Niger and the Upper Volta. Ghana, the Niger and the Upper Volta also received assistance in connexion with the regulation of matters relating to cattle and meat trade in the sub-region. The agreement was signed by Ghana and the Upper Volta on 25 August 1968. The secretariat continued its efforts to improve the marketing of livestock and meat in the West African sub-region through a UNDP Special Fund proposal for the Entente countries and Ghana. Studies of markets and individual commodities in Ethiopia were continued, and assistance was provided to the Addis Ababa dairy industry in organizing the sale of the extended output of its new plant. In co-operation with the OAU marketing staff, the secretariat reviewed the assessment of requirements for an East African grain stabilization programme. Continued consultation for a grain production and stabilization programme with the Conseil de l'Entente for the Niger and the Upper Volta is in progress. In co-operation with the FAO Marketing Branch, a study on improvement of livestock and meat transportation in West Africa was prepared, in order to develop a strategy for the future development of this industry (project 73: marketing of agricultural products).

128. Continued emphasis was placed on the importance of improved organization and administration of agricultural services. Conferences, seminars and field work were organized to strengthen and improve agricultural extension services in Africa. Measures have already been taken to secure in the first instance factual information concerning the organization and administration of agricultural extension services in the East African sub-region. Consultation continues with the Rural Institutions and Services Division at FAO headquarters in Rome. A draft report based on information secured through visits to eight countries in the East African sub-region has been completed. It is planned to undertake similar activities in the other sub-regions (project 75: organization and administration of agricultural services of Governments)

129. The secretariat continued to review and analyse current progress in food and agriculture in Africa (project 78: review and analysis of current progress in the field of food and agriculture in Africa). A chapter on agriculture was added to the annual economic survey.

130. Work was completed on the section of the report on the meat and milk situation in West Africa, dealing primarily with production aspects (project 84: West Africa livestock and meat industry). Other sections have been contributed by members of the Commodities Division in Rome. The contents and conclusions of the report will be taken into consideration and utilized in the proposed UNDP Special Fund project for the Entente countries and Ghana.

131. On request, the secretariat provided the following assistance to member States:

(a) The Government of the Sudan received assistance in the preparation of a blue-print for the organization of an agricultural development corporation to undertake the formulation and implementation of new projects;

(b) The secretariat collaborated with a United Nations Technical Assistance Mission to Kenya to study problems in the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors covering the extended plan period up to 1973. The report of the work of the mission was presented to the Government of Kenya;

(c) A member of the secretariat participated in an FAO/IBRD area development project in Wollamo/Soddo of the Sidamo Province of Ethiopia. This project was largely concerned with resettlement, but also included comprehensive plans for improving the level of farming in the surrounding highland area;

(d) In close co-operation with agricultural extension and community development authorities in Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia, the secretariat provided advice on co-operative and agricultural credit activities;

(e) A pilot project was prepared for Uganda in co-operation with UNICEF and FAO to mobilize rural youth into the national economic process through co-operative organizations;

(f) The Ethiopian Ministry of National Community Development and Social Affairs received assistance in the preparation of a project for the establishment of a Co-operative Development and Training Centre for a dairy co-operative and for an agricultural credit scheme.

132. Among the other activities of the secretariat the following are worth mentioning:

(a) Participation in a conference organized by the American Academy of Sciences to consider agricultural research priorities for economic development in Africa. A member of the secretariat staff has now been appointed to take part in the organization of an association concerned with the advancement of agricultural sciences in Africa;

(b) Representation at meetings in Rome to consider commodity problems and take part in the deliberations of the rice study group;

(c) The preparation and issue of the Agricultural Economics Bulletin, Nos. 10 and 11. The topics included notes and articles on such matters as current plans for development of agriculture in East Africa, inter-industry relations in North Africa, the economics of the beef industry in the West African sub-region, and selected agricultural inputs in North Africa;

(d) The preparation of a bibliography of marketing publications in Ethiopia (1964-1968) for the marketing branch of FAO. That bibliography has been reproduced and distributed at the request of various libraries and government offices.

Money and finance

133. The secretariat has continued to follow up the activities arising from the first Conference of Governors of African Central Banks held in February 1966, and the subsequent discussion to facilitate the form and purpose of interim arrangements for the establishment of the proposed association of African central banks (project 93: Association of African central banks). As a result, the second Conference of Governors of African Central Banks was held at Accra in August. The Conference adopted the Articles of Association of African Central Banks establishing inter alia the Association itself, its sub-regional committees, and the Executive Committee. The Articles also provide for the future establishment of a technical organ as a secretariat and a research centre (E/CN.14/AMA/16).

134. On the subject of mobilization of national savings in Africa and their utilization for productive investment, as well as the role of financial institutions in this respect (project 92) the secretariat has completed a study on methods of encouraging more savings, preventing the flight of capital, evaluating the activities of existing African financial institutions, and creating new financial institutions for financing trade and development.

135. The secretariat has undertaken two studies on public finance. The first covering fifteen French-speaking countries: Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gabon, the Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, the Niger, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia and the Upper Volta, examined the extent of the budgetary contribution to economic and social development. The second examined recent trends in public finance in a number of English-speaking countries in West Africa and in Kenya, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia.

136. Another study on international co-operation in financing trade and development (E/CN.14/UNCTAD/II/3) was prepared for the second session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. This study highlighted problems and prospects in this area and made appropriate recommendations, suggesting the beneficial utilization of financial aid, the need for improvement in terms of aid, better machinery for consultation, the need for supplementary financial measures and measures for tackling the problem of international liquidity. The prospect of supplementary financial measures has been dealt with in a separate outline prepared after the second session of UNCTAD, with a view to suggesting a possible solution to this problem.

137. Urgent fiscal and budgetary management problems hamper the rapid promotion of African economic co-operation and integration. To intensify the development of short-term and long-term projects in the search for solutions, the secretariat is concentrating on organized liaison with individual member States in co-operation with United Nations advisers.

138. Studies on plan and budget harmonization are in progress, the aim being to suggest the streamlining of procedures for: (i) formulation, scrutiny and approval of development schemes and their reflection in the plan and budget; (ii) formulation of an annual development programme within the framework of medium-term and long-term plans; (iii) revenue forecasting and projection of resources to meet development requirements.

Social development

139. Activities in social development fields have been oriented to stress:

(a) Mobilization of popular support and its motivation for agricultural and industrial development;

(b) The promotion of greater community action for improvement of rural life and institutions.

140. Work continued on studies of the organization and administration of social welfare services (project 101) resulting in the publication of two monographs in the series entitled Social Welfare Services in Africa. The new publications are The Directory of Regional Social Activities (second edition) (E/CN.14/SWSA/1/Rev.1) and The Status and Role of Women in East Africa (E/CN.14/SWSA/6).

141. A chapter on the African social situation was included in the annual economic survey covering significant trends in social objectives and targets in development policies, analysis of social development programmes, their implications, evaluation and extent of achievement, urbanization trends and problems; the social aspect of housing, trends in the level of living, health problems and programme trends, nutrition problems and programme trends, social welfare problems and programme trends, social security, condition of labour, earning, human resources development, employment and manpower policies and programmes; and education and training policies and programmes (project 99: report on African social situation).

142. In pursuance of resolution 170 (VIII) which urged the Executive Secretary to study the problems related to youth, in order to advise member States on ways of mobilizing young people to the maximum for national service and development, the secretariat undertook a consultant study on youth and national development in Africa (E/CN.14/421). This study, together with other activities of the secretariat on the subject, formed the basis for a regional meeting on youth employment and national development in Africa held in Niamey from 21 to 30 May (project 106: youth education and employment). The meeting was arranged as a joint effort between the secretariat and the Regional Inter-Agency Committee on Youth. Sixteen African countries were represented. The United Nations, several specialized agencies, the International Employers Organization and the All African Conference of Churches attended as observers. The meeting considered the problems and prospects of education and training of youth for the needs of national economic and social development, the extent and characteristics of the employment problems of African youth. The action-oriented approach was used and economic programmes already tried out in an attempt to meet youth employment needs were reviewed, as were also employment planning, and special youth training and work schemes.

143. Pursuant to the objectives established to meet the needs and requirements of the region, the secretariat inaugurated an African Regional Inter-Agency Committee on Rural Development in March, comprising regional representatives of FAO, the ILO, UNESCO, WHO, UNDP, UNICEF, and UNHCR. At its first meeting the Committee considered ways and means of strengthening regional interagency collaboration in rural development and the essential contribution of each agency to rural development in Africa. As a result, the Committee succeeded in formulating guiding principles related to an interagency and integrated approach to the problems of rural development and a strategy for concerted action for rural development in Africa. (E/CN.14/422) (project 100: socio-economic surveys of the problems and prospects of rural development).

144. The secretariat continued to provide assistance to member States through training courses in rural extension and community development. Two important training courses in rural and community development were organized during the year (project 102: training in the social welfare services).

145. The group training course in rural and community development was held at the Holte Rural Development College, Denmark, under the joint auspices of the Danish Board for Technical Co-operation with Developing Countries and ECA from 21 April to 23 June. It was attended by senior or supervisory officials engaged in aspects of rural development (community development, agricultural extension, co-operative and health education) from eight member countries. ECA has concluded an agreement with the Danish authorities to arrange such inter-disciplinary, special, short courses annually for selected African officials. Graduates from these special courses are expected to be utilized in developing and expanding their respective national training programmes.

146. The second course, the training course on rural extension and community development in East Africa, was organized at the Kenya Institute of Administration from 5 August to 7 September and was attended by participants from eight member countries plus several observers representing various non-governmental organizations in East Africa. This course was jointly organized by the secretariat and the Government of Kenya, with the participation and collaboration of the United Nations Social Development Division, FAO, the ILO, WHO, UNESCO and UNDP. The main

objective of the course was: (i) to provide an opportunity for senior East African administrators of rural development programmes of considering the common development features and problems of their task in the sub-region (ii) to enable them to share their knowledge and experience as well as develop a sense of common purpose in an integrated approach to rural development. The course was serviced by secretariat staff, one member from the United Nations Social Development Division and twenty-two lecturers and discussion leaders drawn from the specialized agencies, the Government of Kenya and various East African research institutions.

14. At the request of member States, a number of advisory missions visited African countries during the year: two separate missions visited Uganda to advise on rehabilitation programmes for twelve refugee settlements (14 March to 30 March) and assist in the formulation of country projects for UNICEF assistance (6 to 27 November). In the United Arab Republic, an advisory mission assisted with the revision of social work curriculum (31 March to 13 April) and advised on the establishment of a regional youth centre (17 to 30 August). Missions also visited the Ivory Coast to assist in preparing a social policy statement (1 to 30 May), Senegal to advise on community projects in Pikine and on re-organization of the School of Social Work (14 to 22 June), Cameroon to assist the Government in a study of its new programme on rural animation and community development (18 July to 18 August), the Republic of the Congo to advise on the new aspect of the Congo development plan, Kenya to assist in the formulation of country projects for UNICEF assistance, the United Republic of Tanzania and the Sudan to help in developing curricula for their newly established schools of social work.

Housing, building and physical planning

148. Pursuant to the provisions of resolution 157 (VIII), the secretariat continued to reorient its activities in housing, building and physical planning towards operational projects and strengthening collaboration ties with bilateral donor countries, consonant with the terms of Economic and Social Council resolution 1267 (XLIII). These collaborations have now matured and are firmly established especially between the Commission and the Governments of the Netherlands (through their nominated technical agency - Bowcentrum at Rotterdam), the Federal Republic of Germany (through the German Foundation for Developing Countries), and with the British and French authorities on a joint project for the review and publication of model building by-laws.

149. With the agreement of the Government, a housing policy mission visited Ghana to follow up work carried out by the joint ECA/Netherlands mission which visited Ghana in March 1967. The mission concentrated its work on the integration of housing in national development planning, particularly on the improvement of financial mechanisms used in housing schemes in Ghana.

150. In response to requests from the Governments of Swaziland and Lesotho for assistance in preparing housing policy and programmes, and making recommendations for establishing national housing agencies, the secretariat dispatched a regional adviser on housing to co-operate with British experts working there (project 110: operational and development activities).

151. The regional adviser on housing finance participated in a course organized in Cairo by the African Institute for Economic and Planning dealing with the financing of development projects.
152. Pursuant to Commission resolution 157 (VIII) and Economic and Social Council resolution 1170 (XLI) on new methods and approaches to increase the flow of capital into housing, a regional meeting sponsored jointly by the Commission and the German Foundation for Developing Countries took place in January 1969. The meeting dealt in depth with the various aspects of housing finance, and made recommendations to Governments for improved methods and techniques, and for the establishment of consultative machinery in housing finance on a continental basis in collaboration with the African Development Bank.
153. The third sub-regional training course in co-operative and aided self-help housing techniques was held in Liberia from 23 September to 30 October. This course, which forms part of the regional housing programme of the Commission was especially designed for a number of countries in the West African sub-region which have or are about to introduce, aided self-help housing programmes. Participants were drawn from African personnel engaged in low-cost housing construction and/or community development schemes. The fourth sub-regional training course is planned for the Central African sub-region during 1969 (project 110).
154. In April a Working Group of Experts on House-building Costs met in Addis Ababa (E/CN.14/416). The meeting was conducted at a high technical level to study ways and means of reducing the costs of site works, building construction and provision of utility services. The Working Group recommended that there should be permanent collaboration within the sub-region between members in close co-operation with the secretariat. The standard questionnaire for collection of technical data on costs was adopted (project 111: Planning, co-ordination, organization and administration of research and extension services).
155. Systematic data collection and processing on all aspects of housing continued. Draft dossiers are now available in respect of Kenya, Cameroon, Ghana, Swaziland, Mauritius, Uganda, Zambia and Tunisia.
156. The secretariat continued to assist member States with documentation and in the compilation of country information in close collaboration with other United Nations agencies and international organizations. An advisory pamphlet for developing countries entitled The keeping of documents in small- and medium-size building information centres has been completed and distributed to all member States and international institutions (project 113: documentation and compilation of country information: assistance in documentation methods and procedures to member countries).
157. Training courses for African building contractors were carried out in Ethiopia, Zambia, Kenya and Uganda. Altogether ninety-seven participants undertook this training and recommended that the courses should be extended throughout the continent (E/CN.14/417). It is planned to hold further courses in the countries of the West African sub-region in 1969.

Manpower and training

158. The year under review witnessed intensified activity by the secretariat and greater achievement in the field of human resources development through manpower planning and training. Nearly twenty training courses, workshops and seminars were organized under ECA's regular programme. Well over 380 African participants benefited from the secretariat's training programmes and about twenty officials were specially trained in the techniques of human resources planning. Bilateral scholarships and fellowships were arranged for some seventy African recipients. Member States took advantage of the advisory services in the field of manpower planning and employment problems, resulting in more countries taking action to assess their manpower and training requirements.

159. The secretariat continued to provide, on request, advice on manpower planning action including the development of appropriate manpower planning machinery, to promote action at the country level. Between March and August, the regional adviser in manpower planning advised the Governments of Burundi, Cameroon, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, Malawi, Swaziland and Zambia on manpower planning problems connected with the assessment of needs, the utilization of trained manpower, the development and operational activities of ex-trainees of ECA courses in manpower planning, and the staffing effectiveness of national machinery for manpower planning and training co-ordination (project 115: manpower planning, training policies and programmes in Africa).

160. In response to requests from member States for assistance in developing a solid corps of indigenous manpower planners, the secretariat in collaboration with the East Africa Staff College, Nairobi organized the second in a series of training programmes for manpower planners and administrators of national training programmes in Nairobi from 8 July to 30 August (E/CN.14/425). Eleven trainees from nine English-speaking countries participated in the course. The ILO, the United States Agency for International Development and the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning provided full-time lecturers and course material. The participants produced three syndicate reports on: (i) employment objective in economic development in relation to the solution of the problems of unemployment in Africa; (ii) the population problems in African economic development: a plan for action; (iii) education and training strategy for economic development: the role of incentives. These reports and the lecture series will be published in the set of monographs on human resources planning in Africa. Follow up action through field contact will be maintained and the participants will be supplied with further material on the technique of manpower planning (project 117 (a): course for administrators of national training programmes; training course for manpower planners).

161. Follow-up action was continued in co-ordinating bilateral scholarships and fellowships channelled through the secretariat, to assist and encourage member States to train government officials in the field of identified manpower shortage. It is hoped to encourage more countries both non-African and African, to act as donors by making their training facilities available to countries in need (project 116: training facilities and stimulation of demand for training).

162. Pursuant to the provisions of Commission resolution 125 (VII), the secretariat continued to collect and disseminate information on training and fellowship opportunities within and outside Africa through the ECA quarterly issue of the

Training Information Notice. The information disseminated through the Notice enables member States to take quick decisions on the training opportunities best suited to their immediate needs. During the year, Notice Nos. 12 to 15 were issued (project 116: training facilities and stimulation of demand for training).

163. The secretariat continued to facilitate arrangements for training in specialized fields (project 117 (b)) and, on request, undertook operational studies in manpower, education and training. These programmes are intended to provide a rational basis for the formulation of training policies, induce member States to adopt appropriate measures to alleviate their manpower problems, and complement ECA's efforts in identifying industrial and other development possibilities requiring intra-African co-operation, either at the sub-regional or multinational level. The following are some of the important studies completed during the year:

(a) "Report on ECA's activities in the field of manpower and training, 1967-1968" (Parts I and II) (E/CN.14/WP.6/23 and Add.1);

(b) "Points worth noting in the report of the Secretary-General on the development and utilization of human resources in developing countries" (E/CN.14/WP.6/17);

(c) "Identified manpower and training problems in Africa: status report" (E/CN.14/WP.6/21);

(d) "Africa's requirements of trained manpower in critical areas of development activities" (E/CN.14/WP.6/22);

(e) "Programme proposals for meeting Africa's requirements of critical manpower needed for development" (E/CN.14/WP.6/20);

(f) "Africa's economic transformation and implications for educational and manpower development" (E/CN.14/WP.6/18);

(g) "Manpower, education and training in Africa" (for the fourth inter-regional seminar on development planning);

(h) "Memorandum on the value of practical training in the education of scientific and technical personnel in Africa" (MPTR/10-68);

(i) "Training course in human resources planning in Africa" (Monograph No.1);

(j) "Correspondence education in Africa".

164. A second and a more enlarged roster was prepared and circulated to member States, containing names and particulars of about six hundred African specialists serving in higher educational and research institutions, who are willing to make their services available to other member States or institutions outside their home countries. The purpose of the roster was to facilitate the spirit of intra-African co-operation, by providing a clearing house arrangement to enable African specialists to be used for short-term consultative services. It is hoped to enlarge the future edition of the roster, to include names and particulars of African specialists in the private sector and to issue it annually (project 116: Training facilities and stimulation of demand for training).

165. The secretariat convened the second session of the Working Party on manpower and training in Addis Ababa from 28 October to 1 November. At that session, the Working Party dealt with the prevailing shortages of both middle-level and high-level trained manpower, the growing dependence on foreign skills at these levels in African countries, and the need to formulate and adopt specific action programmes to alleviate problems of skill shortage and unemployment. The Working Party also reviewed action taken on relevant resolutions of the Commission and made proposals for the coming quinquennium in the field of human resources development and utilization. It is planned to organize an on-the-spot study tour on manpower planning and training programming in Africa for the members of the Working Party, during the next biennium (project 115: manpower planning, training policies and programmes in Africa).

166. The secretariat continued to co-operate with the United Nations specialized agencies involved in this field, by preparing documents and assisting in servicing their meetings. In July the secretariat took an active part in a joint UNESCO/OAU conference on education and scientific and technical training in relation to development in Africa held at Nairobi. The secretariat prepared and presented a major paper on Africa's economic transformation and implication for educational and manpower development (E/CN.14/WP.6/18). From 30 July to 1 August, the second ECA/UNESCO joint staff meeting was held at Addis Ababa to consider matters of mutual interest to the two organizations. It paid particular attention to co-operation in implementing the relevant resolutions of the Nairobi conference on education, scientific and technical training, on the organization of the conference on the application of science and technology to development in Africa and of a regional symposium on the same subject.

Public administration

167. The secretariat continued to undertake ad hoc projects of high priority designed to improve the systems and procedure of personnel administration of member States. The following projects were carried out during the year under review in implementation of the work programme for the biennium:

(a) A seminar on methods and procedures to improve personnel administration held at Addis Ababa from 20 to 28 June for English-Speaking member States (project 124 (a): methods and procedures to improve personnel administration);

(b) A seminar on methods and procedures to improve personnel administration held in Addis Ababa from 7 to 15 October for French-speaking member States (project 124 (a));

(c) A seminar on the management of public enterprises held at Tunis from 9 to 20 December (project 125: seminar on the management of public enterprises);

(d) A seminar on urgent administrative problems in African countries held at Addis Ababa from 14 to 27 November (this project was arranged to replace project 123 (a): local government administration, which had to be deferred owing to the vacancy of the local government adviser post from December 1967 to the end of November 1968).

168. The first seminar was attended by twenty-three participants representing sixteen English-speaking African countries and the second was also attended by twenty-three participants, representing eighteen French-speaking African countries. Both seminars were intended to assist the work of civil service commissions, central establishment offices, central personnel agencies and similar bodies in improving their respective systems and procedures of personnel administration, bringing them into line with the latest practices and procedures. The participants benefited from the experience of the consultants and discussed, in small groups, ways and means of adapting new innovations to the systems of their own countries.

169. The seminar on the administrative aspects of management in public enterprises was organized for both French- and English-speaking African countries, and was attended by thirty-six participants representing twenty-four member States and three participants from the East African Railways and Harbours. This seminar is the first in a series of planned activities designed to improve personnel administration in public enterprises through studies and exchange of experience on various new problems arising from control and management of public enterprises both at the local and the national level. The secretariat is undertaking these activities in close co-operation with the ILO and other interested agencies.

170. The seminar on urgent administration problems in African countries at which twenty-seven African member States were represented, was undertaken in compliance with resolution 172 (VIII) of the Commission requesting the Executive Secretary to prepare an expanded programme of work in public administration at the central, regional, local authorities and state enterprises levels. The recommendations of this seminar constitute new guidelines for the work of the secretariat in this field.

171. Follow-up activities continued on the study of postal facilities in Africa (project 120: study of postal facilities in Africa). Unfortunately, a serious accident has compelled the regional postal adviser from UPU who was in charge of the project to return to his country. It is expected that UPU will facilitate arrangements for another expert to continue this project.

172. Very little progress has been made in the pursuit of activities intended to lead to the establishment of a pool of African civil servants (project 119: establishment of a pool of civil servants in Africa). A draft agreement setting out terms and conditions under which civil servants could be loaned by various countries has been circulated to all member States. The secretariat has also circulated offers and requests to member States.

173. The revision of the Manual of Training in Organization and Methods has been undertaken by the appropriate Regional Adviser and the new edition will be distributed in the first quarter of 1969.

174. In close collaboration with the Public Administration Division at Headquarters, New York, the co-ordination of programmes has been continued and joint participation in inter-regional seminars maintained. The Public Administration Section contributed to the inter-regional seminar on the development of senior administrators in the public service of developing countries, and on the seminar on administrative problems of education held at the Centre africain de formation et de recherches administratives, Tangier, in May.

175. The two regional advisers in public administration undertook the following missions:

(a) The senior regional adviser in public administration visited Kenya in April to complete a report on the introduction of programme learning in local government training which was established by the associate expert in public administration during his mission. Recommendations were made to the Kenyan Government on that subject;

(b) The regional adviser in organization and methods at the request of the Governments of the Ivory Coast and Rwanda undertook an over-all study of the prerequisites of general administrative reform. He visited the two countries, as well as the Upper Volta, the Niger, Mali and Burundi where he advised those Governments on the establishment of organization and methods services.

Statistics and demography

176. As the African economies become more complicated the preparation of development programmes and policies calls for more sophisticated techniques, as well as more detailed and precise data and studies in the various sectors of social and economic life. In this connexion, the national statistical services of the region have been making determined efforts, but a great deal still remains to be done if the gaps in statistical information are to be completely bridged.

177. In this context, the secretariat continued to give assistance to member States to improve the quality of statistical production, widen the field of available data, reinforce the numerical strength of the statistical staff, harmonize concepts and methods in current use in the region, maintain exchange of information between countries, and produce more comprehensive data and studies which would help to develop co-operation and the preparation of better economic and social development plans.

178. The growing importance of statistical activities in plan preparation and current decision-making in economic and social policies, has led the United Nations and the specialized agencies to allocate 120 statistical advisers to the region. These advisers have been concerned mainly with agricultural statistics, staff training, national accounts, economic, demographic and health statistics, field studies and the organization of statistical services.

179. With the co-operation of the United Nations Statistical Office and of the Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations, the secretariat provided the countries of the region with advisory services, at their request, making available to them regional statistical advisers. In connexion with the work now being undertaken as part of the 1970 World Population and Housing Censuses Programme, the secretariat has two advisers in demographic statistics, an adviser in public finance statistics and another in sample surveys. This team to which staff members of the secretariat may be added as and when required, has undertaken thirty-two missions to twenty countries in the region within the past year (project 127: development of statistics and demography in Africa).

180. The centres providing statistical training for middle-level cadres at Achimota and Addis Ababa, for which responsibility now rests respectively with the Governments of Ghana and Ethiopia, continued to receive aid from the United Nations by way of teaching staff. The initial aid convention to the Yaoundé Centre expired at the end of 1968, but in view of the need to train qualified personnel for Central Africa and in accordance with Commission resolution 146 (VII), aid will be provided for the Centre in 1969 by the UNDP Special Fund, after due consideration of an official request from the Cameroon Government. In accordance with the terms of the convention (1965-1970), regulating the Dar es Salaam Centre, the secretariat continued to provide assistance in personnel, fellowships and equipment (project 128: regional co-operation in training statistical personnel).

181. In connexion with the training of higher level cadres, the Rabat Institute of Statistics and Applied Economics, which receives aid from the UNDP Special Fund and the Abidjan School of Statistics which comes entirely under the Government of the Ivory Coast, produced between them a total of 113 junior statisticians from French-speaking countries in the region for the 1967-1968 school year.

182. Upon the recommendations of the group of experts designated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to examine problems in connexion with the teaching of statistics and the training of statisticians in Africa, the Institute of Statistics and Applied Economics at Makerere began its first courses in the 1968-1969 school year, pending assistance from the UNDP Special Fund early in 1969.

183. The North African Demographic Research and Training Centre at Cairo, which was established with assistance from the United Nations and the Population Council to serve the countries in the North African sub-region and Arabic-speaking countries in Western Asia, received further assistance in 1968 from the United Nations when the first convention expired early in 1968. To enable the nationals of a larger number of African countries to make use of the training facilities at this centre, there has been an attempt to ensure that teaching is given regularly throughout twelve months of the year in English and Arabic. During the 1968-1969 school year, in addition to the regular courses which began on 1 December 1968, the Centre organized special courses on the evaluation of basic demographic data (project 98: demographic training).

184. A seminar on sampling methods was organized by the secretariat at Addis Ababa from 3 to 14 June. The participants at that seminar benefited from the experience gained in sample surveys, became more conversant with sampling problems and techniques and methods of preparing the ground for a continued work programme on development in methodology. A set of manuals on sampling methods in Africa will be prepared in 1969 with this purpose in view. Participants from twenty-two African countries, the United Kingdom and the United States took part in a seminar, and representatives from FAO and the ILO led discussions in their respective fields. The discussions dealt with the use of sampling methods in agriculture, manpower, employment, the business sector and enterprise distribution, population, housing and household studies (E/CN.14/418) (project 129: formulation of statistical standards for the region).

185. As part of the preparatory work in connexion with the 1970 World Population and Housing Censuses Programme, the secretariat organized at Addis Ababa from 17 to 27 June, a seminar on organization and conduct of censuses of population and housing. Representatives from twenty-eight African countries and from the French

Government participated in the seminar, as well as observers from the United Nations Statistical Office, the ILO, FAO, WHO, UNESCO, UNICEF and the Population Council. The participants kept constantly before them the international recommendations on censuses and experience gained in the countries of the region, in their discussion of problems of structural organization for censuses, co-ordination between population and housing censuses, the use of sampling methods in conjunction with censuses, enumeration methods, processing, data publication and the evaluation of censuses results (E/CN.14/423) (project 129: formulation of statistical standards for the region).

186. In December 1968, the secretariat also organized at Addis Ababa, in co-operation with the United Nations Statistical Office at Headquarters, a working group on income distribution statistics. Participants from twelve African countries and France took part in the deliberations of this meeting which dealt with current concepts and definitions, methods of data collection in the African countries within the framework of the preparation of statistics for income distribution and the elaboration of an income distribution system adapted to the special circumstances of the region, in accordance with the basic principles of the United Nations revised system of accounts (project 129).

187. During the period under review, the secretariat also conducted work on methodology to make statistics easier to compare on a regional as well as international basis, and to adapt international standards to Africa. Work is now in progress in connexion with national accounts, prices, population and industrial statistics. Following its approval at the fifth session of the Conference of African Statisticians, the report of the seminar on housing statistics and programmes for Africa organized in 1966 at Copenhagen by the Danish Government and the secretariat, was produced and submitted to the Danish Government for printing.

188. From March to May, a mission organized by United Nations Headquarters and the secretariat to prepare programmes on research, training and advisory services in demography, visited a number of countries in the region. The mission made recommendations on the secretariat's work programme on population, and expressed the hope that African Governments would be encouraged to give greater consideration to population problems in economic and social development plan preparation.

189. In the past twelve months, the secretariat published Nos. 25, 26, 27 and 28 of Statistical Newsletter, Statistical Bulletin for Africa Nos. 1 and 2, Foreign Trade Statistics of Africa (series A), Direction of Trade Nos. 11 and 12, Foreign Trade Statistics of Africa (series B): Commodity Trade Nos. 13 and 14, Yearly Statistics of Industrial Production No. 3, Statistical Yearbook for Africa No. 3 and a Demographic Handbook for Africa. Preparations are also under way for the issue of the first number of National Accounts Statistics for Africa which, in its early stages, will appear at intervals pending a regular publication which will depend on the steady supply of data on national accounts from countries in the region (project 130: the collection, dissemination and exchange of information).

190. The secretariat continued to process all data available in the region for purposes of centralization and permanent record. In April, a 360-20-8K IBM computer was installed at the secretariat, to replace the standard computer machines which were regarded as inadequate in view of the increasingly large volume of work to be dealt with. It is expected that sooner or later it will be

provided with discs and magnetic tapes to enable complicated calculations, such as those on elasticity, correlation, stimulation and matrix inversions to be undertaken and facilitate, as required, exchange of information recorded on tapes with other bodies interested in processing data on African countries. As from July, demonstrations were organized in the interest of some ten Sudanese civil servants, whose Government intends to acquire similar equipment (project 131: regional co-operation in the field of data processing).

Technical co-operation

191. During the period under review the secretariat has continued to render assistance to member States of the Commission by active participation in the United Nations country programmes of technical assistance. In addition to assisting and reviewing the work of country experts in the preparation or formulation of their proposals to the Governments concerned, the secretariat also briefed about thirty-five newly appointed experts in various fields prior to their assumption of duty in a number of member countries. Well over 300 periodic reports were received and commented upon from country experts covering various fields of activities.

192. A major preoccupation of the secretariat in the field of economic and social development continued to focus upon the preparation, evaluation and promotion of country and/or regional projects requested for financing under the Special Fund sector of UNDP. During the period under review the secretariat considered and examined about seventy draft requests to the Special Fund, and commented upon many of the draft projects component prior to their submission to the biannual session of the Governing Council of UNDP. Of these project requests, seventeen were approved by the Governing Council at its session in June 1968.

193. Comments were also submitted on four regional projects, three of which were approved by the Governing Council at the session just mentioned. The three approved projects include:

(a) The East African Railway and Harbours Training and Development; the participating countries are Kenya, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania;

(b) A survey of transport studies in Africa: all the countries of the region, except South Africa, Rhodesia and the Portuguese territories, are participants;

(c) The United Republic of Tanzania-Zambia rail link: the Governments of the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia are participants.

194. Under the Regional Programme of Technical Assistance (financed from the regular United Nations budget) the secretariat continued its activities in the area of advisory missions to member States, undertaken by regional advisers who are attached to the secretariat. Of the authorized complement of 37 regional adviser posts, the secretariat maintained a total of 29 regional advisers en poste as follows:

- (a) 7 regional advisers in the field of natural resources and transport;
- (b) 4 in statistics;
- (c) 3 in public administration (three others expected shortly);
- (d) 3 in economic programming and projections (including economic co-operation);
- (e) 1 in economic surveys;
- (f) 4 in industry and industrial development;
- (g) 1 in export promotion;
- (h) 3 in housing, physical planning and building;
- (i) 2 in social development;
- (j) 1 in public finance and budgetary matters.

195. The missions undertaken in 1968 by regional advisers continued. They were of two types: missions undertaken at the specific request of individual Governments for assistance in a specific field, and missions to implement the Commission's approved work programme, collect basic, substantive information and documentation for formulating future programmes for continued assistance to member States on a national or sub-regional basis. Details will be found in the relevant sections of the present report.

196. The secretariat rendered assistance to member States through active participation in the organization and preparation of some twenty regional meetings including seminars, working groups, training courses and study tours covering a wide range of subjects. The special fields covered by these meetings and seminars included statistics, trade promotion and marketing (in collaboration with GATT), housing, manpower, training, public administration, natural resources development and social and rural development.

197. About 40 per cent of the technical assistance funds allocated in 1968 to the Commission under the UNDP Technical Assistance sector was devoted to maintaining training centres in the field of statistics and demography, in East, Central, West and North Africa. Although the agreements covering the operations of the Statistical Training Centres at Addis Ababa, Yaoundé and Achimota have expired, assistance was provided to cover the salaries of the directors and lecturing staff of these centres, whilst recipient Governments provided funds from country programmes for financing fellowships to the Centres.

C. MEETINGS OF SUBSIDIARY BODIES OF THE COMMISSION

198. Pursuant to the provisions of Commission resolution 128 (VII) meetings of two working parties were convened during the period under review.

199. The secretariat convened the second session of the Working Party on Manpower and Training at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 28 October to 1 November 1968. The meeting dealt with the prevailing shortage of both middle- and high-level training manpower, the growing dependence on foreign skills at these levels in African countries, and the need to formulate and adopt specific action programmes to alleviate problems of skill shortage and unemployment. The Working Party also reviewed action taken on relevant resolutions of the Commission and made proposals for the coming quinquennium in the field of human resources development and utilization.

200. The third session of the ECA Working Party on Intra-African Trade was convened jointly with the OAU Expert Committee on Trade and Development in Geneva from 13-17 January 1969. The purpose of the meeting was to assist member States to find common and considered positions on the various issues to be discussed or negotiated in the coming months within UNCTAD following the New Delhi Conference.

201. The other subsidiary bodies of the Commission - the Conference of African Planners and the Conference of African Statisticians - having met in 1967 did not meet in 1968.

List of conferences, meetings, seminars and
training courses held in 1968

Date	Title of Meeting	Place
5-10 February	*Seminar on new metals and minerals	Addis Ababa
25-27 March	Conference on industry and finance	Addis Ababa
2-4 April	Sub-regional meeting on energy for Central Africa	Brazzaville
23-29 April	*Meeting of experts on house-building costs	Addis Ababa
29 April-10 May	United Nations Committee for Development Planning	Addis Ababa
6 May-14 June	*Training course for building contractors (East Africa) (in collaboration with UNESCO, the ILO, WHO)	Ethiopia/Uganda Kenya/Zambia
21-30 May	*Regional meeting on youth, employment and national development	Niamey
3-14 June	*Seminar on sampling methods	Addis Ababa
17-29 June	*Seminar on organization and conduct of censuses of population and housing (English and French)	Addis Ababa
20-28 June	*Seminar on methods and procedures to improve personnel administration (English)	Addis Ababa
26-28 June	African Institute for Economic Development and Planning - Governing Council	Addis Ababa
8 July-31 August	*Training Course for administrators (including manpower planners)	Nairobi
9-11 July	Fourth consultative committee meeting of the Regional Group for Africa of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development	Addis Ababa
30 July-1 August	ECA/UNESCO joint staff meeting	Addis Ababa

* Indicates Category I projects of the Office of Technical Co-operation.

Date	Title of Meeting	Place
5 August- 7 September	*Sub-regional training course in rural extension and community development (East Africa)	Nairobi
7-13 August	Second conference of Governors of African Central Banks	Accra
26 August- 21 September	*ECA/GATT training course on foreign trade and commercial policy (English)	Accra
12 September- 10 October	*Study tour on river basin development (for East African countries)	United States of America
23-28 September	*ECA/WMO Seminar on the role of meteorological services in economic development in Africa	Ibadan
23 September- 30 October	*Sub-regional training course in aided self-help housing (West Africa)	Monrovia
7-15 October	*Seminar on methods and procedures to improve personnel administration (French)	Addis Ababa
9 October- 5 November	*ECA/GATT training course on foreign trade and commercial policy (French)	Kinshasa
28 October- 1 November	Working Party on manpower and training	Addis Ababa
14-27 November	*Conference on urgent administrative problems of African Governments	Addis Ababa
1-15 December	*Study tour - local administration (French)	Italy/Yugoslavia/ France
2-13 December	Fourth inter-regional seminar on development planning	Accra
9-14 December	*Seminar on income distribution	Addis Ababa
9-20 December	*Seminar on the management of public enterprises (English and French concurrently)	Tunis

* Indicates Category I projects of the Office of Technical Co-operation.

D. AFRICAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

Summary of main activities 1967-1968^{9/}

Training

202. In accordance with its operational plan and work programme for 1967-1968, the Institute carried out its normal activities during the period under review. Fifty trainees (26 English-speaking and 24 French-speaking) from 21 countries took the nine-month course. The Cairo course on financing of development in African countries from 4 March to 26 April was attended by 32 participants (10 English-speaking and 22 French-speaking) from 18 countries. In addition, a two-week seminar on the administration of income tax attended by 36 participants (13 English-speaking and 23 French-speaking) was held at Dakar from 25 March to 6 April, and a course on development and planning of human resources was also organized at Dakar, from 8 April to 31 May for 33 participants (18 English-speaking and 15 French-speaking). Finally, a sub-regional course on economic integration in East Africa was held at Nairobi from 15 March to 23 April and was attended by 19 participants (13 English-speaking and 6 French-speaking). At the request of the Government of the Cameroon one of the Institute's lecturers gave a set of lectures on development methodology at the Pan-African Institute of Development. The language courses, which formed part of the nine-month course, were open to the public.

Research

203. In accordance with the recommendations of the Conference of African Planners and directives from the Governing Council, research was undertaken during the period under review, in spite of the fact that the Institute is short-staffed. Until now, research has been undertaken by the teaching staff, in addition to their normal teaching schedule. At its seventh meeting in June 1968, the Governing Council thought the Institute should, in certain cases, give contracts in pure research to persons qualified to take them and publish the findings of such research throughout the sub-region.

204. To lessen the Institute's responsibility in the matter, the Governing Council accepted the recommendation that the Institute should restrict its research activities to the publication of studies on the theory and methodology of planning techniques and their application to planning problems in Africa. In that context, such research would be quite in keeping with the Institute's character and any overlapping with work being carried out elsewhere would be avoided.

205. A number of the Institute's staff members went on fact-finding and documentation tours to collect material for a study on the financing of medium-term plans. They went to Tunis for a study on industrialization in Tunisia in the

^{9/} See report of the Governing Council for 1967-1968 (IDEP/ET/RAP/2052).

field of sub-regional integration and to Geneva and Rome to prepare the course on social sector planning.

206. A number of research projects have either been completed or are nearing completion on regional disparities in West and Central Africa including "a scheme for forecasting financial flows in relation to plan financing"; "a study of the possibilities of the industrialization of Tunisia", and "methods and means of adaptation of financial structures to the needs of development: the case of Senegal".

207. The first issue of Studies on Development Planning Techniques and Problems, containing a number of articles written by Institute teaching staff and by qualified outsiders is being printed.

The Institute's second phase

208. Since the current phase is due to end in June 1969, the Governing Council submitted a fresh request to UNDP for finance for the second phase of the project. Member States were duly informed of the procedure to be followed for this purpose.

209. In September 1968 UNDP sent a mission to Africa, but no decision has yet been taken on the extension of the project.

E. RELATIONS WITH SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

210. Close co-operation was continued with the specialized agencies and other organizations, through the operation of joint divisions or units within the secretariat's administrative structure, appointment of liaison officers, organization of joint meetings, exchange of information on programme matters, joint planning and execution of projects, and joint participation in technical assistance, UNDP Special Fund and other activities.

Joint staffing

211. Co-operation with FAO and ITU is governed by special agreements establishing the ECA/FAO Joint Agriculture Division and the ECA/ITU Joint Telecommunications Unit.

212. Following discussions between the Director-General of FAO and the Executive Secretary of ECA on closer co-operation, and subsequent consultations between the two secretariats, it was decided that a single concerted United Nations Programme for Agricultural Development in Africa would be presented at the sixth Regional Conference for Africa and the ninth session of the Commission. A draft of such a programme has been agreed by the two secretariats. It was also agreed to recommend that FAO's regional conference should be the main forum for discussions of agricultural programmes for Africa. If these recommendations are accepted, FAO will designate the Executive Secretary of the Commission as the representative of FAO in Africa and the two secretariats will work jointly in implementing the agreed programme.

213. The members of UNCTAD and UPU secretariats placed at the disposal of the Commission continued to work with the secretariat during the year.

214. Co-operation with the ILO, UNICEF, and UNHCR has been facilitated by the fact that these agencies continue to maintain offices in Addis Ababa, and with WHO since a liaison officer is located at the Commission's headquarters. The Director-General of UNESCO has indicated his intention to recommend the appointment of a liaison officer with the Commission, at Addis Ababa, early in 1969.

Regional inter-agency meetings

215. The second meeting of regional heads of international organizations in Africa was held in Brazzaville from 31 July to 2 August at which ECA, FAO, WHO and the ILO were represented. The agenda covered relations between the organizations of the United Nations and other international bodies working in Africa, the role of the African Development Bank in the implementation of programmes assisted by international organizations, national conflicts and programmes of international organizations, Africa and the problems of youth, a plan for concerted regional action during the Second Development Decade and

the formation of economic groupings in Africa. The participants expressed appreciation of the way in which their respective headquarters had welcomed their initiative in convening annual meetings of regional heads of international organizations in Africa and decided to continue and strengthen their efforts towards co-ordination and consideration of common problems.

216. The Regional Inter-Agency Committee on Youth held four meetings during the year and sponsored a joint regional meeting on youth employment and national development which took place in Niamey from 21 to 30 May. It also undertook a study of inter-agency policy and programmes in youth work in Africa and considered proposals for an African regional documentation, research and training centre for youth to be financed by UNESCO.

217. A Regional Inter-Agency Committee in Rural Development was inaugurated in March consisting of representatives from ECA, FAO, UNESCO, UNICEF, the ILO, WHO and UNHCR. A memorandum entitled "Guiding principles and strategy for an integrated approach to rural development in Africa" has been produced and presented at the ninth session of the Commission. The Committee has also undertaken a preliminary study of the activities and current projects of the ILO, UNESCO, FAO, UNICEF and WHO in African rural development.

Joint meetings and projects

218. During 1968, ECA and GATT sponsored two courses on foreign trade and commercial policy; ECA and the United States Agency for International Development a study tour on river basin development and ECA and WMO a planning conference on the role of meteorological services in economic development in Africa; a training course on rural extension and community development for the East African sub-region, held at Nairobi from 5 August to 7 September 1968, was jointly sponsored by ECA and the United Nations Social Development Division, with the collaboration of FAO, WHO, the ILO, UNESCO and UNDP. The ECA and OAU jointly sponsored an expert group meeting on social welfare and community development in Addis Ababa from 8 to 12 July in preparation for the Conference of Ministers Responsible for Social Welfare. A survey of research and manpower needs in the field of water resources in West Africa was undertaken in collaboration with WMO, WHO, UNESCO and FAO. ECA assisted with organizing and holding the third session of the United Nations Committee for Development Planning which was held in Addis Ababa from 29 April to 10 May 1968.

219. Members of the secretariat also collaborated with the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning and the African Training and Research Centre in Administration for Development by participating as lecturers in courses organized by these institutions.

Participation in meetings

220. Observers were sent by ECA to the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU held in Algiers from 13 to 16 September 1968 and to the Heads of State Conference of the Common Organization of African and Malagasy States held in Niamey in January.

221. The secretariat was represented at the global meeting of UNDP Resident Representatives held at Hot Springs, Virginia from 22 to 27 February, the session of the Economic and Social Council held in Geneva from 8 July to 2 August 1968; the meeting of the United Nations Committee for Programme and Co-ordination held in New York from 15 April to 9 May and the annual meetings of IMF and IBRD held in Washington in October.

222. In the field of agriculture, the secretariat participated in the Conference on Agricultural Research Priorities for Economic Development in Africa arranged by the American National Academy of Science in co-operation with FAO at Abidjan from 5 to 12 April, the ninth annual Agricultural Conference of Ghana held in co-operation with the United States Agency for International Development and FAO at Accra from 1 to 3 April, the twelfth session of the FAO study group on rice at Rome from 16 to 23 May; the forty-third session of the FAO Committee on Commodity Problems held at Rome from 25 September to 4 October; the FAO Regional Conference for the Near East held at Baghdad from 21 September to 10 October; the fifth FAO Regional Conference for Africa held at Kampala from 18 to 30 November; the Fourth Phase of the FAO Rinderpest Conference held at Nairobi on 14 and 15 November and the Desert Locust Control Conference held at Asmara on 24 October.

223. In the field of economic co-operation, the secretariat was represented at the Conference of Heads of State and Government of West Africa held in Monrovia from 17 to 21 April and the Conference of Heads of State of Eastern and Central African Countries held at Dar-es-Salaam from 13 to 15 May. It also participated in the second Conference of Governors of African Central Banks held at Accra from 7 to 13 August and was represented at the annual meeting of the Board of Governors of the African Development Bank, held at Nairobi from 26 to 31 August.

224. In the field of international trade, ECA was represented at the second session of UNCTAD held at New Delhi from 1 February to 29 March 1968 and the session of the Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD held at Geneva from 2 to 23 September.

225. In the field of industrial development, the secretariat was represented at the meeting of the Industrial Development Board of UNIDO held at Vienna from 17 April to 14 May; the business international forecasting round-table held at Copenhagen on 19 and 20 September, the second interregional symposium of the application of modern technical practices in the iron and steel industry held in Moscow from 19 September to 9 October and the first session of the UNIDO international working party on industrial programming data held at Vienna from 18 to 27 November.

226. In the field of housing, building and physical planning, ECA participated in the interregional seminar on the development of clay building materials industries in the developing countries, held at Copenhagen from 12 to 25 August and the meeting on the mobilization of local savings arranged jointly by Catholic Relief Services, Geneva and the Credit Union National Association (CUNA International) in Lesotho from 7 to 14 January.

227. In the field of transport and communications, the secretariat took part in the meeting of the Fourth Committee of UNCTAD (shipping, insurance and tourism) held at New Delhi during the second session of UNCTAD; the seventh Conference of

African Air Carriers held at Accra from 2 to 5 April; the Symposium on Technico-Economic Organization and Administrative Aspects of Inland Waterborne Transport held at Leningrad from 9 to 29 September and the seventh meeting of the Chad Basin Commission held in Lagos from 19 to 21 August. A staff member represented ECA at the United Nations Conference on Tourism held in Geneva on 12 July and the interregional seminar on tourism held at Berne from 21 October to 2 November.

228. In the field of science and technology, the secretariat was represented at the eighth and ninth sessions of the ACC Sub-Committee on Science and Technology held in Geneva in February and April; the ninth session of the United Nations Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, held in New York from 1 to 11 April; the meeting of experts in engineering education syllabuses held at Lausanne on 28 and 29 May and the seminar on science and mass media held at Berlin from 16 August to 6 September.

229. In the field of natural resources ECA participated in a meeting of the Nile basin countries held in Entebbe from 22 to 24 March.

230. In the field of statistics and demography the secretariat was represented at the fifteenth session of the Statistical Commission of the United Nations, held in New York from 26 February to 8 March, the United Nations joint meeting of statistical and customs experts held at Brussels from 24 to 28 June; the international symposium on problems of human reproduction held at Varna from 25 to 30 September, the Conference of the Statisticians of the Common Organization of African and Malagasy States held at Yaoundé from 22 to 26 October and the United Nations/WHO meeting on programmes of analysis of mortality trends and levels held in Geneva from 7 to 18 October.

231. In the field of economic planning, projections and policies, the secretariat was represented at the Seminar on physical planning for regional development organized by the German Foundation for Developing Countries held at Berlin from 6 to 24 May; the fourth interregional seminar on industrial location and physical planning held at Minsk from 13 to 27 August; the fourth interregional seminar on development planning held at Accra from 2 to 13 December.

