



ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

ANNUAL REPORT

(4 March 1962 - 2 March 1963)

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS : THIRTY-SIXTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 10

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New York, 1963

NOTE

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

E/3727/Rev.1 E/CN.14/229/Rev.1

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UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS
THIRTY-SIXTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 10

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Annual report to the Economic and Social Council,
covering the period 4 March 1962 to 2 March 1963

INTRODUCTION

1. This annual report of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), which covers the period 4 March 1962 to 2 March 1963, was adopted by the Commission at its 99th meeting on 2 March 1963. It is submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-sixth session in accordance with paragraph 18 of the Commission's terms of reference which states that "the Commission shall submit to the Economic and Social Council once a year a full report on its activities and plans, including those of subsidiary bodies".¹

¹ The previous activities of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies have been reported to the Economic and Social Council in the following documents: Report of the first session (29 December 1958-6 January 1959) [*Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-eighth session, Supplement No. 10* (E/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)] and Annual Report (19 February 1961-3 March 1962) [*Ibid.*, *Thirty-fourth session, Supplement No. 10* (E/3586)].

PART I

WORK OF THE COMMISSION SINCE THE FOURTH SESSION

A. Organization of the secretariat

STAFFING POSITION

2. Considerable interest was shown by the Commission at its fourth session in the staffing position of the secretariat. By resolution 51 (IV), the Commission established a Committee on Staff Recruitment and Training to examine the recruitment and staff training difficulties of the secretariat, to assist the Executive Secretary in promoting a long-range programme of Africanization, to secure a steady supply of competent Africans on a permanent basis or for reasonable periods on secondment and to devise a programme for training staff at all levels. The Committee comprised seven African countries, members of the Commission: Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria.

3. The Executive Secretary welcomed the assistance he would receive from the Committee but at the same time reserved the Secretary-General's position, from the

constitutional point of view, regarding the appointment of staff.

4. In its resolution 50 (IV), on decentralization of the economic and social activities of the United Nations and the strengthening of the regional economic commissions, the Commission supported plans for strengthening its secretariat.

5. Meanwhile recruitment of Professional and other staff proceeded during the year at a much faster pace than before. At the end of 1960, there were 42 Professional staff members out of a total of 105; at the end of 1961 there were 46 Professional staff members out of a total of 160; and by the end of 1962 the Professional staff had increased to about 80 out of a total of some 240. Excluding the Language Section, about 50 per cent of the Professional staff were of African nationalities. The approved manning table for 1963 is 106 (excluding the Language Section) and offers of appointment have been accepted or candidates formally recommended to Headquarters for all but 6 of the vacant posts.

6. It will be seen that the Professional staff has nearly doubled during the year and it is likely that there will be virtually no vacancies from early in 1963. Furthermore the proportion of staff members of African nationalities will continue to increase.

7. Four staff members were provided by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). The FAO Regional Statistician for Africa is also posted in Addis Ababa and is supported by a regional adviser on agricultural statistics. Eighteen regional advisers were provided by the Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations at United Nations Headquarters. Provision has been made for twenty-eight regional advisers to be attached to the Commission from the beginning or during the course of 1963.

8. The financial resources represented by the posts remaining vacant throughout 1962 or during part of it were fully utilized by appointing short-term consultants or by borrowing experienced staff members from other United Nations offices to undertake specific studies or carry out specific tasks. The Executive Secretary would like to take this opportunity of thanking most warmly the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs and the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) for their generous assistance in lending staff members despite heavy pressure of work in their own departments. Their contribution to the building up of the programme of work in industry, resources and housing was particularly significant. A major contribution was assistance with the trade and commodities section of the work programme.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF THE SECRETARIAT

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

- (a) The Office of the Executive Secretary;
- (b) The Division for Economic and Social Development, comprising three sections dealing with projections and programming; development problems and policies; and social affairs;
- (c) The Division of Trade and Surveys, comprising two sections dealing respectively with economic surveys and trade;
- (d) The Division of Industry, Transport and Natural Resources, comprising four sections dealing with industry; transport; energy and natural resources; and housing, building and town planning;
- (e) The ECA/FAO Joint Agriculture Division;
- (f) The Statistics Division, comprising four units dealing with, respectively, national accounts; advisory services; trade and computing; and mechanical matters;
- (g) The Division of Administration, Conferences and General Services, comprising a Personnel Office, Finance Office, Language Section, Library, Documents Office, Registry, Secretarial and Typing Pools and a Documents Reproduction Unit.

10. A Technical Assistance Co-ordination Unit has been created in the Office of the Executive Secretary.