232. In the field of manpower and training, the secretariat was represented at the twenty-first General Conference of the International Association for the Exchange of Students held in Athens from 3 to 18 January, the UNESCO/OAU Conference on Education and Scientific and Technical Training in Relation to Development in Africa held in Nairobi from 16 to 27 July; the UNESCO regional technical assistance seminar on investment in education in Arab States held at Beirut from 16 to 24 September and the UNESCO meeting of experts on book development in Africa held at Accra from 13 to 19 February.

233. In the field of social development, a participant from ECA took part in the nineteenth session of the Commission for Social Development of the United Nations held in New York from 5 February to 2 March 1968; the ECA was represented at the Conference of Ministers Responsible for Social Welfare held in New York from 3 to 12 September; it participated in the fifteenth session of the ACC working group on rural and community development held in Geneva from 10 to 15 July and the fourth inter-agency meeting on youth held in Geneva from 3 to 8 July.

234. In the field of public administration, ECA was represented at the interregional seminar on the development of senior administrators in the public service of developing countries arranged by the Division of Public Administration, United Nations Headquarters, in Geneva from 19 to 29 August and at the seminar on the administrative aspects of educational development in Africa held at Tangier from 21 May to 1 June and organized by the African Training and Research Centre in Administration of Development.

Inter-secretariat consultations and assistance

235. Consultations are continuing between ECA, OAU and ICAO on the establishment of an African civil aviation organization. Close relations were maintained with UNCTAD in connexion with the development of tourism in Africa, and African participation in international maritime shipping. Close and detailed consultations have taken place with FAO to achieve programme co-ordination in the field of agriculture. Programmes in the field of manpower training have been co-ordinated with UNESCO, the ILO and the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning. Consultations on matters of mutual interest have been undertaken with OAU. The health aspects of projects in the field of social development, agriculture, industrialization and natural resources development have been the subject of consultations with WHO. A WHO sanitary engineer has been attached to the secretariat since January 1968 to assist with matters concerning environmental sanitation.

236. The second session of the ECA/UNESCO joint staff meeting was held at Addis Ababa from 30 July to 1 August. A number of topics of direct interest to the two organizations were discussed at the meeting and particular attention paid to co-operation in taking action on relevant resolutions of the Nairobi Educational Conference and on the organization of the conference on the application of science and technology to development in Africa, including the regional symposiums. It is hoped to follow up the deliberations of the meeting with further contacts between the two secretariats to work out operational details of action on specific projects.

F. PROGRAMME OF WORK AND PRIORITIES FOR 1967-1968

237. At its eighth session the Commission adopted a programme of work and priorities for the biennium 1967-1968. 10/ A report on the implementation of that programme in 1967 was contained in the annual report for the period 26 February 1967-29 February 1968. 11/ Below is a statement of the present status of the projects and sub-projects listed as "continued in the biennium 1967-1968" in that report, classified into the following categories:

- (a) amalgamated;
- (b) completed;
- (c) continued;
- (d) deferred.

238. The information is presented by divisional responsibility within the secretariat.

239. The marginal symbols have the following meaning:

- x indicates that the project is included in the schedule of meetings;
- + indicates that the project was financed from the Regional Programme of Technical Assistance. Project numbers are as in E/4354, Part V.

(a) Projects and sub-projects amalgamated with other projects and sub-projects

Project number

ECA/FAO Joint Agriculture Division

- 84 West African livestock and meat industry. Amalgamated with project 73, marketing of agricultural products.

10/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 5 (E/4354 and Corr.1), part V.

11/ Ibid., Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 5 (E/4497).

(b) Projects and sub-projects which have been completed

Research and Statistics Division

- x 1(a) Fourth interregional seminar on development planning held at Accra, 2-13 December
- 3(i)(a) Economic survey of Africa (North Africa)
- 3(i)(b) Economic survey of Africa (Central Africa)
- 3(i)(c) Economic survey of Africa (East Africa)
- 3(ii)(a) Annual economic survey of Africa, 1967
- 5(b) Economic Bulletin for Africa, Volume VII
- 5(c) Economic Bulletin for Africa, Volume VIII, No. 1
- 5(d) Economic Bulletin for Africa, Volume VIII, No. 2
- 5(e) Economic Bulletin for Africa, Volume IX, No. 1
- +x 98(a) Seminar on censuses of population and housing, held at Addis Ababa, 17-29 June 1968
- +x128(b) Working Group on income distribution statistics, held at Addis Ababa, 9-14 December
- +x129(b) Seminar on sampling methods, held at Addis Ababa, 3-14 June

Trade and Economic Co-operation Division

- 10(b) The prospect of increasing trade between Africa and Europe
- +x 13(a)(3) ECA/GATT training course on foreign trade and commercial policy (French) 1968
- +x 13(a)(4) ECA/GATT training course on foreign trade and commercial policy (English) 1968
- 92 Mobilization of domestic savings, their direction into productive investment and the role of financial institutions in the process
- 93 Association of African Central Banks

Industry and Housing Division

- x 20(b) Conference on Industry and Finance, held at Addis Ababa, 25-27 March 1968
- +x 114(a) Working Group of Experts in house building costs, held at Addis Ababa, 23-29 April 1968
- x 114(c)(2) Third sub-regional training course in co-operative and aided self-help housing, held at Monrovia, 23 September-30 October 1968
- +x 114(d) East African sub-regional training course for building contractors

Natural Resources and Transport Division

- x 22(b)(i) Central African energy meeting, held at Brazzaville, 2-4 April 1968
- +x 35(b)(ii) Study tour on international river basin development (East Africa), held in United States of America, 12 September-10 October 1968
- +x 53 Seminar on new metals and minerals, held at Addis Ababa, 5-10 February 1968
- 59(b) Preliminary study of nine international road links for the Lake Chad Basin Commission
- 66 Establishment of an African civil aviation commission
- 69(a) Study of the development of tourism in the East African sub-region

Human Resources Development Division

- +x 102(a) Sub-regional training course on rural extension and community development (East Africa), held at Nairobi, 5 August-7 September 1968
- +x 106 Regional meeting on youth employment and national development, held at Niamey, 21-30 May 1968
- x 115(c) Working Party on manpower and training, held at Addis Ababa, 28 October-1 November 1968
- +x 117(a)(2) Integrated training course for manpower planners and administrators of national training programmes, held at Nairobi, 8 July-31 August 1968

Human Resources Development Division (continued)

- +x 123(a) Seminar on urgent administrative problems of African countries, held at Addis Ababa, 14-27 November 1968. This project replaces the former project 123(a), seminar on the structure of local administration
- +x 123(b) Local government study tour (French) 1968
- +x 124(a) Seminar on methods and procedures to improve personnel administration
- +x 125 Seminar on the management of public enterprises, held at Tunis, 9-20 December 1968

(c) Projects and sub-projects on which work was undertaken in 1968 but which had not been completed at the end of the year

(i) Continuing tasks of the Commission - not programmed for implementation

Research and Statistics Division

- 1 Development planning and policies
- 2 Projections for Africa
- 4 National economic survey (advisory services)
- 97 Studies on demographic level, trends and projections (except 97(a) which has been programmed)
- 98 Demographic training (except 98(a) which has been programmed)
- 127 Development of statistics and demography in Africa
- 128 Regional co-operation in training statistical personnel (except 128(a) and 128(b) which have been programmed)
- 129 Formulation of statistical standards for the region (except 129(a) and 129(d) which have been programmed)
- 130 Collection, dissemination and exchange of information
- 131 Regional co-operation in the field of data processing, projections and trends for Africa

Trade and Economic Co-operation Division

- 9(a) Annual trade survey
- 9(b) Foreign Trade Newsletter
- 10(a) The prospects for increasing inter-African trade
- 10(g) Commodity stabilization
- 10(h) Trade barriers and trade groupings
- 12(a) Studies of financing related to trade - compensatory financing
- 12(b) Studies of financing related to trade - the role of private investment and supplier's credit
- 12(c) Studies of financing related to trade - international aid
- 94 Balance of payments problems
- 96 Working party on monetary management and inter-African payments

Natural Resources and Transport Division

- 57 Regional co-operation in science and technology and its application to development (except 57(b) which has been programmed)
- 59 International transport linkages in Africa (except 59(b) which has been programmed)
- 60 Inter-connexion of African railway systems
- 61 Harmonization of road standards, traffic signs and signals
- 62 Road research development
- 65 Development of air transport
- 67 Standardization and stabilization of maritime freight rates; development of maritime transport (except 67(a) which has been programmed)
- 69 Development of tourism in African countries (except 69(a) which has been programmed)
- 71 Joint ECA/ITU programme for the development of telecommunications in Africa

ECA/FAO Joint Agriculture Division

- 78 Review and analysis of current progress in the field of food and agriculture

Human Resources Development Division

- 99 Report on the African social situation
- 100 Socio-economic survey of the problems of rural development
- 101 Studies on organization and administration of social welfare services (except 101(e), (f), (h), (j), (k), and (l) which have been programmed)
- 102 Training in social welfare services (except 102(a) which has been programmed)
- 103 Eradication of illiteracy
- 104 International Year for Human Rights (except 104(a), Conference on the Legal, Economic and Social Aspects of African Refugee Problems, which has been programmed)
- 105 Social problems connected with urban and industrial development

(ii) Projects and sub-projects programmed for implementation

Research and Statistics Division

- 3(ii)(b) Annual economic survey (1968)

Trade and Economic Co-operation Division

- 10(c) The prospect of increasing trade between Africa and North America
- 10(e) The prospect of increasing trade between Africa and Asia (Middle East included)

Industry and Housing Division

- 14 Harmonization of industrial development programmes

Natural Resources and Transport Division

- 22(b)2 High-voltage inter-connexion of three Maghreb countries
- 22(b)3 Katanga-Zambia co-operation in energy development
- 22(b)4 Lake Kivu methane gas development
- 22(b)5 West Africa high-voltage inter-connexion
- 22(b)6 Uganda-Kenya co-operation in energy development
- 24 Survey of manpower in the field of energy
- 34 Survey of manpower in the field of water resources
- 36 Establishment of a water resources development institute in East Africa
- 42 Training centre in aerial survey
- 51 Survey of manpower in the field of geology and mineral resources development
- x 57(b) Joint WMO/ECA seminar on the rôle of meteorological services in economic development in Africa

ECA/FAO Joint Agriculture Division

- 72(a) Intra-regional agricultural specialization and trade (Central Africa)
- 72(b) Intra-regional agricultural specialization and trade (North Africa)
- 73 Marketing of agricultural products
- 75 Organization and administration of agricultural services (agricultural extension) of Governments

Human Resources Development Division

- 101(j) Social reconstruction and modernization in Central Africa
- 115(a) Identification, assessment and reports on middle-level manpower and training requirements in Africa
- 116(a) Compile a roster on Africans training and trained abroad
- 119 Establishment of an African civil servants pool
- 120 Study of postal facilities in Africa

- (d) Projects and sub-projects deferred, considered not capable of being implemented with resources available in 1968

Research and Statistics Division

- x 97(a) Seminar on the application of demographic statistics and studies in development planning

Trade and Economic Co-operation Division

- x 8(e) Sub-regional meeting on economic co-operation in North Africa
- x 8(f) Sub-regional meeting on economic co-operation in Central Africa
- x 8(g) Meeting of the Interim Council of Ministers of the Economic Community in East Africa
- +x 8(h) Seminar on economic co-operation in East Africa

Natural Resources and Transport Division

- x 21(a) Working Party on natural resources
- 22(b)7 Preliminary studies in sub-regional manufacture of electrical components
- 52 Establishment of regional mineral resources development centres
- 54(e) Study of selected international agreements on the exploitation of petroleum and natural gas
- 57 Conference on the education and training of design draftsmen
- 59(a) Establishment of intergovernmental working parties to examine the feasibility of requests of the proposed West African highway
- 65(a) Organization of sub-regional airlines
- 67(a) Standardization and stabilization of maritime freight rates, development of maritime shipping - working party

Human Resources Development Division

- 101(k) Social needs and the role of women in economic and social development in West Africa
- x 101 Regional meeting on the role of women in national progress
- 118(a) Government purchasing and supply
- x 123(a) Seminar on the structure of local administration

PART II

NINTH SESSION AND TENTH ANNIVERSARY- CELEBRATION OF THE COMMISSION

A. ATTENDANCE AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK

Opening meeting

240. The ninth session and the observance of the tenth anniversary of the Commission began on 3 February 1969, at Africa Hall, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The inaugural addresses were delivered by His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I, U Thant, Secretary-General of the United Nations, and Mr. Allison Ayida, the outgoing Chairman of the Commission. On behalf of the member States, Mr. Lissouba (Congo, Brazzaville) and Mr. Mboya (Kenya) each proposed a vote of thanks to His Imperial Majesty and the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Membership and attendance

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

242. All the associate members, France, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, were represented.

243. Observers of the Member States of the United Nations which are not members of the Economic Commission for Africa but which attended the ninth session included: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Greece, Finland, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America and Yugoslavia.

244. In accordance with paragraph 11 of the Commission's terms of reference, representatives of the following specialized and operating agencies attended the session and the tenth anniversary of the Commission: the ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, IBRD, IMF, UPU, ITU, WMO and IAEA.

245. The Secretary-General U Thant and the representatives of the following United Nations bodies were represented: ECE, UNCTAD, UNIDO, UNICEF, UNDP, UNHCR and the World Food Programme.

246. Observers from the Federal Republic of Germany, the Holy See, the Republic of Korea and Switzerland were present.

247. Under the provisions of paragraph 10 of the terms of reference of the Commission, observers from the following intergovernmental organizations also attended the ninth session: African Development Bank, African Institute for Economic Development and Planning, Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique équatoriale et du Cameroun, Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'ouest, Chad Basin Commission, Comité permanent consultatif du Maghreb, Commission des communautés européennes, Commonwealth Secretariat, EAC, GATT, IMCO, League of Arab States, Niger Basin Commission, OAU and OECD.

248. In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 13 of the terms of reference of the Commission the following non-governmental organizations were represented at the ninth session: Afro-Asian Organization for Economic Co-operation, Battelle Memorial Institute, Catholic International Union for Social Service, German Foundation for Developing Countries, International Association of Youth Magistrates, International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, International Federation of Christian Trade Unions, International Organization of Employers, International Road Federation, International Union of Public Transport, Union of International Fairs, World Assembly of Youth, World Council of Churches, World Veterans Federation, World Young Women's Christian Association.

Credentials

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

Election of officers

250. In accordance with the requirement of rule 14 of its rules of procedure, the Commission elected its officers at its 143rd meeting on 6 February 1969. It unanimously elected Mr. P. Lissouba (Congo, Brazzaville) as Chairman, Mr. Sayed Ibrahim Gar El Nabi (Sudan) as First Vice-Chairman, Mr. Q.K.J. Masire (Botswana) as Second Vice-Chairman and Mr. Youssouf Sylla (Senegal) as Rapporteur.

Activities of the tenth anniversary of the Commission

251. The ninth session and observance of the tenth anniversary of the Commission began jointly in Addis Ababa from 3 to 14 February 1969. The first four days of the session were devoted to activities marking the tenth anniversary of the Commission. Events marking the tenth anniversary, which preceded the regular session, included:

(a) Inaugural speeches by His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I of Ethiopia; the Secretary-General of the United Nations, U Thant; the Chairman of the eighth session of the Commission, Mr. A. Ayida; the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, Mr. Diallo Telli; and messages from delegations of member States; a special ten-year report by the Executive Secretary; a general debate; and examination of a commemorative resolution;

(b) Cultural and social functions arranged in honour of the participants;

(c) The inauguration of an exhibition of small-scale industries highlighting the significance of small-scale industries to the social and economic development of Africa in order to encourage entrepreneurship in African countries.

Exhibition of small-scale industries

252. The exhibition, organized by the Commission was held in Addis Ababa from 4-14 February, on premises provided by the Ethiopian Government, and was declared open by His Imperial Majesty Emperor Haile Selassie I of Ethiopia on 4 February. The opening ceremony was attended by U Thant, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Ministers of the Ethiopian Government, delegates to the ninth session of the Commission, the diplomatic community, as well as representatives of business and industrial establishments in Ethiopia.

253. Seventeen countries and several individual manufacturers and institutions participated in exhibiting their products and machinery. The participating countries were the Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Netherlands, Nigeria, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania and the United States of America. A number of institutions and local companies also participated in the exhibition and among these were the United Abilities Limited and the Rehabilitation Centre - two organizations for the handicapped.

254. The Executive Secretary in his welcoming address thanked His Imperial Majesty for his gracious acceptance of the Commission's invitation to open the exhibition and also expressed gratitude to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for his presence at the exhibition.

255. The Executive Secretary emphasized that small-scale industries played an important role in promoting development and pointed out that a large-scale industry was often a complex of small units which manufactured components or processed materials. The exhibition, he stated, was organized to show what was being produced on a small scale in various African countries. He further stated that in an effort to assist indigenous entrepreneurs the secretariat had prepared a brochure on small-scale industries in Africa which contained several "model schemes" suitably adapted to African conditions; a guide, covering about 200 products, had also been prepared by the secretariat in order to indicate the sources of supply of small-scale machinery in France, the Federal Republic of Germany, India and Japan.

256. His Imperial Majesty, in declaring the exhibition open, commended the Commission for its initiative in organizing it and welcomed the suggestion that similar exhibitions were to be held in other African countries in the immediate future. The Emperor further stated that the ECA exhibition was an encouraging sign which showed that African Governments and peoples were engaged in the diversification of their economies with a view to speeding up the process of industrialization. This he considered was a major change in the nature of the economic life of Africa since, in the past, African countries could only export vast quantities of raw materials and had to depend on imports from outside the continent for every kind of manufactured product.

257. About 5,000 guests attended the opening of the exhibition, and the attendance during the remaining days averaged over 2,000 daily. The highlights of the exhibition were the variety of local industrial products and other processed goods, the working models of machinery for wood and metal products, plastic film and, also, the daily screening of films of industrial development.

Organization of work

258. In accordance with the provisions of its resolution 62 (IV), the Commission set up two Committees of the whole, namely the Economic Committee and the Social Committee, which examined items of the agenda. The First Vice-Chairman and the Second Vice-Chairman were elected as Chairmen of the Economic Committee and the Social Committee respectively. The two Committees submitted the recommendations on their deliberations to the Commission for approval. These recommendations are contained in the present report.

B. AGENDA

259. The Commission examined the revised provisional agenda prepared by the secretariat (E/CN.14/420/Rev.1). An amendment proposed by Sierra Leone and supported by Swaziland and Botswana was adopted and an item entitled "Report of the Committee on Recruitment and Training" was added to the revised provisional agenda. The Commission adopted the following agenda at its 145th meeting (E/CN.14/420/Rev.2):

1. Opening of the session.
2. Tenth anniversary of the Economic Commission for Africa and adoption of commemorative resolution.

"A venture in self-reliance - ten years of ECA, 1958-1968"
(E/CN.14/424).
3. Election of officers.
4. Adoption of the agenda and organization of the work of the session.
5. Membership and associate membership of the Commission:
 - (a) Welcome of new members (E/CN.14/111/Rev.3);
 - (b) Report by the Executive Secretary on measures taken pursuant to Commission resolution 151 (VIII) (E/CN.14/443).
6. Review of economic and social conditions in the region.

"Economic conditions in Africa in recent years" E/CN.14/435).
7. Review of the activities of the Economic Commission for Africa during the biennium February 1967-February 1969.

"Draft annual report (1 March 1968 to 2 February 1969)"
(E/CN.14/445 and Add.1);

"Annual report (26 February 1967 to 29 February 1968)"
(E/CN.14/413-E/4497); 12/

 - (a) Development planning and surveys;

"Report on the Conference of African Planners (second session)" (E/CN.14/407);

12/ Ibid.

"Report on the United Nations Committee on Development and Planning" (E/4515); 13/

(b) Agriculture;

(c) Industry and housing;

"Report on the second sub-regional training course in aided self-help and co-operative housing (Eastern Africa)" (E/CN.14/HOU/10);

"Report on the conference on industry and finance" (E/CN.14/414);

"Report of the working group of experts on house-building costs" (E/CN.14/416-E/CN.14/HOU/17);

"Report on the East African training course for building contractors (in collaboration with UNESCO, the ILO and WHO)" (E/CN.14/417);

"Report on the third sub-regional training course in co-operative and aided self-help housing (West Africa)" (E/CN.14/438-E/CN.14/HOU/39);

(d) Trade and finance;

"Report on the seminar on budget planning and management (Central Africa)" (E/CN.14/410);

"Report of the preparatory meeting for the second session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development" (E/CN.14/UNCTAD II/PM/2/Rev.2);

"Note on the second session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development" (E/CN.14/437);

"Report of the Second Conference of Governors of African Central Banks" (E/CN.14/AMA/16);

"Report of the third joint meeting of the ECA working party on intra-African trade and the OAU expert committee on trade and development" (E/CN.14/449);

"Establishment of a regional trade promotion centre within ECA" (E/CN.14/434).

(e) Transport and communications;

"Information paper on the road development study tour to India" (E/CN.14/INF/38);

"Report of the conference for the establishment of the African civil aviation commission (AFCAC)" (E/CN.14/448);

(f) Natural resources development, science and technology;

"A reconnaissance of education, training, manpower resources and manpower needs for the mineral industry and geosciences in fifteen African countries" (E/CN.14/INF/40);

"Report on the international seminar on science and mass media" (E/CN.14/446);

"Information paper on the study tours in the United States of America for officials in charge of river basin and lake development projects" (E/CN.14/INF/35);

"Report on the ECA/WMO training seminar on hydrometeorological instruments, methods of observation and establishment of hydrometeorological networks in Africa" (E/CN.14/432);

"Report on the seminar on new metals and minerals" (E/CN.14/412);

"Report of the sub-regional meeting on energy for Central Africa" (E/CN.14/415-E/CN.14/EP/35 and Corr.1);

"Report on the ECA seminar on the role of meteorological services in economic development in Africa" (E/CN.14/429);

"Note by the International Atomic Energy Agency on applications of atomic energy in Africa" (E/CN.14/INF/33);

"Information note on the fourth consultative meeting of the regional group for Africa of the United Nations Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development" (E/CN.14/INF/39);

"Information note on a survey of manpower and research facilities in the field of water resources development in West Africa" (E/CN.14/INF/36);

"Information paper on the exhibition on modern survey and mapping for accelerated development" (E/CN.14/INF/42).

(g) Human resources development;

(i) Manpower and training;

"Report on the integrated training course for manpower planners and administrators of national training programmes" (E/CN.14/411);

"Report on the training course for manpower planners and administrators of training programmes" (E/CN.14/425);

"Report on the Working Party on Manpower and Training"
(E/CN.14/428);

(ii) Public administration;

"Report on the training course in local government personnel systems (English-speaking countries)" (E/CN.14/395);

"Final report on the West African sub-regional course for organization and methods officers" (E/CN.14/402);

"Report on the orientation course in in-service training methods and practices (French-speaking countries)"
(E/CN.14/408);

"Report on the seminar on the methods and procedures to improve personnel administration" (E/CN.14/419);

"Report on the seminar on methods and procedures to improve personnel administration (French only) (E/CN.14/426);

"Report on the second conference on urgent administrative problems of African Governments" (English and French concurrently) (E/CN.14/440);

"Information Paper concerning study tour on organization and methods of public administration for regional and local development (French-speaking countries)" (E/CN.14/INF/43);

"Report on the seminar on the management of public enterprises" (English and French concurrently) (E/CN.14/444);

(iii) Social development;

"Report on the ECA/UNHCR/OAU/Dag Hammarskjold Foundation-sponsored conference on the legal, economic and social aspects of African refugee problems" (E/CN.14/442);

"Report on the regional meeting on youth employment and development" (E/CN.14/421);

"Report on the sub-regional training course in rural extension and community development (East Africa)"
(E/CN.14/433);

"Guiding principles and a strategy for an integrated approach to rural development in Africa" (E/CN.14/422);

(h) Statistics and demography;

"Report on the ECA/ILO seminar on family budget and price index (English-speaking countries)" (E/CN.14/CAS.5/LS.21);

"Report of the working group on the revision of the United Nations system of national accounts" (E/CN.14/CAS.5/NAC/27);

"Report of the Fifth Conference of African Statisticians" (E/CN.14/405);

"Report on the ECA/ILO seminar on family budget and price index (French-speaking countries)" (E/CN.14/CAS.5/LS.21);

"Report on the seminar on sampling methods" (E/CN.14/418);

"Report on the seminar on the organization and conduct of censuses of population and housing," Vol. I (English and French) (E/CN.14/423);

"Report of the working group on income distribution statistics" (E/CN.14/439);

(i) Sub-regional economic co-operation;

"Economic co-operation in Africa" (E/CN.14/UNCTAD II/4);

"Report of the West African sub-regional conference on economic co-operation" (E/CN.14/399).

8. Programme of work and priorities.

"Draft programme of work and priorities for the biennium 1969-1970 with projections to 1973" (E/CN.14/447);

"Budgetary requirements of the ECA programme of work and priorities" (E/CN.14/441);

"Provisional calendar of conferences, meetings, seminars and training courses for 1969" (E/CN.14/INF/31);

"Action taken by the Economic and Social Council on the draft resolution recommended by the Commission at its eighth session" (E/CN.14/427)

"Resolutions and Decisions of interest to the Commission adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-first, twenty-second and twenty-third sessions and by the Economic and Social Council at its forty-third, forty-fourth, forty-fifth and resumed forty-fifth sessions" (E/CN.14/431 and Add.1);

"Report on the implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1264 (XLIII) and of the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies" (E/CN.14/430).

9. African Institute for Economic Development and Planning.

10. International assistance to Africa.

"International co-operation in financing of trade and development"
(E/CN.14/UNCTAD II/3);

"Mobilization of financial resources for African development fund -
progress report on the implementation of resolution 169 (VIII)"
(E/CN.14/451);

"Information paper on the activities of the United Nations
Development Programme in Africa" (E/CN.14/INF/41);

"Report on the activities of the United Nations Food and
Agriculture Organization's World Food Programme in Africa"
(E/CN.14/436).

11. Relations with other United Nations organs, the specialized
agencies and intergovernmental organizations.

12. Report of the Committee on Staff Recruitment and Training.

"Report of the Committee on Staff Recruitment and Training"
(E/CN.14/CSRT/WP.9).

13. Any other business.

14. Date and place of the tenth session.

15. Annual report to the Economic and Social Council.

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

Plenary sessions: items 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 (a), 5 (b), 6, 7 (i), 8, 9, 10,
12, 13, 14 and 15.

Committee I: items 7 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), 8, 10 and 12.

Committee II: items 7 (g), (h), 8, 11 and 12.

C. ACCOUNT OF PROCEEDINGS

MEMBERSHIP AND ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMISSION

(Agenda item 5)

261. The Chairman stated that Equatorial Guinea, Mauritius and Swaziland, after accession to independence, had become Members of the United Nations and were therefore full members of the Commission. He welcomed Mauritius and Swaziland to the membership in the Commission and looked forward to welcoming Equatorial Guinea when it took its seat at a later date.

262. He stated also that it would be necessary, as a consequence, to amend paragraph 5 of the terms of reference of the Commission by adding "Equatorial Guinea, Mauritius and Swaziland" (see document E/CN.14/111/Rev.3). The amendment was adopted.

263. The representative of Swaziland conveyed greetings from His Majesty King Sobhuza II and from the Prime Minister, Prince Makhosini Dlamini, who had asked him to congratulate the Commission on its tenth anniversary and to extend their best wishes for the success of its work during the Second Development Decade. Swaziland hoped that the more affluent countries would do more to assist the developing countries through liberalization of trade and the sharing of material resources and technical skills; but the surest way was for members of ECA to put their house in order through economic co-operation within the continent.

264. The representative of Mauritius expressed his gratitude for his country's admission to ECA. He welcomed the proposed reforms which would enable member States to participate in the Commission's work and give it better guidance. Mauritius was prepared to co-operate fully with all member States for the welfare of Africa.

265. Statements were made by various delegations welcoming the admission of the three new member States to ECA.

266. Following the report of the Executive Secretary on the measures taken in pursuance of Commission resolution 151 (VIII) (E/CN.14/443), i.e., the representation and participation of the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Namibia (South West Africa) and Guinea called Portuguese Guinea, the Commission unanimously resolved to reconcile the discrepancy between the English and French versions of resolution 151 (VIII) by amending the last paragraph to read as follows:

"Recommends that the Organization of African Unity should propose the names of representatives of the peoples of the countries in question and inform the Executive Secretary accordingly to enable him to bring the matter to the General Assembly."

Resolution 194 (IX) was adopted to that effect (see part III below).

Tribute to the memory of Mr. Eduardo Mundlane

267. On the proposal of the Chairman, members of the delegations observed a minute's silence in tribute to the memory of Mr. Eduardo Mundlane, President of the Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO) who died on 3 February 1969.

TENTH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF THE ECONOMIC
COMMISSION FOR AFRICA AND REVIEW OF ECONOMIC
AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN THE REGION

(Agenda items 2 and 6)

268. His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia, in his opening address 14/ said that it was fitting, on the tenth anniversary, to take stock of the Commission's ten years of efforts to promote the economic, technological and social development of Africa and for members to dedicate themselves anew to the progressive and rapid development of the region's human and material resources. Africa had made great strides towards achieving self-reliance and African Governments had become more proficient at organizing themselves to fulfil their major task, that of raising the standard of living of African peoples and bringing them as quickly as possible within the orbit of twentieth century technology. The Economic Commission for Africa had rendered valuable assistance towards the achievement of that goal and the work done by its secretariat had served to increase considerably the stock of knowledge about the African region. It was gratifying to note that close working relationships were being established between ECA and OAU and to observe that OAU was attempting to give political support to the Commission's technical studies and proposals.

269. The African nations must continue to co-operate to break down the barriers currently restricting an integrated approach to regional development. They must, individually and collectively, endeavour to strengthen existing institutions and organize new ones to facilitate economic co-operation and they must strive to develop the continent's abundant human resources, its real wealth. The importance of co-operation in economic development could not be too highly stressed. Through its work, ECA had demonstrated that the African sub-regions could become viable economic units within which economic, and particularly industrial development could be planned and implemented. It was satisfactory to note, therefore, that the secretariat's work lay in the preparation of studies and the lending of technical support to sub-regional development programmes.

270. It was essential, in order to foster economic and cultural contacts, to improve transport and communication facilities within and among African sub-regions. Efforts to achieve economic co-operation must be backed by national and multinational machinery capable of coping with the complex problems of integration and of preparing and implementing national sub-regional and regional plans. It would be very useful if the region as a whole and its sub-regional organizations pooled their experience in plan formulation and implementation with a view to improving planning and implementation methods.

14/ The full text of the address is given in annex V.

271. Efficiency demanded a sustained supply of trained manpower and in the forthcoming decade the level of development of its manpower might well be a major determinant of the speed and competence with which Africa organized itself to meet the demands and aspirations of its peoples. Urgent steps must therefore be taken to strengthen and extend national and regional training institutions and so to reconstruct educational systems that they became efficient units to meet African needs. The Commission had done much to develop human resources and it was hoped that the other international bodies also active in that sphere would co-operate further with ECA in developing more comprehensive and far-sighted programmes within which Africa's youth could be trained for effective participation in the development process.

272. In the previous decade Africa had identified what needed to be done to speed up development and ECA had begun to play an effective role in facilitating economic co-operation and solving intra-African problems. While the new decade held great promise it also demanded the utmost in courage, effort and resolution from all Africa and those who would assist.

273. In his address^{15/} U Thant, Secretary-General of the United Nations, recalled that during its ten years of existence ECA had given special attention to the building of African institutional infrastructures for regional and sub-regional co-operation, including the establishment of the African Development Bank and the African Institute for Economic and Development Planning, and to the collection of economic and social information necessary for African States to plan their development. That work should stand ECA in good stead when it entered into a new phase of activities with greater emphasis on operational activities. Having sown the seed for purposeful co-operation and team-work in the Second Development Decade, ECA would be able to serve as a focal point for the initiatives which could be reflected in sub-regional, regional and global efforts to promote economic and social development in Africa.

274. A unique feature of the United Nations system of regional economic commissions was that it not only provided neighbouring Governments in their respective regions with the means of dealing with concrete problems of primary concern to them, but also encouraged a broader co-operation through links with United Nations bodies in a more universal setting; ECA was thus the United Nations window for seeing African economic and social problems through African eyes as well as for seeing them in relationship to the over-all international economic structure. The growing co-operation between OAU and ECA in economic and social matters should be viewed with satisfaction as OAU should act as an instrument through which its members could increasingly and more effectively contribute to international co-operation. A further strengthening of their relationship would enable the two organizations to serve the African nations better on the country, sub-regional, regional and international levels.

275. In his address^{16/} Mr. A.A. Ayida, outgoing Chairman, traced the development of ECA through three phases: the first, a formative phase with many teething troubles; the second, a phase of accumulating economic and social information and

^{15/} The full text is given in annex VI.

^{16/} The full text is given in annex VII.

running seminars, working parties and conferences; the third, the recent phase of encouragement of economic co-operation between member countries. The lesson of the second session of UNCTAD was that while there was an urgent need for a substantial increase in the volume of external assistance to Africa and improvement of the terms on which such aid was granted, African countries should collectively rely less on foreign aid, concentrate more on self-help and expand mutual trading opportunities. Modernization of agriculture and rapid industrialization were also essential.

276. The Commission should provide an indicative African plan for development within which national plans could be elaborated. Four questions were raised: what was the role of ECA in the United Nations system with particular reference to operational activities in Africa? How could ECA satisfy the development needs of member States, particularly in the Second Development Decade? To what extent could ECA promote economic co-operation and self-reliance among African countries within sub-regions? In what ways should the secretariat be further developed in order to increase the confidence of the member States in its ability to help them? One of the major problems which faced ECA was staffing; in particular, Africanization was hampered through the reluctance of member States to release to the secretariat some of their experienced officials and nationals. ECA should become the prime institution for projecting the United Nations economic presence in Africa. This would involve greater decentralization of the operational activities of the United Nations in the economic and social fields, including technical assistance, co-ordination of development activities and harmonization of trade and industry. To make this possible UNDP and the specialized agencies would have to channel some of their resources for African development through ECA. It was up to the representatives of member States, at the session, to say what they wanted ECA to do and to ensure that ECA was provided with the means for doing it.

277. Following the inaugural addresses, Mr. Mboya and Mr. Lissouba each proposed a vote of thanks, on behalf of the Assembly, to His Imperial Majesty and the Secretary-General of the United Nations. 17/

278. The Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, Mr. Diallo Telli, stated 18/ that he was happy to note that the member States of ECA were the same as those which worked together in OAU to build a new Africa, freed from foreign domination and determined to become absolute mistress of her own destiny. He was particularly gratified by the presence at the session of the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

279. The presence of the Executive Secretary of ECA once again reminded him of the atmosphere created at many joint meetings which had contributed towards strengthening the efficiency of ECA and of OAU alike, and was an incentive for the secretariat of OAU to share not only the responsibilities and joys of ECA, but also its concerns in connexion with this ninth session, which coincided with the anniversary of the establishment of ECA.

17/ The full texts of the responses of Mr. Mboya and Mr. Lissouba are given in annex VIII.

18/ The full text of the statement is given in annex IX.

280. The anniversary should, however, be regarded as a stage in a long and necessary evolution. The situation should be reviewed and, above all, past weaknesses should be looked in the face with a view to defining a new methodology, the better to build the future. The invitation to give first place to such a critical analysis of the ECA balance-sheet should be regarded merely as an appeal for a sound method of improving the results of ECA efforts or, indeed, the efforts of any other organization devoted to the welfare of the African peoples. The time had now come to broach the stage of concrete results, and that would call for active and unremitting participation of member States in the activities of the ECA secretariat. However, that would be possible only in so far as the member Governments provided ECA with the information required for a thorough knowledge of their economic problems, together with advice and instructions as to the best way of bringing their joint task to a successful conclusion.

281. Such close relations between the member States and the secretariat would enable the African Governments to make better use, both on a national scale and within the confines of regional groups, of whatever resources (studies, opening up new sources of finance, technical assistance) ECA could channel towards Africa; moreover, they would avoid duplicating ECA's work with activities of regional groups and OAU. That was the only way to solve the thorny problem of overlapping, which was more frequent at government level than at the secretariat level, since ECA and OAU both worked within the framework of the co-operation agreement signed in 1965, and had thus learnt to be complementary to each other and to derive maximum benefit from the specific nature of each organization, in order to become effective instruments of economic and social co-operation between the African Governments.

282. It would be a good thing if co-operation of the same kind were inaugurated at the ECA-OAU levels at which decisions were taken committing African Governments, so that the activities of both organizations would be complementary and not competitive. The tenth anniversary was more especially indicated for studying once more, in the light of experience, such complementary distribution of powers between ECA and OAU, a distribution which the OAU Economic and Social Committee first of all, and later the Conference of Heads of State and Government, had defined since 1964 for making better use of ECA'S technical possibilities and the political characteristics and sovereign decisions of the highest levels of OAU.

283. Faced with the alarming economic and social position in Africa, it seemed quite obvious (particularly in the light of the disappointments of the First Decade) that the success of the Second Decade would depend on the efforts and arrangements made by the ECA members to make that organization, in close collaboration with OAU, an increasingly efficient tool for building up Africa's economic independence.

284. Congratulatory messages, sent on the occasion of the tenth anniversary, were received from fifteen member States, three associate members of the Commission, twenty-one Member States of the United Nations, other than member States of ECA, fifteen United Nations bodies and seven intergovernmental organizations.

285. Forty-five of these congratulatory messages were delivered orally by representatives of the States and organizations concerned; the others were read by members of the secretariat. 19/

19/ The congratulatory messages are reproduced as a supplement to this report.

286. Introducing the ten-year progress report "A venture in self-reliance - ten years of ECA, 1958-1968" (E/CN.14/424), the Executive Secretary thanked all those who had co-operated with the Commission in its task, particularly mentioning member States of ECA, other Member States of the United Nations, foundations, other members of the United Nations family and OAU. He outlined some of the tasks which had been undertaken in co-operation with other organizations and mentioned a number of institutions which, thanks to the Commission's initiative, were now at the disposal of member States. It should not be thought that the work of the Commission in the past ten years had brought any thorough-going transformation of the relatively weak economies of most African countries; the problems were much too intractable for that. Indeed it was a disappointing fact that in the first six years of the 1960s developing Africa recorded the lowest rates of growth of any of the major regions of the world. However, even disappointing experience could be rewarding if due attention were paid to the lessons it provided.

287. Turning to the future, the Executive Secretary felt it appropriate for the Commission, as a United Nations organ, to concern itself with ways in which it could contribute to the attainment of much more rapid growth in Africa. That required three things: the Commission should identify, understand and formulate solutions to the dominant African problems; it should consider carefully the magnitude and character of the contribution to the solution of those problems which could be made by individuals, institutions and countries outside Africa; and it should formulate views on the ways in which the United Nations effort in Africa could be - and could be seen to be - co-ordinated and made most effective. The Commission was better equipped than it was ten years ago to identify problems and devise ways of solving them. The next phase of the Commission's work should lie in the direction of synthesis and application of the results of its research. For that effort to be productive, it required not only the concerted co-operation of all the organizations in the United Nations system, and generous assistance from the developed world and its many institutions, but also the will among the African Governments themselves to mobilize and apply their total resources to the implementation of development plans and programmes of a multinational, regional or sub-regional character.

288. In the 1960s the developed economies made repeated assertions of their determination to assist the developing countries to develop. Their performance had not measured up to their promises. The Commission intended to specify with some precision the kinds and magnitudes of assistance which should be forthcoming from the developed countries if their promises were to be met. In the light of the large absolute and relative increases in income which those countries had experienced in recent years, it was reasonable to conclude that there was no general constraint on the implementation of those assertions.

289. Proposals had recently been made which ECA welcomed for decentralization of operational activities within the United Nations system. It hoped to see them reflected in organizational changes. To facilitate such changes the Commission itself had given much thought recently to ways in which its own activities could be dovetailed with those of the global and specialized agencies and to ways in which effective co-operation with UNDP could be secured. The Commission had naturally felt some disappointment at the limitations on its powers of initiation and execution. Of all the United Nations organs, the regional commissions were alone in not having resources for operational programmes. This meant that the findings of the Commissions had necessarily to be taken up by other agencies. The

Commission very much hoped that the situation would improve and that it would be able to participate fully in the execution of projects it had identified and sometimes helped design.

290. As international organizations went, ECA was relatively young. As the world went, the economic and social problems of developing Africa were dauntingly great. Its relative youth notwithstanding, the Commission was determined significantly to contribute to the promotion of economic and social development in Africa; and to continue to press for the resources and reforms - within and without the United Nations - which were necessary for such development. It was to be hoped that the Commission itself could attract the financial and human resources which would enable it to provide the focal point for the kind of United Nations effort appropriate to African conditions.

291. The keynote of the speeches following the Executive Secretary's introduction of the ten-year report was "self-reliance". Most speakers emphasized the need for that and added their own prescriptions as to what was necessary to achieve it. There was broad-based support for substantial delegation to ECA of wide functions, with commensurate resources, in the field of technical assistance, and widespread feeling that much of the work undertaken by specialized and operating agencies of the United Nations should be channelled through, and co-ordinated with, ECA.

292. During the discussions, it was emphasized that the future of Africa depended on the African people. Self-reliance should be stressed for two reasons: firstly, to bring home to the young peoples of Africa that escape from poverty lay not in help even from their friends in other countries, but in constructive efforts within their own borders; secondly, to bring home to their friends and critics that Africa was determined to escape from poverty through its own efforts, with outside co-operation if available. Developed and developing countries must realize that aid was useless unless it could contribute to the realization of the aspirations of the people.

293. If they were to meet the challenge of the next Development Decade, African countries would have to accept the reality of the situation facing them and begin again to consider how best they could accelerate their development.

294. It was felt that the experience ECA had gained during the ten years of its existence should be put to good use in the extra thrust that must be made if the continent was to make progress. Rather than criticize the Commission, a major instrument in Africa's contacts with the rest of the world, Governments should set themselves the task of fashioning it for its role in African development and using it more effectively than in the past.

295. Those responsible for formulating African development policies shouldered a heavy burden. Individually, countries did what they could but it must be understood that the future lay in being able to work collectively for accelerated development.

296. It was also considered that the Commission's most important task during the ninth session was to chart Africa's course for the Second Development Decade, taking into account the experience of the past ten years, while keeping in view the long-term objective of creating a strong, united continent. In the First Decade, the Commission had provided a forum where African countries could exchange views,

among themselves and with other nations of the world, while the secretariat had become a repository for a wealth of data about Africa. Substantial assistance had been received from the secretariat and through it, from international and multinational bodies.

297. In planning for the future the Commission would need to think on three levels at the same time - the national, sub-regional and the continental - so that no action taken at one level would prejudice the steps taken at other levels. In order to participate effectively in sub-regional programmes member States would need to become increasingly stronger social and economic units. At the same time substantial economic integration could be achieved through launching those programmes and projects which had a reasonable chance of success. The ECA work programme for 1969-1971 and beyond should therefore identify the basic studies which must be undertaken and the types of institutions and programmes needed to establish closer economic co-operation. Where necessary, the Commission should seek the assistance of the appropriate United Nations agencies and other bodies to implement the programme. Overlapping must be avoided and greater flexibility was needed in the regulations governing international bodies so that they could more readily adapt themselves to the conditions peculiar to Africa.

298. During the many references to external aid, it was recalled that developing countries often stated that they needed trade, not aid since they had always enjoyed trade relations with the developed countries and had still not improved their position. Self-reliance, therefore, would not be achieved by increasing trade. Furthermore, although the export trade of African countries had increased at an annual average rate of 8 per cent between 1960 and 1966, while imports into Africa had risen on an average of only about 6 per cent, there had not been a corresponding increase in Africa's foreign exchange reserves. Such a state of affairs could not be attributed solely to the oft-cited problems of tariff barriers and access to markets; a major cause was the adverse effects on the invisible account of shipping, banking and insurance transactions - all areas in which ECA should endeavour to promote self-reliance in the coming decade.

299. Referring to the future role of ECA the representatives emphasized that, in the Second Development Decade, Africans should concentrate more of their attention on their own organization - ECA. It was pointed out that economic and administrative experts constantly emphasized the advantages of decentralization as a means of achieving maximum speed and efficiency in the execution of programmes. That principle had been adopted by the United Nations over ten years before but had never been seriously put into effect, although the size of the Organization's programmes for trade and industrial development had grown tremendously during that period. The General Assembly's decision on decentralization should be implemented so that the full degree of decentralization which it was possible to achieve could be completed by the beginning of the Second Development Decade. That would give the African countries a decisive voice in the operation of United Nations programmes and the agencies working for Africa would be regarded as its own agencies working with the African countries in accordance with their directives.

300. With regard to the Commission's role in economic co-operation, reference was made to the enthusiasm of member States within the past two years regarding the creation of sub-regional economic groupings and it was recommended that ECA, which had helped in the creation of some of them, should continue to provide the necessary guidance and that member countries themselves should recognize the urgent need for economic co-operation.

301. The work of ECA during the past ten years had been devoted to research and study to identify and define the economic problems of Africa. Although clearer definitions were necessary, sufficient data had been collected to make it possible to proceed to the more important phase of applying solutions to those problems. That would call for a change of emphasis in the work of the Commission to enable it to produce a plan of operation for exploitation of the natural and human resources of the continent which would command the fullest support of all member States. It was therefore necessary to examine the structure and organization of the Commission to determine whether it was capable of assuming those new responsibilities efficiently.

302. On several occasions the secretariat had emphasized to sub-regional groupings that ECA's role was to encourage the movement towards economic co-operation and then leave the participating Governments to manage their own programmes. Although responsibility for economic co-operation rightly belonged to the Governments concerned, it was obvious that successful economic co-operation was based on concrete measures and that no sub-regional group could yet count on its own resources alone to prepare such projects and programmes in the required detail. It should therefore be possible to call on international assistance to work out the complicated details. It was therefore suggested that the ECA secretariat should be strengthened to enable it to provide that assistance, and that the session should adopt a resolution to that effect as well as request the necessary changes in the present rules of operation of the United Nations system in order to give the secretariat definite operational responsibilities within the UNDP and Office of Technical Co-operation systems.

303. It was also suggested that the Commission should take an active part in setting targets for the next Development Decade and in implementing the programmes for their attainment. A minimum target should be to double the region's growth rate during the First Development Decade.

304. African countries must now establish their priorities and set up the institutional machinery for their implementation. The anniversary session should therefore provide guidelines for the Commission's work.

305. The lack of realistic proposals for solving the problems of the developing countries explained the failure of the First Decade. The development efforts of the developing countries were seriously handicapped by their inadequate export earnings and low capacity to import capital goods, and to remedy that situation the second session of UNCTAD had requested that export prices should be stabilized at remunerative levels. To eliminate the tariff and non-tariff barriers erected by the developed countries against the exports of manufactured and semi-manufactured goods from the African countries, UNCTAD had proposed a generalized system of non-discriminatory, non-reciprocal tariff preferences.

306. The volume and terms of international development financing had been deteriorating during the last ten years, and because of that some countries were seriously in debt. The developing countries would have liked to see that trend reversed and international transfers of capital made upon more favourable terms. Moreover, the adjustment problem in shipping and other invisibles, although clearly spelled out, had received an equally discouraging response from the rich nations.

307. In all those matters, the outcome of the second session of UNCTAD had been disappointing particularly to the African countries. The failure of UNCTAD and of other international arrangements intended to help the Third World, led to the following conclusions: the inherent contradictions between rich and poor could not be resolved until the bargaining power of the poor countries was strengthened.

308. On the general discussions on trade, it was observed that ten years' work had widened as well as deepened the experience of ECA and made it much more efficient in carrying out its functions. Nevertheless, Africa was still far short of the 5 per cent target set by the First Development Decade for the gross domestic product increase. The figures for Africa in document E/CN.14/UNCTAD/II.3 showed that only seven countries out of forty had exceeded that target, and that the highest rate did not exceed 7 per cent. A few countries had negative rates, the average being 3.37 per cent. Apart from Libya, the per capita growth rate was just over 1 per cent.

309. That could be attributed to multiple factors, mainly the imperfections and rigidity of the flow of international trade and the problems of foreign capital and aid. The downward trend in bilateral aid showed that multilateral aid was preferable. Attention was drawn to the importance of arrangements by which soft loans could be substituted for tied loans, which should be tolerated only for high-priority projects yielding high returns.

310. With regard to tariffs and trade preferences, there was some uneasiness about the tariff cuts relating mainly to manufactured goods, and concerted action was necessary to abolish reciprocity on the part of developing countries. When countries in the region reached the stage of exporting, barriers between African States would have to be removed.

311. To remedy the shortage of international liquidity, first a link should be established between the IMF Special Drawing Rights and development finance, as proposed by OAU. Second, the repayment period should be six to eight years, instead of three to five. Third, the Fund's quotas should be increased to provide additional reserves.

312. It was also considered that regional market integration through a system of bilateral trade arrangements among the various countries and also among regional groups might ultimately develop a Pan-African Common market. Apart from that, the time had come to set up different payments unions to encourage exchange within the respective regions as well as bilateral payments agreements between the various groups. That form of inter-union payments might lead to a Pan-African payments union, a strong foundation for a Pan-African common market.

313. In the light of past experience, ECA must help the African countries during the next Decade to raise their standard of living considerably, improve agriculture and stock-breeding, increase and diversify exports. ECA must also take all necessary measures to protect African commodities, which were threatened by competition from similar products from the more advanced countries or by the fact that African production was not complementary. Other sectors merited special attention during the Second Decade, particularly development of communications and transport, training of managerial staff and industrialization.

314. As regards development planning, Africa's best chances lay in intensifying exchanges of all kinds among the African countries, particularly as regards industry. It was hoped that during the next decade the Commission would encourage intra-African trade by all possible means, through bold, planned industrialization directed towards development of natural resources - mines, forests, and power.

315. In view of present and future needs, it was expected that the Commission's terms of reference, adopted in 1958, when it had only nine members, had to be revised. To further the progress of Africa, which was economically the least developed region in the Third World, ECA must do more than identify problems and make feasibility studies. It must help to channel towards Africa a larger proportion of United Nations resources and it must have the necessary authority to achieve positive action from which the African States could reap practical benefits.

316. There was also a need for more direct links between ECA and the African Governments so that the decisions taken at the Commission's meetings reflected the full will of its member States and could be taken seriously. Closer relations were also needed between ECA and Heads of State within the framework of OAU. Decisions concerning the Commission were made in the United Nations Economic and Social Council with insufficient consultation with the Governments concerned.

317. The time was ripe to take stock of the Commission's activities and to consider ways and means of improving its effectiveness as a medium for promoting the economic and social progress of Africa. The Commission therefore required certain structural innovations if it were to be better equipped to face the many problems of the Second Development Decade. ECA must now proceed from studies and research to more active involvement in the development of Africa. The activities of the secretariat in encouraging and stimulating sub-regional economic co-operation were vital to the economic survival and political independence of the African countries, having regard to the failure of the second session of UNCTAD.

318. Economic co-operation was an essential condition for accelerating development in which the Commission had been playing an important role for some years. However, the approach to economic integration adopted by ECA, namely the division of Africa into four sub-regions which would probably ultimately coalesce into a single region, raised important problems. It would therefore be necessary to re-examine any form of organization with a view to providing the flexibility needed for more efficient economic integration that could cope with future economic changes.

319. The need for the Commission to widen its activities beyond mere fact-finding during the next Decade was increasingly recognized and consequently, structural changes were needed to enable the Commission to expand its functions and to speed up the development of the African countries. The terms of reference and the institutional framework of ECA would have to be re-examined with a view to introducing any modifications that might prove necessary in view of ever-changing circumstances in Africa.

320. With regard to the prospective membership of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland in the East African Economic Community, to which reference was made in the document, it was felt that the proposal was fraught with practical problems which failed to take account of the geo-political problems of southern Africa. ECA should pay

special attention to the problems of that region and should come to the assistance of countries when they called upon it. The Commission ought to be able to take responsibility for sponsoring development in Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, particularly development projects of an infrastructural nature. Recognition by ECA of the special circumstances of these countries would be particularly important to them in negotiating with donor agencies.

321. The question of economic co-operation within sub-regional groupings had often aroused pessimistic reactions and it was suggested that the structure of the four existing sub-regions should be re-examined with a view to making them more effective and operational. In such a review, the needs of southern African member States such as Swaziland, Lesotho and Botswana should be taken into account.

322. A question to be decided was whether the sub-regional group should evolve at the pace of the slowest member State. It was felt that it was better for the pace-setter to be the average runner, and for the slower members to be free to join the community later on. Moreover, an attempt should be made to group together countries with identifiable economic interests and the will to co-operate. If two or more countries found that they could profitably work together, they should be encouraged to do so on condition that their co-operation did not prejudice the fundamental goal of creating larger African markets for African products. Also, a master development plan should be worked out for the sub-region, providing for judicious economic localization which would make for true co-operation. The role of ECA in economic co-operation was therefore clear.

323. As technical co-operation among African countries was important, ECA could play a more active role in that field, for example, by setting up multilateral programmes under which experts and consultants from one African country could render useful service to another. Furthermore, the African finance ministers who made up the Board of Governors of the African Development Bank could use the Bank as a forum to work out a strategy for development finance, taking into account the ever-mounting debt-servicing charges. Liaison and consultations between the Director of the Bank and the ECA secretariat were also needed, as well as proper co-ordination of domestic and foreign aid policies by African finance and economic ministers.

324. It was feared that one of the major difficulties facing the Commission would be the fact that the United Nations and its specialized agencies might not want to accept it as the principal organ for promoting the economic and social well-being of the African States. United Nations activities needed to be decentralized, with more powers devolving on the Commission; on that condition only could the Commission work effectively during the coming decade. Moreover, ECLA and ECE were given more latitude in carrying out their responsibilities, and particularly in implementing programmes, than ECA.

325. The representative of the United Kingdom said that in providing financial and other assistance to the developing countries, his Government's first objective was to help those countries in their own efforts towards development and the raising of living standards.

326. The United Kingdom was willing to do what it could to help in the growth of regional and sub-regional co-operation among developing countries, and to give progressively greater emphasis to the channelling of aid through the regional organizations and groups of adjacent countries, if so required.

327. He welcomed the proposal to set up sub-regional industrial promotion centres. As to the role of private enterprise and private foreign capital in industrialization, national Governments would have to make clear statements of policy and support them by appropriate fiscal and legislative action. The terms upon which external industrial finance was provided should be studied carefully. His Government was ready to help the Commission with consultancies and feasibility studies into worth-while projects.

328. As regards financial co-operation, his Government reaffirmed its acceptance of the minimum objective of 1 per cent of the gross national product for the flow of financial resources from the advanced to the developing countries, as laid down in decision 27 (II) of the second session of UNCTAD, 20/ subject to the reservations which they then made as to their balance-of-payments position.

329. The Commission had an important part to play in Africa in the Second Development Decade. It should work in close collaboration with other United Nations bodies, and every effort should be made to avoid duplication of activities.

330. The representative of Spain stated that although Spain was in several respects heavily dependent for its own development on foreign capital inflow, it would try its best effectively to assist the Commission's work. Spain had contributed, in keeping with its resources, to the Commission's efforts, by taking part in various meetings.

331. Spain had also tried its best, on a bilateral basis, to contribute to the development of the African countries, by offering technical assistance to numerous countries.

332. Spain would continue in its endeavour to participate in the work of the Commission and the development of the African countries. The Spanish Government would be ready and willing at any time to study requests for assistance particularly in fields where it had acquired valuable experience such as tourism, and the training of mercantile and fishing crews. It would be better, obviously, if such requests were channelled through the Commission.

333. The representative of France said that from the very outset of the session speakers had stressed the hard realities of the continent and had mentioned development problems in terms of challenge. His own hope lay in the economic and human resources of Africa. The short history of ECA was epitomized by its manifold efforts to bring about better understanding between widely differing peoples, and to unite the continent in brotherhood by co-operation, a significant and humane idea to which his own country was deeply attached. African problems were often, however, not very different from problems in other parts of the world, for example, the flight from rural areas was a subject of universal concern. The essential point was, of course, that the African peoples should make their own efforts at development. France was ready to fulfil its obligations and to help ECA in a friendly spirit in its work of co-operation.

20/ See Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Second Session, vol. 1 and Corr.1 and Add.1, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.II.D.14), p. 38.

334. During the last six years, France had doubled the funds allotted to aid in the fields of cultural and technical co-operation and there were now nearly 20,000 French teachers in Africa. Two thirds of French aid was financed by government funds; 85 per cent of it was granted in the form of donations and half went to Africa. Such aid was complementary to multilateral assistance; for instance, French contributions had already been used together with those of international financing institutions to carry out large-scale agricultural projects in Cameroon and Dahomey and to set up a fertilizer industry in Senegal. The opening up of French markets for African products had been matched by an increase in French exports to Africa. His country had also helped to bring about organization of international trade that was favourable to the African countries, particularly as regards markets for their commodities.

335. The representative of UNCTAD said that at present it was essential for countries to mobilize, distribute and utilize the capital and technical and human factors of production and to accelerate their growth rate. But each country must also mobilize its own resources and thus contribute to the work of the world community.

336. As regards regional co-operation, UNCTAD had a special programme for trade expansion, economic co-operation and regional integration among developing countries. Multinational plans in that field could open up excellent prospects for intra-African trade. The developing countries should submit concrete plans formulated at the regional or multinational level.

337. As regards the Second Development Decade, the Secretary-General of UNCTAD had already made his views known in his report entitled Towards a global strategy of development 21/ submitted to the second session of UNCTAD at New Delhi. That report stressed the need for self-reliance and international co-operation which was also the theme of ECA's tenth anniversary.

338. The Deputy Administrator of UNDP said 22/ that UNDP owed its congratulations to ECA all the more because the first ten years of the Commission coincided largely with the first ten years of the Special Fund which, in 1966, was merged with the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance to form the United Nations Development Programme. The Expanded Programme had started working for the African countries ten years before and, since 1966, UNDP had devoted over 40 per cent of its total resources to Africa. Between 1965 and 1968, Africa had received about 36 per cent of all UNDP(TA) allocations. UNDP aid in the form of technical assistance projects typically provided experts and grants to enable countries to face their immediate problems, especially with regard to administration, and to pave the way for larger long-range undertakings such as the Special Fund provided.

339. Regional co-operation efforts had likewise been given UNDP support and thirty-three large-scale regional projects had been financed in part. UNDP practical assistance was contributing towards economic integration in Africa.

21/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.II.D.6.

22/ The full text is given in annex X.

It had backed the efforts of the East African governments to integrate their economic development within the framework of the community in that region. He referred to the African Development Bank, at Abidjan, which UNDP had helped to create, a pre-investment service which had become one of the executing agents of the Development Programme. UNDP hoped that the Bank would provide a source of follow-up financing for some of the pre-investment programmes and would help to identify new projects which could make a strategic contribution to African development. UNDP, in close collaboration with ECA and FAO, was studying the means by which the international community could encourage the production of agricultural produce on a regional basis and support the regional collaboration efforts by establishing, if need be, joint groups of basic products. The question of international co-operation in the growing of rice in West Africa was at present being studied.

340. There was therefore an indication of co-operation between UNDP and ECA which, it was to be hoped, would become even closer. To that end, the Resident Representative in Ethiopia had been given special responsibilities for UNDP relations with ECA. Mr. Hoffman, the UNDP Administrator, had requested that the Commission be told of his deep interest in examining with the Executive Secretary the possibilities of strengthening arrangements for joint programming between ECA and UNDP. A joint review of particular situations might suggest ways in which inevitable difficulties could be overcome.

341. The Commissioner for Technical Co-operation at the United Nations said^{23/} that when ECA was established in 1959, the total of United Nations Technical Assistance for Africa was less than \$1 million, and there were no Special Fund projects in Africa. The current figure for such assistance was \$17 million and there were forty-one Special Fund projects. From the beginning, ECA had helped the developing countries in Africa to identify their priority needs, to plan their technical assistance programmes, and to apply technical expertise to the solution of their economic and social development problems. The Commission had addressed its particular attention to helping the young African States to solve their most urgent problems, especially that of strengthening their government machinery and improving their economic and social infrastructure. Such assistance had come largely under the heading of regional programmes, which had risen from 70,000 dollars ten years earlier to 1.4 million dollars in 1968.

342. The outstanding accomplishment of the Commission was the concept of unity which it had fostered from the very beginning, starting with economic integration at the sub-regional level. That concept was the key to economic and social progress for most parts of Africa, and had been advanced immeasurably by the establishment of OAU, the African Development Bank, the African Institute for Economic Development Planning and the Special Fund multinational projects.

343. If the first Decade could be looked back upon as that of foundation-building for African development, the second should be looked forward to as the period when a solid superstructure based upon well-drawn plans could be built. Economic growth in Africa fell far short of the target set for the First Development Decade, especially in the field of agriculture. There was a need to co-ordinate efforts within the United Nations family, and to face the fact that as the needs of Africa increased the resources available to her declined. As a result, the countries

^{23/} The full text is given in annex XI.

would have to use their resources more wisely and co-operatively. At the same time, they must end at last the division of the world between an affluent north and a poverty-stricken south. Africa needed more technical assistance for its development than any other continent.

344. While the United Nations programmes of technical assistance had not been large as compared with the programmes financed from bilateral sources, they had been important in terms of their content and the impact they had on development. Moreover, they had grown considerably during the decade.

345. The Commission would be a major contributor to the promotion of economic and social development in Africa in the next decade. The United Nations Office of Technical Co-operation had been examining means by which co-operation between Headquarters and the Commission could be made more effective. It was particularly anxious to see that ECA became actively involved in the programming of assistance throughout Africa, and would like to entrust it with more operational responsibilities, particularly for carrying out economic integration projects.

346. It was certain that ECA would take the lead in the co-ordination of technical assistance. Co-ordination of limited assistance funds would provide the key to the success of future development efforts. Besides co-ordination, the chief task before the Commission was that of promoting the establishment of viable economic groupings throughout the continent. Although in the final analysis, individual governments would have to decide the form and structure of such "communities", it would be for the Commission, through technical advisory services, to encourage them along the road to co-operation.

347. The representative of IMF said that ECA was the privileged forum at which the economic and social development strategy of Africa was being worked out in accordance with its own requirements. Activities of the Fund in Africa encompassed not only financial aid but also technical assistance. As of 31 December 1968, African countries' transactions with the Fund amounted to \$811 million. With regard to technical assistance, in addition to the regular consultation missions, the Fund provided on an increasing scale experts on banking, budgeting and fiscal matters, balance of payments and monetary statistics. Furthermore, the IMF Institute offered regular courses in balance of payments methodology, financial policies and public finance. One of the purposes of IMF, under its Articles of Agreement, was to facilitate the expansion and balanced growth of international trade.

348. The proposed new facility based on special drawing rights, which was of vital interest for all members of the Fund, was ratified on 28 January 1969 by 104 member countries, of which 11 were African. Since the members in Africa constituted more than one-third of total membership, their ratification was essential in providing the two-thirds majority required. The new rights would be allocated in proportion to quotas and would be freely usable. It could be calculated that for every thousand million dollars allocated to participants in the form of special drawing rights, each African participant would receive about 5 per cent of its quota in special drawing rights. As the Managing Director of the Fund had stated, the additional reserves which the developing countries would derive from the new facility would help them to maintain their imports in the face of external disturbances, and to achieve steadier implementation of development programmes. The Fund was also studying the problem of stabilizing the prices of primary products in collaboration with IBRD.

349. Finally, the Fund looked forward to even closer collaboration in the coming years with regional organizations such as ECA and the several international agencies working in the economic and social field.

350. The representative of IBRD said that his Group's main function was to serve as an instrument for channelling financial resources from the richest countries in the world to the developing countries. As its President, Mr. McNamara, had said, it was not just a bank; it was a development agency in the widest meaning. As to its strictly financial function, external loans with interest were investments, but they were not tied. Furthermore, Africa was still receiving further credits from the Agency for International Development, another branch of the IBRD Group and in extremely reasonable forms. The African countries represented more than one-third of the Bank's membership. The total of loans to the region had grown constantly, and came to \$770 million in 1963-1968. That figure would doubtless be tripled during the next five years. The funds, which at first were used for large-scale projects - mineral resources, electric power, transport - were later directed towards smaller agricultural projects, and also to education. The possibility of financing tourism and small-scale industries was being considered. The Bank had instituted a system of consultant groups which enabled the principal bilateral contributors to be placed under its presidency, as well as UNDP and the African Development Bank, to make a constant assessment of the problems and needs of the countries in question and establish priorities.

351. In future, the Bank proposed not only to increase its financial contribution but also to extend the field of its catalytic activities. For that contribution to bear fruit, however, closer and more effective integration of the African economies must first of all be reached. Any effort in that direction would have the unqualified support of the Bank.

352. The representative of IMCO said that his organization was determined to co-operate to the utmost with ECA and its member States towards economic development in Africa. Since that was the first time that IMCO had been able to participate in the deliberations of the Commission, he wished to provide some basic information about the purposes and structure of the organization, which had existed since 1959 and had its headquarters in London. As a United Nations specialized agency for maritime affairs, it dealt mainly with shipping engaged in international trade and in the governmental practices and regulations affecting such shipping. It sought to facilitate co-operation between governments in that field, and devoted a good deal of its time and resources to studying problems of shipping. It convened international conferences which adopted conventions or agreements concerning maritime safety and the prevention of marine pollution.

353. The development of maritime transport and the technical progress made in that field appeared to indicate that the contribution of shipping, and therefore of IMCO, to the economies of the developing countries would become increasingly important. The organization was currently participating as an executing agency in UNDP, and had been responsible for the administration of a programme of technical assistance in technical and legal matters related to shipping. It expected to enlarge its programme of assistance to the developing countries, not only to develop their own shipping services but also to enable them to utilize the services of the world's shipping with efficiency, safety and maximum profit to themselves. In co-operating more with the regional economic commissions - including ECA - it would be able to bring to the attention of a greater number of developing countries the fact that it could offer them technical assistance where shipping was concerned, and learn more about the special needs of those countries.

354. The representative of FAO stated that collaboration between ECA and FAO dated back to the establishment of a joint ECA/FAO Agriculture Development Division in April 1959. The Division acted as a catalyst in promoting and co-ordinating activities for agricultural development. Recently, it had been laying greater stress on the agricultural aspects of intra-regional co-operation and trade. FAO had launched an African programme under which more than 600 specialists in widely differing fields were employed in its regional offices or on UNDP projects. It also served as an executing agency for 79 UNDP development projects and at Headquarters was carrying out a wide range of activities aimed directly or indirectly at promoting agricultural development in Africa.

355. Under its action-oriented reorganization programme, FAO had set up a Development Department responsible for co-ordinating FAO programmes in the field, and an Investment Centre which dealt with the FAO/IBRD co-operation programme and also with co-operation with the regional development banks. FAO activities were to be strengthened at the country level, and so were the role and responsibilities of the FAO Regional Office for Africa and the ECA/FAO Joint Division.

356. FAO had not yet worked out a global strategy for agricultural development during the Second Development Decade, but intended to orient its activities towards a limited number of specific targets. In that connexion, it had selected five priority fields: work on high-productivity varieties of certain plants, elimination of protein deficiency, war on waste, mobilization of human resources for rural development, earning and saving foreign exchange. Those five subjects were a suitable framework for FAO's short-term action which would be integrated into the long-term guidelines set out in the Indicative World Plan. FAO was also trying to increase the modest resources available for the promotion of agricultural development, and in that connexion the joint ECA/FAO programme to promote agricultural specialization and trade among the countries of the region would be useful. FAO participation in that programme had already begun with an exchange of information and staff in the four sub-regions. The programme was the first deliberate attempt at working out for the future a single United Nations programme for agricultural development in Africa. One important aspect of the programme was the regional FAO conference for Africa at which FAO, together with representatives of African countries, could study the major problems of agricultural development and guide its programme of action. De facto integration of programmes of action negotiated between the Director-General of FAO and the Executive Secretary of ECA marked a promising turning-point on the occasion of ECA's tenth anniversary.

357. The representative of UNIDO stated that his organization gave high priority to co-operation with ECA and in 1968 had concluded a formal agreement establishing clear principles and procedures of co-operation between the two organizations, which should lead to better programme harmonization and enable them to use their limited resources to the full. Industrialization in Africa was still in its early stages but it was essential that efforts should be continued to establish viable policies of industrialization and implement them according to clearly defined programmes of action which would mobilize all potential domestic and external resources. Such industrialization efforts, in which ECA would plan a crucial role, should continue in the Second Development Decade with added vigour and greater experience. UNIDO would continue to maintain close contact with the African countries and regional organizations. The UNIDO Industrial Field Advisers were already working in East and Central Africa and another would shortly

be appointed to West Africa. ECA and UNIDO would co-operate to make full use of the services of the five industrial advisers stationed in Addis Ababa. Among the joint activities being prepared for the coming months was a meeting to promote industrial investment as a follow-up to the two meetings held in Addis Ababa by ECA, which would benefit from UNIDO's experience since the international symposium in Athens.

358. The representative of WHO said that development formed a whole which could hardly be dissociated from its social and economic components, and any action must inevitably be concerted.

359. Because of the correlation between health services and the social and economic development of a country, he was happy to say that close and effective co-operation had always existed between the ECA and WHO. Examples of the two organizations' concerted action were the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning and the Statistical Training Centres at Yaoundé, Dar es Salaam and Addis Ababa. In the coming decade that co-operation would increase in widely varied fields such as social and economic planning, water resources, agriculture, housing, the development of human resources, science and technology. The office of liaison with ECA would help to improve those relations still more. Co-operation in the interests of member States had been reinforced and there was so much to do with such limited resources that there was no place for competition of any kind.

360. The representative of the ILO stated that co-operation between ECA and the ILO had increased substantially since the establishment of the ILO Regional Office for Africa in Addis Ababa, largely because of the presence of ECA in that city. The ILO deeply appreciated ECA's contribution to the expansion of its services to Africa. Much had been achieved in the past ten years during which the Commission's work had helped to determine the broad pattern of the development of Africa's human and material resources.

361. The representative of ITU gave examples of ITU's co-operation with ECA, OAU and other United Nations bodies. He stated also that the coming into service of the experimental trans-African pilot project connecting Addis Ababa and Abidjan and providing full-time speech transmission, telex and telegraph facilities was a significant development which would contribute to the telecommunications, economic, social and general development of the continent. The project was important, too, because the normal funding authorities' view of the rate of return had differed from that of the other parties involved in the project. Now, however, the project was an operational fact and could be regarded as a pre-investment which had laid the foundation for future developmental investment. If it was a success, similar types of projects would probably receive sympathetic consideration in the future. The economic benefits to be derived from the new service were considerable. Telephone, telex and telegraph charges between Ethiopia and the Ivory Coast had, for instance, already been reduced and the new pricing policy would make a substantial contribution to the individual and collective infrastructures of African countries. The service could be exploited by other countries with circuit connexions to either Addis Ababa or Abidjan so there was reason to hope for increased investment in the telecommunication sector. That raised the prospect of a start of telecommunications industrialization even if in the early stages it was confined to assembly and the manufacture of certain piece parts. The importance of regional co-operation in the development of the Regional African Telecommunication Plan could not be over-emphasized.

362. The representative of UNESCO said that the 1960s would go down in African history as the years when the greatest advances had been made in education and that ECA's contribution in that regard had been significant. The value of education as a productive investment had been recognized in the past ten years and was undoubtedly a source of satisfaction to UNESCO and ECA. UNESCO desired not only co-ordination but also co-operation with ECA.

363. The representative of WMO referred to the close co-operation between WMO and ECA in the past, particularly in regard to water resources development, and trusted that collaboration would be intensified in future, since meteorological information was a prerequisite for the sound planning of national economies and accelerated exploitation of natural resources. He stated that the world stood at the threshold of a major breakthrough in regard to meteorology, since a new world weather system, termed the "World Weather Watch", was expected to come into operation a few years hence. That system could make more accurate and extensive forecasting possible.

364. The Regional Representative of UNHCR made a statement on the activities of UNHCR and the special position of refugees in Africa. The representative stressed the problems that arose from the sudden influx of large groups of refugees and the many individual cases in towns of students, employees, workmen, etc. and illustrated the need for ever-closer inter-agency co-operation, in accordance with the resolution on that subject, adopted at the Commission's eighth session at Lagos in 1967 (resolution 183 (VIII)). It was worth noting that on that basis ECA was kept regularly informed of the activities of UNHCR to enable it to provide that organization with technical advice whenever appropriate. Moreover, ECA kept UNHCR informed of details of its programmes which might have a bearing on UNHCR activities in Africa.

365. A number of delegates expressed their satisfaction with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, referring to the remarkable way in which UNHCR activities were conducted. They congratulated the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on the steady increase in co-operation between UNHCR and ECA which was a factor of such vital importance.

366. The representative of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions said that poverty and unemployment were among major threats to political independence and were real constraints on development efforts; employment creation was therefore a major concern. Unfortunately unemployment was not often solved by increased foreign investment and industrial development as the experience of East Africa clearly demonstrated.

367. Referring to Commission resolution 173 (VIII), calling on African Governments to establish national machinery for manpower planning, it was observed that results in this regard were disappointing. African Governments were urged to adopt more positive training programmes.

368. Regarding housing, the situation was heading to a crisis as housing supply was not catching up with the rate of population growth. ECA was therefore urged to step up its research efforts on the use of local building materials in order to reduce housing costs.

369. It was observed that if foreign aid was to be effective and purposeful, donors should consider more liberal terms, bearing in mind the burden of debt servicing. Reference was also made to the disappointing outcome of the second session of UNCTAD and the unfavourable terms of trade for the commodities of developing countries.

370. The observer for the United States of America said that in the ten years of its existence ECA had made three great contributions to the common good: first, it had made a realistic appraisal of the African situation; secondly, it had indicated the path Africa must take if the expectations of independence were to be fulfilled; and, thirdly, it had concentrated on determining how the Governments and peoples of Africa could achieve self-reliance. It was interesting to note, in that connexion, that the Commission's programme of work had come to reflect an increasingly realistic view of its ability to assist in meeting Africa's needs. He identified five themes of American policy towards Africa: consolidation of nationhood; economic and social development; African self-reliance; self-determination, majority rule and human equality; and identity of aspirations knitting the peoples of the two continents together.

371. The observer for India said that India, a developing country, had much in common with the African nations. It was therefore advisable to establish closer economic co-operation, and also to bring order into international economic relations. He was convinced that the efforts made at the current session would provide valuable guidance for concerted international action.

372. It was recognized that trade expansion, like economic co-operation and integration, was an important factor in the over-all strategy of development. India had collaborated with the emerging African countries in the "Group of 77", which had recognized that the real strength of developing countries lay in a united approach to the problems facing the developing world.

373. India would also be happy to share with other developing countries the experience it had acquired in industrial development. The National Industrial Development Corporation, more especially, was prepared to render advice and assistance. India could also supply machinery and capital goods on advantageous terms.

374. The observer for Poland said that, to help the African countries overcome their shortage of manpower, which was one of the great obstacles to development, Poland was educating and training many African students in varied fields. Moreover, there were many experts, technicians and specialists of all kinds sharing their knowledge with their counterparts in the developing countries.

375. Poland was highly appreciative of the results obtained by ECA in aiding economic development and co-operation among the African countries and intended to increase its co-operation with the ECA secretariat in many respects.

376. The observer for the Federal Republic of Germany recalled that during the last ten years his Government had continued to pursue a policy of helping the African countries in their efforts to attain economic development. Nearly half of all the technical assistance granted by the Federal Republic had gone to Africa. The Federal Republic had also intensified its efforts to grant financial assistance and encourage private investment in the African countries, and during

the last decade its total contributions had been \$560 million. It was worth recalling that in 1968 his country's contributions to the developing countries had exceeded the target of 1 per cent of the gross national product set at the second session of UNCTAD.

377. The Federal Republic had worked with ECA on a number of projects - the German Foundation for the Developing Countries had organized various seminars on important subjects - and intended to co-operate even more closely and constructively with it in the future.

378. The observer for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics stated that during the past ten years, the Commission had become an important international organization and its field of competence had widened. His country's co-operation with the countries of Africa was based on mutual profit and contributed to the consolidation of those countries' political and economic independence.

379. It seemed that the countries of the region had decided to make further calls upon the Commission, particularly to accelerate their development. The Commission should therefore lay down the main lines of its activities and use the means at its disposal to the maximum. It was necessary to work out new forms of co-operation among the African countries. That work would be more useful if it were co-ordinated with the activities of OAU, the collective political organ of the African continent.

380. The Soviet Union agreed with the African representatives that the success of ECA's work would depend on the extent to which the Commission translated the real interests of the African people. The Soviet Union was ready to carry out activities within the purview of ECA and through UNDP contributions, if so requested.

381. The observer for Romania said that the Executive Secretary's report showed that member States and the secretariat had made remarkable efforts to solve the problem of the economic and social development of Africa. He agreed that development was the primary responsibility of the countries concerned, and that the necessary measures could not be imposed from outside or be a matter for international negotiation. His country had always applied that principle both in domestic affairs and international co-operation and would welcome the opportunity of extending its relations with the African countries, both bilaterally and through the international organizations.

382. The observer for Czechoslovakia welcomed the fact that ECA had become a really representative organization of the whole continent. His delegation was glad that in spite of the difficulties of the first Decade the Commission had developed its organizational activity and issued a considerable quantity of important and useful documents.

383. With regard to the preparation of the Second Development Decade, he noted with satisfaction that those ten years would be devoted to applying a development strategy based on a system of clearly defined economic measures oriented towards the attainment of formulated objectives on the national as well as on the international scale. It was natural that principal importance should be attached to measures taken by the developing countries themselves, and the success of the second Decade would no doubt depend on the degree to which the Governments of

those countries succeeded in mobilizing international resources and utilizing them rationally for the purpose of economic development, and also in freeing and utilizing the activity of the masses of population, as well as in co-operating among themselves.

384. The observer for Italy said that ECA had played a positive and important role covering the most varied fields in its first ten years of life. Moreover, it had always supported the trend towards economic unification of the African continent by means of regional co-operation - a trend which his Government had followed with great interest in view of the many ties that bound it to Africa. His Government's policy in Africa was one of economic co-operation, multilateral, bilateral and within the framework of the European Economic Community.

385. In the multilateral field, Italy had increased her contributions to the various United Nations bodies dealing with development and had constantly supported the financial formula of collective intervention in favour of developing countries.

386. With regard to bilateral relations, Italy had encouraged during the previous decade the participation of her workers and managers in the implementation of those infrastructures which were destined to develop the African countries. That co-operation was the result of a financial effort which Italy had sustained on behalf of Africa. In the year 1967, 90.7 million dollars had flowed from Italy to Africa for loans and credits. In addition, trade exchanges between Italy and Africa had expanded at a constant rhythm, and Italy's imports from Africa had greatly exceeded her exports.

387. The observer for Turkey said that Turkey was high on the list of those countries that were particularly sympathetic to, and interested in, the problems of African development, having experienced the same problems. Complete independence could be achieved only through economic independence, and Turkey was therefore fully sympathetic to the stand taken in that sense by African countries. Independence did not, however, preclude co-operation with other countries, provided such co-operation was fair and beneficial and devoid of any attempt at exploitation. The idealism of African peoples, coupled with their firm intention to regain their sovereignty, provided the best assurance that the efforts they were making under the aegis of ECA and its Executive Secretary to achieve a higher standard of living would be crowned with success.

388. The observer for the Netherlands said that it was extremely important that ECA should promote sub-regional, multinational and regional co-operation. The achievements of ECA over the past ten years had been impressive. Within the framework of the preparations for an international development strategy for the 1970s, it was significant that the third session of the United Nations Committee for Development Planning should have been held in Addis Ababa in co-operation with ECA, which was so well acquainted with the problems and needs of the African countries and had an important part to play in preparing that strategy and executing the programmes to be carried out during the next decade. A key element in that strategy was the aid volume target. His country intended to spend 1 per cent of the net national product on development aid from public funds. It had already exceeded the target set by the Second United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in 1967.

389. The observer for Greece expressed surprise at the fact that the gap between developed and developing countries was constantly widening. Her country stood mid-way between the destitute and the fortunate peoples of the world. Like the African countries, it was finding it difficult to compete with the highly developed countries and was therefore in a position to understand the problems of the developing countries. Her Government was determined to help the African countries to reduce the gap between them and the rich countries and progress from poverty to prosperity. Greece could not offer money or natural resources but could put at the disposal of the African countries its specialized training facilities of all types, according to the specific needs of each country's development plans. In 1968, during the thirty-third International Fair at Salonika, it had organized the first International Regional Development Meeting to which developing countries from all over the world, and above all the African countries, had been invited. All participants had emphasized the usefulness of the Meeting and had hoped that more would be held.

Commemorative resolutions of the Economic
Commission for Africa

390. At the conclusion of the general discussions on the review of economic and social conditions in the region, the Chairman opened discussions on the commemorative resolutions of ECA. He supported the general impression of previous speakers who felt that Africa had derived little benefit from the First Development Decade. As the Decade neared its end, it was necessary not only to review the work which had been done in the continent, but also to take stock of the reasons which had prevented the achievement of greater success and unity and to resolve to work together to make the next Decade a decisive one for African development. That would necessitate a fundamental reorganization of the continent's essential tool - ECA - and the harmonization of its economic and political organizations. The four draft resolutions before the Commission, though bearing the names of a few countries as sponsors, were in fact submitted by the whole of independent Africa as an expression of its victory over itself.

391. In the general discussions on the draft commemorative resolutions, various member States spoke in support of the resolutions which were considered to be of historic importance, marking the beginning of a new era in the Commission's existence as well as setting out the major policies, for the coming decade and subsequent years, along with four main proposals which merited the Commission's full support. First, it should be recognized that Africa's development rested, in the final analysis, with Africans - which meant action and hard work, since development would not be achieved through words alone. Secondly, the United Nations system should be so organized as to enable it to make a significant impact on African development during the Second Development Decade. Thirdly, a link should be established between the economic organ and the political organ concerned with the region's development. Fourthly, the Commission should be reorganized with a view to making it a more effective instrument of collective action. At present, member States were somewhat remote from the Commission and its work, Governments were not sufficiently committed to the Commission's collective decisions and there was a lack of action; operative paragraphs of the draft resolution on the institutional machinery of the Commission were designed to remedy these deficiencies.

392. Representatives felt that it was high time to give practical meaning to the vast amount of information amassed on development over the past decade and, to that end, the secretariat's structure and functions should be reformed. Also, if it was to play a significant role in the next decade, its resources should be enlarged. If the main proposals in the draft resolutions were implemented, ECA would be strengthened and thereby enabled to play a more dynamic role in the region's economic and social advancement.

393. The draft commemorative resolutions distilled the very essence of all major statements made since the beginning of the meeting and, indeed, could be regarded as representing a consensus. Above all they were based on the experience gained over the past decade in laying the foundations of Africa's future economic development as well as for the Second Development Decade.

394. While it was feared that difficulties might be encountered in the implementation of the draft resolutions, delegates expressed confidence in the spirit of determination that had been manifest during the discussions which would serve to overcome those difficulties. One of the problems likely to be encountered was whether the Commission could propose changes that would give ECA a structure differing from that of the other United Nations regional commissions. The answer was that the suggestions tailored the ECA to suit Africa's needs. It was hoped that the resolutions would not remain merely on paper and that decisive action would be taken to ensure the attainment of the objectives embodied in them.

395. It was explained that the draft resolutions showed that the African countries were determined, during the next decade, to grapple with their own problems in a realistic manner by means of their own efforts and whatever assistance was available from other sources. ECA must also be enabled to develop from a purely academic institution into an operational one and become, as the Secretary-General had said, the window through which the United Nations looked at Africa. A proper understanding of the four draft resolutions showed that they operated within the terms of reference of the Commission.

396. The developed countries were urged to take a more sympathetic view of the problems of African development. It was to be hoped that plea would be heeded, but Africans must be prepared for the worst and put themselves in the position that, if the attitude of the developed countries remained unchanged, they would be able to ensure their own development. Successful implementation of the resolutions would mean that Africans had properly assessed their problems and refused to submit to further exploitation.

397. The representative of Tunisia, while supporting the four draft resolutions, expressed the wish to enter a reservation with respect to the first operative paragraph of the resolution on relations with OAU. Anxious to avoid duplication of work and to see ECA become an effective instrument, he was not opposed to close co-operation between the Commission and OAU. He was convinced, however, that in view of the proposed institution of a Conference of Ministers in which the opinions of all Governments would be represented and of the links already existing between ECA and OAU, the requirement of further co-ordination of activities within the framework of the Commission at its ministerial level and the OAU Economic and Social Commission - whose abolition his Government had advocated at the ministerial meeting of the group of seventy-seven developing countries held at Algiers - would only overburden the operational machinery. He reiterated, in that connexion, the opinion his Government had expressed at the

Algiers Conference, namely, that ECA should be the only body responsible for implementing the decisions on economic and social matters of the OAU Conference of Heads of State and Government.

398. The Chairman, observing that there were no further comments, suggested that draft resolutions be adopted as resolutions of the ninth session of the Economic Commission for Africa. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

399. The Executive Secretary made the following statement on the financial implications of the four commemorative draft resolutions:

"The four resolutions (commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the Commission, institutional machinery of the Commission, organization, structure and functions of the secretariat, and relations with the OAU) have significant financial implications.

"The almost unanimous desire expressed by delegations during the discussions concerning fuller decentralization require legislative action at the level of the UNDP Governing Council, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly. After such legislative action the procedures at present followed in the UNDP secretariat as well as in the Office for Technical Co-operation of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, will require revision and streamlining.

"The decentralization of programming and administration of projects approved by the Governing Council for the region would require an increase in staff resources in (i) the substantive Divisions which must be intimately associated in programming; (ii) the Technical Assistance Co-ordination Unit and (iii) the financial and personnel services. It was assumed that the intention was that the ECA secretariat should be given responsibility only for the regional programme and that country programming would still continue to be handled through the medium of the UNDP Resident Representative with participation, where necessary, by expert staff from the ECA secretariat.

"For decentralization to be effective, secretariat personnel would need to travel more in the African region for discussions with governments concerned during the stage of programme formulation and at various stages of programme implementation in order to assess progress and recommend, where necessary, modifications to individual projects to ensure their effectiveness. Inasmuch as the secretariat must continue with its regular research and studies (e.g., economic surveys, collection, analyses and publication of statistical data, studies on trade, transport, energy, natural resources, etc.) and with the preparation of manuals and material for its training courses, staff and other requirements for successfully carrying out fuller decentralized technical co-operation activities would be significant. It was difficult to hazard a guess as to those requirements.

"The institutional changes contemplated for the Commission itself would require additional budgetary resources while the Conference of Ministers (which would replace the regular biennial sessions of the Commission) would not mean an increase in the present levels of expenditure; the establishment of the Committee of the Whole (technical experts) meeting once a year and of the Executive Committee meeting twice a year (and more frequently when

necessary) would call for expenditure of the order of magnitude mentioned below:

"(a) Committee of the Whole. Assuming that (i) the Committee would meet in Addis Ababa in the years when the Conference of Ministers is not scheduled and at the same location as the Conference of Ministers when the latter was scheduled; (ii) the Committee would meet only in plenary session and would not split into sub-committees; (iii) the duration of the Committee's session would be no more than five working days (one week); (iv) there would be only two meetings a day; (v) summary records would not be required and (vi) pre-session documentation for the Committee would not exceed 200 mimeographed pages, and its report 30 mimeographed pages.

"In the odd years when the Committee met at Addis Ababa, the requirements would be of the order of \$15,000. This amount would provide for the travel subsistence and salary for two teams of interpreters (2 French, 2 English), 2 translators (1 French, 1 English), 2 bilingual secretaries, a few additional messengers, ushers, etc., and for additional office supplies (stencils, paper, mimeograph ink, etc.), and miscellaneous contingencies. Inasmuch as the members of the Committee of the Whole would be government representatives, the cost for their travel and subsistence and for their local transportation in Addis Ababa would be the responsibility of the respective Governments.

"In the even years, when the Committee met one week prior to the Conference of Ministers, the level of expenditures for both bodies would not be over the current level of expenditure for a regular (biennial) session of the Commission (those expenditures were of the order of \$90,000 when the Commission met at a location other than Addis Ababa and \$45,000 when it met at Addis Ababa).

"(b) The Executive Committee was to meet twice a year, and might be convened in special sessions should circumstances warrant. Assuming that (i) its meetings lasted no more than five working days (one week); (ii) there were no more than two meetings a day; (iii) pre-session documentation and the report of the Committee did not exceed 150 mimeograph pages per session, the requirements per session of the Committee in Addis Ababa would be of the order of \$14,000. That amount covered two teams of interpreters (2 French, 2 English), 2 translators (1 French, 1 English), 2 bilingual secretaries, temporary messengerial help and additional office supplies. As the members of the Executive Committee would be representatives of member States, their travel and subsistence as well as their local transportation needs would be the responsibility of the respective Governments. (In case the Executive Committee is to meet in a location other than Addis Ababa, i.e. at the headquarters of a sub-regional office, there would be additional expenditure for the travel of the Executive Secretary and for substantive and conference staff to service the meetings. Those costs would be of the order of \$10,000 in each case if in addition to the Executive Secretary no more than 4 substantive, 4 conference and administrative, and 4 secretarial staff were required to service a session.)

"The revision of the sub-regional groupings might well necessitate the establishment of additional sub-regional offices to service the new

sub-regions. It was difficult to estimate the additional budgetary requirements, the recommendations for revisions of the sub-regional groupings being coupled with the proposal that the sub-regional offices should be strengthened and placed in a position to provide technical advice and assistance to member States on request.

"The additional co-ordination functions proposed for the secretariat (co-ordination of work programmes with those of the specialized agencies, representation at regional conferences of UNDP and the agencies, co-ordination with OAU) would give rise to additional travel on the part of the Executive Secretary and senior secretarial staff."

REVIEW OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA
DURING THE BIENNIUM FEBRUARY 1967 - FEBRUARY 1969

(Agenda item 7)

Economic development planning, projections and policies

400. A representative of the secretariat indicated that development planning, projections and policies were now functions of the Research Section of the Research and Statistics Division. One of the tasks of the section was a systematic analysis of African plans, to find common characteristics, and to seek out the reasons why plans had not been successful. It was intended to work towards the harmonization of national plans and to try to eliminate inconsistencies, particularly between national plan targets and world trends for particular commodities.

401. For the Second Development Decade, the Centre for Development Planning Projections and Policies in New York was working on broad outlines for growth to be considered by a group of eighteen experts who would meet periodically in various continents of the world. The Centre had requested specialized agencies and regional commissions to examine the proposed targets and to try to harmonize their own plans and targets.

402. A Planning Advisory Service had been set up by ECA and in 1968 experts had provided fourteen months of expertise to various countries to assist in their development planning.

403. The second session of the Conference of African Planners was held in December 1967, the third session of the United Nations Committee for Development Planning in Addis Ababa in April/May 1968 and the fourth Inter-regional Seminar on Development Planning in Accra in December 1968.

404. Work had continued on annual economic surveys, sub-regional surveys and the Economic bulletin for Africa; provisional economic data summaries had been prepared for twenty-seven African countries out of forty-four and the first issue of a planning newsletter, to be published periodically to keep African countries advised of recent planning developments, was under preparation.

405. The general objective of the Programme of Work and Priorities for 1969-1970 with projections to 1973 in the field of economic development planning, projections and policies was for ECA to guide African countries towards uniformity

in presentation and harmonization of development plans; for this over-all perspectives and targets were required.

406. During the discussion, the secretariat was asked if it had a format which could be followed in preparing a development plan. In answer it was pointed out that whilst certain guidelines could be laid down (and in fact a manual for development planning was one of the items in the proposed work programme) the plan for any individual country was very much dependent on the political priorities based on its social structure and the political ideology.

407. It was suggested that the proposed planning newsletter should include details of the experiences of the various African countries in the fields of planning and statistics, in particular, short summaries of their development plans would be of extreme value to individual planning authorities.

408. The question was asked how the secretariat intended to implement the recommendations of the Conference of African Planners. Very sophisticated plans had been formulated in and for various African countries but the plans had not been successfully implemented. In reply, the secretariat stated that ECA studies of individual countries' plans had shown that the plans were not particularly complicated. The failures were often because projects had not been studied in sufficient depth, because essential macro-economic aggregates were lacking and because the preparation of a matrix to test for internal consistency had not been attempted.

409. The ten-year plan for the next Development Decade which was being worked on by the Committee for Development Planning and the Centre was discussed and the question asked to what extent African countries would participate in the work, to ensure that the plan for the Second Development Decade would not again work to the benefit of the developed countries. In reply it was pointed out that there were in fact three Africans on the Committee of Eighteen for planning the Second Development Decade. Apart from this direct membership ECA was able to present the African point of view to the Committee and to the Centre. A number of targets had already been worked out by the planning centre, and ECA, as well as other commissions and agencies, had studied the plan and drawn attention to particular aspects which required modification in the light of African experience. With experts at ECA including many Africans, with country assistance and comments and criticisms, the African point of view would be well represented.

410. Attention was drawn to the crucial problem facing all developing countries - the external financing of development plans and projects. The second session of UNCTAD was mentioned and the failure of the developed countries to meet the 1 per cent of gross domestic product target rate of assistance to the under-developed countries; no date had been laid down for the developed countries to attain this rate. International agreements had not yet been drawn up for many of the products of the developing countries and monocrop economies were particularly susceptible without such agreements. There should be a system of supplementing financing of products for the benefit of the developing countries. Economic co-operation and regional integration were essential for African countries.

Economic co-operation

411. A representative of the secretariat presented a review of progress in economic co-operation in the various sub-regions since the eighth session of the Commission and outlined alternative suggestions for future work, based on the main options that the participating countries might follow in their approach towards the scope, the geographical extent and the contents of their co-operation.

412. Relatively rapid advance was being made in East Africa with the decision of five countries to join the three original partners on EAC. The secretariat and other United Nations agencies were already helping some of the partners to these negotiations and hoped to extend increased assistance for the creation of a larger and well-knit East African grouping providing opportunities in particular for a rapid expansion of trade among the partners and for the acceleration of the pace of industrialization.

413. Steady advance was also being made in North Africa where a comprehensive system of inter-governmental institutions was evolving for the Maghreb countries and an increasingly clear picture of the possibilities for closer co-operation and for the harmonization of their development.

414. A break-through had been achieved in West Africa during the biennium, in particular with the commitment by the heads of State of a large majority of the countries in that sub-region to establish a regional group. Many difficult steps however remained to be taken before a treaty could be formalized and the necessary agreements reached on substantive measures of joint development which would consolidate West African economic co-operation.

415. In the Central African sub-region not much progress had been made on economic co-operation. This had been largely due to the divergencies in the relative levels of development of the countries, and the difficulty of arriving at an agreement on a scheme of balanced development for the sub-region. Studies were, however, being conducted to determine the basis for a suitable grouping which would permit a viable economic relationship between the potential partners.

416. The secretariat proposed to orient its work in each sub-region in the light of the agreements among member countries on their approach towards co-operation. But experience suggested the need to put as much developmental content into economic co-operation as was possible. There was need to arrive at stable groupings and to ensure to each member of the group opportunities for obtaining developmental advantages deriving from the association, which the country concerned could accept as being significant and equitable. For this purpose the secretariat needed to continue with a number of longer-term studies in addition to short-term assistance which it stood ready to give to member countries on request at each stage of their progress towards increased co-operation.

417. In the debate there was unanimous support for the policy of closer economic co-operation among African countries as a leading element in the development strategy of the region and of each member country. The need for further progress toward co-operation was stressed and reference was made to developments in other parts of the world. It was pointed out, however, that if economic co-operation, at the level of development at which most African countries found themselves, was limited to trade liberalization, then its effects would be negligible and

probably inequitable. Co-operation at that stage should be related to industry, agriculture and infrastructure besides trade so as to meet the interests of all partners. In that way account could be taken of the specific conditions of each individual country, particularly in respect of the different degrees of industrialization. Intra-African trade could only increase if it was closely linked to a deliberate policy of co-operation in industrial development.

418. The value of an adequate system of inter-governmental consultative bodies was stressed. Through these, as in the Maghreb, the member States could work towards agreements on detailed measures which commanded the loyalty of national leaders and officials. In addition, such machinery tended to grow and progressively widen the area of economic and social co-operation.

419. It was generally agreed that the short-term objective should be to promote co-operation on a sub-regional level, while the final goal was co-operation and integration on a continental level. Some delegations pointed out that it was important for the secretariat to pay further attention to co-operation among limited sub-groups within the four sub-regions, for instance by helping with the further development of already existing monetary and trading unions and groupings based on natural geographical units such as river and lake basins.

420. Special reference was made to the fact that a number of African countries were bordering on, or were surrounded by, countries hostile to their political evolution and economic development and therefore needed to diversify their contacts through co-operation with friendly African countries in their sub-region. It was urged that particular attention might be paid to the problems of these countries in the work of the secretariat.

421. Some delegations stressed the important role which the sub-regional office had to play in achieving economic co-operation, and wished to see more co-operation between the sub-regional office and the member States in order to render more effective service to the countries of the sub-region. Delegations from the Central African sub-region requested that the sub-regional office at Kinshasa be provided with a Director and competent experts as soon as possible. In reply, a representative of the secretariat stated that a candidate to fill the post of Director had been nominated. A draft resolution instructing the Executive Secretary to proceed to appoint a director by inviting the interested Governments to collaborate with the sub-regional office was sponsored by Cameroon, Congo (Brazzaville), the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dahomey, Gabon, the Central African Republic and Chad and adopted unanimously. (See part III below, resolution 208 (IX).)

International trade

422. A representative of the secretariat reported on the activities of the secretariat in the field of international trade since the last session of the Commission. In preparation for the second session of UNCTAD, and as a prelude to the ministerial meeting of the group of seventy-seven developing countries held in Algiers, the ECA secretariat had prepared a major review of the current situation in Africa's international trade, including the tariff and quantitative obstacles that were left facing African export products after the completion of the Kennedy Round of tariff negotiations. The second session of UNCTAD held at

New Delhi could not agree on any important new proposal for improvements in the international trade system. It left to its subsidiary bodies the task of hammering out such agreements without giving them any clear directives as to the principles of modalities of any such new arrangement and without any commitments as to the time at which the UNCTAD machinery would be expected to produce agreed results on these questions. The first step in drawing up a new plan of action for the African countries had since been taken in the joint meeting of the ECA Working Party on Intra-African Trade and the OAU Expert Committee on Trade and Development whose report was before the session (E/CN.14/449).

423. The attention of the Commission was drawn to the failure to put into effect the undertakings given in respect of tropical products through the adoption of a new part IV of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in 1964. Though a new international agreement on sugar had been adopted there was continuing deadlock in the negotiations for a cocoa agreement.

424. The secretariat also intended to follow the scheme that was being drawn up for IBRD and IMF to bring their financial resources to the aid of international commodity agreements, and to work on member countries' demand that a target date should be agreed by which time a substantial proportion of the primary commodities exported by the African region would be covered by commodity agreements as a part of the necessary instruments for the implementation of the Second United Nations Development Decade.

425. The international discussions on the proposed general system of preferences had failed to produce from the developed countries any concessions on the principal demand made by the developing countries for a change in the system as originally offered jointly by OECD countries - the demand that processed and semi-processed commodities should be included in the preferences system as a general rule.

426. Since the last meeting of the Commission, certain important steps towards promoting intra-African trade had been taken, in particular the establishment of the East African Community, and the application of five other countries to join it. Draft treaties were being considered for the West African Regional Group which envisaged trading arrangements as an integral part of the Community institutions. The members of the North African sub-region were also making progress towards trade liberalization.

427. The delegations congratulated the secretariat on its efforts to promote intra-African trade and requested that in the future work further emphasis should be given to this trade. Most delegations stated that if African countries wished to increase their share in world trade they should do their best to increase intra-African trade by reducing or removing existing trade obstacles among themselves. It was agreed that there was considerable scope for the expansion of intra-African trade. The secretariat was requested to identify areas of co-operation.

428. It was generally agreed that in order to promote intra-African trade further it was necessary to take the following steps:

- (a) Organize African trade fairs;
- (b) Improve transport and communications;
- (c) Encourage trade missions and the conclusion of bilateral trade agreements under which African governments would grant special concessions to each other;
- (d) Consider the formation of an association of African Chambers of Commerce;
- (e) Establish some mechanism for payment.

429. It was considered that the recommendations of the third session of the joint meeting of the ECA Working Party on Intra-African Trade and the OAU Expert Committee on Trade and Development should be incorporated into the programme of work and priorities of the Commission. The secretariat was requested to undertake the necessary studies to identify products which could be included in the forthcoming negotiations of the Special Committee on the General System of Preferences. The secretariat should also assist African States by providing them with necessary information in all international negotiations.

430. It was recommended that in their negotiations with the European Economic Community and the countries associated with EEC under the Yaoundé Convention should work closely together in order to follow a common strategy.

431. All delegations unanimously supported the early establishment of a Regional Trade Promotion Centre within ECA. The Centre should concentrate on the promotion of intra-African trade by all means possible and on the training of African personnel in trade development. It should co-operate with other United Nations agencies engaged in trade promotion and co-ordinate the programmes for the African region.

432. A draft resolution sponsored by Algeria, Botswana, Kenya, Nigeria, Uganda and the United Arab Republic inviting member States to liberalize and intensify their mutual trade, and requesting the Executive Secretariat to take the necessary steps to establish the centre was adopted unanimously. (See part III below, resolution 199 (IX).)

433. The problem of invisible trade was raised by a number of delegations which requested the secretariat to continue its studies in this area, in particular on shipping and freight rates.

Industrial development

434. A representative of the secretariat stated that considerable enlargement of the manufacturing sector had taken place in recent years in developing Africa, although the pattern varied considerably from one country to another, and the scope for further growth in the manufacturing sector was impressive. The various factors which had played a role in the enlargement of industrial output were noted and it was stressed that growth of African knowledge, experience and skills in the area of industry was likely to have an additional, cumulative effect on the process of future industrialization.

435. In the course of a review of the activities of the Industry Section during the biennium 1967-1968, it was pointed out that the stage of pre-investment studies and harmonization studies (intersectoral balances) would be more or less complete in the course of 1969 when the harmonization studies in the North and Central African sub-regions are scheduled to be finalized. Earlier sectoral studies on the East African sub-region would be up-dated in the course of the year. The future work programme in this sector had been so formulated as to reflect the need for evaluation and implementation. The main constraint, in this regard, was shortage of staff and it was hoped to augment the staff resources in co-operation with UNIDO, FAO, the African Development Bank, investment banks in Africa and governments inside and outside Africa.

436. The secretariat had recognized the important role of small-scale industries as a vital and valuable element in the total complex of industrialization. Apart from the progress made by the Pilot Small Industries Centre established in 1966 in Niamey, the secretariat had organized an exhibition of small-scale industries in Addis Ababa to coincide with the ninth session of the Commission and the tenth anniversary celebrations; also, a small-scale industries unit had been set up within the Industry Section. Apart from the provision of consultancy and advisory services to member States, the secretariat would undertake the preparation of detailed model schemes which, inter alia, would be published in an annual Bulletin of Small-Scale Industries in Africa from 1970 onwards.

437. Support was expressed for the projects for development of small-scale industry in the draft work programme and the importance of small-scale industries as both suppliers and consumers for the larger industrial complexes was noted. One area suggested as appropriate for development of small-scale industries was that of equipment maintenance in both rural and urban areas. A draft resolution sponsored by Botswana, Nigeria and the United Arab Republic, inviting UNIDO and the ILO to collaborate with the Commission in this field and recommending the preparation of studies and model schemes was adopted unanimously. (See part III below, resolution 200 (IX).)

438. As part of the general discussions of multinational industrial development, and with particular reference to intermediate and heavy industry, the importance of differences in infrastructure development between alternate sites was noted; provision of adequate support facilities might be a major factor in development costs at certain locations. The question was asked whether this aspect was considered when suggesting distribution of industries in the sub-regional harmonization studies. In reply it was stated that such considerations were covered in the studies and other factors taken into account were mentioned.

439. In reply to a question about the status of the North African and the Central African harmonization studies, the secretariat stated that more than 50 sectoral studies of various industries in these two sub-regions had now been completed and that the work of integrating and of harmonizing these was in progress, and would be completed by the end of 1969; governments of countries in the sub-regions would then be invited to participate in a critique of the draft report.

440. The importance of industrialization in the process of economic development was generally accepted. The view was expressed that the staff and financing of the secretariat should be augmented to permit added work emphasis in this field. A draft resolution sponsored by Botswana, Nigeria and the United Arab Republic was unanimously adopted. (See part III below, resolution 203 (IX).)

441. The differences which exist in Africa today between countries in terms of progress toward industrial development were noted. The suggestion was made that the secretariat should increase its advisory services and the number of training seminars for the least developed countries. The secretariat noted that detailed interest in such national problems was a continuing function of the Commission and emphasized that its willingness to help in their solution was not lessened by the work being done to foster sub-regional and multinational co-operation.

442. It was recommended that the project concerned with standardization studies should be expanded to include consideration of patent and royalty legislation and practice and to make recommendations for dealing with them. The work being done co-operatively by UNESCO and UNIDO in the standardization field was noted.

443. The importance of developing a uniform investment code when contemplating multinational industrial development was stressed. The secretariat noted that the current work programme included an updating of a survey of investment legislation completed in 1965 and that the new study would include policy recommendations.

444. In discussing proposed work on national and multinational investment promotion centres, the possible financial and manpower drain was mentioned.

445. The importance of educational activity in the region and the growing demand for books and training materials were mentioned and the suggestion was made that the secretariat should study the publishing industries and foster their development in Africa.

Development of natural resources

446. A representative of the secretariat explained the general considerations which underlie the ECA approach to natural resources development, with emphasis on extending the knowledge of natural resources available to African countries, knowledge of what to do with them and knowledge of how to do so. The difficulties encountered in promoting regional cartographic centres were explained. A general review was given of activities in the last two years in the field of natural resources development and the programme of work and priorities for 1969-1970 with projections to 1973 was introduced.

447. A representative of WMO commented on the effective co-operation between ECA and his organization. He stressed that national meteorological services should be geared to serve the whole national economy and not merely civil aviation; in this connexion African countries should take full advantage of the World Weather Watch.

448. A representative of IAEA said that Africa produced about 20 per cent of the world supply of uranium, and that consumption might rise from some 13,000 tons during the early 1970s to as much as 86,000 per annum by 1980. He recommended an intensified programme of exploration using newly devised and inexpensive equipment for uranium as well as for rare earths for which demand was also increasing. He indicated a number of new uses for nuclear energy. He indicated that it was desirable that African countries should establish their own research and development institutions, to enable them to make their own discoveries thereby

releasing them from the necessity of paying large sums for patents which they were currently doing.

449. The representative of UNESCO commented on co-operation in the field of natural resources and indicated the projects in the work programme in this field in which UNESCO would be interested in collaborating. He appealed to member States to take action in setting up national committees for the International Hydrological Decade.

450. In the general discussion delegates requested that field missions on water resources should include experts to identify which agencies in the government should be responsible for water resources. The secretariat undertook to consider this in future. The desirability of establishing a water resources development institute in West Africa was mentioned and the secretariat pointed out that this would be taken into account after the report of the mission on water resources in West Africa was completed. ECA was urged to promote the development of international river basins and to give technical assistance for co-operation between neighbouring countries and increase its efforts in training. The importance of meteorological services to economic development was stressed, and a draft resolution on the adoption of the system of the World Weather Watch sponsored by Kenya, Nigeria, the United Arab Republic and the Sudan was adopted unanimously. (See part III below, resolution 196 (IX).)

451. The secretariat should promote sub-regional co-operation in hydropower energy by carrying out a survey of existing power and needs and formulating a programme for its development.

452. The need for accelerating the establishment of the cartographic centres was discussed and the secretariat explained that ECA did not make decisions on the location of such centres. African governments could not escape making such decisions.

453. A draft resolution sponsored by Nigeria and the United Arab Republic inviting member States to set up the institutions and take the necessary steps to explore and develop their mineral resources with the help of the secretariat and the United Nations was adopted. (See part III below, resolution 205 (IX).)

Transport and communications

454. A representative of the secretariat made a statement on the work of ECA and on developments in the fields of surface transport, maritime transport, air transport, telecommunications and tourism.

455. He explained that in addition to the approved work programme, ECA had been called upon to provide ad hoc assistance to member countries with studies such as the study of international road links in the Chad Basin. He referred to studies that have been carried out on international transport links for ECA under bilateral aid and to studies carried out by the ECA secretariat on the technical and other aspects of railway linkages. He also mentioned the efforts that ECA had been making since the eighth session to promote intergovernmental machinery for the co-ordination of all forms of transport on a sub-regional basis. He pointed out that the process of making general studies and recommendations could go on indefinitely unless effective machinery for taking concrete decisions and

implementing them was set up. He mentioned the problems created in respect of the development of maritime transport, including the development of ports and harbours, by the resolutions adopted by UNCTAD at New Delhi on shipping. He touched on the air transport conference held at Addis Ababa in January to set up an African Civil Aviation Commission (E/CN.14/448) and drew attention to the differences between the organization and work programme of the African Civil Aviation Commission as established and those authorized by resolutions of ECA and OAU. He referred to special studies carried out and planned by ECA in the field of tourism.

456. He explained the relationship between ECA and ITU in respect of preliminary studies to implement the African Telecommunications Network Plan and underlined ITU's responsibility for this. In reply to a number of specific questions regarding the project for a preliminary phase of the African telecommunications network, he reiterated that this was a UNDP project for which ITU was the executing agency and ECA was in no sense responsible for it nor in a position to take any action regarding the project.

457. The representative of ITU confirmed the statement of the ECA secretariat and explained the reasons for hitches in the rapid implementation of the first phase in the field study currently under way; he also stressed the need for African Governments to sign the agreement with UNDP, to enable the field missions to carry on their work. He further described progress made in the development of training facilities in East and West Africa and the action taken so far by the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee on the study of tariff structures.

458. In the ensuing discussion, the need to improve surface transport links between the African countries was once again stressed. Reference was made to the progress that was being made in establishing links between Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Somalia. The difficulties arising from the land-locked State of Uganda was mentioned and the need for land-locked countries to develop as many links as possible and to avoid reliance on only a few was stressed.

459. Attention was drawn to the continuing effect of the present structure of shipping on the balance of payments of African countries. It was stressed that African countries were still unable to influence the level of freight rates. It was felt that ECA should proceed to implement resolution 160 (VIII) and to convene the proposed working party of experts on maritime shipping. Attention was drawn to the advantage of convening this working party, if possible before the third session of the UNCTAD Committee on Shipping. Positive action was needed to promote intra-African trade through the development of African shipping services, particularly on a co-operative basis. It was recommended that ECA should also devote attention to a study of marine insurance. The question was asked whether it was not possible for United Nations bodies such as the World Food Programme, which were responsible for the shipment of large quantities of goods to set an example in fostering African merchant shipping by allocating a portion of their shipments to nationally-owned African shipping lines.

460. The representative of IMCO outlined the particular competencies of his organization and the programme of activity IMCO wished to embark on in collaboration with ECA and other appropriate agencies of the United Nations. He drew special attention to the importance of technical, legal and safety aspects not only of merchant shipping but also of ports and referred to the facilities that IMCO in collaboration with the Government of Greece had that available for training the

nationals of under-developed countries. He felt that greater advantage could be taken of these facilities.

461. The view was expressed that the study of maritime legislation as defined by IMCO was too narrow and that there were broader aspects which required attention and which UNCTAD and ECA ought to handle. It was recommended that ECA and IMCO should jointly undertake a study of the problems of standardization of the qualifications of marine and ships' officers and make recommendations for acceptance by African States.

462. The great importance of tourism was stressed as was the need for more substantial work in this field in the West African sub-region and for a meeting on the subject in West Africa earlier than that proposed for 1971 in the ECA work programme. A draft resolution sponsored by Chad, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal and Togo, requesting the Executive Secretary to facilitate the preparation of multinational projects for the development of tourism was adopted unanimously. (See part III below, resolution 204 (IX).)

463. There was strong support for the early establishment of intergovernmental machinery for the co-ordination of transport on a sub-regional basis, and a draft resolution to that effect sponsored by Algeria, Ethiopia, Ghana, Uganda and Sudan was adopted unanimously. (See part III below, resolution 198 (IX).)

464. The representative of the secretariat undertook to address the World Food Programme, UNDP and UNICEF on the proposal that more use should be made of African-owned shipping services; he drew attention to the fact that marine insurance was specifically allocated to another agency by a resolution of UNCTAD and agreed to re-examine the programme for work on tourism in West Africa.

Fiscal and financial questions

465. In introducing the item on finance, the representative of the secretariat emphasized the importance of this area of the secretariat's work since it related to the mobilization of domestic resources and the management of the national currencies and foreign exchange reserves of African countries. The principal aspects on which it was proposed to concentrate the secretariat's efforts in the period ahead, within the constraint of resources, were indicated as: the improvement of budgetary systems in African countries in order to achieve closer budget-plan links; problems of the financing of public development programmes; the establishment and strengthening of financial institutions for mobilizing additional capital; the operation of fiscal policies as a tool of development; and the further growth of the central banking function.

466. The aim of budgetary improvements would be to enhance the effectiveness of the budget as a tool for controlling government expenditure and for anticipating more accurately the expenditure needs of the Government and to make it easier for the authorities as well as the public to understand more readily the implications of various proposals and decisions in the field of fiscal policy.

467. The economic situation in Africa demanded that the Governments should provide a substantial proportion of the total domestic savings in most countries. But in many countries the balance of the current budget was negative or insignificant.

Therefore, either development plans were left unimplemented or the course of national development came to depend largely upon external financial assistance. The base of taxation had to be made wider and more secure so that Governments could be sure of being able to carry out an increased range of functions and implement a reasonable proportion of their development programmes out of their own resources.

468. The financial institutions which were available to mobilize savings and channel them to the different uses as required by the economy were few and not sufficiently varied.

469. Central banks had been set up in one African country after another and the problem was how to provide a solid basis for their operation so as to make the currencies issued by these banks strong. There was, consequently, a need to train African personnel in the carrying out of these functions.

470. A special concern of the Commission had been to promote co-operation between African central banks as a means of promoting intra-African trade. As a result of the work done by the secretariat, central banking and analogous monetary institutions in the African region had established, as from 31 December 1968, their own Association of African Central Banks, designed to promote monetary co-operation in the region, and in particular through its sub-regional committees, to pursue the establishment of monetary arrangements as an aid to increased intra-African trade. The ECA secretariat had been requested to carry out more technical work so that the Association could get down to the study of concrete measures of monetary co-operation.

471. African countries had to face the problems of balancing their need for more private capital investment against the interests of their nations in sharing in the fruits of development, and particularly of the exploitation of the natural resources of the country. The secretariat and other United Nations agencies would continue their work towards evolving international principles governing the relations between Governments and private capital, especially private foreign capital.

472. Where groups of African countries agreed to harmonize their development programmes it also became necessary to observe a minimum degree of co-ordination in their fiscal policies, especially as it affected business investment.

473. The secretariat had already devoted some attention to international monetary issues. The experience of the last two years with the international monetary system as it affects international trade had demonstrated more clearly the need for reform.

474. In the ensuing discussion it was stressed that there were great differences in the stage of development of budgetary and fiscal systems of different African countries. The secretariat should continue to assist with the improvement of the budgetary systems in more countries.

475. Particular attention was paid to the loose links that exist in many countries between the planning organization and the agency dealing with the budget. This had resulted in plans either not being implemented or not implemented with the same seriousness as was called for. The meeting noted the recommendations incorporated

in the report on the seminar on budget planning and management (E/CN.14/410) and endorsed their implementation, in particular paragraph 85 of this report which required ECA to disseminate information on new methods and techniques of budgetary administration and management to African countries.

476. Attention was called to the many constraints and procedural difficulties involved in obtaining and utilizing foreign assistance for financing development. In many cases an increased flow of foreign assistance resulted in more burdens on the national budget as counterpart domestic resources were required to be raised to ensure the effective utilization of external aid.

477. The meeting strongly urged ECA to be concerned on a continuing basis with the problem of international liquidity since African countries lived largely on receipts from foreign trade. The secretariat should try to be associated in all important discussions on this matter.

478. The importance of evolving viable payments arrangements in the context of promoting intra-African trade was raised. It was pointed out that the establishment of satisfactory arrangements in this respect would pave the way for economic co-operation within the sub-regions and that the lack of such arrangements would continue to hamper development of intra-African trade. The meeting therefore urged a study of this problem on a priority basis.

Agriculture

479. A representative of the secretariat indicated that though there had been a 7 per cent increase in food grain production in 1967 compared with the previous year, this had hardly had the effect of neutralizing the food grain shortages experienced during the period 1964-1966 and was not a reflection of a continuing upward trend. In fact, preliminary indications were that there was a decline in the 1968 agricultural index of one point for total agricultural production and of about three points for food production in relation to 1967. The long-term projections of output of African export commodities indicated that, by 1985, there would be a surplus over export demand which at current prices, would amount to some 315 million dollars. This did not necessarily mean that African export commodities would not be cleared in the world markets but was rather a threat that even lower prices would then prevail, resulting in further disproportionate volumes and values of exports.

480. One of the basic problems confronting agriculture in Africa was the lack of effective links between agriculture and other sectors of the economy, which acted as a constraint on increase in output, productivity and consumption of indigenous foodstuffs. The work of the Joint ECA/FAO Agriculture Division during the biennium 1967-1968 had given prominence to this problem and to other specific problems mentioned in the last two annual reports.

481. The FAO Regional Conference, held in Kampala in November 1968, endorsed proposals to establish a single United Nations programme for agricultural development in Africa and recommendations for close collaboration between ECA and FAO. The agriculture sector of the programme of work and priorities for 1969-1970 with projections to 1973, which had been prepared jointly with FAO, was endorsed by the Kampala Conference. Work was now in progress on the implementation of this programme. If this was to be successful, however, the full co-operation of all

concerned would be necessary, including countries themselves, as well as multilateral and bilateral agencies.

482. The Kampala agreement on strengthening co-operation between ECA and FAO, and the formulation of a single United Nations programme of agricultural development, in Africa were welcomed. It was felt that both the three-phased approach of the proposed programme and the five priority areas of FAO adopted by the Kampala conference such as extended use of high-yielding varieties; closing of the protein gap; war on waste; development of human resources in rural areas; the saving and earning of foreign exchange would furnish a sound basis for the realization of concrete realistic results.

483. During the general discussions, proposals in the work programme for sub-regional co-operation and trade in the field of agriculture were particularly welcomed and action to promote mutual trade relations in respect of food and other agricultural commodities was called for in order to minimize imports from outside the region, and work towards continental self-sufficiency.

484. Some delegates pointed out that co-ordination of the various aspects of agricultural research as well as of professional, sub-professional and technical training deserved high priority by all member countries and was an appropriate field for co-operative action. The need for educational reform to fit in with changes in the rural environment was underlined by delegates and emphasis was placed on the mobilization of youth for agricultural development.

485. In reply to a comment on the omission of forestry studies from the programme of work, it was indicated that there was a special joint ECA/FAO industry advisory group engaged on such studies.

486. Attention was also drawn to the need for studies concerned with fresh-water fisheries development, processing and marketing.

487. Requests that studies should be undertaken in livestock development and meat marketing, including air freight and refrigerated transport studies were answered by a statement that work in these fields jointly sponsored by ECA and FAO was already in progress. Country coverage of these studies will gradually be expanded. The secretariat had taken note of the need to co-ordinate with the African and Malagasy Common Organization, which has undertaken similar studies, with a view to establishing a joint market organization similar to that of the sugar agreement.

488. Mention was made of OAU's proposal to establish food reserves in certain parts of Africa and the secretariat was asked to give attention to that problem. It was indicated that both ECA and FAO were co-operating with OAU in preliminary studies in that respect.

489. A draft resolution sponsored by the Central African Republic, Chad, Dahomey and Sudan inviting the Executive Secretary to extend the activities in those fields was adopted unanimously. (See part III below, resolution 201 (IX).)

490. It was stated that agricultural development in Africa was closely connected with land reform, the organization of the co-operative movement, the provision of credit and organized marketing facilities. It was also considered that the

modernization of agriculture required capital which would enable the establishment of agricultural credit and co-operative banking facilities.

491. The establishment of a bureau of standards to serve the African continent was called for in order to meet rigid requirements both of the world and domestic markets with particular reference to agricultural equipment and products.

Human resources development

492. A representative of the secretariat gave a summary review of the main human resources utilization problems which constrain Africa's economic development efforts.

493. It was pointed out that the region's poverty was largely due to failure to adequately develop and mobilize available human resources. A high proportion of the population, about half the total, was not in the active labour force while a sizable proportion of the active labour force was unemployed. In urban centres unemployment was causing serious economic and political concern. At the same time, development was being retarded by the acute shortage of executive personnel at high and middle levels and local facilities were either lacking or deficient for training in the more critical skill requirements.

494. Notwithstanding marked expansion in school enrolment and educational facilities over the past decade, African educational systems suffered from want of orientation to the needs of economic development and had continued to foster attitudes that were not favourable to the acceptance of innovations and manual work. A recurrent question posed by the educational problem was whether African Governments should and could continue to devote so high a proportion of their resources to formal education in spite of its inadequacies. It was necessary to ensure that educational investment promoted the right attitudes and national development objectives.

495. The public services in Africa were increasingly being required to promote economic development, but in facing this task constraints had developed in structural organizations and in the capacity of personnel to grasp the complex problems involved in development administration and economic leadership. In many countries effective national machinery for human resources planning, including educational planning would still need to be developed. In the prevailing social structure and traditional way of life, restraints on development efforts had arisen from factors such as inflexibility in customs, outmoded land tenure systems, social values and practices.

496. It was in an effort to comprehend the above problems in their interrelationship and evolve appropriate ways of eliminating them in a concerted manner that a Human Resources Development Division was created in the secretariat in January 1968, the Division being made up of three sections: social development, manpower and training, and public administration.

Social development

497. In introducing that item, the representative of the secretariat reported upon the work that had been carried out on specific problems encountered by member States in the planning, organization and operation of their social service programmes; characteristic social problems that continued to constitute a barrier

to the rapid economic development of the region; and to the mobilization of youth for national development. The work also included surveys, conferences and the production of monographs, as well as advisory services to member States in training, administration and policy matters relating to social development. The orientation of the work of the secretariat in social development for the next biennium was geared to promoting modernization of agriculture and industrialization as well as support of welfare institutions for human resources development.

498. The delegations expressed satisfaction with the statement presented and endorsed the social development work programme. They welcomed the growing collaboration between the United Nations specialized agencies and ECA. The need for giving due consideration to programmes for the idle youth, for channelling job seekers to available and existing job opportunities was endorsed. Studies on means of encouraging popular participation in economic planning and development, the role of adult education in socio-economic development and measures to secure the participation of women in national development were also supported. The need for ECA to secure adequate funds to enable the implementation of the work programme, and for the specialized agencies to associate themselves with, as well as to support, the work programme of the secretariat, was examined.

499. The secretariat document on the guiding principles and the strategy for concerted action for rural development (E/CN.14/422) was approved and a draft resolution to that effect sponsored by the Cameroon, Ghana, the Niger, Togo and Rwanda was adopted unanimously. (See part III below, resolution 197 (IX).)

Manpower and training

500. The secretariat pointed out that following the attention focused by the eighth session on the shortage of middle and high-level trained personnel and on unemployment among school leavers, it was necessary to devote greater resources to promoting action in the field of manpower and training.

501. The working party on manpower and training held its second session in October 1968. It reviewed action taken on relevant Commission resolutions and recommendations, considered proposals for meeting Africa's manpower problems, examined the draft programme of work and priorities for 1969-1970 with projections to 1973 and made a number of recommendations to the ninth session of the Commission. The report (E/CN.14/428) was examined with interest and its recommendations noted. The work programme was designed to encourage, stimulate and assist member States to take appropriate human resources planning action and to adopt measures aimed at alleviating their manpower problems.

502. During the discussion it was stressed that trained manpower was the foundation of all development; there could be no economic development without human resources development. For Africa to develop rapidly, it must concentrate on developing its human resources; consequently ECA should devote more of its resources to developing Africa's human resources.

503. African countries must adjust their training programmes to the requirements of the rural economies. To avoid duplication of effort and to ensure optimum utilization of facilities it was necessary to co-ordinate the efforts of training institutions and for countries in the same sub-region to co-operate and harmonize their educational and training programmes.

504. Some doubts were expressed as to the effectiveness of training fellowships offered either in Africa or elsewhere as the training obtained often did not meet the realities of African countries' development problems. It was suggested that ECA should appraise the adequacy of training programmes offered. The need for training to be closely adapted to development needs was stressed.

505. The attention of African countries and Governments was called to the need for more effective utilization of their limited trained manpower resources and to consider evolving a mutually beneficial technical assistance programme for exchanging and/or employing African specialists, especially those covered by the ECA roster of African specialists. It was stressed that more attention should be devoted to ways of ensuring greater participation of private employers in the training of workers, especially in developing middle-level manpower resources. In formulating programmes for employment and manpower development it was necessary to relate such programmes to trends in population growth and distribution.

506. Representatives called on the secretariat to initiate feasibility studies on the proposed African scholarship and fellowship fund and on the proposed sub-regional centres for teaching materials and research in human resources, to expand its technical assistance and advisory services to member States. ECA should also intensify its efforts in the promotion of institutions for training Africans both in the ECA secretariat, in Africa and in foreign donor countries.

507. In addition to carrying out the basic studies still required in the region, ECA should also give emphasis to action programmes and it should be provided with the necessary resources to carry them out. ECA activities should, as much as possible, be carried out on the spot in conjunction with national organizations and local experts. The secretariat should study employment structures of African economies as a basis for the formulation of rational employment policies and assist in developing labour statistics.

508. The United Nations family of organizations and bilateral agencies should co-ordinate their activities, intensify their training programmes and improve and strengthen existing training institutions in Africa. The secretariat was requested to collaborate with UNESCO and the ILO, as appropriate, to reduce and ultimately virtually eliminate wastage in the school system.

509. A draft resolution summarizing the various recommendations was sponsored by Cameroon, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Sudan, Togo and the United Arab Republic and adopted unanimously. (See part III below, resolution 195 (IX).)

510. The representatives of UNESCO and the ILO considered the work programme and made a number of observations. In this connexion, it was noted that both the ILO and UNESCO had been co-operating with ECA in a number of practical ways and welcomed the opportunity to co-operate further.

Public administration

511. A representative of the secretariat gave a review of activities of the public administration section during the biennium 1967-1968 and outlined the programme of work and priorities for 1969-1970 with projections to 1973.

512. In the course of discussion, it was pointed out that among the major difficulties which had been faced by African countries after independence were lack of trained senior civil servants; lack of managerial skills, particularly in public enterprises, overcentralization; inefficient local administrations. Efforts had been and were being made to improve the administrative capability of Governments in those spheres.

513. It was in these fields that ECA should complement national efforts with a view to accelerating existing training schemes (e.g. training undertaken by organization and methods units, productivity and management centres, especially for industrial projects). ECA should make a comparative study of the administrative framework of Governments to take account of over-centralization and the integration of local authorities into the over-all government machinery units with a view to making the administrations suitable and efficient for development tasks.

514. A draft resolution sponsored by Burundi, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Ghana and Nigeria, inviting the Executive Secretary to assist member States in taking the necessary steps to improve their public administration was adopted unanimously. (See part III below, resolution 202 (IX).)

515. Great importance was attached to the need for continued efforts in the study of African postal facilities, as well as to the proposed manual on organization and methods. This manual and the manual on government purchasing and supply should be adapted to various government systems and circulated as widely as possible. As far as administrative reform for development was concerned, account should be taken of the role of local administrations and the need for deconcentration. It was proposed that the seminar on personnel administration and training in public enterprises should be held in West Africa at an earlier date. ECA should organize more meetings of African organization and methods experts for exchanging experience.

516. The organization of seminars should be considered as a stop-gap measure. What was needed was the establishment of permanent institutions on a regional or sub-regional basis to cater for improvement and modernization of the administrative machinery. ECA should assist and strengthen present public administration institutions by providing experts and funds.

Population programmes

517. A representative of the secretariat stated that during the two years under review, work on demographic research and projections and the related training activities was maintained.

518. The agreement between the United Arab Republic Government and the United Nations had been renewed to enable the continued operation of the demographic centre in Cairo; however, there remained the problem of establishing additional demographic training facilities for both the English and French language groups. A demographic handbook for Africa had been published.

519. In 1968, a demographic mission, organized by United Nations Headquarters and ECA, visited a number of African countries to examine their requirements in that field and the possibilities of organizing new work. Its report recommended a

considerable increase in the African demographic programme and envisaged close links with economic planning to ensure a practical approach.

520. These recommendations formed the basis of the draft programme of work and priorities for 1969-1970 with projections to 1973. Special mention was made of the first African population conference planned for 1971, which would be organized in Addis Ababa in conjunction with a regional meeting under the auspices of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population.

521. A representative of the Population Division at United Nations Headquarters expressed the full support of his organization for the ECA work programme in the field of demography. He indicated that assistance would be given in the financing of this programme, partly through the United Nations Secretary-General's Population Trust Fund. The Trust Fund was an extra-budgetary means of financing action-oriented programmes in the field of demography, to which contributions had been made by developed countries, including a number of northern European countries and the United States. He added that the African population conference would be a welcome opportunity to examine demographic problems in the light of economic and social development programmes.

522. Delegations indicated their agreement with the proposals of the 1968 demographic mission, particularly with respect to the expanded programme of research, training, and advisory services. In reply to inquiries about the progress of the arrangements, it was pointed out that the recommendations of the mission were still under consideration.

523. A number of delegations drew attention to the urgent need for demographic data in preparing development plans, to specific requirements for assistance, and to some special problems of the region, such as the rapid urban movement of population. There was also an inquiry about the possibility of obtaining Population Trust Fund assistance for national census operations; it was noted that the Trust Fund would be used primarily to support regional activities and that any special requirements should be referred to the secretariat.

524. It was recommended that special attention should be given to quality control procedures in population and housing censuses in view of problems arising from traditional attitudes, illiteracy, etc. Attention was drawn to the effects of population changes on social conditions and to the resulting importance of demographic analysis.

Housing, building and physical planning

525. A member of the secretariat introduced reports on the activities undertaken in the field of housing, building and planning, and the programme of work and priorities for 1969-1970 with projections to 1973. The reports included those on the second sub-regional training course in aided self-help and co-operative housing (E/CN.14/HOU/10) of the working group of experts on house-building costs (E/CN.14/416), on the East African training course for building contractors (E/CN.14/417), the third sub-regional training course in aided self-help and co-operative housing (E/CN.14/438); and the report of the regional meeting on technical and social problems of urbanization with emphasis on financing of housing (E/CN.14/450). He drew attention to the importance of placing emphasis

on the organization and development of locally manufactured building materials, training African personnel in housing finance, the contracting industry, and physical planning; for Governments to provide the lowest cost housing and developed sites, leaving luxury housing to the private sector; encouraging housing co-operatives and all forms of aided self-help; establishing and developing financial institutions to provide credit facilities in housing over a wide sector of the population, with emphasis on mobilizing local savings, and providing individual or collective guarantees for housing credit where proof of individual ownership of land was impracticable. He drew further attention to African membership from seven countries on the United Nations Committee on Housing, Building and Planning and requested member States to make full use of that membership in raising and dealing with issues concerning African conditions and needs.

526. Appreciation was expressed of the work carried out by the secretariat and the lines of action being pursued were endorsed. Reference was made to the need for maintaining fully the advisory services of the Commission to member States. Assistance from the secretariat in the actual establishment and initial operations of housing finance institutions was particularly requested.

527. In the discussion it was urged that the secretariat should not only focus the problems pertaining to immediate needs for low-cost individual housing but look ahead for development. The urbanization process, no doubt unavoidable also in African countries, required careful planning and land use control. Agricultural land must be reserved for the production of food and speculations in land in and around growing urban centres must be avoided by prior acquisition. It was noted that a study on urban land use and control measures in Africa was being carried out by the United Nations Centre for Housing, Building and Planning in co-operation with the secretariat.

528. It was said that the production of building materials from domestic resources could be achieved in many African countries but development was retarded by the monopoly of big producers in the developed countries. Several building materials industries were by nature large or medium scale. The marketing of materials from large industries was a problem in itself because monopoly tended to press prices upwards. Co-operatives for marketing might counteract that pressure. The vertical integration in building should be observed, i.e. including surveys of available raw materials as well as the adapting of industries to a suitable system of co-ordination. Modular co-ordination was considered important. Typical house designs and general specifications related to the co-ordinated system were asked for.

529. It was proposed that African contractors be trained for the building of blocks of flats for people in the low income range, because the housing problem in urban development cannot be solved only by one-family housing. There is a need to start African contracting companies embracing not only housing but also the building of roads and factories, etc. Governments should encourage the promotion of such companies and the secretariat was requested to assist.

530. There was some concern regarding sub-regional courses on self-help housing, because self-help housing is intimately tied to national habits and possibilities. It was noted that these courses aimed at basic training of instructors who have to spread their knowledge and experience in their own countries. The secretariat was asked to make a follow-up study of the national impact of the courses in African countries.

531. A draft resolution sponsored by Botswana, Nigeria and the United Arab Republic summarizing the various resolutions and inviting industrialized countries and international financing agencies to revise their financing policies was adopted unanimously. (See part III below, resolution 209 IX.)

532. Attention was drawn to the necessity of spreading the work in housing, building and physical planning in each of the sub-regions in the continent and it was noted with satisfaction that the programme of work and priorities was framed to take account of this.

533. The representative of the World Food Programme stated that the financing of low-cost housing and the provision of infrastructure could be assisted through the provision of food aid. It was noted that the World Food Programme could assist by helping to pay part of the wages of labour and that in addition, part of the food provided could be sold and the proceeds used to purchase local building materials.

Statistical services

534. In opening the discussion on this topic, the secretariat indicated that the work carried out in the field of statistics during the period 1967-1969 was largely a continuation and development of previously established projects.

535. The regional statistical advisory service was maintained, with two advisers operating in demographic statistics and one each in sample surveys and national (including public) accounts statistics. These short-term advisory activities supplement the work of United Nations country statistical experts, of whom there were approximately seventy-five assigned to Africa.

536. Training made satisfactory progress and the United Nations-sponsored projects in statistics produced around 175 personnel each year. It was reported that the middle level statistical centre at Yaoundé had now been accepted for development as a UNDP (Special Fund) project, and the Special Fund was also sponsoring a new professional level statistical institute in Kampala. The latter would serve the English language group and be a counterpart to the French-speaking institute which had been operating in Rabat for some years; the intention was that these two projects should be developed as a means of standardizing professional statistics training throughout the region.

537. Apart from the fifth Conference of African Statisticians in 1967, a number of seminars and working groups were organized. The subjects covered were: national accounts, labour statistics, sampling methods, population and housing censuses, and income distribution statistics.

538. There had been an expansion in the work of compiling and analysing African statistical data, and a large amount of information had already been transferred to punch cards after standardization of definitions and units. The material was now suitable for regional analytical purposes and could also be summarized according to various geographical and other criteria.

539. To facilitate data processing activities, a small computer was installed at ECA headquarters early in 1968. In addition to the work indicated above, it had

been used for analysing country data on a service basis and for the training of African programmers. The immediate requirement was to extend the equipment to include tape and disc facilities, so that information could be exchanged with countries and international agencies more easily.

540. Production of the regular statistical publications of the secretariat continued. One new project was the Quarterly Statistical Bulletin for Africa, of which there had so far been two issues; that document had the twofold aim of distributing information and of drawing attention to gaps in African data requiring urgent attention. Work was initiated on the computerization and development of the Statistical Yearbook.

541. In presenting the programme of work and priorities for 1969-1970 with projections to 1973, attention was drawn to the basic underlying concept, which was the need to establish close links between statistics, demography and economic and social planning.

542. Methodological projects would continue as before, covering the further extension and adaptation of the national accounting system and other aspects of statistical data collection and analysis. The Conference of African Statisticians would meet in 1969, 1971 and 1973.

543. Delegations expressed their satisfaction with the previous operations of ECA in the statistical field and with the work programme proposals for the future. It was pointed out that, in Africa, statistics had to be regarded as a science relevant to all fields of development.

544. Many of the comments on the programme related to training and the general view was that, although there was a continuing need for middle-level projects, professional training should now become the primary objective. It was noted that the new statistical institute in Kampala would improve the position in this respect for the English language group, but that the project would not meet the entire demand. It was therefore requested that support should be given to the development of national statistical institutions, which would often be able to accept foreign trainees.

545. It was emphasized that countries must be in a good position to make the fullest use of newly trained statistical personnel. In that connexion, it was recommended that the secretariat should study obstacles to the introduction of new methodology and should also pay attention to the establishment of satisfactory conditions of service in national statistical offices.

546. Delegations appreciated that advisory and expert services should be regarded as a temporary measure; countries should begin to develop their knowledge and experience by training professional staff as rapidly as possible.

547. It was considered that the revised United Nations system of national accounts would be of benefit to Africa, but, as the system called for full co-ordination of economic and social statistics, its application in the region would necessarily take some time. It was pointed out that, during the course of this process, it was equally important to improve the accuracy of basic data, which was the essential prerequisite for effective statistical systems.

548. The efforts of African countries to standardize their statistics were evident from the work on regional data processing, but it was clear that that would remain one of the essential considerations for the future.

Science and technology

549. A representative of the secretariat drew attention to the importance of the development of science and technology. The general features of the World Plan of Action were explained and the need for building up manpower and for the establishment of machinery within each Government for handling questions of science and technology, as part of planned development, was stressed. The World Plan of Action was being planned as an action programme and ECA was now in the process of preparing the Africa regional component of that plan. The attention of the meeting was drawn to information paper E/CN.14/INF/45. A brief general review was given of activities in the last two years in the field of science and technology and the programme of work and priorities for 1969-1970 with projections to 1973 was introduced.

550. The delegations recommended that science and technology departments should be established as soon as possible within national Governments and that the secretariat should give those departments the necessary assistance to enable them to play an effective role in the various fields and departments connected with development. A draft resolution sponsored by Nigeria and the United Arab Republic was adopted unanimously. (See part III below, resolution 206 (IX).)

551. The representative of UNESCO indicated that that organization wished to collaborate in practically all the projects on science and technology listed in the programme of work and priorities.

ADOPTION OF THE PROGRAMME OF WORK AND PRIORITIES

(Agenda item 8)

552. The programme of work and priorities for 1969-1970 with projections to 1973 was introduced in plenary session by the secretariat and attention was called to the details contained in documents E/CN.14/441 and E/CN.14/447. It was explained that the new procedure for presenting the work programme, with that of the first two years precisely formulated and subsequent biennia in projected form, was in accord with General Assembly and Economic and Social Council resolutions calling for six-year programmes of work in three phases.

553. The Committees had discussed the work programme in detail. The main highlights of the over-all programme were the establishment in the secretariat of a unit for Planning Advisory Services and the emphasis on closer co-operation with the Office of Technical Co-operation, the principal divisions of United Nations Headquarters, specialized and operating agencies, bilateral donors and other organizations.

554. The general principle of the work programme was accepted and after some discussion the programme was adopted. The hope was expressed that the Technical Committee would in the near future have the opportunity to review the priorities in the programme.

555. A draft resolution sponsored by Malawi, the Niger, Nigeria and Sierra Leone requesting the Executive Secretary to submit in future to the Commission a six-year work programme was adopted unanimously. (See part III below, resolution 212 (IX).)

AFRICAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

(Agenda item 9)

556. The Executive Secretary, introducing the item, said that the main points dealt with in the report of the eighth meeting of the Governing Council of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (E/CN.14/452), which was before the Commission were payment of contributions and enrolment. The problem in the latter connexion arose from the uneven spread in the number of trainees from the different countries, which fact was sometimes interpreted as a decline in support for the Institute. The report also made reference to the cost per trainee, post-training engagement of trainees and the need to improve the atmosphere at the Institute.

557. After considering the comments of the Institute's Acting Director on the UNDP mission report on the Institute (attached to document E/CN.14/452), the Governing Council had decided to request the Commission's authorization to submit an application to UNDP in respect of the second phase of the programme of the Institute. It had also decided to request the Commission to reaffirm its support for the Institute and to approve the request to be prepared by the Governing Council.

558. The UNDP mission report merited the Commission's special attention, since it sought to answer such important questions as why African countries were not sending trainees to the Institute, and what were the difficulties it was facing.

559. Referring to the method of instruction at the Institute (see paragraph 19 of the UNDP mission report), the delegations noted that some of the difficulties in that connexion seemed to arise from the fact that most students were not conversant with both French and English - the languages used at the Institute. No matter how high the quality of interpretation, there must inevitably be some elements that escaped the student if he did not listen to lectures in his own language. One basic difficulty was language and it was suggested that students attending the Institute should, if possible, be bilingual. It was further suggested that the Commission should invite UNESCO to develop the study of languages in Africa.

560. Another problem was the content of the course which, some thought, was too long. Also, it had been suggested that professors from other African universities should be encouraged to come to Dakar and hold seminars with the students at the Institute. It would have to adjust itself to the needs of Africans if their interest in it were to continue, particularly since other institutions, such as IHRD, offered similar courses in development planning. To that end, therefore, the Commission should reaffirm the findings of the report before it, and take note of the comments of the Acting Director of the Institute on the UNDP mission report.

561. Reference was also made to the proposal, contained in the UNDP Evaluation Mission report as well as in the report of the eighth meeting of the Governing

Council of the Institute, that consideration be given to the transfer of the Institute from Dakar to the secretariat of ECA in Addis Ababa, so that it might benefit from being more closely attached to ECA, as in the case of similar institutes attached to ECAFE and ECLA. However, that issue was not discussed further during the plenary meetings, as the delegate who raised the matter indicated that he did not intend to press the issue in view of the assurances given by the Government of Senegal to improve the facilities provided for the Institute in Senegal.

562. Appreciation was expressed to UNDP for its support of the Institute, and also for the Institute's Governing Council's acceptance of the recommendations in the UNDP mission report. The Government of Senegal was congratulated on its contribution to the working and development of the Institute.

563. A draft resolution sponsored by the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ghana, Senegal and Sudan was unanimously adopted. (See part III below, resolution 193 (IX).)

INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE TO AFRICA

(Agenda item 10)

564. The attention of representatives was drawn to document E/CN.14/437 in which the current situation in international aid policy as it had emerged from the second session of UNCTAD was presented and to the recommendations adopted in that field by the joint meeting of the ECA/OAU working party on intra-African trade and the OAU expert committee on trade development (E/CN.14/449). The secretariat was undertaking a study on international assistance with a view to calling a ministerial meeting on the subject.

565. It was suggested in the general discussion that developing countries should seek some accommodation with the major donor countries within the framework of the Second Development Decade on a time-table for the implementation of the internationally accepted target on the volume of assistance as recommended at the second session of UNCTAD in resolution 27 (II). 24/

566. To absorb the increased financial assistance which was being offered by IBRD under its new policies, African countries had to increase their capacity to prepare bankable projects, increase executive capacity, and solve the problems of local costs. The priorities given by the Bank to agriculture and education would meet with general approval, but the transportation bottle-neck needed to be dealt with and the different stages of development of African States should be taken into account in setting priorities for Bank loans. The Bank's support for sub-regional programmes of industrialization would be very valuable.

24/ Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Second Session, vol. 1 and Corr.1 and Add.1, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.II.D.14), p. 38.

567. The worsening terms of aid and growing indebtedness of African countries called for action. At UNCTAD there was some attempt to establish even more enlightened standards on the question of the terms of aid. But the immediate objective of African countries was to persuade developed countries finally to implement the terms of the resolution on that subject which had stood since July 1965.

568. The secretariat had in the last two years stressed the importance for African countries of the early conclusion of an international agreement to establish a scheme of supplementary financing. The joint ECA/OAU working party had now gone on record in a firm statement of African support for that scheme. The Commission should also affirm a similar view and persuade the member States to work towards the attainment of international agreement on it. A draft resolution affirming the importance of an early conclusion of negotiations and inviting member States to mobilize their internal resources to secure an early implementation of resolutions on financial assistance was sponsored by Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Ghana, Kenya and Nigeria and adopted unanimously. (See part III below, resolution 207 (IX).)

569. The reform of the international monetary system should be linked with increasing financial aid to the developing countries. Since they had a small share in the total of IMF quotas, African countries could expect to receive only a little addition to their foreign exchange reserves even if the scheme of special drawing rights was operated at a rather high level. But if its activation were to become accepted as the occasion for an increase in the appropriations for aid by the donor countries, then the benefit of the system of African countries would be greatly enhanced.

570. A special African issue in the field of aid was the volume of assistance that the European Economic Community countries would commit to the associated African countries under the renewed treaty of association.

571. In connexion with difficult payments positions of African countries, as well as the hardening terms of foreign loans, the need for a multilateral equalization fund was stressed. Attention was drawn to the adverse impact of tied aid. Donor countries were requested to reconsider their respective policies which should be modified in order to increase the volume of untied aid, and to reduce tied loans to some specific cases where some high priority projects of vital importance for the national economy could be advantageously carried out under this form of assistance.

572. The representative of IBRD reaffirmed the Bank's new policy of increasing aid for African countries with emphasis on agricultural and educational projects and on small-scale industries and tourism. The Bank's operations would be aimed at filling in the gaps in other sectors of the economy. The Bank had already formed a joint consultative group for EAC as a unit. It was prepared to support other integration groups in Africa as their institutions developed and to finance sound industrial projects which had the firm backing of various groups of countries.

573. Reform of the international monetary system was considered in a draft resolution inviting member States to participate in the activation of the IMF special drawing rights scheme, establishing a link between the special drawing rights and development finance; negotiating the lengthening of the repayment period

of the fund's drawing rights (six to eight years); and requesting an immediate increase in the Fund's quotas as a means to provide additional reserves connected with exemption from or reduction to a reasonable level, of the gold portion of the increase in quota. However, representatives requested that a study of the problems involved, including the problem of developing countries' liquidity, be undertaken by the secretariat and completed in time for the next session. The proposed resolution was therefore withdrawn, pending completion of the requested study.

Technical assistance

574. The operational assistance of the United Nations to African countries for the planning and carrying out of development programmes and projects derived principally from UNDP. It was suggested that, with the fund of information about African conditions that the secretariat had accumulated over the last ten years, the time had come for UNDP to turn to the secretariat for advice on the requests of African countries for technical assistance. The secretariat, which spent so much time in finding out about actual conditions and needs in African countries, should have an effective standing in determining the policies of the United Nations in its assistance to African countries.

575. The ECA secretariat, along with those of the other Regional Commissions, was a part of the United Nations Headquarters to which the execution of a major portion of the technical assistance programmes of UNDP was entrusted. It therefore only required some internal decisions within the United Nations Secretariat for the Commission to be given a greater role in operational activities. Member States had requested the secretariat to associate itself more closely with the United Nations development programmes in the field and it was therefore proposed that the present system, which kept the secretariat of ECA divorced from most United Nations field activities in Africa, should be changed.

576. It was suggested that the areas where the secretariat might be given increased responsibilities in the immediate future should be the following:

- (a) Projects aimed at fostering economic co-operation among countries including advisory services in the establishment of regional and sub-regional groupings;
- (b) Projects aimed at increasing intra-African trade, both those conceived within the framework of intergration movements and those undertaken on an ad hoc basis;
- (c) Projects connected with the establishment or expansion of multinational institutions for training and research in the African region.

577. A draft resolution to that effect sponsored by Algeria, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Nigeria and Senegal was adopted unanimously. (See part III below, resolution 211 (IX).)

578. The representative of the United Nations Secretariat in New York indicated that Headquarters was in the process of planning further measures to decentralize operational responsibilities in Africa to the ECA secretariat. The necessary

internal decisions would be taken so as to put this decentralization into effect in consultation with the Executive Secretary of ECA. He suggested that emphasis be placed within the increased technical co-operation activities of ECA on multinational and economic integration projects.

579. The representative of the World Food Programme, presenting the activities of that agency during recent years, pointed to the great potential of the agency and urged African countries to integrate areas of possible assistance of the World Food Programme into their future development plans.

580. While fully appreciating the assistance of the World Food Programme, some delegates suggested that it might cover other items related to food production like assistance in the application of modern agricultural inputs.

581. The UNESCO representative noted the demand for a greater operational role for ECA within the technical assistance programmes of the United Nations Secretariat. UNESCO would watch with interest the future evolution of that operational responsibility.

RELATIONS WITH OTHER UNITED NATIONS ORGANS, THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

(Agenda item 11)

582. The representative of the secretariat indicated that the relations of ECA with the specialized agencies and other organizations could be expressed essentially in five ways: some agencies like FAO, UPU and UNCTAD etc. made a number of officials available to it; inter-agency meetings were organized; joint projects were undertaken; ECA was represented at meetings sponsored by other organizations and vice versa, and consultations on specific projects were conducted at the secretariat level. He emphasized the trend which had become apparent in the United Nations organs over the past two years of attempts to secure better programme co-ordination which facilitated the avoidance of duplication and costly overlapping.

583. The joint ECA/FAO Agriculture Division provided the earliest example of co-operation with the specialized agencies. WHO had seconded a liaison officer to the secretariat, and ECA was proposing to make an economist-sociologist available to the sub-regional office of WHO at Brazzaville. Meetings with UNESCO and ECA officials were held in 1967 and 1968 to define possible areas of co-operation in education and the training of qualified personnel. UNESCO was contemplating the possibility of appointing an official to Addis Ababa in the near future with responsibility for ensuring liaison between the two organizations.

584. As regards the relations with OAU, the representative of the secretariat recalled the agreement of November 1965 signed in New York by the United Nations and OAU, and enumerated the various fields in which the two secretariats co-operated on a permanent basis. A number of meetings and conferences were organized jointly. In July 1968 the secretariat actively participated in a joint UNESCO/OAU conference on education and scientific training and technology. In September it was represented at Algiers at the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU. The third joint meeting of the ECA working party on intra-African trade and the Committee of Experts of OAU on trade and development took place at Geneva in January 1969.

585. Resolution 190 (IX) adopted as a commemorative resolution, recalled the principle of co-operation between ECA and OAU, and asserted the need for close and rational co-operation at the level of the political bodies and decision-making organs of ECA and OAU and invited Ministers and senior officials responsible for economic and social development to co-ordinate their activities closely. In accordance with the terms of the resolution, it was further recommended that reports on the activities of ECA should be submitted regularly for the consideration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU, and the secretariats of both organizations were invited to continue to pursue their examination of all desirable forms of co-operation. The relations, as defined, would secure more effective co-ordination of the activities of both organizations.

586. As regards the African and Malagasy Common Organization, co-operation centred on specific fields, such as the undertaking of studies and surveys at the request of that organization, ECA's participation in conferences organized by that organization, making available to it officials from the Niamey sub-regional office who helped to prepare the conference on popular participation in development and the preparation of working documents for the specialized committees of the organization.

587. The delegations expressed their satisfaction with the co-operation that existed among the various organizations, which was bound to contribute considerably to the effectiveness of the United Nations activities in the economic and social fields.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON STAFF RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING

(Agenda item 12)

588. A representative of the secretariat presented the report of the advisory Committee on Staff Recruitment and Training (E/CN.14/CSRT/WP.9). He told the session that the important points were summarized on pages 10-14 and went on to mention some of the important points covered, namely: the method of recruitment; equitable distribution of staff on the basis both of sub-regional and working languages; the africanization of ECA and priority in recruitment.

589. During the discussions, attention was drawn to a number of anomalies in the secretariat which caused some concern. In the first place, not one of the Directors of ECA's seven divisions was a French-speaking black African; and, of its twenty-two sections, not one was headed by a French-speaking African. The Executive Secretary's efforts in that direction, since the Commission's eighth session, had not met with much success, at least with regard to the P.4 to D.1 categories of staff. As for the need for experienced staff, the United Nations Personnel Section should adopt a more flexible attitude when it came to the French-speaking countries, remembering that they had not long gained independence.

590. Secondly, there was the question of diplomas, the secretariat having based itself originally on the requirements of the Anglo-Saxon system of education. The position had, however, now changed and the secretariat should ensure that its French-speaking members were not placed at any disadvantage in that respect.

591. Thirdly, it was noted that fourteen French-speaking Africans, fifteen English-speaking Africans and twelve non-Africans had been appointed to the secretariat since the Commission's eighth session. Some at least of those twelve posts could have been given given to Africans - either French-speaking or English-speaking. While recognizing the United Nations principle of universality, it was felt that the principle should be applied at Headquarters and the global agencies rather than in the regional economic commissions.

592. The Executive Secretary was therefore urged to take note of the points made, so that, by the time of the Commission's tenth session, substantial africanization of the secretariat would have been achieved.

593. While africanization of the secretariat was obviously desirable, the limitations in that connexion had to be recognized, in which connexion reference should be made to paragraphs 17 and 18 of the report before the Commission. Although supporting the broad considerations of africanization and language balance as outlined in the Committee's report, some representatives believed that the efficiency and long-term aims of ECA - professional organization - should not be sacrificed for those considerations.

594. It was pointed out that the table contained in annex IV of the document showed that a rather large number of non-Africans held policy-making posts, whereas the over-all direction of the economic policy of the Commission should be mainly in the hands of Africans. On the other hand, as ECA was part of the United Nations, it had to accept the principle of universality and the quota system in allocating posts at the various grades and an increase in the number of senior posts held by Africans in ECA would mean a corresponding reduction in those they held in New York and Geneva. It should not be forgotten that the problem of the equitable distribution of posts concerned not only Africa but all States Members of the United Nations.

595. As Articles 100 and 101 of the United Nations Charter said that recruitment was the exclusive responsibility of the Secretary-General, ECA could not legitimately take over. It was suggested, therefore, that the Committee on Staff Recruitment and Training should continue in existence but only on the same basis as before. As an African from Tunisia had recently been appointed Director of Personnel at United Nations Headquarters, it was to be hoped that he would use his knowledge of African problems to serve the interests of ECA.

596. Although some delegations supported the equitable distribution of posts both regionally and linguistically, they thought the point should not be over-emphasized in a professional and technical body such as ECA, which was primarily intended to foster the economic and social development of Africa. They felt that the secretariat should be congratulated on having increased the percentage of African staff from 52.6 in 1967 to 62.39 on 15 December 1968. While noting that information about vacant posts was normally sent to the foreign and other relevant Ministries in the various countries, it was suggested that the posts should also be advertised in the newspapers; efforts should be made to attract young university graduates and other specialists to ECA either as a career or for a period of from two to three years, after which they could return to their own countries, where the training acquired would be extremely welcome.

597. With regard to paragraph (xiii) of part II of the Committee's report, it was suggested that even countries which were over-represented in the United Nations

should be allowed to supply staff for ECA until other countries were able to provide suitably qualified candidates in order to achieve africanization, especially in the higher grades. The Executive Secretary should therefore be given that latitude.

598. It was observed that, as most member States had only become recently concerned with economic and social development, even the most developed of them would find it difficult to release experienced people. On the other hand, no one could understand Africa's problems better than themselves and it was important that they should do the real work of ECA. It was, therefore, to be regretted that most States only submitted second-class candidates for ECA posts. Attention was also drawn to the Committee's recommendations concerning training. Many candidates, although not experienced, were graduates and had the requisite education to enable them to benefit from such training; such candidates should, therefore, be carefully considered and not rejected merely because of their lack of experience. The training programme should include language courses organized by ECA, since all members of international institutions should be able to speak its working languages.

599. It was also considered that, in the interests of africanization, there was a case for somewhat relaxing the recruitment standards for professional staff to enable young African professionals to have the experience of working in an international organization, but that should be done only within reasonable limits.

600. A member of the Committee explained that contrary to what several representatives appeared to have understood, the Committee had never asked for africanization at the expense of quality, but merely that preference should be given to Africans among candidates of equal value and that non-Africans should only be recruited temporarily until suitable candidates existed. While appreciating the importance of competence, it was not logical that countries which had been independent for less than ten years should be able to submit candidates with longer experience.

601. There appeared to be some confusion about the exact implications of resolution 184 (VIII), and he did not think that the proposed establishment of an advisory committee to act in the interests of the staff was anti-constitutional since such committees existed in most administrations. He thought that the presence of a member of the Committee would add weight to any ECA recruitment mission. He, therefore, hoped that the Commission would give serious consideration to the report and accept it as a whole because it was the fruit of long discussion and he did not consider it anti-constitutional.

602. Some representatives felt that, although African countries admittedly found it difficult to produce experienced candidates at short notice, no one could ever acquire experience unless given the opportunity to do so. Technical efficiency did not necessarily come from the possession of diplomas. A man experienced in the requirements of his own country might be much more useful to it than someone who had gained a too specialized degree abroad. Sociologists were always influenced by their own culture and those from different backgrounds did not have the same approach to problems. For instance, European sociologists usually felt intellectually interested rather than involved in African problems. African countries' lack of confidence in ECA was partly due to its tendency merely to produce papers and run seminars led by experts from outside Africa who gave answers

to questions which did not conform to the African countries' own experience. Some of them were working at a normal tempo when they had entered an international organization ten to twenty years before and did not realize the dynamism of modern Africa.

603. To call for the africanization of ECA was not therefore intended to introduce politics into its organization but was of vital importance to the African people since they could best be helped by people with the same experience. For example, a man with less good qualifications but ten years' experience in local government might be preferred to one who had acquired his higher qualifications from textbooks written by foreigners. Africa did not wish to imitate methods which had not always proved successful, but to acquire its own experience and learn by its mistakes.

604. There was also support for a rapid africanization of the secretariat, and it was considered that at the present stage, it was preferable to have even a large number of staff members from one African country rather than to recruit non-Africans because one country's quota was complete, since people from every part of Africa had much the same approach to problems. It was, therefore, hoped that ECA would reconsider the standard of qualifications for recruitment because the success of the Commission would be gauged not by the contributions of non-Africans, but the number of Africans at its head.

605. It was obvious that Africans were better qualified to understand and deal with the problems of their own continent than experts from other countries, many of whom were ex-colonial officers and some of whom were still suspicious of African independence. The africanization of ECA to a substantial degree was therefore essential. The attention of the Committee had been drawn to the fact that African representation on the other three regional economic commissions was negligible, yet they were not accused of lack of universality.

606. After some members had spoken on the report, the Executive Secretary said that it contained some controversial points which called for comment. He explained:

(a) That the suggestions in paragraph (xiii) (b) of part II of the report appeared to run counter to some of the provisions of General Assembly resolutions and would probably not receive favourable consideration by the Economic and Social Council;

(b) That it was unlikely that the suggestion in paragraph (xiv) would be accepted at Headquarters as under the United Nations Charter, the Secretary-General had the exclusive responsibility for recruitment, as well as for sending out recruitment missions;

(c) That according to the terms of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, the expenses of a member of the Committee on Staff Recruitment and Training could not be paid by the United Nations and that therefore, the Economic and Social Council could not entertain the suggestion in paragraph (xv); and

(d) That the Committee's suggestion in paragraph (xvi) would not be acceptable because it would interfere with internal administrative practices of the secretariat.

607. He therefore suggested that the Committee's recommendations on those points should either be rescinded or modified to bring them in line with accepted United Nations practices.

608. Some delegations agreed with the Executive Secretary that unless paragraphs (xiv) and (xv) of part II were modified, the Commission would be infringing the Secretary-General's prerogatives. It would seem necessary, therefore, to delete those paragraphs. There was no objection in principle to paragraph (xvii), recommending that the Committee's life should be extended, but it was considered advisable to arrange for a certain number of Committee members to retire each year and be replaced by representatives of other countries; in that way, all member States would acquire experience of the Committee's work.

609. On the question of linguistic balance, it was explained that the reference to the need for such balance in the staff of ECA should not give the impression that the French-speaking and English-speaking Africans were striving to obtain equal slices of cake. What was undoubtedly true was that a French-speaking African would have a better understanding of the problems facing French-speaking African countries. The same held true, of course, for English-speaking Africans and English-speaking African countries. That was why the Committee, while stressing the need to maintain standards, had recommended that efforts be made to achieve a linguistic balance in the staff. The United Nations quota system had not been ignored. The Committee had recommended, however, that, with a view to accelerating africanization, the system should be operated more flexibly in ECA than in other United Nations bodies. There seemed to be no reason, for instance, why a country whose quota had been filled should not nevertheless continue to supply the Commission with staff until such time as countries with fewer trained staff were able to meet their obligations to ECA. The Commission should not, therefore, decide to delete paragraph (xiii) on the grounds that the suggestions in it would be unacceptable to Headquarters. Rather, it should approve the Committee's recommendation and refer it to the Economic and Social Council for consideration, for it was only after examining the Council's report on the matter that the Secretary-General would be in a position to decide whether or not the quota system could, exceptionally, be relaxed. Similarly, the proposals in paragraphs (xiv) and (xv) should also be referred to the Council, which might, again as an exception, recommend that the provisions of the resolutions to which the Executive Secretary had referred be waived.

610. It was also felt that the establishment of an advisory committee would enable the Executive Secretary to take account of the Commission's views when dealing with recruitment and personnel matters. Admittedly, the Commission was not empowered to issue administrative directives to the secretariat but every effort must be made to ensure that African problems were dealt with by persons fully cognizant of the African situation.

611. In support of substantial africanization of the ECA secretariat, representatives drew attention to the practice obtaining in other regional economic commissions which recruited their staff mainly from nationals of the member States, within their respective regions who were more familiar with their own particular problems. It was therefore desirable to aim at a target for substantial africanization of 75 per cent in the secretariat of ECA which would not offend the principle of universality of the United Nations.

612. Following further discussions on the question of africanization, equitable distribution of posts according to the English and French languages, a draft resolution sponsored by Burundi, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gabon, the Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Morocco, the Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Togo, the United Arab Republic, the Upper Volta and Zambia was adopted by 29 votes to 2, with 2 abstentions. (See part III below, resolution 192 (IX).)

613. The two countries which opposed the resolution asked that it should be placed on record that they did so not because they disapproved of africanization of the ECA secretariat, but because they could not endorse certain recommendations included in the report of the Committee on Staff Recruitment and Training; in particular, those which appeared to contradict the United Nations Charter, as well as those which sought to extend the life of the Committee with the same membership. Account was also taken by those countries of the comments made by the Executive Secretary in connexion with some controversial points in the Committee's report.

PROGRAMME OF WORK ON THE PROBLEMS OF THE LEAST DEVELOPED
AMONG THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

(Agenda item 13)

614. The secretariat introduced the proposals which were being made for the establishment of a special programme of research and advisory services on the problems of the least developed among developing countries. It was explained that the problem had gained a recognized place in international discussions largely at the insistence of the African countries. It was now up to African countries to ensure that the question would not get submerged after the discussion at the second session of UNCTAD. Accordingly, the joint ECA/OAU meeting had requested that the item should be placed on the agenda of the next session of the Trade and Development Board and requested ECA to do further studies on the subject. The ECA secretariat had taken the initiative to raise within the United Nations system of organizations the question of establishing a special programme of studies and planning on behalf of the least developed among the developing countries. It was now up to African countries to mobilize support in the various organs of the United Nations for the establishment of such a programme, and in particular to ensure that staff and other resources would be made available to the secretariat so that a start could be made immediately.

615. In the discussion that followed, the problem of defining "least" developed among developing countries, was raised. It was suggested that instead of waiting until a cast-iron definition of the least developed countries was established and agreed by all, a pragmatic selection could be made of a number of countries which by consensus are known to be facing particularly severe problems in their ~~development~~ development as was recommended by the joint ECA/OAU meeting. By the time a number of cases had been studied the ground would have been prepared for carrying out practical measures to deal with the bottle-necks hindering the progress of enough African countries so that the programme could have a significant impact on the pace of development in the region. The principles and main types of solution that were established through these case studies could be applied to any other countries whose situation was deemed to warrant the application of special measures.

616. A draft resolution sponsored by Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Ethiopia, the Ivory Coast and the Upper Volta recommending the establishment of a special United Nations programme for those countries was unanimously adopted. (See part III below, resolution 210 (IX).)

617. The programme of work proposed by the secretariat on that subject was endorsed.

DATE AND PLACE OF THE TENTH SESSION

(Agenda item 14)

618. Pursuant to the provisions of its resolution 130 (VII) of 22 February 1965, the Commission will hold its tenth session in 1971. The invitation of the Government of Tunisia to hold that session at Tunis was accepted. The dates will be fixed by the Executive Secretary in consultation with the President and Government of the host country.

ADOPTION OF THE REPORT AND CLOSING OF THE SESSION

(Agenda item 15)

619. At its 154th meeting, the Commission adopted the report on matters dealt with in plenary meetings and the two Committees of the session. It also unanimously adopted, amongst others, the following four resolutions. In the first, it expressed its thanks to His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I and to the Government and people of Ethiopia (see part III below, resolution 213 (IX)). In the second, it expressed its thanks to U Thant, Secretary-General of the United Nations (ibid., resolution 214 (IX)). In the last two resolutions it conveyed its congratulations to the officers of the ninth session and also to the secretariat for their devotion and contribution to the success of the ninth session as well as the tenth anniversary celebrations (ibid., resolutions 215 (IX) and 216 (IX)).

620. At the closing meeting, the Rapporteur pointed out that the report of the ninth session of the Commission was a solemn declaration of African personality and hailed the awareness of a new and realistic Africa which was endowed with ample opportunities. He further said that after the uncertainties arising from the errors made during the initial years of independence of African countries, that awareness should constitute a basis for action.

621. The Executive Secretary recalled that in 1958 Africa had acquired a regional commission; in 1969, through the reorganization which had been decided, member States had realized the difficulties involved in the operation of such a commission. The decision which would be conveyed to the Economic and Social Council would indicate that the African countries were determined to use ECA in their development efforts. He also emphasized that staff membership should be balanced to respond to the necessity of bilingualism. ECA was a focal point where the economic needs of the African people would be reviewed. Even if the circumstances appeared at times trying, the prerequisite material for building democratic States was lacking in Africa.

622. The leader of the delegation of the host country stated that the session marked an important stage in the history of ECA which was on the threshold of a new phase of its activities. The vital decisions that had been adopted certainly constituted the basis of institutions and ideas for ensuring self-reliance and success in its work.

623. In closing the session, the Chairman declared that the session had been momentous in the sense that it marked ten years of ECA's existence and coincided with the beginnings of the Second Development Decade. The addresses delivered by His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I and by Secretary-General U Thant, the hard work and spirit of co-operation exhibited by delegations had contributed to the success of the session during which the past had been reviewed and the way paved for the future by far-reaching resolutions. The coming years would certainly show the positive impact of those decisions on the development of Africa.

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PART III

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION AT ITS NINTH SESSION

187 (IX). Commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the Commission

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Noting with satisfaction and appreciation the report prepared by the secretariat entitled "A venture in self-reliance: ten years of ECA, 1958-1968" and the information paper "The role of ECA in the economic expansion and social growth in Africa",

Emphasizing the importance of multinational and sub-regional co-operation in Africa as well as the need for the creation and strengthening of intergovernmental machinery to promote the undertaking of concerted action programmes,

Aware of the importance of the research undertaken by the secretariat on economic and social development in the continent, and the studies aimed at facilitating economic co-operation on a multinational and sub-regional basis,

Convinced that the problems engendered by the division of the world into affluent and indigent societies cannot be resolved except on the basis of self-reliance in Africa, the full co-operation of the more developed countries and the application of science and technology to the development of the region,

1. Affirms its support for the activities which the secretariat has undertaken in its first ten years of existence;
2. Urges member States to recognize the need to encourage a spirit of self-reliance and to take all appropriate measures for mobilizing domestic resources and for utilizing manpower;
3. Further urges member States to take all necessary steps to strengthen co-operation between countries in the same sub-region;
4. Calls upon member States to lend their full support to the Commission and its secretariat by adopting policies and taking initiatives, individually and collectively, in order to facilitate the effective implementation of the work programme approved by the Commission;
5. Invites member States to make increasing use of the services available in the secretariat for the identification of projects and further planning, implementation and evaluation of national, multinational and sub-regional programmes;

6. Urges the industrialized countries to re-examine the form, content and volume of aid offered by them with a view to eliminating the effects of adverse terms of aid, tied loans and suppliers' credit on the economies of African countries, taking into account their level of economic development;

7. Strongly urges the industrialized countries to take all necessary measures in order to increase the export earnings of African countries, in particular:

(a) To facilitate access to their markets of semi-manufactured and manufactured goods, including processed and semi-processed products, so as to enhance the prospects for the rapid industrialization of African countries;

(b) To encourage co-operation in working out commodity agreements on products of particular interest in order to promote stabilization of prices in international markets for primary commodities;

8. Further calls upon the developed countries to take appropriate steps to ensure an increased share for African countries in the benefits of invisible trade, particularly shipping, other forms of transport, banking, insurance and tourism, taking care that the cost of such services are kept at a level favourable to the expansion of the trade of African countries;

9. Requests member States to take steps to co-operate with the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa in publicizing widely the activities of the Commission;

10. Requests the Executive Secretary, as a special feature of the activities for the Second United Nations Development Decade:

(a) To advise and assist the Governments of member States, on request, in drawing up in a realistic manner specific targets for growth in the different sectors of the economy and in attaining them;

(b) To advise and assist the Governments of member States, on request, in the planning of their manpower requirements and in drawing up programmes for training for economic and social development;

(c) To mobilize, when necessary, additional resources required for the purpose of assisting member States in their increasing efforts in the field of planning and development which will result from their active participation in the programme of the Second Development Decade;

(d) In co-operation with the United Nations Development Programme, the World Food Programme and the United Nations system of specialized agencies, to take steps to assist countries of the region to cope with the particular problems which confront them in the implementation of their development plans and of the work programmes approved by the Commission;

(e) To take appropriate steps to ensure consultations with the system of specialized agencies and the United Nations Development Programme in order to

secure a co-ordinated approach to their activities in Africa, so that the total resources available to the Commission and these agencies may be effectively applied to the development of the countries in the region;

(f) To take specific measures to ensure the co-operation of the United Nations system of specialized agencies in the implementation of the work programmes approved by the Commission and towards this end, to seek, as far as possible, to have joint work programmes with individual agencies in their respective areas of competence;

(g) To promote, through member States, the organization of national campaigns to secure popular support for the effort which will be required for the attainment of the objectives of the Second United Nations Development Decade and in this regard to take cognizance of the action required to be taken by the secretariat and member States under resolution 169 (VIII);

11. Further requests the Executive Secretary to accord special emphasis in the implementation of operational programmes for the economic and social action in the priority areas indicated by the Commission, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly;

12. Urges the Executive Secretary, in consultation with the sub-regions, to formulate programmes for economic and social action;

13. Recommends that the Executive Secretary should participate in the operation of the international machinery that might be established to evaluate planning, policies and performance under the Second United Nations Development Decade and for this purpose to assist in setting the standards and criteria which are appropriate for a meaningful assessment of economic and social progress in the African region;

14. Strongly requests that adequate staff, financial and other resources be made available to the secretariat to ensure the efficient performance of its tasks and that steps be taken to ensure the Commission fuller decentralization of operational activities of the United Nations programmes of technical co-operation in the region.

147th meeting,
10 February 1969.

188 (IX). Institutional machinery of the Commission^{25/}

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Aware of the challenges facing the countries of the African region and the firm determination of these countries to mobilize their human and material

^{25/} See also resolutions 24 (III), 42 (IV), 62 (IV) and 130 (VII) of the Commission.

resources to the maximum extent possible for the acceleration of their economic and social development during the next Development Decade,

Being anxious to strengthen the institutions of the Commission to enable it to play a more effective role in the economic and social development of the region,

Taking into account the importance of a more effective involvement of member States in the activities of the Commission,

Recommends that:

- (a) The regular biennial sessions of the Commission be at the ministerial level and be known as the "Conference of Ministers";
- (b) A Committee of the Whole, to be known as the Technical Committee of Experts, be established;
- (c) An Executive Committee be established;
- (d) The terms of reference for these three bodies be as set out in the annex.

147th meeting,
10 February 1969.

Annex

A. Conference of Ministers

Composition: The Conference of Ministers shall consist of the Ministers of the Governments of member States responsible for economic affairs, or financial affairs, planning and development.

Meetings: The Conference of Ministers shall meet in accordance with the terms of article 1 of the rules of procedure of the Commission.

Rules of procedure: The rules of procedure of the Conference shall be the same as those of the Commission.

Functions:

- (a) To consider matters of policy and the priorities to be assigned to the programmes and other activities of the Commission;
- (b) To consider intra-African and international economic policy issues and to make recommendations on such issues to the member States;

(c) To review programme implementation during the preceding biennium and examine and approve the programme of work proposed for the succeeding biennium;

(d) To consider reports submitted to it by the Executive Committee and the Technical Committee of Experts;

(e) To consider questions relating to the representation of the African region on international and intergovernmental bodies dealing with economic and social matters.

B. Technical Committee of Experts

Composition: The Technical Committee of Experts shall consist of the principal or other senior government officials of member States who are concerned with economic affairs, planning, development, and both financial and fiscal matters.

Meetings: The Technical Committee of Experts shall meet once a year. In years when the Conference of Ministers is scheduled, the Committee shall meet at least one week prior to the opening of the Conference.

Rules of procedure: The rules of procedure of the Technical Committee of Experts shall be the same as those of the Commission.

Functions:

(a) To examine studies prepared by the secretariat and to make appropriate reports to the Conference of Ministers;

(b) To assist the secretariat in the formulation of its work programmes and priorities;

(c) To take measures to ensure active contact between the secretariat and the Governments of member States at the working level of competent officials.

C. Executive Committee

Composition: The Executive Committee shall be composed as follows:

(a) The Chairman, the two Vice-Chairmen and the Rapporteur of the session of the Conference of Ministers;

(b) Two representatives from each sub-region, each office-bearer of the Conference of Ministers being regarded as representing the sub-region in which his country is situated;

(c) Two African members of the Economic and Social Council, one representing the English-speaking and one the French-speaking countries;

(d) Two African members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, one representing the English-speaking and one the French-speaking countries;

No one country may have more than one representative on the Executive Committee.

The Chairman of the Conference of Ministers shall be the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Meetings: The Executive Committee shall meet at least twice a year. The Chairman of the Executive Committee may in special circumstances and after consultation with the Executive Secretary of the Commission summon an emergency meeting of the Executive Committee. The Chairman of the Executive Committee may invite all African members of the Economic and Social Council and of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to attend meetings of the Executive Committee as may be required.

Rules of procedure: The rules of procedure of the Executive Committee shall be the same as those of the Commission.

Functions:

(a) To assist the Executive Secretary in the implementation of the resolutions of the Commission and the work programme of the secretariat;

(b) To provide a link between the secretariat, member States and the sub-regions; in this connexion, to consider reports of the sub-regions and their operational programmes, to assist the Executive Secretary in ensuring full commitment and involvement of member States in sub-regional activities, to foster and co-ordinate the activities of inter-governmental organizations;

(c) In consultation with the secretariat, to recommend effective ways and means of fostering closer co-operation between the Commission and the United Nations bodies and various international organizations interested and involved in development efforts in Africa;

(d) To assist the secretariat to establish close working relations with the African permanent representatives at the United Nations, as well as the African members on various international organizations so as to keep them fully informed of the problems affecting economic and social development in the African region;

(e) To bring to the attention of member States the activities of other international organizations which may affect the progress of the economic and social development of African countries;

(f) In liaison with the Executive Secretary, to strengthen the cordial relations existing between the Commission and the political organs of the Organization of African Unity (such as the Council of Ministers, the Assembly of Heads of State and Government) by means of regular consultations with the secretariat of the Organization of African Unity;

(g) To make reports to the Conference of Ministers in the most appropriate manner.

189 (IX). Organization, structure and functions of the secretariat of the Commission 26/

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Realizing that the major tasks to be undertaken by the Commission require that the organization, structure and functions of its secretariat, including its sub-regional offices, be reviewed, and adequate staff, financial and other resources made available to it in order that it may be in a position to expand its operational activities,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1709 (XVI) and 1823 (XVII) and Economic and Social Council resolutions 793 (XXX), 823 (XXXII) and 879 (XXXIV) on decentralization of the economic and social activities of the United Nations and strengthening of the regional economic commissions,

Noting that machinery has been established by the United Nations Development Programme to study the capacity of the organization to undertake development programmes and to examine the possibilities for more substantial and effective decentralization of operational activities to the regional economic commissions,

1. Urges that a more substantial and effective decentralization of operational activities be carried out in accordance with the resolutions of the Economic and Social Council and of the General Assembly;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary:

(a) To undertake a review of the organization, structure and functions of the secretariat, including its sub-regional offices, and to report to the Conference of Ministers through its Executive Committee for decision;

(b) To promote conferences and consultations among the leaders of the sub-regions and to assist them in formulating policies and programmes of action;

(c) To review the existing sub-regional groupings and, where appropriate, make recommendations to the Conference of Ministers to achieve more realistic groupings, taking into consideration community of interest and geographical factors;

3. Recommends that arrangements be made to ensure that the Commission is represented at regional conferences convened by the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations system of specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency where questions related to the economic and social development of Africa are discussed in order to ensure that the decisions taken at such conferences are fully reflected in the work programme of the Commission.

147th meeting,
10 February 1969.

26/ See also resolutions 23 (III), 98 (VI), 102 (VI), 134 (VII), 150 (VII), 169 (VIII) and 178 (VIII) of the Commission.

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Appreciating that the Commission is an economic and social organization established to serve the needs of the African region and that its activities should complement those of the Organization of African Unity and other African intergovernmental organizations in the economic and social development of the region,

In accordance with paragraph 1 of the terms of reference of the Commission by which it is empowered to initiate and participate in measures for facilitating concerted action for economic and social development in Africa and paragraph 12 by which it is enabled to establish liaison with intergovernmental organizations in Africa,

In accordance with article II of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity, which entrusts to that organization responsibility for co-operation between independent States of Africa in economic and social fields, and to this end, the co-ordination and intensification of their efforts so as to promote better living conditions for the peoples of Africa,

In keeping with the decisions taken by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity to remain the highest body for encouragement and orientation in matters of economic and social policy development on the African continent,

Taking into account the desire reiterated many times by the Economic Commission for Africa and the Organization of African Unity to collaborate closely in utilizing to the maximum, the complementary characteristics and possibilities of the two organizations, in the interest of African development,

Recalling the various resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly and the Assembly of Heads of State and Government on co-operation between the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations,

Recalling the Agreement on Co-operation signed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity,

1. Agrees that close and rational co-operation should be promoted within the political bodies and the policy-making organs of the Economic Commission for Africa and the Organization of African Unity, and to this end:

2. Calls upon:

(a) African ministers and senior officials in charge of economic and social development henceforth to co-ordinate closely their activities within the framework of the Commission at its ministerial level and the Economic and Social Commission of the Organization of African Unity;

^{27/} See also resolution 132 (VII) of the Commission.

(b) African ministers and senior officials working within the framework of the Economic Commission for Africa and the Economic and Social Commission of the Organization of African Unity to be constantly guided by decisions of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity in economic and social matters;

3. Recommends that reports on the activities of the Economic Commission for Africa be presented regularly for the consideration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity in order that the Commission might enjoy the necessary political support;

4. Requests the secretariats of the Organization of African Unity and the Economic Commission for Africa to pursue all forms of desired co-operation and to find the best ways and means of increasing the efficiency of such co-operation in the interest of the development of Africa and to report regularly to the policy-making bodies of the Economic Commission for Africa and the Organization of African Unity.

147th meeting,
10 February 1969.

191 (IX). Transitional provisions^{28/}

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Considering the resolutions adopted on the re-organization of the institutions of the Commission,

Noting in particular the decision to establish a Conference of Ministers, a Technical Committee of Experts and an Executive Committee,

Conscious of the need to work out transitional provisions for the effective evolution to the new organization of the Commission,

1. Recommends that:

(a) The present session of the Commission shall be regarded for all purposes as a preliminary meeting of the Conference of Ministers;

(b) The current Chairman, two Vice-Chairmen and Rapporteur of the Commission shall be regarded for all purposes as the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen and Rapporteur respectively of the preliminary meeting of the Conference of Ministers;

(c) Any decisions taken concerning date and place of the next meeting of the Commission shall ipso facto apply to the first meeting of the Conference of Ministers;

(d) The composition of the interim Executive Committee shall be as follows:

^{28/} See also resolutions 24 (III), 42 (IV), 62 (IV) and 130 (VII) of the Commission.

- (i) The Chairman, Vice-Chairmen and Rapporteur of the current session;
 - (ii) Two representatives from each of the existing sub-regions; provided that each current officer shall be regarded as representing the sub-region in which his country is situated; provided also that in case of any difficulty in nominating the second sub-regional representative the Executive Secretary, in consultation with the Chairman of the Commission, shall convene a meeting of the representatives of the sub-region for the purpose, inter alia, of appointing their representatives to the Executive Committee of the Commission; provided further that should there be any difficulty on the part of the Executive Secretary in convening a meeting of any sub-region within a period of six months after the end of the present session for the above purpose, thereafter the proceedings of the interim Executive Committee shall not be invalid by reason only of the fact that the representative from any particular sub-region has not been appointed;
 - (iii) Two African members of the Economic and Social Council;
 - (iv) Two African members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, provided that in the case of the representatives of the Economic and Social Council and the United Nations Development Programme they will equally represent English-speaking and French-speaking States.
- (e) The two Committees of the current session shall jointly be regarded as a preliminary meeting of the Technical Committee of Experts;
- (f) All existing working parties and other committees of the Commission shall continue to function until a decision to the contrary is taken by a session of the Commission;
- (g) The Executive Secretary be empowered to work out and implement any other transitional arrangements, as may be necessary;
- (h) The above transitional arrangements shall come into force immediately and remain valid until the first meeting of the Conference of Ministers provided that the Executive Committee and the Technical Committee of Experts as established in resolution 188 (IX) may be convened before the first meeting of the Conference of Ministers;
- (i) At its first meeting the Conference of Ministers shall have the following items included in its agenda:
1. Intra-African and international economic policy issues;
 2. Policy and priorities of the programmes of the Commission;
 3. Programme implementation during the preceding biennium;
 4. Programme proposals for the succeeding biennium;
 5. Representation of the African region on international and intergovernmental bodies dealing with economic and social matters affecting Africa;

6. Implementation of resolutions of the Commission and the work programme of the secretariat;
 7. Relations with member States and sub-regions;
 8. Reports on sub-regional programmes;
 9. Relations between the Commission and the United Nations bodies and various international organizations;
 10. Relations with the African permanent representatives of the United Nations as well as the African members of various international organizations;
 11. Activities of international organizations of interest to economic and social development in Africa;
 12. Relations with the Organization of African Unity on economic and social matters;
 13. Reports from the Executive Committee;
 14. Reports from the Technical Committee of Experts;
2. Recommends further that the above list of items shall be included in the agenda of every session of the Commission.

150th meeting,
12 February 1969.

192 (IX). The equitable distribution and africanization of posts in the secretariat 29/

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recalling its resolution 51 (IV) of 28 February 1962 on staff recruitment,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2241 B (XXI),

Considering its resolution 184 (VIII) of 24 February 1967 instructing the Committee set up under resolution 51 (IV) also to study all problems relating to an equitable and judiciously balanced distribution of posts of responsibility on the staff, taking into account all the sub-regions, as well as linguistic considerations,

Considering report E/CN.14/CSRT/WP.9 submitted by the Committee and approved by the Commission,

Considering that the Committee's task is not yet complete,

1. Reaffirms its resolution 184 (VIII) in its entirety;

29/ See also resolution 184 (VIII) of the Commission.

2. Instructs the Committee to continue its work and to make specific recommendations to the Commission;
3. Requests the Executive Secretary to draw up a schedule of work and to do everything possible to help the Committee in carrying out its task until the necessary balance has been achieved;
4. Invites member States to assist the Committee and the Executive Secretary in attaining the objective laid down by providing qualified and experienced nationals for the secretariat;
5. Congratulates the Committee upon the work accomplished;
6. Extends the term of office of the members of the Committee.

150th meeting,
12 February 1969.

193 (IX). African Institute for Economic Development and Planning^{30/}

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Considering its resolution 180 (VIII) of 24 February 1967, and in particular operative paragraphs 3 and 4 of that resolution,

Considering the report of 10 January 1969 of the United Nations Development Programme mission for the evaluation of the project of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (DP/SF/310/REG/19),

Considering the evaluation report submitted by the Acting Director of the Institute,

Having taken note of the Institute training and research programme in the second phase of the Institute project, submitted by the Governing Council at the ninth session,

Considering the willingness expressed by the Government of the Republic of Senegal to spare no effort in providing appropriate facilities for the Institute project to enable it to attain its goals in respect of training and research,

1. Urges member States to continue to give increasing moral and financial support to the project with a view to establishing the Institute as an independent institution enjoying the support of the African countries;
2. Notes with satisfaction the willingness expressed by the United Nations Development Programme to finance the second phase of the Institute project;

30/ See also resolutions 58 (IV), 92 (VI), 93 (VI) and 180 (VIII) of the Commission.

3. Reaffirms its determination that the Institute shall continue to operate;
4. Requests African Governments to recognize the training given at the Institute and to take steps to attract the largest possible number of applicants;
5. Invites member States to appoint more students and officials in charge of planning and economy to follow long-term or short-term courses, regional and national courses and training periods organized by the Institute, and requests them in selecting trainees, to give preference to candidates with a knowledge of the second language;
6. Recommends greater stability in respect of the administrative and teaching staff of the Institute, and accepts the recommendation contained in paragraph 18 (III) (a), (b) and (c) of the report of the Governing Council of the Institute;
7. Authorizes the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa and the Director of the Institute to take any action necessary to establish closer co-operation between the Institute and the African universities, particularly in research, and also to encourage applications from African university teachers, particularly for the recruitment of bilingual lecturers, so as to achieve greater receptivity on the part of the students;
8. Requests member States to submit their requests to the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme for financing the second phase of the Institute project, taking into account the fact that 1 July has been set as the deadline to enable the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to embark upon financing operations.

150th meeting,
12 February 1969.

194 (IX). Associate membership for Angola, Mozambique, Guinea called Portuguese Guinea and Namibia (South West Africa) 31/

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recalling its resolution 151 (VIII) of 21 February 1967 on associate membership for Angola, Mozambique, Guinea called Portuguese Guinea and Namibia (South West Africa),

Having taken note of the report by the Executive Secretary on measures taken in pursuance of resolution 151 (VIII) (E/CN.14/443),

Recommends that the last paragraph of the above-mentioned resolution be amended to read as follows:

31/ See also resolutions 94 (VI) and 151 (VIII) of the Commission.

"Recommends that the Organization of African Unity should propose the names of representatives of the peoples of the countries in question and inform the Executive Secretary accordingly to enable him to bring the matter before the General Assembly."

150th meeting,
12 February 1969.

195 (IX). Manpower and training^{32/}

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Having considered the report of the second session of the Working Party on Manpower and Training (E/CN.14/428) and noting with satisfaction and appreciation the recommendations contained therein,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2083 (XX) and Economic and Social Council resolution 1274 (XLIII) on the development and utilization of human resources,

Bearing in mind that many African Governments have found it difficult to take appropriate action on Commission resolutions 125 (VII) of 22 February 1965 and 173 (VIII) of 24 February 1967 with particular regard to the development of national machinery for manpower planning and training programming,

Recognizing that Africa's greatest asset in its bid for economic development and social advancement lies in the development of appropriate skills and attitudes of its people,

Conscious of the fact that development efforts in the African region are constrained by the shortage in certain categories of trained manpower and by lack of the desired "skill-mix" as well as by the increasing numbers of unemployed able-bodied persons,

Recalling further Commission resolution 170 (VIII) of 24 February 1967 on the mobilization of youth for national development,

Realizing that it is economically unwise for African countries to rely indefinitely on external sources of supply of the most critical trained manpower which itself has become scarce in the competitive world market,

Convinced that intra-African co-operation as well as external assistance are necessary and desirable to reinforce national self-reliance in developing and planning the utilization of Africa's human resources,

Appreciating the achievements of the secretariat in an effort to assist member States in training national personnel and to develop manpower programmes as integral elements of over-all development planning,

^{32/} See also resolution 173 (VIII) of the Commission.

Noting with satisfaction the design and orientation of the secretariat's future work programme and priorities as calculated to alleviate Africa's manpower problems,

I

1. Recommends that the United Nations and the specialized and operating agencies of the United Nations family as well as bilateral and other organizations concerned with training in Africa:

(a) Draw up appropriate medium-term programmes in training based on the assessed needs and requirements of member States in critical areas of manpower and training;

(b) Continue to provide technical assistance to member States in strengthening and improving national, sub-regional and regional training institutions;

(c) Provide more technical assistance to member States for the collection and processing of manpower and employment data and for the development of effective national machinery for human resources planning;

(d) Endeavour to co-ordinate their efforts and harmonize their programmes of human resources development through education and training both at the regional and country levels and to take advantage of the co-ordinating role of the Economic Commission for Africa in programmes for development in Africa;

(e) Provide the Economic Commission for Africa with more resources in order to be able to assist member countries to take effective action in the planning and utilization of their human resources;

II

2. Calls upon African Governments:

(a) To take positive action through their appropriate organs, and in co-operation with the Economic Commission for Africa, in working out operational programmes of technical assistance for the exchange and/or employment of African specialists willing to offer their services, and to this end to take advantage of the roster of African specialists established and maintained by the secretariat;

(b) To adopt feasible measures and practical programmes for the accelerated training of middle-level and technical personnel and other categories of skilled manpower needed for development, and to encourage private employers of labour to be more closely associated with these programmes;

(c) To adopt appropriate measures which will ensure the effective supervision and periodic evaluation of the implementation of the training and employment provisions in foreign investment agreements, and to establish special panels which will effectively promote the employment of nationals and the development of indigenous manpower;

(d) To undertake appropriate studies and take the necessary measures to ensure that existing high-level, middle-level and technical manpower is being effectively utilized as well as take steps to see that its training institutions are also being fully utilized;

(e) To consider the feasibility of establishing revolving loan funds, alongside with, and supplementary to existing scholarship schemes, for providing further opportunities for nationals to train in areas of manpower shortage;

III

3. Requests the Executive Secretary to provide African Governments with technical assistance in the above tasks;

4. Requests the Executive Secretary:

(a) To carry out a feasibility study for establishing an African scholarship and fellowship fund for training African specialists and research fellows;

(b) Subject to the approval of the Executive Committee, to take appropriate action for the establishment and operation of the fund in consultation with member States, and in collaboration with the Association of African Universities and other organizations operating scholarship programmes for Africans;

(c) To initiate a feasibility study on the establishment of regional and/or sub-regional centres for teaching materials and human resources research, and in collaboration with the concerned international organizations, African Governments and institutions as well as other agencies, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee, to take appropriate action for the establishment and promotion of the said centres;

(d) To undertake, in collaboration with the International Labour Organisation and other interested international organizations and bilateral agencies, intensified action in providing technical assistance to member States for the purpose of developing effective national machineries for manpower development and utilization on a continuing basis;

(e) In consultation with the Executive Committee, to follow up the above recommendations and to ensure that they are carried out.

152nd meeting,
13 February 1969.

196 (IX). World Weather Watch and economic development in Africa 33/

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recognizing that weather and climate information is a prerequisite for sound short-term and long-term planning for the development of the national economy and for the effective exploitation of natural resources,

33/ See also resolution 89 (V) of the Commission.

Convinced that the implementation of the World Weather Watch Plan as adopted by the Fifth Congress of the World Meteorological Organization will assist in the promotion of the meteorological services in Africa and make a beneficial impact on economic development,

Noting that the recommendations of the Economic Commission for Africa Seminar on the role of meteorological services in economic development in Africa presented in document E/CN.14/429 cover adequately all the main areas of economic development requiring the application of meteorological information,

1. Invites member States to support the implementation of the World Weather Watch system in their countries by making adequate provisions in their national plans for strengthening their national meteorological services and providing them with the manpower and facilities necessary to enable them to implement fully that system;

2. Further invites member States to establish or strengthen the institutional links between the national meteorological services and the organs responsible for the planning and exploitation of natural resources within the country so as to derive full benefits from the World Weather Watch for economic development;

3. Calls upon member States to give their full support to the implementation of the recommendations of the Seminar organized by the Economic Commission for Africa and the World Meteorological Organization and implement the recommendations of the said Seminar;

4. Requests the Executive Secretary to continue and to strengthen the co-operation between the Economic Commission for Africa and the World Meteorological Organization for the over-all benefit of African development.

152nd meeting
13 February 1969.

197 (IX). Integrated approach to rural development in Africa^{34/}

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recalling its resolution 117 (VI) of 2 March 1964 on rural life and community action,

Having considered the secretariat's document on guiding principles and a strategy for an integrated approach to rural development in Africa (E/CN.14/422),

Convinced of the need for defining the nature of the problem of social and other conditions that impede rapid development of rural life and economic activity, as well as the need for a co-ordinated approach to the solution of rural development problems in Africa,

34/ See also resolution 117 (VI) of the Commission.

1. Notes with satisfaction the co-operative effort of the various agencies in the United Nations family which has resulted in the preparation of the secretariat's document E/CN.14/422;

2. Endorses the guiding principles and the strategy set out in the secretariat's document relating to an inter-agency and integrated approach to the problems of rural development in Africa;

3. Requests the Executive Secretary:

(a) To take due steps, in collaboration with the United Nations specialized agencies and the United Nations Children's Fund, to establish on a permanent basis a regional inter-agency committee on rural development in Africa, to provide for periodic consultations among agency representatives (at the local level) and to consider, plan and suggest methods, at the annual meeting of the heads of United Nations agencies in Africa, for implementing suitable projects which lend themselves readily to concerted action in matters relating to rural development;

(b) To take due steps to secure the fullest possible co-operation of member States in the adoption of the philosophy and strategy of the integrated approach to their rural development programmes;

(c) To call a region-wide meeting of experts and administrators of regional development programmes to discuss how policies, machinery and action for work on agricultural extension, mass media, rural co-operatives, social welfare and community development, rural health, and science and technology can reinforce each other in the development of communities in Africa;

(d) To intensify research into social inputs required for economic development as well as studies of methods required to secure popular participation in development projects;

(e) To give appropriate technical aid to member States with a view to setting up or improving national or multinational training centres in rural development and related fields;

(f) To promote co-ordination of the work of the Economic Commission for Africa, the United Nations specialized agencies, the United Nations Children's Fund and other organizations with rural development programmes in Africa in order to secure maximum impact of these programmes on the social and economic progress of the region;

4. Calls upon member States to co-operate with and to assist the secretariat in implementing effective programmes in the rural development field.

152nd meeting,
13 February 1969.

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recalling its resolutions 32 (III) of 16 February 1961, 35 (III) of 17 February 1961, 60 (IV) and 61 (IV) of 2 March 1962, 101 (VI) and 103 (VI) of 29 February 1964, 114 (VI) of 2 March 1964, 147 (VII) and 149 (VII) of 22 February 1965, 159 (VIII), 160 (VIII) and 161 (VIII) of 24 February 1967 and the recurring emphasis that has been placed since the third session on the need to develop economic transport systems on an international basis as essential to both economic and social development in Africa,

Recalling particularly the request to the Executive Secretary contained in resolution 147 (VII) that he should consolidate studies for a preliminary transport plan for Africa as a whole,

Bearing in mind that sub-regional conferences on economic co-operation in West and Eastern Africa have accepted and supported the need to establish permanent machinery for international co-operation on a sub-regional basis for the co-ordination of transport planning, regulation and, in certain cases, operation,

Noting that machinery of this type has so far been established only in the Maghreb where a Permanent Transport Commission, with four modal committees, was set up in 1966,

Reaffirming its belief in the need for African international co-operation in establishing sound and economical transport systems,

1. Requests the Executive Secretary, in consultation with member States to expedite the setting up of permanent transport committees in the Central, Eastern and West African sub-regions;

2. Calls on all member States to give their active support to the setting up of such committees for co-ordination of plans and subsequent operations.

152nd meeting,
13 February 1969.

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Having noted the results of the second session of UNCTAD and particularly its consequences for Africa as set out in document E/CN.14/437 prepared by the secretariat,

35/ See also resolutions 32 (III), 35 (III), 60 (IV), 61 (IV), 101 (VI), 103 (VI), 114 (VI), 147 (VII), 149 (VII), 159 (VIII), 160 (VIII) and 161 (VIII) of the Commission.

36/ See also resolution 8 (II) of the Commission.

Having further noted the proposal for the establishment of a regional trade promotion centre with terms of reference as set out in document E/CN.14/434,

Conscious of the need for and supreme importance of increasing trade among African countries,

1. Endorses the recommendations of the third joint meeting of the Economic Commission for Africa Working Party on Intra-African Trade and the Organization of African Unity Expert Committee on Trade and Development as contained in annex I to the report of this meeting (E/CN.14/449), in particular those concerned with the expansion of intra-African trade;

2. Urges member States to take immediate steps towards discussions and negotiations among themselves, within sub-regional groups as well as bilaterally, and in doing so take note of the various proposals towards the liberalization and expansion of intra-African trade which have been made in previous reports of the secretariat;

3. Requests the Executive Secretary further to assist these government initiatives by directing the trade work of the secretariat towards finding practical solutions and measures to promote and increase intra-African trade;

4. Requests further the Executive Secretary to take steps to establish as soon as possible, and in any case not later than the end of 1969, a regional trade promotion centre;

5. Invites the United Nations and its agencies, to assist the secretariat by providing the necessary resources so as to enable the regional trade promotion centre to be established and to fulfil its responsibilities in the field of trade expansion and promotion;

6. Invites likewise governments of developed countries to assist the Economic Commission for Africa by providing resources for the establishment and functioning of the regional trade promotion centre.

152nd meeting,
13 February 1969.

200 (IX). Small-scale industries^{37/}

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recognizing that small-scale industries, as now defined by the secretariat to include manufacturing enterprises with investment in machinery under \$50,000, can make a substantive contribution to the over-all industrial effort in African countries,

Recognizing the role this sector plays in developing entrepreneurship, in training skills, and in generating indigenous use of capital, machinery, and other resources within the capacities and capabilities of member countries;

37/ See also resolution 156 (VIII) of the Commission.

1. Commends the initiative taken by the secretariat in organizing the small-scale industries exhibition during the period of this ninth session, in demonstrating the significance of small industries to the economies of African countries, and in publishing a brochure on small-scale industries and a guide to sources of machinery;

2. Recalls resolution 156 (VIII) of 24 February 1967 which welcomed the establishment of a pilot advisory centre on small-scale industries in Niamey for the West African sub-region;

3. Notes with appreciation the services rendered by this advisory centre and the assistance it has received from friendly donor countries;

4. Urges other United Nations agencies in the field of small-scale industries and particularly the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the International Labour Organisation to support and collaborate with the Economic Commission for Africa in the programme of work proposed for the ensuing biennium;

5. Endorses the draft programme of work and priorities for 1969-1970 with projections to 1973 in this field and particularly recommends the preparation of feasibility studies or "model schemes" for small-scale industries adapted to conditions specific to the African continent for the guidance of entrepreneurs and their dissemination through national centres already established or to be established for small industry development;

6. Invites member States to pay special attention to national programmes for the establishment of small-scale industries.

152nd meeting,
13 February 1969.

201 (IX). Agriculture^{38/}

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Having taken note of the report on agricultural activities carried out during the period 1967-1968 (see E/4497-E/CN.14/413 39/ and E/CN.14/445),

Having considered the draft programme of work in the field of agriculture, contained in document E/CN.14/447, with particular reference to paragraph 40 (a), (b) and (c) on the marketing of agricultural products,

Taking account of the study carried out in West Africa on livestock improvement and the transport of meat,

1. Invites the Executive Secretary to extend these activities:

38/ See also resolutions 14 (II), 18 (II), 54 (IV), 56 (IV), 99 (VI), 108 (VI), 112 (VI), 141 (VII) and 152 (VIII) of the Commission.

39/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 5.

(a) In respect of livestock improvement and the transport and marketing of meat to all meat-producing countries in Africa;

(b) In respect of the stabilization of grain market prices and the accumulation and conservation of stocks to offset differences in production as between regions in Africa;

(c) In respect of the conservation of and trade in fresh-water fish in the Lake Chad basin in Central Africa, in West Africa, in the Nile basin and other regions of Africa;

2. Welcomes the close collaboration established between the Commission, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Food Programme and other competent bodies with a view to improving the growth rate of the agricultural sector;

3. Requests the Executive Secretary to submit a progress report on the implementation of this resolution to the Commission at its tenth session

153rd meeting,
14 February 1969.

202 (IX). Public administration^{40/}

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Considering that one of the most important prerequisites for development is, for the African governments, to have at their disposal good, modern and efficient administrations to implement their decisions,

Having noted with satisfaction the past activities of the secretariat in the field of public administration,

Approving the orientation towards development of the work programme proposed for the next biennium and its projections to 1973,

Recalling its resolutions 70 (V) of 25 February 1963 and 172 (VIII) of 24 February 1967,

1. Requests the Executive Secretary to continue with the work of implementing its previous resolutions, and to put into action the work programme established by the secretariat for 1969-1970;

2. Requests further the Executive Secretary to assist member States:

(a) To accelerate existing training programmes through the institutes and schools of public administration, as well as through other training institutions, and to help in establishing training centres for high level personnel;

^{40/} See also resolutions 70 (V), 124 (VII), 171 (VIII) and 172 (VIII) of the Commission.

(b) To improve managerial skills in public and private enterprises;

(c) To support their efforts to achieve an integrated efficient and development-oriented administrative structure at all levels;

(d) To organize a meeting of African heads of organization and management units and of their experts in this field, to enable them to exchange experience;

3. Requests further the Executive Secretary to seek the co-operation of the International Labour Organisation and other organizations concerned in order to implement this programme.

153rd meeting,
14 February 1969.

203 (IX). Industry^{41/}

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Having noted with satisfaction the activities of the secretariat in industrial development during the biennium 1967-1968 (see E/4497-E/CN.14/413 42/ and E/CN.14/445),

Having considered with appreciation the report of the Executive Secretary on the activities of the Economic Commission for Africa in industrial promotion in the last decade entitled "A venture in self-reliance: ten years of ECA, 1958-1968" (E/CN.14/424),

Having examined the draft programme of work and priorities in industrial development for the period 1969-1970 with projections to 1973,

Noting with appreciation the efforts made by the secretariat to conclude the prefeasibility reports, inter-industry balances and harmonization studies in the various branches of industry at the national, multinational, sub-regional and regional levels,

Conscious of the fact that the coming decade will be the implementation stage requiring from member States great consideration and appreciation,

Aware of the fact that certain industrial development projects will be comparatively large-scale projects that would best be implemented on a multinational or sub-regional level to take advantage of economies of scale,

Aware of the fact that infrastructure facilities such as transport, energy and communication are complementary to industrialization projects and that their requirements in investment capital may influence the viability of certain industrial projects,

41/ See also resolutions 18 (II), 43 (IV), 128 (VII), 140 (VII), 144 (VII), 153 (VIII), 154 (VIII), 155 (VIII), 156 (VIII) and 175 (VIII) of the Commission.

42/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 5.

Mindful of the fact that the economies of most African countries depend mainly on agriculture and of the importance of harmonizing industrial development projects with agricultural development schemes,

Recognizing the fact that the implementation of viable industrial projects necessitates more consultations and deeper feasibility studies prior to execution combined with preparedness on the part of concerned governments to undertake a major role in the execution stage,

Noting the agreement concluded between the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the Economic Commission for Africa,

Aware of the importance of the assistance that the United Nations Industrial Development Organization could render to African countries at this stage of industrialization,

1. Requests the Executive Secretary to contact the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the African Development Bank and the United Nations Development Programme to obtain additional financial and technical assistance for implementation of the projects covered by the programme of work proposed by the secretariat for 1969-1970;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary to consider increasing the share of funds allocated for industrial promotion in the budget of the secretariat to enable the secretariat to carry out its tasks more adequately;

3. Further requests the Executive Secretary:

(a) To complete and disseminate the prefeasibility and harmonization studies to member States before the end of 1969;

(b) To present to member States a study on the prerequisites, on their side, of the implementation stage in manpower, organizational and administrative skills; and executive machinery;

(c) To advise and assist member States in the mobilization of requisite technical and financial resources;

(d) To harmonize industrial development plans with agriculture development schemes and to report to the Commission at its tenth session the measures taken to implement this harmonization;

(e) To present in the harmonization studies under preparation by the secretariat (project 11) the repercussions of taking into account the investments needed for complementary infrastructure facilities on the viability of important industrial projects; and in cases of multinational projects the benefits accruing to each particular country;

(f) To incorporate in the harmonization studies an evaluation of the extent to which the trends of external trade in Africa will influence the implementation of industrial projects and recommendations for an action programme and priorities thereon based on this concept.

153rd meeting,
14 February 1969.

204 (IX). Tourist trade

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Aware of the importance of the tourist trade in the economic and social development of the African countries,

Convinced that, in view of the extent and diversity of its geographical and climatic characteristics, Africa has an incomparable tourist potential, that has hitherto remained unused or insufficiently exploited,

Aware that some of the sub-regions of Africa have lagged behind others in organizing and developing tourist facilities,

Convinced of the need for co-operation between member States with a view to promoting the developing of inter-State tourist circuits,

1. Notes the draft programme submitted by the secretariat;
2. Requests the secretariat to give particular attention to those African countries that are least advanced with regard to the development and organization of the tourist trade and to promote co-operation among member States in organizing inter-State tourist circuits, and in formulating and carrying out multinational tourist trade projects;
3. Appeals to the developed countries to help to make the International Tourist Year in Africa a complete success.

153rd meeting,
14 February 1969.

205 (IX). Development of mineral resources^{43/}

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recognizing the importance of mineral resources in the development of a country's economy,

Appreciating the fact that for inventories of mineral resources to be prepared as a basis for development planning, detailed surveys and investigations will have to be carried out to discover what mineral resources are available and their potentialities;

Noting that a considerable range of modern techniques are available for the carrying out of surveys and investigations and in particular for prospecting for uranium ores which are now in increasing demand,

1. Welcomes the efforts of the secretariat in arranging seminars and conferences on new metals and minerals;

^{43/} See also resolutions 13 (II), 34 (III), 43 (IV), 143 (VII) and 164 (VIII) of the Commission.

2. Requests:

(a) That the member States, individually or on a multinational basis, should establish institutions for prospecting, evaluating and carrying out necessary investigations on mineral resources in their areas and should take the necessary steps for their development, using available modern techniques;

(b) That the secretariat and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization give the necessary assistance in this regard.

153rd meeting,
14 February 1969.

206 (IX). Science and technology

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recalling its resolution 158 (VIII) of 24 February 1967 and General Assembly resolution 2318 (XXII),

Recognizing that science and technology represent a powerful force that governments must take thought about and plan for, so as to utilize it effectively in the interest of economic and social development,

Realizing that the economic growth of the wealthy industrial countries has been built to a large extent on a foundation of applying science and technology to human problems in all sectors,

1. Notes with satisfaction the report by the Executive Secretary that a section has now been established within the secretariat to deal coherently with this subject and to act as a focus of co-ordination of United Nations activities for the application of science and technology to development in Africa;
2. Welcomes the progress made by the Economic Commission for Africa so far in preparing the African regional portion of the World Plan of Action;
3. Recommends that measures be taken further to publicize information about this Plan within the member States so that the effective participation of all the African countries in the Plan can be ensured;
4. Recommends further:

(a) That the member States establish as early as possible science and technology departments in their own administrations appropriately organized and staffed to formulate policies and prepare plans for the application of science and technology to development, and to liaise with present United Nations efforts to develop programmes in this field;

(b) That the secretariat should establish relationships with the new departments of science and technology in the member States similar to the collaboration already established with departments of economic planning and assist the new government departments of science and technology effectively to introduce into the different fields of national development activities the necessary concepts and policies which will promote the effective application of science and technology for development;

(c) That the secretariat should prepare, in liaison with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and other appropriate specialized agencies, effective programmes for the training of scientific and technical manpower necessary for the implementation of the existing development plans within the African regions.

153rd meeting,
14 February 1969.

207 (IX). The mobilization of domestic resources and international assistance to the African region 44/

The Economic Commission for Africa

1. Recommends that member States make increased efforts in the mobilization of domestic resources to support increasingly self-reliant programmes of development during the Second United Nations Development Decade;
2. Requests the Executive Secretary further to assist member States in the improvement of their budgetary systems and in the strengthening of financial institutions for the purpose of a more effective mobilization of internal resources;
3. Endorses the recommendations of the joint meeting of the Commission Working Party on Intra-African Trade and the Organization of African Unity Expert Committee on Trade and Development on the question of international financial assistance towards the development of the African region;
4. Recommends that member States take steps to pursue the lines of policy and action on international financial and monetary questions that have been recommended by the joint meeting, through their representatives of all the relevant international bodies and in particular of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Monetary Fund and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;
5. Urges member States to make particular efforts towards securing the early implementation of the existing resolutions on the volume, terms and conditions of international financial assistance;
6. Affirms the importance to African countries of an early conclusion of negotiations for the establishment of a scheme of supplementary financing;
7. Demands that African countries be given an adequate voice in the reformation of the international monetary systems which is necessary to further the expansion of world trade.

153rd meeting,
14 February 1969.

44/ See also resolutions 2 (II), 11 (II) and 129 (VII) of the Commission.

208 (IX). Sub-regional office for Central Africa^{45/}

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recalling its resolutions 102 (VI) of 29 February 1964 and 150 (VII) of 23 February 1965 concerning the establishment of a sub-regional office for Central Africa,

Recalling its resolution 176 (VIII) of 24 February 1967 on economic co-operation in Africa,

Recalling its resolution 178 (VIII) of 24 February 1967 on the activities and staff of the sub-regional offices,

Recalling its resolution 179 (VIII) of 24 February 1967 affirming the principle of permanent consultation between the secretariat and the governments concerned on all important decisions concerning a sub-region and on the appointment of a director for the sub-regional office for Central Africa,

Noting with regret that the sub-regional office for Central Africa still lacks a director and adequate staff,

1. Reaffirms its resolutions 178 (VIII) and 179 (VIII) in their entirety;
2. Instructs the Executive Secretary to appoint, in agreement with the governments concerned in the sub-region, a director for the Kinshasa office prior to the first meeting of the Commission's Executive Committee established by resolution 188 (IX) of 10 February 1969;
3. Invites the governments of member States to collaborate effectively with the sub-regional office;
4. Requests the Executive Secretary to notify the Executive Committee and the governments concerned of the implementation of this resolution and to report to the Conference of Ministers established under resolution 188 (IX).

153rd meeting,
14 February 1969.

209 (IX). Housing, building and physical planning^{46/}

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2036 (XX) and the report of the fourth session of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning held in 1966,^{47/} its resolutions 53 (IV) of 1 March 1962 and 157 (VIII) of 24 February 1967, and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1170 (XLI) and 1224 (XLII),

^{45/} See also resolutions 23 (III), 102 (VI), 134 (VII), 150 (VII), 178 (VIII) and 179 (VIII) of the Commission.

^{46/} See also resolutions 53 (IV) and 157 (VIII) of the Commission.

^{47/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 4 (E/4287).

Noting with appreciation the information and recommendations contained in the documents entitled:

Report on the second sub-regional training course in aided self-help and co-operative housing (Eastern Africa) (E/CN.14/HOU/10),

Report of the third sub-regional training course in aided self-help and co-operative housing (West Africa) (E/CN.14/438),

Report of the working group of experts on house-building costs (Eastern Africa) (E/CN.14/416),

Report of the East African training course for building contractors (E/CN.14/417),

Report of the regional meeting on technical and social problems of urbanization with emphasis on financing of housing (E/CN.14/450),

1. Endorses the work programme for 1969-1970 as contained in document E/CN.14/447,

2. Urges member States to put special emphasis on:

(a) Planning for housing development and executing related land use control and infrastructural development;

(b) Promoting the use of local resources in the production of standard building materials and components related to the programming and design for house-building;

(c) Establishing and developing financial institutions providing credit in the housing field and providing guarantees for mortgage loans where individual ownership of land is impracticable;

(d) Organizing special courses for national building contractors along the lines of Economic Commission for African seminars;

(e) Providing low cost housing, developed sites for aided self-help construction and promoting co-operative housing societies;

3. Invites developed countries, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the African Development Bank, and other international financial institutions to review their policy on housing finance - grants and soft loans - for the financing of housing and related facilities, and assist in the provision and use of training facilities in Africa and elsewhere;

4. Requests the Executive Secretary to take all necessary measures in collaboration with specialized agencies to help member States:

(a) To accelerate improvement of the housing situation;

(b) To mobilize financial and technical resources from the industrialized countries and appropriate financial organizations;

(c) To promote training at all levels in the establishment and development of financial institutions and in the building industry, including co-operative housing and aided self-help techniques;

5. Further requests the secretariat to provide advisory services to member States to enable them to carry out the recommendations outlined in paragraph 2 (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) above.

153rd meeting,
14 February 1969.

210 (IX). Special measures in favour of the least developed among the developing countries

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Conscious of the fact that the African region contains many countries which are among the least developed of developing countries,

Convinced of the urgent need for a special development effort to enable African countries to achieve a more rapid development,

Recalling resolution 24 (II) 48/ of the second session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on special measures to be taken in favour of the least developed among the developing countries aimed at expanding their trade and improving their economic and social development,

Noting with appreciation that the third joint meeting of the Economic Commission for Africa Working Party on Intra-African Trade and the Organization of African Unity Expert Committee on Trade and Development has recommended that the issue should be included in the agenda of the ninth session of the Trade and Development Board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

1. Recommends the establishment of a special United Nations programme in favour of the least developed among the developing countries;

2. Urges African countries to mobilize support in the various organs of the United Nations for the establishment of such a programme of assistance and support to the least developed among the developing countries so as to ensure their active participation in world trade and development;

3. Requests the Executive Secretary in collaboration with the Organization of African Unity to study and promote the implementation of special and efficient measures to overcome the bottlenecks which impede development in strategic sectors, and of international measures to be taken in fields where the priority needs of the least developed among the developing countries might find recognition;

48/ See Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Second Session, Vol. I and Corr.1 and Add.1, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.II.D.14), p. 54.

4. Requests further the Executive Secretary to submit these studies, with appropriate recommendations for further action, to the governments and the appropriate agencies for action including the fourth joint meeting the Economic Commission for Africa Working Party on Intra-African Trade and the Organization of African Unity Expert Committee on Trade and Development.

153rd meeting,
14 February 1969.

211 (IX). The role of the Economic Commission for Africa in United Nations programmes of technical co-operation in Africa 49/

The Economic Commission for Africa,

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

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

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

1. Invites the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements within the United Nations Secretariat so as to give the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa a major role in the carrying out of operational activities under the United Nations programme of technical co-operation in the African region, including the preparation, carrying out and evaluation of specific projects,
2. Recommends that the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly provide the secretariat with the necessary facilities and resources for carrying out this increased role in technical co-operation activities;
3. Calls upon the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to adopt decisions needed to make possible this decentralization to give the Commission the responsibility for a major share of the operations of technical co-operation;
4. Requests the Executive Secretary to take the necessary steps so that the secretariat can undertake an enhanced role in operational activities;
5. Recommends in this connexion that the Executive Secretary pay special attention at the initial period to operational activities in support of:
 - (a) Projects aimed at fostering economic co-operation among countries including advisory services in the establishment of regional and sub-regional groupings;

49/ See also resolutions 123 (VII), 129 (VII), 176 (VIII), 177 (VIII) and 181 (VIII) of the Commission.

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

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

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

154th meeting,
14 February 1969.

212 (IX). Future programmes of work and priorities

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Noting the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies, 50/ with regard to the need for long-term planning,

Recalling that the General Assembly in its resolution 2370 (XXII) invited the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to institute a system of long-term planning and programme formulation,

Having considered Economic and Social Council resolution 1264 (XLIII) which requested its subsidiary bodies to draw up long-term programmes of work,

Noting that the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1378 (XLV), endorsed the recommendations made by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to develop and adopt an integrated system of long-term planning, of programme formulation and of budget preparation covering all activities in the economic and social fields,

Requests the Executive Secretary to present at future sessions of the Commission programmes of work and priorities covering a period of six years, the proposals for the first two years being precise and definitive, the proposals for the rest of the period being tentative plans, to be refined and made more precise for successive periods of two years each based on the progress of work in the preceding biennium, and on relevant decisions taken by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly.

154th meeting,
14 February 1969.

50/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 80, document A/6343, para. 73.

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

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Desirous of expressing its gratitude to the Government of Ethiopia for the kind invitation to hold the ninth session and the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Commission in Addis Ababa,

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

1. Expresses its deep appreciation of the inspiring inaugural address and message of His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I;
2. Conveys its heartfelt thanks and sincere gratitude to His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I, and to the Government and people of Ethiopia for their kind hospitality and the unstinted support which they have accorded this historic session;
3. Decides that this resolution be communicated to the Government of Ethiopia by the Executive Secretary of the Commission.

154th meeting,
14 February 1969.

214 (IX). Vote of thanks to the Secretary-General
of the United Nations

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Desirous of expressing its gratitude to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, whose presence at the commemoration of the tenth anniversary and the ninth session of the Commission was an encouraging expression of the commitment of the United Nations family of organizations to share the burden of the challenge of Africa's development,

1. Extends its thanks and appreciation to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for his inspiring commemorative address given at the inaugural meeting of the tenth anniversary and the ninth session;
2. Decides that this resolution shall be communicated to the Secretary-General by the Executive Secretary.

154th meeting,
14 February 1969.

215 (IX). Congratulations to the officers of the ninth session

The Economic Commission for Africa,

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

Conscious also of the efforts made with such competence by the officers of the Committees,

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

Conveys its warm congratulations to the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen and Rapporteur of the ninth session, as well as to the Chairmen and Rapporteurs of the various committees.

154th meeting,
14 February 1969.

216 (IX). Congratulations to the secretariat

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Considering the efforts made by the secretariat and the satisfactory results which have attended upon both the observance of the tenth anniversary and the deliberations of the ninth session,

Considering the important and valuable documentation prepared and made available to the representatives and observers,

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

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

154th meeting,
14 February 1969.

PART IV

DRAFT RESOLUTION FOR ACTION BY THE ECONOMIC
AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The Economic and Social Council

1. Takes note of the report of the Economic Commission for Africa for the period from 1 March 1968 to 2 February 1969 and the recommendations and resolutions contained in parts II and III of that report;
2. Endorses the programme of work and priorities contained in part V of the report;
3. Endorses particularly resolutions 187 (IX) on the commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the Commission, 188 (IX) on the institutional machinery of the Commission, 189 (IX) on the organization, structure and functions of the secretariat of the Commission and 191 (IX) on transitional provisions, adopted in accordance with rule 19 of the rules of procedure of the Commission;
4. Endorses also resolution 190 (IX) on relations with the Organization of African Unity, adopted in accordance with paragraph 12 of the terms of reference of the Commission;
5. Commends the Economic Commission for Africa for the measures it has taken to expand its programme, particularly its operational activities;
6. Further commends the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa for its efforts during the first ten years of the Commission's existence, particularly its emphasis on self-reliance by African countries in their economic and social development efforts as indicated in the report entitled "A venture in self-reliance: ten years of ECA, 1958-1968" (E/CN.14/424).

PART V

PROGRAMME OF WORK AND PRIORITIES FOR THE BIENNIUM 1969-1970
WITH PROJECTIONS TO 1973

[This part of the report is printed separately as volume II (E/4651/Add.1
E/CN.14/453/Add.1).]

ANNEX I

LIST OF DELEGATIONS AND OBSERVERS AT THE NINTH SESSION
OF THE COMMISSION

MEMBERS

Algeria

Representative: Mr. R. Raouf Boudjakdji.

Alternate Representatives: Mr. Nouredine Moussaoui, Mr. Lamine Allouane.

Botswana

Representative: H.E. Mr. Q.K.J. Masire.

Alternate Representatives: H.E. Mr. R.N. Mannathoko, Mr. S.T. Ketlogetswe.

Burundi

Representative: H.E. Mr. Joseph Baragengana.

Alternate Representatives: Mr. Ernest Basita, Mr. Bankamwabo Arcade.

Cameroon

Representative: H.E. Mr. Christian Tobie-Kuoh.

Alternate Representatives: Mr. Jean Assoumou, Mr. Alexis Boum, Mr. Jules Mevaa,
Mr. Francois N'dine Ebakissé.

Central African Republic

Representative: H.E. Mr. Louis Alazoula.

Alternate Representative: Mr. Dominique Kouka-Ganga.

Chad

Representative: Mr. Ali Salim.

Alternate Representatives: Mr. Mahamat Gabdou, Mr. Issa Dardoky.

Congo (Brazzaville)

Representative: H.E. Mr. Pascal Lissouba.

Alternate Representative: Mr. Théodore Mavoungou.

Congo (Democratic Republic of)

Representative: Mr. Gustave Malumba

Alternate Representatives: Mr. Luc Mwanga, Mr. Pierre Tshimpaka, Mr. Gaston Ngois, Mr. Pascal Tandu, Mr. François Kungula, Mr. Maurice Lokumba, Mr. J.M. Kamimbaya, Mr. Pierre-Richard Tshibambe, Mr. Ferdinand Mukadi, Mr. Athanase Kabongo.

Dahomey

Representative: Mr. R. Loko.

Alternate Representative: Mr. René V. Mongbe.

Ethiopia

Representative: H.E. Ato Haddis Alemayehu.

Alternate Representatives: H.E. Ato Belai Abbai, H.E. Ato Assefa Mengesha, Ato Yohannes Habtu, Ato Berhanu Wakwaya, Ato Wolde-Mariam Girma, Ato Gebre-Michael Paulos.

Advisers: Ato Aemero Araya, Ato Shimelis Asfaw, Ato Maaza Bekele, Ato Tsagga Amlak Worku, Ato Yilma Tadesse.

Secretary: Ato Haile Yesus Zewge.

Gabon

Representative: H.E. Mr. Paul Melekou.

Alternate Representatives: Mr. A. Chavihot, Mr. D. Assoumou.

Gambia

Representative: H.E. Mr. Sheriff Mustapha Dibba.

Alternate Representative: Mr. Horace Reginald Monday.

Ghana

Representative: H.E. Mr. E.N. Omaboe.

Alternate Representatives: H.E. Mr. H.R. Amonoo, Mr. B.K. Mensah, Mr. S.E. Arthur, Mr. J.E. Tandoh, Mr. J.K.D. Appiah, Mr. J.A. Afari, Mr. H.C.K. Seddoh, Mr. Mac Addey.

Ivory Coast

Representative: H.E. Mr. Honoré Polneau.

Alternate Representatives: Mr. Diarra Ousmane, Mr. François Sangaret,
Mr. Zahwi Kouadio Maurice.

Kenya

Representative: H.E. Mr. Tom J. Mboya

Alternate Representatives: Mr. Peter Shiyukah, H.E. Mr. Peter M. Echaria,
Mr. Jack J. Kisa, Mr. A.G. Barve, Mr. Bernard Adundo, Mr. Kiprono Biwott K.N.,
Mr. Ochieng Adala.

Liberia

Representative: H.E. Mr. D. Franklin Neal.

Alternate Representatives: Mr. Richard M. Morris, Mr. N. Eastman, Mr. Lami Kawah,

Libya

Representative: H.E. Mr. Abdurrazag Missallati.

Alternate Representatives: Mr. Nuri Baryun, Mr. Mohamed A. El Jeridi,
Mr. Mohamed Busriweel.

Madagascar

Representative: H.E. Mr. Jules Razafimbahiny.

Alternate Representatives: Mr. Jean Rabetsimialona, Mr. Henri Rasolondraibe.

Malawi

Representative: H.E. Mr. V.H.B. Gondwe.

Alternate Representatives: Mr. R.H. Banda, Mr. W.R.J. Mijoso.

Mauritius

Representative: H.E. Mr. Veerasamy Ringadoo.

Morocco

Representative: H.E. Mr. Harkett Abderrahim.

Niger

Representative: Mr. Bourem Kossomi.

Alternate Representatives: Mr. Iro Mayaki, Mr. Mounkeila Harouna.

Nigeria

Representative: Mr. A.A. Ayida.

Alternate Representative: H.E. Mr. E. Olu Sanu.

Advisers: Mr. E.E. Nsefik, Mr. G.O. Ijewere, Mr. A. Adegboye, Mr. E.O. Omejele,
Mr. O.E. Martins.

Rwanda

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Alternate Representatives: Mr. Emmanuel Kaberuka. Mr. François Ngarukiyintwali,
Mr. P. Claver Gashumba.

Senegal

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Alternate Representatives: Mr. Mahenta Fall, Mr. Birahim G. Fall,
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Mr. Abdou Ciss, Mr. J. Crespine Parsine.

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Alternate Representatives: Mr. V.A.W. Nylander, Mr. B.M. Strasser-King,
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Mr. Ahmed Rifaat, Mr. Shawky El-Nahas, Mr. Saad Abdel Fatah Khalil,
Mr. Salah Bassiouny, Mr. Ahmed Taha Al Khashab, Mr. Mohamed Abdel Alim,
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Mr. A.H. Mshangama, Mr. Z.D. Maginga, Mr. F.A. Kinyaiya.

Upper Volta

Representative: Mr. Alphonse Zongo.

Zambia

Representative: H.E. Mr. M. Ngalande.

Alternate Representatives: H.E. Mr. J.M. Mutti, Mr. E.D. Chileshe, Mr. B. Ndawa.

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Representative: H.E. Mr. Georges Gorse.

Alternate Representatives: Mr. Roger Establie, Mr. Jacques Grunewald,
Mr. Jean Bidaut, Mr. Pierre Saulière, Mr. Etienne Friang.

Spain

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Alternate Representatives: Mr. Fernando Nogues, Mr. Emilio Cassinello,
Mr. Manuel Quintero Nunez.

Advisers: Mr. Juan Alvarez Corujedo, Mr. Francisco Javier Rupérez.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Representative: Mr. Stanley Fryer.

Alternate Representatives: Mr. M.F. Page, Mr. J.C. Harrison.

OBSERVERS FOR STATES MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS
NOT MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION

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Mr. V. van der Mersch.

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Mr. Yvon Saint-Hilaire.

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Czechoslovakia

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India

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Mr. A.N. Haksar, Mr. Shiv Kumar, Mr. P.T.B. Menon, Dr. Nau Nihal Singh.

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H.E. Mr. Effendi Nur, Mr. R.L.L. Tobing.

Iran

H.E. M.M.E. Moghandam.

Israel

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H.E. Mr. Uriel Lubrani, Mr. Ilan Hartuv, Mr. D. Michheli.

Italy

H.E. Mr. Franco Maria Malfatti, M.P., H.E. Mr. Giulio Pascucci-Righi,
Mr. Renato Ruggiero, Mr. Carlo Rossi-Arnaud, Mr. Quirrino Temani.

Japan

H.E. Mr. Tetsuo Ban, Mr. Tatsuo Aikawa, Mr. Kohji Tsujita.

Malaysia

Mr. Ajit Singh.

Mexico

H.E. Mr. Joaquín Bernal.

Netherlands

Mr. F.R.A. Walraven, Mr. H. Philipse.

Norway

H.E. Mr. Peter M. Anker, Mr. Svein Hammer.

Pakistan

H.E. Mr. Saad Rashidul Khairi.

Peru

H.E. Mr. O. Barros-Conti.

Poland

H.E. Mr. Jan Krzywicki, Mr. W. Paszkowski, Mr. W. Natorf, Mr. W. Zaremba,
Mr. H. Bojarski, Mr. J. Woroniecki, Mr. A. Szyg.

Romania

H.E. Mr. Titus Sinu, Mr. Neaosu Ioan.

Sweden

H.E. Mr. Carl Bergensträhle, Mr. Eric Cornell, Mr. Claes Nyman.

Thailand

Dr. Sommai Visuddhidham.

Trinidad and Tobago

H.E. Mr. George T. Daniel, Mr. J.R.P. Dumas.

Turkey

H.E. Mr. Ziya Tepedelen, Mr. Ali Ustün.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Mr. A.A. Okhotin, Mr. A.J. Nekrassov, Mr. P.N. Rudakov, Mr. B.D. Linkov.

United States of America

Mr. Waldemar A. Nielsen, Mr. Samuel Z. Westerfield, Jr., Mr. Robert S. Smith,
H.E. Mr. William O. Hall, Miss Marjorie S. Belcher, Mr. Theodore C. Nelson.

Yugoslavia

H.E. Mr. Bajalica Dimitrije, Mr. Ranko Radulović.

UNITED NATIONS

U Thant, Mr. Victor Hoo, Mr. Richard Paw U.

Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies

Dr. N.T. Wang, Mr. G.M. Kimani.

OTHER UNITED NATIONS BODIES

Economic Commission for Europe (ECE): Mr. Alexandrov.

United Nations Conference of Trade and Development (UNCTAD):
Mr. Bernard T. Chidzero, Mr. C.A. Eckenstein.

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO):
Mr. Ibrahim H. Abdel-Rahman, Mr. Otakar Czivis, Mr. Jean de Lavallée.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF): Mr. Abraham Demere.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP): Mr. David Owen,
Mr. René Gachot, Mr. Georges Péter.

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR):
Mr. P.M. Moussalli, Mr. A.A. Peters.

World Food Programme (WFP): Mr. J.S. Annan.

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

International Labour Organisation (ILO): Mr. M.A.O. Ndisi, Mr. P.A.L. Chukwumah.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO): Mr. P.N. Terver,
Mr. K.L. Bachman, Mr. M.C. Mensah, Mr. S.M. Taylor, Mr. G.C. Cooper,
Dr. I.S. Dema.

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

Miss G. McKitterick, Mr. A.J.A. Elliott, Mr. A. Gille.

World Health Organization (WHO): Dr. A. Quenum, Dr. L.J. Charles,

Dr. O. Adeniyi-Jones.

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD):

Mr. Roger Chaufournier, Mr. Donald Joseph Wood, Mr. David L. Gordon.

International Monetary Fund (IMF): Mr. Mamoudou Touré.

Universal Postal Union (UPU): Mr. Colin Neal Rose.

International Telecommunication Union (ITU): Mr. R.E. Butler, Mr. P. Bassole.

World Meteorological Organization (WMO): Mr. A.M. Elamly.

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY (IAEA)

Mr. Oliver Lloyd.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO):

Mr. Thomas A. Mensah.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT): Mr. H.W. Dittmann.

African Development Bank: Mr. Mamoun Beheiry, Mr. Abdelwahab Labidi,

Mr. Gilbert Grunitzky.

African Institute for Economic Development and Planning: Mr. David Carney.

Central Bank of West African States: Mr. Cluzel.

Central Bank of Equatorial African States and Cameroon: Mr. Bernard Vinay.

Chad Basin Commission: Mr. Muhammadu A. Carpenter.

Commonwealth Secretariat: Mr. Tilak Gooneratne, Mr. Goundrey.

East African Community: Mr. Salim Rashid.

European Economic Community: Mr. G. Igo, Mr. Paoli Camillo.

International Trade Centre: Mr. H.L. Jacobson, Mr. Michael Deeny.

League of Arab States: Mr. Fathalla El Boghdady.

Niger Basin Community: Mr. D. Vieyra.

Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD):

Mr. M.S. Yudelman, Mr. Edmond Janssens.

Organization of African Unity (OAU): H.E. Mr. Diallo Telli, Mr. Gratien Pognon,

Mr. Farah Warsama, Mr. Mfuni Petit-Pierre, Mr. Hizekiel Isaac,

Mr. Claude Segbenou, Mrs. Herut Befekadu.

Standing Consultative Committee of the Maghreb: Mr. Abdelkader Benslimane,

Mr. El Kasri.

OBSERVERS FOR STATES NOT MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Federal Republic of Germany

H.E. Mr. Norbert Berger, Mr. Hans Wallner, Mr. Günther Schulz,

Mr. Hans-Günther Heinrich, Mr. Joachim Freiherr von Jena.

Holy See

Monsignor Thomas Woods.

Republic of Korea

H.E. Mr. Ohm Yo Shyp, Mr. Suh Kyung Suk, Mr. Kim Jae Kyu.

Switzerland

H.E. Mr. Fernand Bernoulli, Mr. Louis Chaney.

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Category A

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions: Mr. Paul S. Kanyago.

International Federation of Christian Trade Unions: Mr. G. Gebreselassie.

International Organization of Employers: Captain Abebe Abate.

World Veterans Federation: Mr. William O. Cooper.

Category B

Afro-Asian Organization of Economic Co-operation: Dr. Mohamed Ali Rifaat.

Battelle Memorial Institute: Mr. J.G. Black, Mr. W.G. Sotos.

Catholic International Union for Social Service: Miss M. van Poll.

German Foundation for Developing Countries: Dr. Gerhard Fritz.

International Association of Youth Magistrates: Mr. Jean Benglia,
Mr. Tito Lepisa, Mr. Peter Magdlener.

International Road Federation: Mr. Shimeles Asfaw.

International Union of Public Transport: Mr. Abraham Workineh.

Union of International Fairs: Mr. Dal Falco, Mr. A.L. Blanchot,
Mr. Richard Gregson Williams.

World Assembly of Youth: Mr. Dodou K. N'Jie.

World Council of Churches: Dr. Donald Crummey.

World Young Women's Christian Association: Mrs. Phoebe Nasri Shukri.

ANNEX II

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS AND PRINCIPAL DOCUMENTS ISSUED
FOR THE NINTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION

- E/CN.14/111/Rev.3. Revised terms of reference and rules of procedure of the Economic Commission for Africa
- E/CN.14/395. Report on the training course in local government personnel systems (English-speaking countries)
- E/CN.14/396. Economic Bulletin for Africa, Vol. VI, No. 1^{a/}
- E/CN.14/398. Science and technical education in Africa
- E/CN.14/399. Report of the West African sub-regional conference on economic co-operation
- E/CN.14/400. Economic Bulletin for Africa, Vol. VI, No. 2^{b/}
- E/CN.14/401. A survey of economic conditions in Africa, 1960-1964^{c/}
- E/CN.14/402. Final report on the West African sub-regional course for organization and methods officers
- E/CN.14/403. Economic survey of Africa, Vol. II, North African sub-region
- E/CN.14/404. Report of the first United Nations Africa regional inter-agency meeting
- E/CN.14/405. Report of the fifth Conference of African Statisticians
- E/CN.14/406. Economic Bulletin for Africa, Vol. VII, Nos. 1 and 2^{d/}
- E/CN.14/407. Report of the Conference of African Planners (second session)
- E/CN.14/408. Report on the orientation course on in-service training methods and practices
- E/CN.14/409. A survey of economic conditions in Africa, 1967: introduction and summary

a/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 66.II.K.10.

b/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 67.II.K.2.

c/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 67.II.K.15.

d/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 67.II.K.6.

- E/CN.14/410. Report on the seminar on budget planning and management
- E/CN.14/411. Report on the integrated training course for manpower planners and administrators of national training programmes
- E/CN.14/412. Report on the seminar on new metals and minerals
- E/CN.14/413. Annual report of the Economic Commission for Africa (26 February 1967-29 February 1968) e/
- E/CN.14/414. Report of the conference on industry and finance
- E/CN.14/415. Report of the sub-regional meeting on energy for Central Africa
- E/CN.14/416. Report of the working group of experts on house-building costs (Eastern Africa)
- E/CN.14/417. Report on the East African training course for building contractors
- E/CN.14/418. Report on the seminar on sampling methods
- E/CN.14/419. Report on the seminar on the methods and procedures to improve personnel administration
- E/CN.14/420 and E/CN.14/420/Rev.1. Provisional agenda
- E/CN.14/420/Rev.2. Agenda
- E/CN.14/421. Report on the regional meeting on youth employment and national development in Africa
- E/CN.14/422. Guiding principles and a strategy for an integrated approach to rural development in Africa
- E/CN.14/423. Report on the seminar on the organization and conduct of censuses of population and housing, vol. I
- E/CN.14/424. A venture in self-reliance: ten years of ECA, 1958-1968
- E/CN.14/425. ECA training course for manpower planners and administrators of training programmes
- E/CN.14/426. Report on the seminar on methods and procedures to improve personnel administration (French only)
- E/CN.14/427. Action taken by the Economic and Social Council on the draft resolution recommended by the Commission at its eighth session
- E/CN.14/428. Report of the second session of the Working Party on Manpower and Training

e/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 5 (E/4497).

- E/CN.14/429. Report on the seminar on the role of meteorological services in economic development in Africa
- E/CN.14/430. Report on the implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1264 (XLIII) and of the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies
- E/CN.14/431 and Add.1. Resolutions and decisions of interest to the Commission adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-first, twenty-second and twenty-third sessions and by the Economic and Social Council at its forty-third, forty-fourth, forty-fifth and resumed forty-fifth sessions
- E/CN.14/432. Report on the training seminar on hydrometeorological instruments, methods of observation and establishment of hydrometeorological networks in Africa
- E/CN.14/433. Report on the sub-regional training course in rural extension and community development
- E/CN.14/434. Establishment of a regional trade promotion centre within ECA
- E/CN.14/435. Economic conditions in Africa in recent years
- E/CN.14/436. Report on the activities of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization's World Food Programme in Africa
- E/CN.14/437. Note on the second session of UNCTAD and its consequences for Africa
- E/CN.14/438. Report on the third sub-regional training course in co-operative and aided self-help housing (West Africa)
- E/CN.14/439. Report of the working group on income distribution statistics
- E/CN.14/440. Report on the second conference on urgent administrative problems of African Governments
- E/CN.14/441. Budgetary requirements of the ECA programme of work and priorities, 1969-1971
- E/CN.14/442. Report of the conference on the legal, economic and social aspects of African refugee problems
- E/CN.14/443. Report by the Executive Secretary on measures taken in pursuance of resolution 151 (VIII)
- E/CN.14/444. Report on the seminar on the management of public enterprises
- E/CN.14/445. Draft annual report (1 March 1968-2 February 1969)
- E/CN.14/446. Report on the international seminar on science and mass media
- E/CN.14/447. Draft programme of work and priorities for 1969-1970 with projections to 1973

- E/CN.14/448. Report of the conference for the establishment of the African civil aviation commission (AFCAC)
- E/CN.14/449. Report of the third joint meeting of the ECA working party on intra-African trade and the OAU expert committee on trade and development
- E/CN.14/450. Report of the regional meeting on technical and social problems of urbanization with emphasis on financing of housing
- E/CN.14/451. Mobilization of financial resources for African development fund - progress report on the implementation of resolution 169 (VIII)
- E/CN.14/452. Report of the eighth meeting of the Governing Council of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning
- E/CN.14/AMA/16. Final report of the second conference of governors of African central banks
- E/CN.14/HOU/10. Report on the second sub-regional training course in aided self-help and co-operative housing (Eastern Africa)
- E/CN.14/UNCTAD II/PM/2/Rev.2. Report of the preparatory meeting for UNCTAD II
- E/CN.14/UNCTAD II/3. International co-operation in financing of trade and development
- E/CN.14/UNCTAD II/4. Economic co-operation in Africa
- E/CN.14/CAS.5/LS.21. Report of the ECA/ILO seminar on family budget and price index
- E/CN.14/CAS.5/NAC/27. Report of the working group on the revision of the United Nations system of national accounts
- E/CN.14/INF/31. Provisional calendar of conferences, meetings, seminars and training courses for 1969
- E/CN.14/INF/32. Note by the Executive Secretary on the measures taken in pursuance of resolution 132 (VII)
- E/CN.14/INF/33. Note by the International Atomic Energy Agency on applications of atomic energy in Africa
- E/CN.14/INF/34. Notes for the information of delegates attending the ninth session and tenth anniversary observance of the Economic Commission for Africa in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
- E/CN.14/INF/35. Information paper on the study tours in the United States of America for officials in charge of river basin and lake development projects
- E/CN.14/INF/36. Information note on a survey of manpower and research facilities in the field of water resources development in West Africa

- E/CN.14/INF/37. Action in GATT on trade and development
- E/CN.14/INF/38. Information paper on the road development study tour to India
- E/CN.14/INF/39. Information note on the fourth consultative meeting of the regional group for Africa of the United Nations Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development
- E/CN.14/INF/40. A reconnaissance of education, training, manpower resources and manpower needs for the mineral industry and geo-sciences in fifteen African countries
- E/CN.14/INF/41. Information paper on the activities of the United Nations Development Programme in Africa
- E/CN.14/INF/42. Information paper on the exhibition on modern surveying and mapping for accelerated development
- E/CN.14/INF/43. Information paper concerning a study tour on organization and methods of public administration for regional and local development
- E/CN.14/INF/44. Report of the Committee on the reorganization of the Secretariat
- E/CN.14/INF/45. Information note on the United Nations World Plan of Action for the application of science and technology to development
- E/CN.14/CSRT/WP.9. Report of the Committee on Staff Recruitment and Training

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ANNEX III

DRAFT RESOLUTION FOR ACTION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

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, thirty-sixth (resolution 974 D (XXXVI)), forty-fifth (resolution 1343 (XLV)) and ... sessions (resolution ...)

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/ 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;

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

b/ Ibid., document E/3095.

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

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

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

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

(g) In carrying out the above functions, deal as appropriate with the social aspects of economic development and the interrelationship of economic and social factors.

2. The Commission is empowered to make recommendations on any matter within its competence directly to the Governments of the members or associate members 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/ Botswana, d/ Burundi, c/ Cameroon, e/ Central African Republic, e/ Chad, e/ Congo (Brazzaville), e/ Congo (Democratic Republic of), e/ Dahomey, e/ Equatorial Guinea, k/ Ethiopia, Gabon, e/ Gambia, f/ Ghana, Guinea, g/ Ivory Coast, e/ Kenya, h/ Lesotho, d/ Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, e/ Malawi, i/ Mali, e/ Mauritania, j/

c/ Member of the United Nations since 1962.

d/ Member of the United Nations since 1966.

e/ Member of the United Nations since 1960.

f/ Member of the United Nations since 1965.

g/ Member of the United Nations since 1958.

h/ Member of the United Nations since 1963.

i/ Member of the United Nations since 1964.

j/ Member of the United Nations since 1961.

k/ Member of the United Nations since 1968.

Mauritius, k/ Morocco, Niger, e/ Nigeria, e/ Republic of South Africa, l/ Rwanda, c/ Senegal, e/ Sierra Leone, j/ Somalia, e/ Sudan, Swaziland, k/ Togo, e/ Tunisia, Uganda, c/ United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, m/ Upper Volta, e/ Zambia, i/ 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 intergovernmental organizations as it may consider desirable, in accordance with the practices of the Economic and Social Council.

l/ 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".

m/ Formed on 26 April 1964 by the union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar, which became Members of the United Nations in 1961 and 1963 respectively.

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

12. The Commission may establish such liaison as it deems appropriate with intergovernmental organizations in Africa operating in the same field.

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

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

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

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

17. The Commission shall submit to the Economic and Social Council once a year a full report on its activities and plans, including those of any subsidiary bodies. For those years in which the Commission does not hold a session, the Executive Secretary shall submit to the Economic and Social Council a full report of its activities and plans, including those of any subsidiary bodies, after approval by the Chairman of the session in question and circulation to Governments of member States for their comments and any necessary modifications.

18. The headquarters of the Commission and its secretariat shall be located in Africa. The site of the headquarters shall be decided by the Economic and Social Council in consultation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. ^{n/} 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.

^{n/} 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) and amended by the Commission at its eighth session a/ and by the Economic and Social Council at its forty-fifth session (resolution 1377 (XLV))

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

a/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 5 (E/4354 and Corr.1), annex IV.

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 intergovernmental organizations in Africa operating in the same field as the Commission with which liaison has been established by the Commission, to the non-governmental organizations in category A and to the appropriate non-governmental organizations in category B and on the Register.

II. AGENDA

DRAWING UP AND COMMUNICATION OF PROVISIONAL AGENDA

Rule 5

The provisional agenda for each session shall be drawn up by the Executive Secretary in consultation with the Chairman of the Commission and shall be communicated in three copies, together with the basic documents relating to each item, to the members and associate members of the Commission and to the organs, agencies and organizations referred to in rule 4 not later than forty-two days prior to the opening of the session.

Rule 6

The provisional agenda shall include items proposed by:

- (a) The Commission at a previous session;
- (b) The Economic and Social Council;
- (c) Any member or associate member of the Commission;
- (d) The Chairman of the Commission;
- (e) The Executive Secretary;
- (f) A subsidiary body of the Commission;
- (g) A specialized agency or the International Atomic Energy Agency, in accordance with the agreements concluded between the United Nations and such agencies;
- (h) Non-governmental organizations in category A, subject to the provisions of rule 8.

Rule 7

Before the Executive Secretary places an item proposed by a specialized agency on the provisional agenda, he shall carry out with the agency concerned such preliminary consultations as may be necessary.

Rule 8

Non-governmental organizations in category A may propose items on matters within their competence for the provisional agenda of the Commission, subject to the following conditions:

(a) An organization which intends to propose such an item shall inform the Executive Secretary at least seventy days before the commencement of the session, and before formally proposing an item, shall give due consideration to any comments the Executive Secretary may make;

(b) The proposal shall be formally submitted with the relevant basic documentation not less than fifty-six days before the commencement of the session.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

Rule 9

The first item on the provisional agenda of any session after the election of the Chairman shall be the adoption of the agenda.

REVISION OF THE AGENDA

Rule 10

After the agenda has been adopted the Commission may amend it at any time. In the event that a member Government does not receive the reports, studies and documents to be considered during a session forty-two days in advance, it shall have the right to request that the items to which those reports, studies and documents refer should be excluded from the agenda, and the Commission shall immediately grant such a request.

Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, if, when an item is submitted for consideration by the Commission, three-quarters or more of the members accredited to attend a given session insist that it should nevertheless be discussed, that majority decision shall prevail.

III. REPRESENTATION AND CREDENTIALS

Rule 11

Each member and associate member shall be represented on the Commission by an accredited representative.

Rule 12

A representative may be accompanied to the sessions of the Commission by alternate representatives and advisers and, when absent, he may be replaced by an alternate representative.

Rule 13

The credentials of representatives and the names of alternate representatives and advisers shall be submitted to the Executive Secretary before the first meeting which the representatives are to attend. The Chairman and the Vice-Chairman shall examine the credentials and submit their report to the Commission. This rule shall not, however, prevent a member or associate member from changing its representatives, alternate representatives or advisers subsequently, subject to proper submission and examination of credentials, where needed.

IV. OFFICERS

ELECTION OF THE CHAIRMAN AND VICE-CHAIRMAN AND RAPPORTEUR

Rule 14

The Commission shall, at the commencement of the first meeting held in the course of each session, elect from among the representatives of members a Chairman, a First Vice-Chairman, a Second Vice-Chairman and a Rapporteur.

TERMS OF OFFICE

Rule 15

The officers of the Commission shall hold office until their successors are elected. They shall be eligible for re-election.

ACTING CHAIRMAN

Rule 16

If the Chairman is absent from a meeting or any part thereof, the First Vice-Chairman or, in the latter's absence, the Second Vice-Chairman, shall preside. A Vice-Chairman acting as Chairman shall have the same powers and duties as the Chairman.

REPLACEMENT OF CHAIRMAN

Rule 17

If the Chairman ceases to represent a member of the Commission, or is so incapacitated that he can no longer hold office, the First Vice-Chairman shall become Chairman for the unexpired portion of the term. If the First Vice-Chairman also ceases to represent a member of the Commission or is so incapacitated that he can no longer hold office, the Second Vice-Chairman shall become Chairman for the unexpired portion of the term.

VOTING RIGHTS OF THE CHAIRMAN

Rule 18

The Chairman or a Vice-Chairman acting as Chairman shall participate in the meetings of the Commission in that capacity and not as the representative of the member by whom he is accredited. In such cases an alternate representative shall be entitled to represent the member concerned in the meetings of the Commission and exercise the right to vote.

V. COMMITTEES OF THE COMMISSION

Rule 19

At each session, the Commission may set up such committees of the whole or committees of limited membership as it deems necessary and refer to them any questions of the agenda for study and report. The Commission may, in consultation with the Executive Secretary, authorize such committees to meet while the Commission is not in session.

Rule 20

The members of the committees of the Commission shall be nominated by the Chairman, subject to 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 as 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 languages.

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 intergovernmental organizations in Africa operating in the same field as the Commission with which liaison has been established by the Commission, to non-governmental organizations in category 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 intergovernmental organizations in Africa operating in the same field as the Commission with which liaison has been established by the Commission, to the non-governmental organizations in category 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 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. For those years during which the Commission does not hold a session, its report, approved by the Chairman and circulated to Governments of member States for their comments and any necessary modifications, shall be submitted to the Economic and Social Council by the Executive Secretary.

XIV. PARTICIPATION OF MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS NOT MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION

Rule 70

The Commission shall invite any Member of the United Nations not a member of the Commission to participate in its deliberations on any matter which the Commission considers is of a particular concern to that Member. Any Member thus invited shall not have the right to vote but may submit proposals which may be put to the vote by a request of any member of the Commission.

Rule 71

A committee may invite any Member of the United Nations which is not one of its own members to participate in its deliberations on any matter which the Committee considers of a particular concern to that Member. Any Member so invited shall not have the right to vote, but may submit proposals which may be put to the vote by a request of any member of the Committee.

XV. PARTICIPATION OF, AND CONSULTATION WITH,
SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

Rule 72

In accordance with the agreements concluded between the United Nations and the specialized agencies, the agreements concluded between the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency, and the terms of reference of the Commission, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency shall be entitled to be represented at meetings of the Commission and its committees, to participate through their representatives in the deliberations with respect to items relating to matters within the scope of their activities, and to submit proposals regarding such items, which may be put to the vote on request of any member of the Commission or the Committees concerned.

Rule 73

Where an item proposed for the provisional agenda for a session contains a proposal for new activities to be undertaken by the United Nations relating to matters which are of direct concern to one or more specialized agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Executive Secretary shall enter into consultation with the agency or agencies concerned and report to the Commission on the means of achieving co-ordinated use of the resources of the respective agencies.

Where a proposal put forward in the course of a meeting for new activities to be undertaken by the United Nations relates to matters which are of direct concern to one or more specialized agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Executive Secretary shall, after such consultation as may be possible with the representatives at the meeting of the other agency or agencies concerned, draw the attention of the meeting to these implications of the proposal.

Before deciding on proposals referred to above, the Commission shall satisfy itself that adequate consultations have taken place with the agencies concerned.

XVI. CONSULTATIONS WITH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Rule 74

Non-governmental organizations in categories A and B and on the Register may designate authorized representatives to sit as observers at public meetings of the Commission.

Rule 75

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 76

The following conditions shall be observed regarding the submission and circulation of such written statements:

(a) The written statement shall be submitted in one of the working languages of the Commission;

(b) It shall be submitted in sufficient time for appropriate consultation to take place between the Executive Secretary and the organization before circulation;

(c) The organization shall give due consideration to any comments which the Executive Secretary may make in the course of such consultation before transmitting the statement in final form;

(d) A written statement submitted by an organization in category 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 77

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 78

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 76 (d) shall not apply in this case.

XVII. AMENDMENTS AND SUSPENSIONS OF RULES OF PROCEDURE

Rule 79

Any of these rules may be amended or suspended by the Commission.

Rule 80

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

Rule 81

A rule of procedure may be suspended by the Commission provided that twenty-four hours' notice of the proposal for the suspension has been given. The notice may be waived if no member objects.

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ANNEX V

ADDRESS BY HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY HAILE SELASSIE I,
EMPEROR OF ETHIOPIA, AT THE INAUGURAL MEETING

Today, we are assembled here at Africa Hall to mark a proud moment in the modern history of this great continent - the tenth anniversary of the Economic Commission for Africa. The celebrations in which we are engaged bring to mind the ten years of struggle which preceded the setting up of this Commission and the technical and financial difficulties which confronted the new organization when it finally came into being. It is only fitting, therefore, that on this occasion we take stock of the Commission's ten years of effort to promote the economic, technological and social development of the African region and that we dedicate ourselves anew to the progressive and rapid development of the human and material resources of this vast, rich region. It gives us great pleasure to be present on this occasion, and to extend our warmest greetings to the distinguished members of this assembly, on our own behalf, and on behalf of our beloved people.

At the first session of the Economic Commission for Africa, full membership was only open to eight developing African countries. Today we are pleased to greet the distinguished delegates of more than forty African Governments which are rendering full support to the work of the Commission. Although the membership has increased dramatically, there are still African people living under the yoke of colonialism and racialism, and who are unable to be represented here today. We will continue to lend our support to the complete liberation of this continent, so that in the shortest possible time, all of Africa will be represented here.

We are particularly pleased to welcome on his first visit to our capital city the Honourable U Thant, Secretary-General of the United Nations. We recall that ten years ago the late Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld attended the first session of the Economic Commission for Africa, and that he participated in two subsequent meetings, one at Tangier and the other in 1961 at Addis Ababa. Today, Secretary-General U Thant is our honoured guest. His presence here is evidence of the interest which the Secretary-General of the United Nations has always taken in the work of Africa's Economic Commission.

We note with pleasure that many distinguished representatives of the Member States of the United Nations; of the intergovernmental organizations, which also include a number of African groups; of the non-governmental organizations and the representatives of the foundations from the developed countries have come to participate in the work of this session. To you all we extend a warm welcome. It is also pleasing to record the fact that the Economic Commission for Africa has always been able to count on the support of the other members of the United Nations family. To the representatives of these bodies we also extend our greetings and good wishes.

When the Commission was officially inaugurated on 29 December 1958, we said at that time that,

"Only a few years ago, meetings to consider African problems were held outside of Africa, and the fate of its peoples was decided by non-Africans, Today, the tradition of Berlin and Algeciras has been repudiated, and it is thanks to the conferences of Accra and now of Addis Ababa that the peoples of Africa can, at long last, deliberate their own problems and future." a/

Africa has made great strides towards achieving the measure of self-reliance to which we all looked forward. Independent African Governments have become increasingly more proficient at organizing themselves, both internally and in the sub-regional groupings, to fulfil their major task, that of raising the standard of living of the African peoples and bringing them as quickly as possible within the orbit of twentieth century technology.

The Economic Commission for Africa has rendered valuable assistance towards achieving this goal. We are gratified to note that under the leadership first of Mr. Mekki Abbas and now of Mr. Robert Gardiner, the work done by the secretariat has served to increase considerably the stock of knowledge about the African region. The secretariat has carried out studies, it has conducted significant research and it renders expert assistance to many African countries. It is only appropriate at this time that we thank the Executive Secretary for the personal interest he took, and the assistance he made available, in the preparation of Ethiopia's Third Development Plan which has only recently been launched.

By virtue of its mandate received from the United Nations General Assembly, the Economic Commission for Africa is concerned mainly with technical assistance in the area of economic and social development. The Organization of African Unity, on the other hand, exercises major responsibility in the political sphere. We are indeed happy to note that close working relationships are being established between these two organizations, and to observe that the Organization of African Unity is attempting to give political support to the technical studies and proposals made by the Economic Commission. Not only are these organizations co-operating to carry our regional programmes, but they are also making it possible for the voice of Africa to be heard as one voice in international debates, notably in trade negotiations which proceed under the auspices of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. It is our cherished hope that the efforts being made by UNCTAD to rationalize the world's trading system will meet with greater success in the new Development Decade than it did in the past. To this end, we would bid the developed world to heed the Charter of Algiers. b/

Although we cannot claim that the problems of Africa have been solved by the concerted action of her regional organizations, after ten years of experience, the lines of action that must be taken have become increasingly clearer. The nations of Africa must continue to co-operate to break down the barriers which currently restrict an integrated approach to regional development. We must, individually

a/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 10 (E/3201), annex V.

b/ See Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Second Session, vol. 1 and Corr.1 and Add.1, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.II.D.14), p. 431.

and collectively, endeavour to strengthen existing institutions and organize new ones designed to facilitate economic co-operation and we must strive to develop Africa's abundant potential human resources, which are, in the final analysis, the real wealth of Africa.

The importance of economic co-operation as a strategic element in economic development cannot be too highly stressed. Already, the various sub-regions have taken the initiative to establish intergovernmental machinery within which problems of co-operative enterprise can be discussed and resolved. We are encouraged by the recent actions initiated by the Senegal River States; by the economic co-operation institutions of the Maghreb countries; by the continuing efforts to establish industrial co-ordination in West Africa and particularly by the evidence of growing co-operation among the countries of Eastern Africa. The work of the Economic Commission, during the past decade, demonstrates that the African sub-regions can become viable economic units within which economic, and particularly industrial, development can be planned and executed. We are therefore pleased to note that the substantive work of the secretariat has been, and continues to be, the evolution of studies and, more recently, technical support to the sub-regional development programmes.

We have always been conscious of one of the basic requirements of modern technology which is, that industry requires economies of scale. This is why Ethiopia was among the founding members of the Economic Community of Eastern Africa by signing the Terms of Association in 1966. We ourselves were present at Arusha in December 1967 when the East African Community came into being, and we expressed our willingness to join the Community. Our Government is now engaged in negotiations which we seriously hope will achieve results satisfactory to both parties. The seeds of economic co-operation have thus been sown. It is left for us now to nurture the plant so that it may grow and bear fruit.

Expressions of intent must be followed by a series of concrete and integrated actions. Among the most important are improving the transport and communications facilities within and among African sub-regions, as a basis for increasing economic and cultural contacts. In the Third Plan period, Ethiopia is continuing to develop its main all-weather road system, which has received high priority during the past ten years. A major effort is also being made to open up feeder and service-to-traffic roads, so as to bring the hinterland more within the orbit of the market economy. At the same time, the construction of international highways will continue so that, within the next decade, high quality roads will provide links between Ethiopia and her neighbours. We therefore look forward to continuing co-operation within the sub-region which will lead to the development of an integrated road system for Eastern Africa.

The development of air transportation, for both domestic and international purposes, is also of vital importance. The last ten years have seen rapid progress in this field. Today it is possible to have quick contacts within the East African sub-region, particularly in support of trade and tourism, as well as to make direct connexions with West Africa and the North. Ethiopian Airlines which now serves seventeen international centres in Africa, Europe and Asia and forty-two domestic airports will continue to upgrade and extend its services and will endeavour to establish closer co-operation with the air transport carriers of the other African nations. It is also our hope that rail and water transport will be studied on an integrated basis so that viable projects for improving existing systems and for formulating new ones can be worked out. The recent opening of a new

telecommunications link between Addis Ababa and Abidjan marked an important step forward in providing direct connexions between African nations. Continuing developments, which keep abreast of the latest scientific findings in this field, will also help to bring about closer contacts and thus greater unity among us all.

Our efforts to achieve economic co-operation must, however, be backed by both national and multinational machinery capable of coping with the complex problems of integration. An essential aspect of the work of this machinery is the preparation and implementation of national, sub-regional and regional plans. Most African countries now have rich experience in plan formulation and the problems of implementation. It would be very useful if the region as a whole and its sub-regional organizations pooled this experience in order to improve planning methods and methods of implementing plans. In this way it will be possible to avoid duplication and waste and to achieve a more efficient exploitation of Africa's natural resources.

Such efficiency demands a sustained supply of trained manpower. Although recently there has been a considerable increase in professional and technical skills among African nationals, we must not forget that we still have an acute shortage of critical human resources. In the decade that lies ahead, the level of development of our manpower might well be a major determinant of the speed and competence with which Africa organizes itself to meet the demands and aspirations of its people. We must all therefore take urgent steps to strengthen and extend our national and regional training institutions and reconstruct our educational systems so that they will become efficient units organized to meet African needs. The Commission has exercised great initiative in human resources development and we are also pleased to note that many other international bodies play an active role in this sphere. It is, therefore, appropriate at this time that we encourage them to co-operate further with the Commission to develop more comprehensive and farsighted programmes within which Africa's youth can be trained for effective participation in the development process.

We are assured, by the presence here today of high level representatives of the developed countries, of their Governments' continuing interest in and support for Africa's aspirations in economic and social development. We are also convinced that the experiences of recent years have demonstrated to the more prosperous nations the necessity to participate actively in the development of the less advanced regions, if all are to live in peace and equanimity. It is therefore fitting, at this anniversary session of the Economic Commission for Africa, to call upon the developed countries to give urgent and sympathetic attention to Africa's development projects and programmes. We also urge them to come forward with larger and more imaginative proposals for assistance to the African region so that it may more quickly attain the important goal of providing increasing opportunities for advancement to the African lands and the African peoples.

Distinguished delegates, Mr. Secretary-General, Mr. Executive Secretary, honoured guests:

Africa, in the decade just past, has identified what needs to be done to speed up the development process. Independent African Governments are cognizant of the steps to be taken and the sacrifices that must be made in order to transform their economic and social systems and bring them more into line with this technological age. The Economic Commission for Africa has begun to play an effective role in

facilitating economic co-operation and in the solution of intra-African problems. While the new decade, upon which we are now launched, holds great promise, it also demands the utmost in courage, effort and resolution from all of Africa, as well as from those who would assist her.

It is our fervent hope and our prayer that the Almighty will continue to guide the hands of Africa's leaders as they tread the path to progress and that He will bless the work of her devoted sons and daughters and of all those who come to render her service. May the tenth anniversary celebrations and the deliberations of this ninth session of the Economic Commission for Africa prove to be one more great step forward towards the realization of the goal we all so ardently desire - a free, happy and prosperous Africa!

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ANNEX VI

STATEMENT BY U THANT, SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS

It gives me great satisfaction that I am able to be present personally on this important occasion when the Economic Commission for Africa commemorates its tenth anniversary. I am deeply grateful to His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie not only for his inspiring inaugural address but also for the keen personal interest he has taken in the work of ECA since its establishment ten years ago when, with characteristic generosity, the Government of His Imperial Majesty so hospitably offered host facilities to the ECA.

A decade of existence is a good time for the Commission to review and evaluate its past activities as well as to plan for more effective work in the future. The past ten years have seen the membership of ECA grow from nine to forty-one States, a growth to which the efforts of the United Nations in the field of decolonization have made a substantial contribution. Every year of the past decade has seen more and more African countries attaining independence, although there is still a great deal to be done before the African continent is free from all the vestiges of colonialism. African countries by their own efforts as well as through the instrumentality of ECA have laid the groundwork for achieving rapid economic and social progress, but the processes of development will undoubtedly gather greater momentum as the remaining vestiges of colonialism and as the racial policies which still afflict this continent are wiped out, and as African Governments consciously strengthen their efforts at economic co-operation.

In the field of economic and social development, developing Africa is beset with enormous problems. African economies are based heavily on agriculture, mostly of the traditional type and, in some cases, mineral production, with very little industrialization or demand for services. It is clear that developing Africa suffers, like many other less developed countries, from the lack of skilled human resources, from the tardiness of growth in total output, and from low incomes whereby more than 60 per cent of the total population has a per capita income of less than \$US100. In this rather gloomy picture ECA's activities during its first ten years offered more than a glimmer of hope by giving special attention to the building of African institutional infrastructures for regional and sub-regional co-operation, and to the collection of economic and social information without which it would be impossible for the African States to plan for their development. This ground-breaking work should stand ECA in good stead when it enters into a new phase of activities with greater emphasis on operational activities which would directly assist member Governments in their efforts to eradicate poverty, ignorance and disease. Furthermore, to aid African countries to get out of this quagmire of under-development, ECA has been able, with the co-operation of such United Nations bodies as UNDP, UNCTAD and UNIDO, as well as the specialized agencies, to establish vital institutions like the African Development Bank, the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning, and a number of other programmes which will help to improve the conditions and build up the foundations for accelerated economic and social progress in the future.

There seems to be no easy panacea for shedding the bonds of under-development and breaking through to the goal of self-sustaining growth. Although the exact mixture of economic and social factors necessary for such a break-through may be elusive, a number of things seem to me beyond doubt. Just as the sense of purpose and proper team-work among all concerned have been indispensable in man's efforts to conquer space, as recent achievements of the astronauts of the USA and the USSR have clearly shown, so also the liberation of developing Africa from the chains of under-development could be accelerated only through the political will and team-work of African Governments as well as by all the membership of the United Nations. ECA, I believe, has sown the seeds of purposeful co-operation and team-work in the economic and social fields in the past. Now that we are on the threshold of the Second United Nations Development Decade, ECA will be able to serve as the focal point for the initiatives which could be reflected in sub-regional, regional and global efforts to promote economic and social development in Africa.

In this connexion, it is worth bearing in mind that a unique feature of the United Nations system of regional economic commissions is that it not only provides neighbouring Governments in their respective regions with the means of dealing with concrete problems of primary concern to them, but it also encourages a broader co-operation through links with United Nations bodies in a more universal setting. Thus, ECA is the United Nations window for seeing African economic and social problems through African eyes as well as for seeing them in relationship to the over-all international economic structure. It is true that only Africans themselves, by uniting together in a spirit of co-operation, can realize the fulfilment of Africa's destiny. There is also the need for African nations to recognize that they have a vital role to play as members of the international community, a role they cannot shirk in this age of scientific and technological advances which seek to conquer outer space and inexorably bring the world closer together.

Here, I would like to say a word about the Organization of African Unity. As I have indicated in my addresses to the meetings of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU, this all-African organization should not only help solve some of the problems that have arisen in regard to the relations between African States but it should also act as an instrument through which its members could increasingly and more effectively contribute to international co-operation, particularly in the work of the United Nations and its agencies. It is with some satisfaction then that I note the growing co-operation between OAU and ECA in economic and social matters, and a further strengthening of their relationship would enable the two organizations to service better the African nations on the country, sub-regional, regional and international levels.

Africa may be the youngest of the developing continents, and ECA the youngest of the United Nations regional economic commissions, but as recent events throughout the world have shown, youth is characterized by vitality and dynamism. These are the essential ingredients for providing the necessary thrust to launch the developing world into a higher orbit of economic and social development. I believe that ECA is the proper instrument for the African countries to utilize in harnessing these new forces and for generating economic and social change for development in Africa. The Commission has proved its capabilities in the past as well as at the present time under the distinguished leadership of its Executive Secretaries, first Mr. Mekki Abbas and now Mr. Robert Gardiner. They have, with dedication and firm faith, undertaken pioneering work to further the usefulness of

ECA to its membership. As we celebrate ECA's tenth anniversary, I would like to reiterate my interest in your Commission's work and my pledge of firm support of its activities. On this historic occasion, let us rededicate ourselves to the principle of international co-operation, fully conscious of the inter-dependent nature of the modern world. We should spare neither effort nor sacrifice to promote the economic and social advancement of the developing countries in our endeavours to build peace in the world as required by the United Nations Charter. This is the path of wisdom; it would indeed be folly on our part to choose any other way.

I wish the Commission every success in all its future activities.

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ANNEX VII

STATEMENT BY MR. ALLISON A. AYIDA, OUTGOING CHAIRMAN

It is an honour and privilege for me to welcome you to the tenth anniversary session of the United Nations Commission for Africa.

In 1958, some of us had the privilege to be present in Addis Ababa at the inaugural session of ECA. The Nigerian delegation of which I was a member attended that first session as one of the nine associate member countries. At that time, the full members of the Commission were only nine independent African States excluding South Africa and the six European countries with colonial responsibilities in Africa. Today the picture is significantly different. Forty-one independent African countries are now the only full members of the Commission, while the former metropolitan Powers participate as associate members without voting rights. I am happy to welcome Equatorial Guinea, Mauritius and Swaziland to this session as new members.

Ten years after the establishment of the Economic Commission for Africa, many of us who witnessed the humble beginning and its then uncertain future now feel that our initial hopes have been justified, in spite of the inevitable frustrations and disappointments in certain areas.

The evolution of the Commission over this period falls within three phases. In the first phase, coinciding with its formative years, the Commission was preoccupied with the teething problems associated with its establishment as a major international institution. In those days, at least half of the three weeks' session used to be taken up with procedural questions and by general statements from heads of delegations. The result was that only a small fraction of the time available to delegates was used for discussions of substantive issues.

We then moved on to the second phase, when the Commission was in a position to compile comparative statistics on African countries and to conduct studies on the major economic and social problems facing the member States. This was also the era of seminars, of working parties and of conferences. Sometimes one felt that there were far too many of those meetings. The secretariat itself would be the first to admit that not all the studies were in depth. It was unable to satisfy the aspirations of member States particularly in their desire to orientate the Commission's work more towards meeting the practical challenges of rapid economic growth.

But this was a period of self-discovery and also a time when African Ministers and officials had frequent opportunities to meet each other and to get to know about conditions in other African countries. Such familiarity is an important ingredient in intra-African co-operation. At present the only institutional link between the Commission as a whole and the secretariat in between general sessions such as this one is the link provided by the continuance in office of the Chairman; and he, of course, has his national obligations to meet. Since they have no knowledge of who is in the secretariat and what they are doing, it is no wonder that member countries seldom turn to the secretariat for assistance. On the other

hand, the United Nations has been multiplying the opportunities for Africans to meet each other frequently in non-African forums - at the General Assembly and in the Economic and Social Council, in UNCTAD, UNIDO and so on. We all tend to know more about those institutions than about our own Commission. The question of the continuing inter-sessional machinery of ECA is one that I think this meeting could usefully discuss.

Some people felt at the time, and there are those who still subscribe to the view, that ECA was conceived as a research organization devoted to the accumulation and dissemination of knowledge. It would indeed be difficult to justify the Commission's current annual budget of about \$US5 million in the economic circumstances prevailing in Africa today if that was its entire role in African development. It would be a mistake to continue to treat the Commission as an expensive, and indeed an expansive, research organization and no more. The Commission should become a dynamic institution for fostering the rapid development of African countries. It should also be given the necessary tools and the resources to enable it to play a leading role in this development process. This session should examine in detail how this can be accomplished and provide some guidelines to the Executive Secretary in furthering this aim.

The third phase of the activities of the secretariat arose from its recent attempt to bring home to the leaders of African nations that the salvation of African countries and of their peoples lies in effective economic co-operation between member countries of the Commission. Economic co-operation as an objective has been accepted by all African countries, but its translation into operational economic arrangements is still to make a start. Compared with the pace in Europe and in Latin America, the movement for economic co-operation in Africa can hardly be regarded as encouraging. As a continent in a hurry, we should not take consolation in the historical fact that the initial steps in the economic integration movements in Europe and elsewhere were equally discouraging

Since the eighth session of the Commission in Lagos, we have passed through two interesting years. The Executive Secretary and his staff will describe some of these developments in detail. But it can be seen from the documentation which has been distributed that the African region as a whole has still not made a breakthrough towards an accelerated pace of development.

One of the most significant events in this period was the second UNCTAD Conference in New Delhi and the widespread disenchantment which it left behind with regard to the possibility of concerted international action to meet the challenge of the relative and absolute poverty of the third world. The main lesson for African countries from the failure of the second session of UNCTAD is that the future economic destiny of African countries lies mainly in their own hands. We must pursue a policy of self-reliance and national economic independence within the framework of an inter-dependent world economy. But above all, African countries must learn to pull together or each one of us will be swallowed up in an increasingly competitive world in which there is no place for further fragmentation and disintegration of Africa.

In our stocktaking at this session, we should regard the last two years as part of the first ten years of the Commission's life which coincides roughly with the first United Nations Development Decade. The poor performance of African countries in this period should spur us on to greater achievements in the Second Development Decade. This session provides the opportunity for us to plan the strategy and determine our targets for the next Development Decade.

Africa occupies the lowest position in the world development ladder. The recent UNCTAD study on "The problem of identifying the least developed among the developing countries" (TD/17/Suppl.1) shows this clearly as in the two tables reproduced as an appendix to this statement for the convenience of distinguished delegates. In the first table covering 89 countries of the third world, 22 out of the 31 countries with per capita gross domestic product below \$US100 are from Africa, which also accounts for 6 out of the total of 32 with per capita gross domestic product from \$200 to \$499. There is only one African country out of the total of 9 with per capita gross domestic product above \$500. The second table is extracted from a comparative table of selected "Level of Development" indicators in which 92 countries are ranked in order of their "Level of Development". The only 2 African countries in the first 25 are there because of their exported mineral wealth, whereas in the bottom 25 there are only 6 non-African countries.

I recognize that it is misleading to assess our relative economic position by using such yardsticks as the income per capita without taking into account the structural changes that are taking place and our capacity to transform our economies as a whole. A good example here is India, where the change in per capita income does not show the extent of industrialization and modernization which have occurred in India in this Development Decade - a structural change which is important for India's future growth capability. However, if we look at the structure of the economies of the third world, we will also find that African countries are still on the bottom rung of the development ladder.

In assessing the performance of African economies in the First Development Decade, we must also take into account the degree of our dependence on the former metropolitan Powers and consider how much of the wealth produced in our countries is in fact retained for the benefit of our own people. It would be invidious for me to give examples here, but we all know the facts of the economic realities facing the "shoeless" ordinary African in some statistically wealth African countries vis-a-vis the per capita income index.

There has been no positive response by the rich industrialized nations to the Lagos appeal of my predecessor in office, the Honourable Tom Mboya, for a massive "Marshall Aid Plan" for Africa. There is an urgent need for a substantial increase in the volume of external assistance to Africa and improvement in the terms on which such aid is granted. But it seems to me that African countries should collectively rely less on foreign aid, concentrate more on self-help and expand mutual trading opportunities. No country whose development depends overwhelmingly on foreign aid can feel safe or independent. We must also insist on modernizing our agriculture, the mainstay of our economies, and on a programme of rapid industrialization in co-operation with sister African countries, based primarily on our own resources. Any foreign assistance in realizing these objectives can only be as a supplement to our own efforts.

Looking over the past ten years, what I think is necessary for the future is for the Economic Commission for Africa to give us an African Plan for Development. We need a perspective plan which would provide the model framework, the priorities and the policy prescriptions for the national development plans of member States. The focus of attention of such an indicative plan should be on the development objectives appropriate in the African context and the necessity for mutual co-operation among member States. The Commission would thus be helping the world to have a better appreciation of the development process in Africa. We need a

better articulation of the real obstacles to economic and social development in our continent. Through such a master plan, we can evolve the much-needed African philosophy of economic growth and social change. For us, this should be the challenge and the starting point of the next United Nations Development Decade. Any "Marshall Aid Plan for Africa" can only be meaningful, in my view, in the context of such an over-all African Plan designed to grapple with the problems of Africa in a rapidly changing world.

The occasion of the tenth anniversary celebration provides the opportunity for a reappraisal of the Commission's activities and especially, of what should be its proper role in the Second United Nations Development Decade. I hope we are all agreed that an international institution like ECA only carries out the collective will of the sovereign member States. Member States must therefore share part of the responsibility for the relative detachment of ECA from the practical issues of development in Africa. For its part, the secretariat must take more initiative in bringing home to member States the role it can play in assisting member Governments in meeting the economic aspirations of the peoples of this continent.

Since most of the discussions in the next fortnight will be taken up with the crucial questions of what the Commission is to do for Africa in the next Development Decade, I would like to open this important debate by raising the following four questions.

Firstly, what should be the right place for the Commission in the United Nations system of organizations with particular reference to their operational activities in Africa? In other words, to what extent can the Commission personify the United Nations "economic presence" in Africa?

Secondly, how can the Commission satisfy the development needs of member States, particularly in the next Development Decade when the period of immediate post-independence disenchantment is likely to give way to renewed attempts to grapple more realistically with our development needs?

Thirdly, to what extent can our Commission promote economic co-operation and self-reliance among African countries within the four sub-regions? In this context should we not also now ask ourselves whether the four sub-regions remain the best practical basis for promoting economic co-operation and self-reliance on the continent?

Lastly, in what ways should the secretariat be further developed in order to increase the confidence of the member States, which it was established to serve in its ability to help them? To what extent should the terms of reference of the Commission be modified, if necessary, to enable it to play a more effective role in the development of the African economies?

These are very complex and important questions; and it is much easier to ask them than to provide the right answers. My hope is that this historic session of the Commission will find the answers to these questions among others which, no doubt, many distinguished delegates will raise during this session.

In a way, I can claim to look at these problems from some vantage position. For the past ten years, I have been closely associated with the Commission; and over the last two years as your Chairman, I have had the opportunity to look a little more closely at its activities. During this period, I have also been

working in Economic Ministries in Nigeria and in that capacity, I have been at the receiving end of the activities of the Commission, UNDP and the other agencies of the United Nations. I have also had the privilege to participate in the various discussions on the movement towards greater economic integration in the West African sub-region.

I can say, with some justification, that one of the major problems which face ECA is staffing, and the vexed question of the africanization of the secretariat. The other is the lack of status and influence of the Commission in the direction and formulation of the operational activities of the United Nations system in Africa with its consequential inability to command the full respect of member States.

On the question of africanization of the secretariat, as Chairman of the Committee on Staff Recruitment and Training which held two meetings since it was set up at the eighth session in Lagos, I have found that while many delegates continually press for the africanization of the secretariat their home Governments are just not prepared to release their competent nationals to serve on the staff of ECA. I would, therefore, like to take this opportunity to appeal once again to member States to release on secondment or transfer to the secretariat some of their experienced officials and nationals. Indeed, they should positively encourage them in this direction, as such service invariably provides very valuable experience for the officials concerned, and for their countries on their return.

A full report on the work of the Committee on Staff Recruitment and Training will be submitted for your consideration at this session. There are some encouraging signs in the staffing of the secretariat, although a lot remains to be done.

I wish to take this opportunity to extend on your behalf our thanks to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and his senior advisers for their understanding of the special needs of ECA, the youngest of the regional economic commissions. If we could be assured that the secretariat would be provided with adequate staffing, with the understanding of the United Nations Headquarters, then with the full co-operation of member countries the Commission could equip itself for its vital role in the Second Development Decade. We would then be left with my other three questions.

In my view, ECA should become the prime United Nations institution for projecting the United Nations economic presence in Africa. This will involve greater decentralization of the operational activities of the United Nations in the economic and social fields. We have now reached a stage where it is most important for the forty-one African countries to deal as well with ECA in matters of technical assistance; co-ordination of development activities and the harmonization of trade and industry. If the Commission is to make an impact in these areas, UNDP and the specialized agencies of the United Nations would have to channel some of their resources for African development through ECA. I am convinced that experts working on African problems from the Commission on African soil are more likely to know what our practical difficulties are than their counterparts working from the skyscrapers of New York.

United Nations resources cannot be adequately channelled to meet the development needs and technical assistance requirements in African countries from

New York alone. I do not wish to sound unduly repetitive and contentious but there must be greater decentralization of the operational activities of the United Nations family; and the best agency for co-ordinating these activities in Africa is undoubtedly ECA. The country representatives of UNDP are not in a position to deal with the multinational projects which are so essential for meaningful economic co-operation in Africa. The United Nations, through ECA, is in a strong position to promote such multinational schemes.

I am fully conscious of the fact that this would require a much more unhesitating acceptance of the activities of the secretariat in several member States. My plea is that we should all realize that ECA is an African institution just like the Organization of African Unity which provides the political leadership for the Commission's work. To think of ECA as an imperialist organization, is to lose sight of the reorientation which has occurred in the secretariat in the recent past and the changes which member States will have the full powers to initiate after the issue of decentralization has been satisfactorily resolved.

In the field of economic co-operation, the Commission can only give such assistance as member States themselves desire. The secretariat has been trying to play the midwife to the new sub-regional economic groupings. Up to now, this has hardly been a rewarding task. The member States have to determine their own priorities and work out a phased programme of economic co-operation. The staff of the Commission can assist in the technical work required without in any way interfering with the sovereignty of member States. It is better in my view to seek the services of consultants and experts from the Commission than to rely on the advice of experts and consultants from bilateral sources of technical assistance in the former colonial Powers, who may have vested economic interests to protect.

Finally, the answer to the question how can the Commission satisfy the development needs of member States is indeed very simple. All the member States are fully represented here. Please tell us what you want us to do and give us the tools. I say on behalf of the secretariat, we shall do our best in the Second Development Decade provided they can have the support they seek from member States and other interested parties.

In this connexion I would like without anticipating the Executive Secretary of the Commission, to draw the attention of the Conference to the valuable document for this session entitled "A venture in self-reliance: ten years of ECA, 1958-1968" (E/CN.14/424), particularly chapter XIII on "Retrospect and Prospect" from which I quote:

"... the short history of ECA offers considerable scope for encouragement, but none for complacency. Any tendency towards the latter would in any case be checked by a positive feature of the Commission's work: namely, an increasingly realistic and increasingly explicit specification of the African economic problem...

"Essentially, the African development problem is that of transforming traditional, largely agrarian societies into modern industrial States. The magnitude of this task defies the competence of any single institution. Yet much can be achieved by determined and well-organized effort; and ECA is resolved not to be found lacking in either determination or organization." (See paras. 482 and 493.)

If I may conclude on this note. It is for member States to give the Commission the necessary support and leadership as we go into the Second United Nations Development Decade.

In the last two years I have received the fullest co-operation from Mr. Robert Gardiner, our overburdened and highly experienced Executive Secretary and all his staff. Their valuable services in difficult and sometimes, rather frustrating circumstances should be fully recognized by all of us. I wish to place on record my deep appreciation to Mr. Gardiner and his entire staff for their support and full co-operation during my tenure of office. I hope that they will give similar support to the new Chairman of the ninth session of the ECA.

With the full support of member States, ECA can succeed in assisting Africa to sustain rapid economic progress in a spirit of harambee (togetherness).

APPENDIX TO ANNEX VII

Table I

Eighty-nine developing countries: per capita gross domestic product
(1965 or most recent year)

(At factor cost, in US dollars at official rates of exchange)

<u>Per capita</u> <u>GDP (\$US)</u>	Regions and number of countries				Total
	Latin America and the Caribbean	Asia and the Middle East	Africa	Other	
\$500 and above	5	2	1	1	9
From \$200 to \$499	17	7	6	2	32
From \$100 to \$199	1	7	9	-	17
Below \$100	1	8	22	-	31

Table II

Level of Development

Descending order	Country (ranked by per capita GDP)	Per capita GDP (at factor cost) in US dollars	Population (thousands)	Growth rate real GDP 1960-1965
1	Israel	1,204	2,563	10.1
2	Venezuela	916	8,722	5.1
3	Argentina	783	22,352	3.3
4	Libya	707	1,617	(13.7)
5	Trinidad and Tobago	661	974	(6.8)
6	Spain	636	31,604	9.7
7	Cyprus	623	594	5.6
8	Greece	591	8,551	7.9
9	Chile	579	8,584	4.3
10	Uruguay	562	2,715	0.9
11	Singapore	529	1,865	...
12	Panama	474	1,246	8.3
13	Yugoslavia	470	19,507	7.4
14	Jamaica	453	1,788	5.3
15	Mexico	443	42,689	5.8
16	Malta	414	319	1.2
17	Costa Rica	382	1,433	(4.5)
18	Barbados	377	244	...
19	Surinam	373	335	(4.1)
20	Gabon	369	463	(8.7)
21	Saudi Arabia	(354)	6,750	...
22	Nicaragua	325	1,655	8.5
23	Guatemala	298	4,438	6.5
24	Guyana	296	646	1.6
25	Lebanon	282	2,405	...
26	Malaysia	280	8,039	6.1
27	Colombia	267	18,068	4.5
28	Ghana	265	7,740	3.1
29	Turkey	257	31,150	4.6
30	El Salvador	252	2,928	(6.6)
31	Liberia	251	1,070	(4.6)
32	Iraq	242	8,180	6.2
33	Iran	240	24,800	6.3
34	Peru	238	11,650	6.6
35	Philippines	237	32,345	4.8
36	Brazil	232	80,766	4.2
37	Dominican Republic	231	3,624	5.0
38	Honduras	207	2,284	4.5
39	Algeria	206	11,871	(-5.9)
40	Ivory Coast	206	3,835	(8.0)

Table II (continued)

Descending order	Country (ranked by per capita GDP)	Per capita GDP (at factor cost) in US dollars	Population (thousands)	Growth rate real GDP 1960-1965
41	Zambia	206	3,718	(3.3)
42	China (Taiwan)	200	12,429	10.1
43	Ecuador	200	5,150	4.4
44	Paraguay	200	2,030	4.5
45	Jordan	198	1,976	(9.8)
46	Tunisia	188	4,414	5.5
47	Morocco	180	13,323	2.7
48	United Arab Republic	164	29,600	6.6
49	Senegal	163	3,490	(-0.3)
50	Syria	162	5,300	9.2
51	Bolivia	153	3,697	5.0
52	Congo (Brazzaville)	140	840	...
53	Ceylon	137	11,232	3.1
54	Sierra Leone	136	2,367	(4.9)
55	Central African Republic	129	1,370	...
56	Cambodia	120	6,115	(4.0)
57	Yemen	(120)	5,000	...
58	Republic of Viet-Nam	119	16,124	5.1
59	Mauritania	114	1,050	(5.1)
60	Thailand	113	30,591	6.9
61	Cameroon	111	5,229	(1.1)
62	Sudan	96	13,540	(6.5)
63	Pakistan	95	102,876	5.4
64	Republic of Korea	93	28,377	6.5
65	India	92	483,000	2.7
66	Madagascar	(90)	6,420	(2.9)
67	Togo	89	1,638	(2.6)
68	Haiti	86	4,396	0.6
69	Kenya	86	9,365	(4.2)
70	Gambia	85	330	(4.7)
71	Afghanistan	(83)	15,650	...
72	Uganda	83	7,551	3.8
73	Indonesia	82	104,500	(2.0)
74	Niger	82	3,328	(4.1)
75	Guinea	(73)	3,510	(6.7)
76	Congo (Democratic Republic of)	72	15,627	(7.0)
77	Dahomey	(70)	2,365	(5.0)
78	Nepal	69	10,100	...
79	Nigeria	68	57,500	(5.0)
80	United Republic of Tanzania	66	10,179	3.1
81	Laos	(66)	2,635	...
82	Mali	(65)	4,576	(5.0)

Table II (continued)

Descending order	Country (ranked by <u>per capita GDP</u>)	<u>Per capita GDP</u> (at factor cost) in US dollars	Population (thousands)	Growth rate real GDP 1960-1965
83	Lesotho	65	838	...
84	Chad	63	3,307	...
85	Botswana	(60)	559	...
86	Burma	60	24,732	2.3
87	Somalia	(60)	2,500	...
88	Upper Volta	(53)	4,858	(5.0)
89	Burundi	(50)	3,210	...
90	Rwanda	(50)	3,110	...
91	Ethiopia	47	22,600	(3.5)
92	Malawi	41	3,940	1.0

Source: Special measures to be taken in favour of the least developed among the developing countries aimed at expanding their trade and improving their economic and social development: report by the UNCTAD secretariat (TD/17 and Corr.1) and the problem of identifying the least developed among the developing countries: report by the UNCTAD secretariat (TD/17/Supp.1).

All values in brackets are tentative estimates based on unofficial published information.

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ANNEX VIII

A. RESPONSE BY THE HON. TOM MBOYA, HEAD OF THE KENYA DELEGATION

I am grateful to my colleagues, fellow heads of delegation, for asking me to respond to the speeches by His Imperial Majesty and the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Given such a responsibility I can only hope that the remarks that I now make will reflect the thinking of the colleagues on whose behalf I speak.

We welcome the presence in our midst of His Imperial Majesty and deem it a special honour that He has graciously agreed to address us on this tenth anniversary since the founding of the Economic Commission for Africa. It is fitting that this ninth session is being held in Addis Ababa, for it is here that the first session was held ten years ago.

In His welcoming address to delegates at the first session of the Economic Commission for Africa, His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Ethiopia, made the following observation on the establishment of the Commission and the aspirations of its member States:

"Only a few years ago, meetings to consider African problems were held outside of Africa, and the fate of its peoples was decided by non-Africans. Today, the tradition of Berlin and Algeciras has been repudiated, and it is thanks to the conferences of Accra and now of Addis Ababa that the peoples of Africa can, at long last, deliberate their own problems and future." a/

It was with these words of hope and commitment that His Imperial Majesty launched the Economic Commission for Africa with all the potentials and promise of a new era for Africa. Today as we look back we cannot help but acknowledge that we have travelled a long way. We have forty-one member States instead of the original nine. We have the beginnings of what we can call an African economy and we see greater involvement of the African people themselves in the solution of African problems.

It is of special significance to us all that His Imperial Majesty has given so much of His time and effort to promoting African unity and to searching for practical measures to solve the many problems of our continent. He has given us encouragement and inspiration through His personal commitment and involvement.

It is with this in mind that we have listened to His address this afternoon. We are glad that we start a new decade from the same place and that we are launched into the new orbit by the same person whose successful launching of the Economic Commission for Africa ten years ago gave us such a promising send-off. The speech to which we have listened is full of concrete ideas, wise counsel and practical premises for our work in the next decade. We express our deep and most sincere

a/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 10 (E/3201), annex V.

thanks to Your Imperial Majesty for being with us today and for Your stirring address and we pray that God may grant you continued health to serve the people of Africa.

We are all glad that the Secretary-General found it possible to be present at the opening of this Conference and the tenth anniversary celebrations. Your presence here today cannot but encourage us to feel that this is an expression of the commitment on the part of the United Nations and all its specialized agencies to face with us the full burden of the challenge of development in Africa.

In your speech you have drawn attention to some of the most important elements of this challenge. The 1960s have been a period of rapid decolonization in Africa as witnessed by the sharp rise in the number of new members of ECA. But there is no room for complacency. Today we face some of the most difficult and critical problems of decolonization anywhere in the world. There is a possibility that these may be with us well into the 1970s. The continuing colonial rule and racist régimes in defiance of United Nations resolutions and world public opinion does weaken the resolve with which we must face the challenge of development in Africa. For one thing the forces that should be mobilized in the fight against poverty, disease and lack of education are often divided over Rhodesia, South Africa, South West Africa, and Portuguese rule in Africa. Such division is also a threat in the efforts we must make towards greater and stronger African unity and regional co-operation. The need for total decolonization can further be seen from the fact that one of the most developed countries in Africa has denied herself the right to be here and to make her proper contribution to the solution of serious human problems facing our continent. Instead that country continues to live under the most vicious form of racialism.

You, Mr. Secretary-General, have rightly drawn attention to the role of the United Nations and its specialized agencies in the development of Africa. We welcome their contribution and want to express our appreciation through you for all that has been done in the past ten years. But the next ten years will require a fresh strategy and a conscious and deliberate plan of operation. The last ten years has been a period of study and research as well as establishing the infrastructural organization. We must now move on to the next stage. There is need to examine in this context the proper role of the Economic Commission for Africa. There is also need to examine the activities of the United Nations agencies in Africa. This conference will discuss some of these matters and I would not like to anticipate the conclusions that will be reached except to say that these are very crucial questions today.

We in Africa already recognize that the growth of our nations must be through the political will and team-work of African Governments. This is what is popularly now referred to as development through self-help or self-reliance, and regional co-operation. We must not look outside Africa for salvation.

But these efforts can only be meaningful in the context of over-all interdependence of the nations that form the world community. Self-reliance should not mean a rejection of the world. Nor must it be used in explaining the failure of the world community to respond to the needs of Africa. We welcome the efforts of the United Nations in attempting to educate and mobilize the world to face the many crises now confronting mankind.

The existing contacts between ECA and OAU must be broadened and strengthened as these two bodies must be regarded as African organizations both committed to the same goal, that is, to serve the people of Africa through co-operation among African member States.

In conclusion, you have made reference to agriculture and the important place it must occupy in the development of Africa. I regret to have to point out that despite this knowledge on the part of donors and many agencies, agriculture continues to receive very little of the aid flowing into the continent. Agriculture faces some of the most serious threats in the next decade. There are threats from synthetics as well as increasing efforts on the part of rich nations to grow more of their agricultural products. Thus the present problem of access to world markets will become acute and even more complex during the next development decade. The apparent failure of UNCTAD will make the situation even more difficult. Last but not least we now begin to face the development of African countries that are increasingly going to produce surplus food crops. These must be some international arrangement for handling this problem.

Mr. Secretary-General, these brief remarks will show our hopes and expectations in the United Nations. We are grateful that you could come personally and look forward to even more personal involvement on your part in the challenge of development in Africa.

B. RESPONSE BY PROFESSOR P. LISSOUBA, HEAD OF THE
CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE) DELEGATION

My colleagues, the heads of delegations to this session, and more particularly those who represent the French-speaking countries, have collectively done me the honour of entrusting me with a task which is both pleasant and awe-inspiring.

It is my pleasant duty, on behalf of us all, to extend our warmest thanks to His Imperial Majesty, Emperor Haile Selassie - this great African personality tireless ambassador of the cause of African Unity, who has managed to free Himself from His many engagements to lend added lustre to our meeting by giving it that realistic stamp that was thrown into strong relief by His address which we have just heartily welcomed. May His Majesty graciously accept the expression of our deferential esteem and of our most cordial and constantly renewed admiration.

Our thanks go out likewise to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, which we hope will always remain united, and which are sure of doing so, thanks to the outstanding and courageous personality of U Thant.

Mr. Secretary-General, I have no words to convey our gratitude. Your brave stands on decolonization and the crucial problems dividing the world (wars, disarmament, and so on) make you the most listened-to and highly regarded citizen of the world.

You have just proved this to us once again. You have joined us in celebrating the anniversary of an institution whose aim is to promote the social, economic and scientific development of Africa. You are better placed than anyone else to realize the drama of our underdeveloped countries. You emphasized just now that the processes of development will gather greater momentum as the remaining vestiges

of colonialism are wiped out; and that is more than true, for in our case (and I repeat what you said) development will depend on purposeful co-operation and team-work. All of us must work for this. And, with us, all our potential strength and all our human and natural resources.

I must make a very special mention of the people of Ethiopia, whose patience, courtesy and highly developed sense of hospitality have gone to all our hearts. Our very warm and brotherly thanks to them.

This, then, is the pleasant side of my task; many of my colleagues would, I feel, have been better able to express what I have only been able to touch upon or suggest. The more difficult side is what other speakers have already skilfully described - the consequences of this commemoration of the tenth anniversary of our Commission.

How can such an important subject be covered in a few words? How can I describe the anguish of millions of human beings living under sub-human conditions and in the most dire distress?

How can I find words to give a faithful idea of the terms of reference that every delegation thinks should be given to the Commission for the coming decade?

At the risk of disappointing my colleagues - and they are free to correct my mistakes in their own speeches - I should merely like to call the Commission's attention to two problems: trade between African States and the idea of aid.

It is difficult and awkward to speak on these two problems in the short time available with all the authority and competence that the subject needs.

We can only agree with you, Mr. Secretary-General, that Africa will be able to shed the bonds of underdevelopment only by intensifying intra-African trade. This must be done at all levels of economic, cultural and even political life.

It goes without saying that industrialization is a decisive weapon in the fight, and I feel that the Commission should give greater and more direct attention to this problem than in the past. Africa must industrialize.

As regards aid, I share to a large extent the ideas put forward by our outgoing Chairman; and if any special mention is to be made, it should be of cultural and technical aid which has been steady and has helped us to make real progress, even at its present level, and is still proving effective.

Aid to finance and trade is not really worthy of the name, for it is either non-existent or negative - not to say one-way and at our own expense. It is more seemly and closer to reality to ask the Commission, without pre-judging the results of the Pearson mission, to fight for fairer terms in African trade with the industrialized countries.

Our products should be bought at remunerative prices, which should be fixed so as to take into account constant rises in the price of industrial goods and products. Africa's work and courage will enable it to create the conditions necessary for its development, and other forms of participation will then be true aid - contributions to help accelerate the processes of development.

I realize that the Economic Commission for Africa has already played an important part in this process, and it can and must play an even more decisive one.

The bold conception of its work in the past, the Executive Secretary's competence and his deep African sense of duty to the African cause make this hope a well-founded one.

It is therefore with optimism that, on behalf of all the delegations here, I propose the adoption of a commemorative resolution setting out our hopes together with our full and considered support for the Economic Commission for Africa, whose work will enable the African community to live and prosper in progress and continued success.

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ANNEX IX

STATEMENT BY H.E. MR. DIALLO TELLI, ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

It is no mere formality for me to welcome those who have come here from Africa and elsewhere to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa for this institution is not unknown to the Organization of African Unity.

The ECA member States are also members of the OAU and their representatives at this session are the same people who, together, constantly seek and take part in the day to day struggle for the promotion of a new Africa, free from foreign domination and master of its own destiny, a task which has been assigned to our Organization by the OAU heads of State.

This very hall brings to the minds of many of us the most outstanding events in the recent history of Africa without being able to distinguish clearly which historical moments have a bearing on the life of ECA and those on the life of OAU.

It is a great pleasure, for the OAU general secretariat, to have among us U Thant, Secretary-General of the United Nations Organization for indeed, as is our wont in Africa we give the first place to man in the development of every institution. His presence here reminds us, with satisfaction and pleasure, of the many occasions on which the international community, in his person, took part, together with Africans, in the deliberations of the Assembly of the OAU heads of State. Let him be assured of our profound gratitude and our unwavering support for his relentless efforts to find just solutions to international problems and particularly to those problems besetting the less fortunate people of the Third World.

The very presence of the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa and many other senior officials of this institution recreates the atmosphere of many joint meetings which have contributed so much to the effectiveness of ECA and OAU in the service of African peoples.

All this, today, leads the OAU general secretariat to share with officials of ECA the joys and satisfaction and also the anxieties of this ninth session which coincides with the tenth anniversary of ECA.

The celebration of the tenth anniversary of an institution such as ECA faced with the ticklish problem of underdevelopment of the vast continent of Africa is in itself a source of joy and satisfaction, joy at having successfully gone through the first difficult years; satisfaction at having witnessed an increase in its means of action and improved working methods as the problems revealed themselves in their true light. It is also a matter of joy and satisfaction to be able to offer to the African leaders and officials an assessment and prospects for the future, the thorough examination of which constitutes the main theme of the deliberations of this ninth session and will serve as a guide to its future actions.

At the same time, however, this anniversary should be considered as one stage of a long but necessary evolution. In this respect, we should, at the end of this first decade, assess the situation and, in particular, analyse the defects and the weaknesses of past activities in order to define together, a new method for building a better future. To the Organization of African Unity this would certainly be the best way to commemorate this anniversary. By inviting the delegates to this ninth session, after the speakers at the opening to give first priority to a detailed analysis of ECA activities, the OAU general secretariat is convinced that the present session shall read into this no more than an appeal for a healthy system to improve, for the greatest good of the African peoples, the results of the endeavours of ECA and of all other organizations concerned with bettering the conditions of Africans.

Now is the appropriate time to discuss the phase of concrete actions since, on the basis of technical data compiled by the ECA secretariat, it will be undoubtedly up to the member States to make new efforts for only they can integrate the over-all work of reconstruction of our continent. This situation demands that the present tendencies be replaced by an active and constant participation on the part of member States in the activities of the secretariat and many member States will have to bear in mind that the orientation and the evolution of ECA are the responsibility of the executive secretariat alone.

As long as member States persist in attending the ordinary meetings of the Commission with the impression, more or less acknowledged, that they are invited every two years to assess an undertaking in an alien organization, this active and constant participation in the activities of ECA for the benefit of Africa will not be ensured. The participation of member States will be active and constant in so far as each of them will make it a point, between meetings, to supply the secretariat with data necessary for a comprehensive understanding of each and everyone's economic problems, and also in so far as each member State, deeply convinced of its direct responsibility in the guiding of the work of the executive secretariat, will undertake to supply the latter with information, opinions, advice and directives on the best way to ensure the success of the joint venture.

The continued collaboration between member States and the executive secretariat would undoubtedly enable African Governments to take full advantage of their relatively vast resources either individually or in regional groupings that ECA, as a member of the United Nations family, can offer Africa in terms of surveys, new fields of investments and technical assistance.

Moreover, a close and constant collaboration between the ECA executive secretariat and member States, if accepted by all, would prove to be the best way of avoiding duplication of work done by that United Nations institution and research carried out by regional groupings and the Organization of African Unity. Then the phenomena of seeing the same member States requesting two or three secretariats of different institutions to carry out the same research or to convene the same working parties on the same studies would be avoided. In this way, and only in this way can we solve the problem of overlapping and duplication of programmes and activities of the major organizations in Africa whose task it is to promote co-operation among States with a view to accelerating the economic development of our continent and affirming a true independence.

Moreover the problems of overlapping and duplication of work are even more apparent at the levels of Governments and political authorities than at the level

of the two secretariats; for the ECA executive secretariat and the OAU general secretariat, working in accordance with the provisions of the co-operation agreement signed between United Nations and OAU in 1965, have learnt, after a series of joint meetings and research on important problems such as intra-African trade, the development of telecommunications, air transport, monetary co-operation, etc., to complement each other and to take the best advantage of the specialization of each organization; and thus, together, they may be instrumental in promoting an increasingly effective economic and social co-operation among the various Governments of our continent.

This tenth anniversary is an important turning point in the life of ECA and it would be expedient to draw on past experiences. There is no doubt that co-operation between the two secretariats should result in guidelines which would enable the policy-making bodies of ECA and OAU, whose important responsibility it is to take decisions binding African Governments, to do their utmost so that activities undertaken by both organizations would be complementary and not competitive. This is the most favourable time to review, in the light of the experience of past years, the distribution of complementary activities between the Organization of African Unity and the Economic Commission for Africa, which the OAU Economic and Social Commission first, and the Assembly of Heads of State and Government later defined in 1964 in order to make better use of the technical and technological aspects of ECA and the sovereign decisions and political aspects of the supreme bodies of the Organization of African Unity.

The economic and social situation in Africa is undeniably very alarming. In order to remedy this situation our leaders are convinced that without the basic contribution and the internal efforts of Africans nothing positive nor effective can be achieved in regard to avoiding waste and duplication of work. This is even more urgent because of the lessons that can be drawn from the disappointing results of the first United Nations Development Decade.

The results of the Second Decade will depend, to a large extent, on what we ourselves can achieve. For the success of this undertaking which also constitutes the aspirations of the peoples of our continent, we hope that those Africans in charge of economic life in their countries meeting here today at ECA, will take the necessary steps to make this important United Nations body, in close collaboration with OAU, an increasingly effective instrument in building our continent's economic independence.

To this end, OAU shall spare no effort to win our common cause which will largely depend on the realization of the majority of our other aspirations.

It is in this spirit that in the course of your forthcoming deliberations and in discussing the important items on your agenda, that the OAU general secretariat intends, through substantive interventions, to fully share with you the fruits of its experience in African needs and problems and its co-operation in the past five years both with ECA and the specialized agencies of the United Nations family.

This is a succinct message of welcome which, on behalf of the Organization of African Unity, I have the honour and the duty to present to you and which is summed up in an ardent wish that your important deliberations on the major preoccupations of African peoples and Governments may be crowned with success.

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ANNEX X

STATEMENT BY MR. DAVID OWEN, DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR OF THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

In greeting you on this happy occasion, I wish to associate in this, the heartfelt good wishes of my colleague, the Administrator of UNDP, Mr. Paul Hoffman, for the success of your meeting and for continued successful efforts here, and when you return home, towards the development of this great continent.

This meeting of the Economic Commission for Africa is a milestone for the Commission and takes place at a crossroads for the development operations of the United Nations family. Speaking for myself, as one who has been closely associated with the early beginnings of all the regional economic commissions of the United Nations, it is a special occasion for celebration. As first Assistant Secretary-General in charge of economic affairs, it was my privilege to represent the then Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Trygve Lie (whose death we recently mourned), at the opening meetings of the Economic Commission for Europe (in Geneva), Asia and the Far East (in Shanghai) and Latin America (in Santiago). This was over twenty years ago. And I had already been deeply involved in the planning and negotiations which brought these commissions and their secretariats to birth. By the time of the youngest Commission, which was born ten years later on the rising tide of the African independence movement, I was less concerned with the birth preparations than with infant welfare, in the form of technical assistance for your early operational activities; and as Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board I was proud to attend several of your early meetings. These memories of a long administrative life in the service of the United Nations give special meaning and satisfaction to me on this distinguished occasion. And it gives me special pleasure to congratulate my old friend and colleague, Robert Gardiner, on his magnificent contribution as Executive Secretary.

On its tenth anniversary, we in UNDP owe the Economic Commission for Africa our fraternal congratulations for the way it has grown and developed as an institution for we share with it an anniversary. The first ten years of the Commission have also coincided with most of the initial ten years of operation of the United Nations Special Fund for development, which was merged with the Expanded Programme for Technical Assistance into a unified United Nations Development Programme in 1966. The Expanded Programme for Technical Assistance, had already begun to become involved in Africa in an important way ten years ago. The UNDP, since 1966, when the merger took place, has allocated more than 40 per cent of its total resources to Africa, the largest amount allocated to any of the developing regions in the world.

In recent years, the largest share of UNDP Technical Assistance funds has also gone to Africa. Between 1965 and 1968, Africa received about 36 per cent of all UNDP (TA) allocations or \$76 million. UNDP (TA) has proved particularly useful for many African countries which are facing for the first time pressing needs and key choices for development. It has shown it can help in many sectors of administration in initiating the planning process in smaller projects. These technical assistance projects typically provide small groups of experts, or a few

fellowships, and are designed to tackle the smaller-scale problems and bottle-necks which comprise an important part of the complex of development. These in their turn have sometimes provided the expertise to prepare the way for the larger long-range undertakings such as the Special Fund provides. In the Special Fund component, out of 1,000 projects in the world as a whole, 379 have been approved for Africa, by far the largest number in any region of the world.

These facts demonstrate the recognition by the United Nations and specialized agencies of the crucial importance of the development endeavours of the new African countries. Many of your Governments, on achieving independence, have looked to the United Nations family for support and assistance in order to strengthen your economies and consolidate the independence which you had achieved, mainly during the decade of the 1960s. That support has always been forthcoming within the modest limits of available resources, and we in the UNDP feel able to claim that we have stood at the side of the new nations of Africa in your struggle to build your own countries and have co-operated with you in your efforts to strengthen your economies, to train your people and to establish the necessary development institutions.

To make this response with limited resources was often difficult as the number of new African nations grows so rapidly in the decade of the sixties. Nevertheless, thanks to a steady growth of contributions throughout the decade, we were able to do something, however modest, for each new African nation, often in preparation for independence, as well as after its birth, without seriously cutting back on what we were able to do for needy countries in other continents. New African nations are still being born, and we have greeted in 1968 the independence of Equatorial Guinea and Swaziland. I am glad to be able to report that UNDP and the specialized agencies have already been active for three or four years in Swaziland with projects costing over \$2 million. We look forward to future co-operation with the new Government of Equatorial Guinea, initially with the help of a Resident Representative in a country close by. And we are ready to give similar assistance to the Governments of any remaining African country which history brings to independent status.

Among the abundant documentation the Commission has before it is a paper (E/CN.14/INF/41) on the activities of UNDP in Africa as a whole. The statistics in that paper reveal a number of interesting features, a few of which I feel will be worth bringing to your attention.

Projects aimed at providing skilled training for Africa's abundant manpower continue to form a key target. For example, some experimental projects in the field of functional or work-oriented literacy are going ahead in some African countries, executed by UNESCO with UNDP financing behind them. We are at present evaluating these projects in order to link them more effectively with economic and social development. UNDP men and resources are assisting economic growth in Africa, in many other fields; in technology, education, industry, and administration, for example. A large number of projects have concentrated on agricultural production: and it is of some interest that some of the materials required to carry out agricultural projects, such as fertilizers, seeds, insecticides and pesticides, have also been provided in certain instances. A number of projects in integrated rural or zonal development are also currently being launched.

Meanwhile, the urgent practical efforts of many African countries to co-operate with one another, have been demonstrated by the existence of thirty-three large regional projects which UNDP is helping to finance for groups of African countries, pooling the resources and energies of many African countries to a common end and purpose. The practical support provided by UNDP with the co-operation of the United Nations and the specialized agencies for regional endeavours in many sectors of economic activity has in some cases directly helped African economic integration. An example of this is the support which has been given to the remarkable efforts of the Governments of East Africa to integrate their economic development endeavours in Africa, within the framework of the East African Community.

I might also mention the African Development Bank in Abidjan, which received support from the United Nations Development Programme in the establishment of a pre-investment unit. I am happy to inform this Commission in this connexion that only a few weeks ago, UNDP's hopes in the African Development Bank were given practical expression when the Bank was made one of the executing agencies of the Development Programme. Thus, it seems likely that the close co-operation with UNDP which marked the birth of this Bank will continue and may intensify in the years to come. This support symbolizes our close concern in the UNDP for being associated with the Governments of the continent in building up their economies and modernizing their structures. We hope that the Bank will provide a source of follow-up financing for some of UNDP's pre-investment projects and that it will help in identifying new projects and programmes which could make a strategic contribution to African development.

Further regional projects of great interest to the members of the Commission include the African telecommunications project, a vast enterprise supported by the UNDP with the co-operation of the International Telecommunication Union. One element of this project, providing for a radio link across Africa from Addis Ababa to Abidjan, was inaugurated as you know, in October by His Imperial Majesty, Emperor Haile Selassie I of Ethiopia and President Houphouët Boigny of the Ivory Coast.

Turning to another subject, I think you will be particularly interested to know that the UNDP administration, with the full co-operation of ECA and FAO, is now examining ways and means by which the international community might assist in the production of key agricultural commodities on a regional basis and to support efforts towards regional co-operation, possibly by the establishment of joint commodity groups. For example, the question of international co-operation to support rice production in West Africa is under examination. Other commodities in other areas may also be considered at a subsequent stage.

I know the concern that many of you share with us about the future of another important project, the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning in Dakar. This project has now been in operation for five years, serving Governments from many African countries with training and consultative services and meeting many varied needs in the planning sector. After five years of operation, it was agreed by all concerned that a full review of the Institute's activities was required, and accordingly an evaluation mission was sent, in co-operation with this Commission, to study what might be the best future direction for the Institute to aim for. The recommendations of the mission, which are fully endorsed by the UNDP Administration, imply some changes and improvements in the work patterns of the

Institute, for we have always believed that the lessons of experience should be applied to future operations. We understand that the Governing Council of the Institute has just met to consider the report of the Mission and I understand that it has submitted its recommendations to this Assembly. Following this, the Governments of Africa may submit a further request to the UNDP for support for a further period. We hope that the Institute will thus be able to continue its activities without a break, to enable the continuance and strengthening of this service and assistance provided by the Institute to the Governments of Africa, with the co-operation of these Governments and the continued financial support of UNDP.

The projects which I have just described give some indication of the co-operation which exists between UNDP and the Economic Commission for Africa. This co-operation is close and we hope to make it closer. To this end, our Resident Representative in Ethiopia has been given special responsibilities for UNDP relations with the Commission. Resident Representatives newly assigned to Africa visit the Commission on taking up their new posts or soon thereafter. Regional meetings of all Resident Representatives in Africa, which are usually attended by the Executive Secretary of the Commission, are held periodically, and we look forward to another of these in 1970. At the sub-regional level special efforts are being made.

An interesting instance of this occurred recently when Resident Representatives in the countries of South Eastern Africa met in Addis Ababa with the Commission to discuss many problems of mutual interest. The meeting concluded, among other things, that it was necessary for ECA to keep in close touch with Resident Representatives before and during the assignment of ECA officials and experts to the countries concerned. ECA is consulted on new Special Fund project proposals and requests during the stage of appraisal by UNDP headquarters and of course plays a significant role in a number of regional projects. Moreover, we are already regularly consulted by ECA on important aspects of its future programme of work. Having said all of this, I will be frank with you in saying that there is still room for closer co-operation, and I have been asked by Mr. Hoffman to declare to you his deep interest in examining with the Executive Secretary the possibilities of strengthening and developing arrangements for joint programming between ECA and UNDP.

Inevitably, the development and maintaining of regional and sub-regional activities over this vast continent is not always free from difficulties. But the Administrator sincerely believes that a joint review of particular situations may suggest ways in which practical co-operation can be further improved.

Without burdening you with an exhaustive list, I might mention a few subjects in which both UNDP and ECA have active interest and where the discussions of further co-operation will be warmly welcomed as in the case of further co-operation in the research on animal pests and fisheries which are the subjects of five Special Fund projects. Other subjects, such as the plans for co-operation in the field of rice production in West Africa to which I have already referred, should also be examined further together.

We are anxious to follow up our present activities in the development of water resources by considering how and when the largest interests of Governments can be met. I have already spoken of our projects in the river basin development in Senegal and Chad but similar activities should be initiated elsewhere.

Transport, power and communication are only just beginning to touch a series of problems which call for the fullest co-ordination between ECA, ADB, IBRD and UNDP.

Many of our training projects have already responded to the needs of African Governments but a careful review of them in terms of scale, timing, techniques and objectives is clearly called for if we are to meet realistic requirements in developing situations.

We hope that these and many other matters will be the subject of joint discussions in the months to come. Meanwhile, we are all awaiting with great interest the results of a special study of our working arrangements now being undertaken by Sir Robert Jackson, who many of you will know as a true friend of Africa. This study, known as the Capacity Study is a rigorous examination of the capacity of the United Nations system as a whole, including the regional commissions and the agencies, to provide increased amounts of aid to the developing countries. Sir Robert's terms of reference require him to examine, inter alia, the contribution of the regional commissions in the formulation of the programme. Sir Robert's rich experience in the first years of independent Ghana, especially as Commissioner of the Volta River project, and as consultant to the Administrator of UNDP in many African countries, should ensure that the Study, when completed, will enable UNDP, and through it much of the United Nations system, to service many development needs of the new countries through an improved system of international co-operation for development.

There is an important sense in which the Capacity Study will play a part in the whole process of evaluation and forward planning which is now proceeding under the grand concept of the Second Development Decade. As many of you know, wider aspects of the international strategy for the Decade are currently being worked out in several United Nations bodies and Africa has its voice in all of them in saying what the strategy will be. As far as UNDP is concerned, we look forward in this connexion to increasing our development resources, in order to meet the growing number of requests for projects (at present 500 requests for large projects are under examination). This rising tide of requests reflects the felt usefulness of UNDP aid to recipient countries and their capacity to use more aid. We have already made important steps to improve our capacity to meet this flood of requests. We have gone far to improve the inter-agency co-ordination of our work, with the help of our Inter-Agency Consultative Board and a greatly strengthened system of resident representatives. New programming procedures have been introduced in the Technical Assistance component. Under these new arrangements, countries continue to have a target level of aid within which they can request UNDP assistance, through the Resident Representative. However, they can now submit their requests when the need arises and not as much as up to two years in advance as sometimes happened before.

Those procedures are now operating and I know that many countries represented here have said that they welcome this and will be able to benefit from the greater flexibility which we can offer thereby. The original two countries of Africa - Libya and Egypt - which had Resident Representatives have now grown to forty, and soon every developing country in Africa will be covered. Meanwhile, we are employing an increasing number of African citizens in our service - as field representatives, in Headquarters Secretariat and as experts in our projects. This attests to the fact that the Programme is a focus for international co-operation,

not only between the developed and the developing countries, but also among the developing countries, which can frequently share the fruits of their experience in tackling similar and common problems.

In conclusion, I should like to emphasize our desire in UNDP to be as close as possible to the Governments who are at the centre of the development process and who are the chief partners in the international co-operation for development which is taking place. This great partnership, with which I have been privileged to be associated so long is one of the most positive and constructive aspects of the United Nations activities today. We for our part will persist in our practical contribution in support of the efforts of Governments in the rough grit and toil of building concrete projects whenever good opportunities present themselves. This is a work-a-day task. For all that, we have a watchword, one which reflects the largest problems of our times. We work not for development as an end in itself but for development for human welfare, development for peace.

ANNEX XI

STATEMENT BY DR. VICTOR HOO, COMMISSIONER FOR TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION, UNITED NATIONS

I am very pleased to have the opportunity to meet again with the members of the Economic Commission for Africa and - on this important occasion - to join with others in extending congratulations on your tenth anniversary. I have had the privilege of serving as Commissioner for Technical Co-operation for exactly seven years of this important decade and since 1962 I have watched with particular interest, and great satisfaction, the expansion of the services and the important role which the United Nations and this Commission are playing in Africa.

Due in large part to the dedicated leadership of your Executive Secretaries, ECA has accomplished a great deal in these busy ten years - more, perhaps than those closely associated with the work of the Commission may realize. When the Commission was established in 1959 there were no Special Fund projects in Africa and the total of United Nations Technical Assistance to the whole continent was considerably less than \$1 million. Now there are over forty United Nations Special Fund' projects and the total of assistance rendered to Africa in 1968 through the United Nations alone amounted to about \$17 million.

From the very beginning the Commission has played a key role in identifying the priority needs of newly independent African countries, assisting them in planning programmes of technical assistance and in the application of technical expertise to the solution of problems which have been hampering economic and social development. As your distinguished Executive Secretary has pointed out in a recent report, a/ the most pressing needs of many African States after independence were the strengthening of government machinery and the extension and improvement of the economic and social infrastructure. To meet those needs, the Commission - in large part through its United Nations regional programme, which grew from \$70,000 ten years ago to an average value of \$1.4 million in the latter part of the decade - has addressed its particular attention. Knowing that economic and social planning was not possible without statistical data and qualified personnel, the Commission established under this programme a number of middle-level centres for the training of statisticians. The success achieved by these centres, the subsequent establishment of higher-level training with assistance from the Special Fund, is well known to you. Also of vital importance have been the advisory services provided by ECA through its corps of regional statistical advisers.

The Commission has given a great deal of attention, in its early years as well as at present, to the need for training of government officials in all branches of administration and by means of short courses, seminars, working groups and study tours - as well as by services of regional advisers - a significant contribution has been made to the strengthening of government machinery at all levels. In most fields the Commission's secretariat and regional technical advisers have maintained close contact with individual experts serving in countries throughout Africa, providing them with backstopping as required, and assisting them and the Governments in the formulation of long-term projects, both technical assistance and Special Fund.

a/ New Africa (London, 1968), vol. 10, No. 7/8.

Nor did the Commission neglect the importance of basic research or the compilation of data about both human and natural resources. Indeed, the Commission took the lead during the early part of this decade in carrying out studies throughout Africa in most fields within the competence of the United Nations and in co-operation with the specialized agencies and bilateral sources in other fields as well. The headquarters of ECA is now a repository of a considerable volume of valuable information about the potential and the needs of the African continent.

Perhaps the outstanding accomplishment of the Economic Commission for Africa - an accomplishment which cannot be exactly measured - is the concept of unity which it has fostered from the very beginning. Starting first from the idea that African countries must think of progress in Africa as a whole and must work out their future by co-operative efforts, the Commission then moved to the first stage in continental co-operation - that of economic integration at the sub-regional level. This concept which is the key to economic and social progress for most parts of Africa, has now been firmly established, thanks to the pioneering efforts and the promotional activities of ECA. It goes without saying, of course, that the establishment of the Organization of African Unity has advanced Pan-Africanism immeasurably and that the creation of the African Development Bank, the African Institute for Economic Development Planning and Special Fund multinational projects, have also led us closer to this goal.

If we look back upon the past ten years as the decade of foundation-building, then we must look to the next ten years as the period when a solid superstructure, based upon well-drawn plans, can be constructed. It will be a period of great challenge. Economic growth in Africa fell far short of the target set by the United Nations General Assembly for the First Development Decade. Agriculture, so vital for progress in Africa, has not come up to expectations and will require special attention. Perhaps the key to the success of the United Nations programmes will be the degree to which we are able to co-ordinate our efforts within the United Nations family of organizations and with bilateral aid programmes. We must face the fact that as the needs of Africa increase and become more clearly identified, world resources available for development continue to decline. We shall have to husband these resources and use them more wisely and more co-operatively if we are to meet the challenge of the next decade. At the same time we must attempt to expand the flow of resources to the developing countries in the interests of the entire international community. The Secretary-General and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme are unceasing in their efforts to point out that the world cannot continue to be divided between an affluent north and a poverty-stricken south.

There is no doubt that Africa needs more technical assistance in terms of its development than any other continent. Most African countries are in first stages of development; many are in a sense starting from scratch with the withdrawal of expatriate personnel. The recent United Nations programming mission sent to Kenya to assist the Government in obtaining a clear, long-term picture of its needs as well as the resources likely to be available from a variety of donors has revealed that the countries of East Africa have a higher technical assistance component in their external aid mix than do countries in other parts of the world - 40 to 50 per cent as compared with 15 to 20 per cent globally. Other studies would reveal, I feel sure, that technical assistance is of equal importance in most other countries of this region. More than any other part of the world, Africa needs help from developed countries; more, than for any other part of the world, this help must be well-planned and co-ordinated.

While the United Nations programmes of technical assistance have not been large, country by country, as compared with the programmes financed from some bilateral sources, they have been important in terms of their content and the impact they have had on development. While small in relative terms, they have grown considerably and consistently during the decade in recognition of the needs of the continent.

In 1959 the total of all United Nations sponsored programmes in Africa amounted to \$829,000. The value of these programmes increased to \$2.5 million in 1961, to \$10 million in 1964, to \$12 million in 1965, to more than \$13.5 million in 1966, to \$16.2 million in 1967 and I estimate that the total of all United Nations programmes in 1968 will amount to about \$17 million. Africa now receives at least 35 per cent of all the resources for assistance available through the United Nations. The most rapid increase in United Nations assistance has come through Special Fund projects, increasing from zero in 1959 to \$3.5 million in 1965, over \$7 million in 1967 and an estimated \$10 million in 1968.

With respect to ECA's regional programme of technical assistance, it should be noted that 38.4 per cent of the funds available to the United Nations for all regions in 1967 were allocated to the Economic Commission for Africa.

Perhaps it would not be out of place for me to mention the key role of the United Nations regular programme of technical assistance, particularly in so far as Africa is concerned. While this has been a small programme in money terms amounting to no more than \$2.5 million per year for Africa, it has been a vitally important one for many reasons. Under this programme we have been able to support ECA's corps of regional advisers which now amount to the equivalent in man-months of thirty-seven posts. These advisers have been available to provide, upon short notice, short-term assistance to African Governments and they have made a distinct contribution by assisting in the solution of urgent problems, in the assessment of requests for assistance, in the formulation of Special Fund and Technical Assistance projects, the backstopping of experts and in the organizing of training courses and seminars. In addition, the regular programme has financed the inter-regional advisers who work out of United Nations Headquarters, most of whom have also rendered advisory services to African Governments in response to urgent requests.

In this connexion, the members of the Commission will be interested in recent developments which occurred in the seventh session of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme regarding the future role of the United Nations regular programme. ^{b/} This is the programme which is financed from the regular budget of the United Nations and which the developing countries recognize as representative of the obligation of all Members under the United Nations Charter to provide assistance for the promotion of economic and social development.

The Secretary-General had been requested by the Governing Council to submit a comprehensive study of the purposes and objectives of the regular programme and its relationship to the programmes of UNDP together with any recommendations he might deem appropriate. In his report to the seventh session the Secretary-General indicated that the regular programme is a major source of funds for financing

^{b/} See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-seventh Session, document E/4609, chapter VI.

technical assistance projects in the fields of social development and public administration, both of which are recognized as indispensable ingredients of the development process. He also pointed out that it was the main source of funds for financing projects carried out at the sub-regional, regional and inter-regional levels, thus playing a major role in connexion with United Nations efforts to promote regional co-operation and global development policies.

In view of the limited resources of the regular programme and because of its unique features, particularly its flexibility to meet emergency situations which may develop and its ability to act as "seed money" for initiating projects which eventually would be financed under the Technical Assistance or Special Fund components of the UNDP, the Secretary-General proposed that in the future the programme be directed toward (i) assisting requesting Governments in over-all economic and social development planning and policy; (ii) enhancing the range and availability of technical assistance in those fields of activity considered to be of high priority by the international community and its policy-making bodies, such as development planning, social development, and public administration; (iii) meeting many of the short-term needs for assistance requested by Governments to deal with unforeseen needs and emergencies, preparation of long-term projects or evaluation and follow-up of completed projects; (iv) strengthening training activities, particularly by promoting intensive training courses in subjects of high priority; and (v) providing the United Nations substantive offices and the regional commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut with the means with which they can carry out many of their operational responsibilities in such areas as economic and social integration, international trade and industrialization, as well as to permit them to play an active role in providing assistance at the country level, particularly through the use of regional and inter-regional advisers.

In addition to the foregoing recommendations regarding policy direction, the Secretary-General submitted to the Governing Council several proposals of a procedural nature for its consideration.

The Secretary-General also proposed that the approval of individual projects based on governmental requests to be financed under the regular programme would be left to the Secretary-General.

The Governing Council endorsed his recommendations regarding the future character and role of the regular programme and stressed the importance of ensuring that regular programme resources fulfil, to the extent possible, requests for assistance from Governments for which the programme is particularly suited. It also recommended that the Economic and Social Council propose to the General Assembly the adoption of the programming and budgeting procedures put forward by the Secretary-General.

I believe that upon acceptance by the General Assembly, the new approach to the regular programme of technical co-operation will enable the Secretary-General to serve better the needs of the developing countries.

One might cite many interesting examples of projects which were in operation in Africa in 1968. I would draw your attention to a very few. The East African Railways and Harbours Training Development Project now in the first stages of operation had its origin in the advisory assistance rendered by ECA and was followed by an assignment of an individual expert under the UNDP (TA) programme.

This project should make a very significant contribution to the three countries of the community, particularly in the field of training, over the next five years. The two Special Fund projects in the training of statisticians in Cameroon and Uganda, constitute a second stage in training programmes sponsored by ECA. Regional advisory services in public administration rendered to Senegal by the Commission were followed in 1968 by the assignment of an expert who is now in the process of assisting the Government in the formulation of a Special Fund project in this field. Special Fund projects in mineral exploration, many of them arising from services by regional and inter-regional advisers or experts, are now producing significant results in many parts of the continent. Some are certain to lead to investment and exploitation. Three private companies are even now following up our discovery of uranium in the Somalia mineral project.

I believe that we can derive considerable satisfaction from our 1968 technical assistance programme and particularly from the success achieved in combining the regular programme, the UNDP Technical Assistance and the Special Fund programmes to effect the maximum impact on the solution of economic and social development programmes in Africa.

The Economic Commission for Africa will be a major contributor to the promotion of economic and social development in Africa in the next decade. The United Nations Office of Technical Co-operation has been examining means by which co-operation between Headquarters and the Commission can be made more effective. We are particularly anxious to see that ECA becomes actively involved in the programming of assistance throughout Africa and we would like to decentralize to the Commission more operational responsibilities, particularly for multinational and economic integration projects.

It is certain that ECA will take the lead in the co-ordination of technical assistance, both within the United Nations family, and hopefully with bilateral organizations. As I have suggested earlier, co-ordination of our limited assistance funds will provide the key to the success of our future efforts. Without co-ordination, these efforts will not achieve their objectives.

Besides co-ordination, the chief task before the Economic Commission for Africa is that of promoting the establishment of viable economic groupings throughout the continent. ECA will of course not have the sole responsibility because in the last analysis it will be for individual Governments to decide upon the form and the structure of "communities" which will enhance their chances of stability and progress without damage to national aspirations. But it will be for the Commission to assist and encourage them through technical advisory services, and through the sponsorship of meetings and the formulation of long-term requests. To the Executive Secretary, who has consistently provided the inspiration for these efforts, I wish every success and I should like to assure him that the Office of Technical Co-operation, to the limit of the resources available to it, will continue to give him its fullest support.

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ANNEX XII

STATEMENT BY MR. R.K.A. GARDINER, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE COMMISSION

One purpose of the present gathering is to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, which came into being in April 1958. It was, therefore, established on what for many African countries was the eve of political independence; its early years have coincided with those in which numerous member States exercised their first independent options, and much of its pioneer work spanned the First Development Decade. When it is remembered that a Second Development Decade is about to be launched, it is obvious that the present anniversary provides an unusually auspicious occasion for taking stock and agreeing on the broad lines for action in the next decade which would be most conducive to achieving the rapid development of Africa.

But first I must express our gratitude to the Imperial Ethiopian Government - our host - for the hospitality and support which have been accorded to the secretariat and the activities of the Commission during the past ten years. Our thanks go also to the member States of the Commission whose active interest and co-operation have enabled the secretariat to function and to achieve whatever success we can claim today. This augurs well for all forms of African co-operation - economic as well as political.

I must also express our gratitude to member States and institutions, who have generously made available resources to the secretariat in prosecuting its studies and surveys of the African economic situation, surveys which have covered such vital fields as industry, transport, energy, water resources, housing, etc. Without this assistance, the secretariat could hardly have completed the first phase of the stock-taking essential to the drawing-up of plans for multinational sub-regional and regional economic co-operation. Bilateral assistance channelled through the Commission's secretariat is, to my mind, an effective way of ensuring that planning for development proceeds in a balanced and harmonious manner and that all countries rich or poor, small or large, share in the benefits of development. I would hope that such bilateral assistance will continue to be made available and will increase in the measure in which practical plans for development reach the stage of implementation.

I should also add a word of thanks to the organizations of the United Nations system for their co-operation in the efforts of ECA. If such co-operation has not always been easy, as was foreseen even at the first session of the Commission, this is perhaps in part attributable to the fact that each of them is autonomous and operates under its own Charter. Inasmuch as we are all pledged to the cause of African development which must be achieved as quickly as possible, a considerable waste of resources and time can be avoided through a rational co-ordination of work programmes. In the past, too many meetings have been held, and too few action programmes have been followed through. We must keep in mind the warning given to us by the late Dag Hammarskjöld at our inaugural session ten years ago:

"Officials of governments - still for the most part insufficiently staffed - cannot afford to spare their time on international meetings if they are not convened for clearly useful purposes." a/

The secretariat hopes that eventually a unified or a co-ordinated United Nations programme in each specialized field - such as agriculture, labour, health, education, science, etc. will be established in each region, and that it will be possible for global agencies and the regional economic commissions to work as one in executing such programmes. This would mean that ECA would not, in future, organize policy meetings or establish separate programmes, when regional ministerial meetings organized by the global agencies have covered the same ground. A beginning has been made in this direction, in co-operation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and our draft work programme in the field of agriculture is the one adopted by the Conference of African Ministers of Agriculture at the Regional Conference convened by FAO at Kampala in November 1968.

An agreement was signed in 1965 between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity outlining the working relationship between OAU and ECA. There is a joint OAU/ECA Working Party which serves as a bureau for African governments during UNCTAD negotiations. The secretariat also co-operates with OAU in the fields of telecommunications, civil aviation, transport, science and technology. These are some of the salient features of co-operation between ECA and OAU. The modus operandi as well as the modus vivendi of OAU and ECA are still in the process of evolution. It is hoped that machinery will be evolved which will enable member States of OAU and ECA - which are identical - to review the activities of the United Nations and other international agencies in Africa, to determine more clearly African positions, and to present African needs at both the economic and the political level.

Africa has a great need for training, research and experimental centres which in present circumstances can be adequately financed, properly staffed, and fully utilized only on a multinational basis. The Ford-Rockefeller Foundations have recently established an International Institute of Tropical Agriculture at Ibadan in Nigeria. In recent months, informal discussions have taken place among major donor countries concerning a proposed programme for increasing rice production in West Africa. The programme may be based on the activities of a West African Rice Centre. The sponsors of this project include UNDP, IBRD, FAO, ECA, Ford Foundation, Rockefeller Foundation, the United States of America, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, France, Denmark and Canada. Although the proposal is only at the discussion stage, I think ECA member States should know about it so that when an ECA/FAO team visits their countries during the months of February and March, interested governments will be in a position to offer their whole-hearted co-operation and support which will be needed to launch the programme on or before 1 June 1969. An illustration of the nature of the problems which this project will seek to answer is how to increase the production of rice so that the dependence of sixteen West African countries on annual imports estimated at 350-400 thousand metric tons of rice valued at \$US50 million can be eliminated.

a/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 10 (E/3201), annex VI.

Through initiatives taken by the Commission, African countries now have at their disposal institutions for training, negotiation and collective action: for training purposes, we have IDEP (the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning) at Dakar, statistical training centres for middle grade personnel at Achimota, Addis Ababa, Yaoundé and Dar-es-Salaam, statistical institutes at Rabat and Makerere and a demographic training centre in Cairo. For negotiations, the sub-regional economic communities which are supported administratively by sub-regional offices at Niamey, Tangier, Kinshasa and Lusaka; and for collective action, the Conference of African Statisticians, the Conference of African Planners, the Association of Central Banks, the Association for the Advancement of Agricultural Sciences in Africa, the African Civil Aviation Commission, and the Association of African Airlines.

I have spent some time recounting the support which the Commission enjoys, the relations of ECA with United Nations agencies, and the institutions which the Commission has established because these constitute ECA's capital stock and business goodwill. It will be seen from what has been said that the Commission is better equipped today than it was in 1958.

Stock-taking can, of course, be organized in various ways. Here it is useful briefly to describe some of the things ECA was established to do, to examine the background against which it has had to work in its early years and to say something about the likely shape of future activities. An examination of the debates in the relevant organs of the United Nations before the establishment of the Economic Commission for Africa makes it clear that the Commission was intended above all to be an agency with a specific concern for African problems. The terms of reference of the Commission contain a qualifying phrase which seeks to ensure that there should be no overlap between the work of the Commission and that of other United Nations agencies. Beyond this, however, the Commission was enjoined to concern itself with the economic and social problems of Africa and so to organize its work as to make a substantial contribution to the resolution of these problems. The terms of reference may be construed as suggesting that in the early years the Commission should devote much of its effort to increasing knowledge about economic and social problems in Africa; and to stimulating a more clear-sighted view of such problems among African countries.

A detailed report on the first ten years of ECA, prepared specially for this meeting is before you. It is therefore unnecessary to specify in detail the work undertaken by the Commission in the first ten years of its existence. I may, however, be permitted to draw attention to certain salient features of the work of the Commission by quoting from the report entitled "A venture in self-reliance: ten years of ECA, 1958-1968".

"... it would be difficult to overestimate the importance of improving the accumulation and dissemination of knowledge relating to the African economy; and it is a source of satisfaction that such accumulation and dissemination have provided the focus for most of the Commission's work to date. Special mention may be made of the role of the Commission in the training of African statisticians and in the related improvements in national income accounting in Africa. Particular satisfaction, moreover, may be gathered from the way in which these improvements have been fed back into the Commission's own work. The Survey of Economic Conditions in Africa, for example, could not have been produced in its present form ten years ago.

Today, for all the scope for improvement which still remains, the Summary provides a coherent account of African economic developments ordered within a consistent, if still somewhat rudimentary, national accounting framework.

"The contribution of ECA is not, of course, exhausted with an improvement in national income statistics.... the work of the Commission has increased knowledge and laid the foundations for lasting solutions. In agriculture, for example, Professor René Dumont prepared a general review of African Agricultural Development under the auspices of the Commission; and the secretariat has produced studies of such diverse topics as commodity prices, the transition from traditional to market production, and the place of agriculture in the co-ordination of national development plans. In industry, much has been done on the identification of feasible branches for development, on the optimum location of industry, and on the financial and institutional requirements for industrial expansion. In trade, the prospects of, and the requirements for, intra-African trade have been examined; and much attention has been given to problems of economic relations with countries and regions outside the continent, particularly since 1964, within the context of UNCTAD. In natural resources, an early concern with surveys to determine resource availability has broadened to include complex questions of resource development policy. In transport, the Commission has undertaken much work on the problem of extending the limited, and metropolitan-oriented, network to provide a transport system appropriate to the African development effort. The Commission has moreover laid continuing stress on the related questions of manpower, training and education; done what it could to help in the development of public administration appropriate to sovereign States; and been ever mindful of the Economic and Social Council's injunction that it should deal with the social aspects of economic development.

"Important as the Commission's contribution may have been in particular in the economic and social fields, its major service to African countries to date has been its insistence on the need for multinational co-operation to overcome the handicap of economic smallness which besets so many African States. In keeping with this insistence, the Commission has accomplished much detailed work on the institutional machinery required by sub-regional co-operation and on the industrial, agricultural and transport programmes and policies relevant to such co-operation. It is significant that the concern with co-operation has permeated all the substantive work of ECA, from the presentation of statistical material to the specification of future work on manpower and training. To facilitate this deliberate permeation, the Commission has found it convenient to define four sub-regions, each of which represents a prospective grouping of African countries. Like its individual member States, however, the Commission recognizes the importance of flexibility in these matters.

"If the general nature of African economic problems was well enough known when ECA was established, the subsequent work of the Commission has clearly shown the need for detailed appraisal of these problems as a preliminary to the elaboration of appropriate policies". (See E/CN.14/424, paras. 484-487.)

It should not be thought and could not anyway be pretended - that the work of the Commission in the past ten years has brought any thorough-going transformation of the relatively weak economies with which most African countries acceded to independence and entered the First Development Decade. Such transformation would in any circumstances require more than ten years to effect; and would have to command infinitely greater resources than those available to ECA in its infant years. It cannot even be claimed that the work of the Commission has been reflected in economic progress, as this is conventionally measured, in the African region in the 1960s. The problems which African countries inherited from colonial times were much too intractable for that. It is, nevertheless, a disappointing fact that in the first six years or so of the 1960s developing Africa recorded the slowest rates of growth of any of the major regions of the world. The OECD countries grew at real average annual rates of about 5 per cent in this period; the Latin American countries equalled this performance; the developing countries as a group increased their total output by about 4.5 per cent per annum; but developing Africa registered average annual increases of only 3.5 per cent. Even disappointing experience can be rewarding if due attention is paid to the lessons it provides.

The Commission is an organ of the United Nations. It is therefore appropriate for the Commission to concern itself with ways in which, as a United Nations organ, it can contribute to the attainment of much more rapid growth in Africa than that which has characterized the years in the immediate aftermath of independence. This requires three things. In the first place it places a heavy burden on the Commission to identify, understand and formulate solutions to the dominant African problems. Secondly, the Commission is required to consider carefully the magnitude and character of the contribution to the resolution of African problems which can be made by individuals, institutions and countries outside the African continent. Thirdly, the Commission has to formulate views on the ways in which the United Nations effort in Africa can be - and can be seen to be - co-ordinated and made most effective.

In so far as the identification of problems and devising ways of solving them are concerned, I believe that we in the Commission are better equipped today than we were ten years ago. The secretariat has more of the basic data essential for formulating practical programmes for action, and through the many training courses, seminars and workshops organized under its auspices the African Governments now have a better appreciation of the role they themselves have to play and of the national organizational structures necessary for embarking on programmes of sustained development and of economic co-operation. The next phase of the Commission's work should therefore lie in the direction of synthesis and application of the results of its research. For this effort to be productive, it requires not only the concerted co-operation of all the organizations in the United Nations system, not only the generous assistance from the developed world and its many institutions, but also the will among the African Governments themselves to mobilize and apply their total resources to the implementation of development plans. Furthermore, this will needs to be manifest in undertaking specific programmes of a multinational, sub-regional or regional character.

As member States are aware the resources at the disposal of the Commission are not vast. The Commission's secretariat can thus do no more than provide a spearhead in the common effort of which I have spoken. It can, however, with your support and co-operation, actively help in securing assistance for the

implementation of viable projects. It is in this context that the proposals before the session on the work programme for 1969-1971 and its projection to 1973 need to be viewed.

In the 1960s the developed economies combined repeated assertions of their determination to assist the developing countries to develop. Their performance has not measured up to their promises. The Commission intends to specify with some precision the kinds and magnitudes of assistance which should be forthcoming from the developed countries if their promises are to be met. In the light of the large absolute and relative increases in income which these countries have experienced in recent years, it is reasonable to conclude that there is no general constraint on the implementation of these assertions. There are, it is true, particular difficulties in some of the major lending countries; but it is difficult to believe that the balance-of-payments problems of these countries should constitute any continuing constraint on their ability to assist the developing countries if the political will to do so exists.

Proposals have recently been made for decentralization of operational activities within the United Nations system. The Economic Commission for Africa welcomes these proposals and hopes to see them reflected in organizational changes. To facilitate such changes the Commission itself has given much thought recently to ways in which its own activities can be dovetailed with those of the global and specialized agencies and to ways in which effective co-operation with UNDP can be secured. The Commission has naturally felt some disappointment at the limitations on its powers of initiation and execution. Of all the United Nations organs, the regional commissions are alone in not having resources for operational programmes. This means that the findings of the Commissions have necessarily - and sometimes it seems telepathetically - to be taken up by other agencies. The Commission very much hopes that this situation will improve; and that it will be able to participate fully in the execution of projects it has identified and sometimes helped design.

As international organizations go, the Economic Commission for Africa is relatively young. As the world goes, the economic and social problems of developing Africa are dauntingly great. Its relative youth notwithstanding, the Commission is determined significantly to contribute to the promotion of economic and social development in Africa; and to continue to press for the resources and reforms - within and without the United Nations - which are necessary for such development. It is to be hoped that the Commission itself can attract the financial and human resources which would enable it to provide the focal point for the kind of United Nations effort appropriate to African conditions.

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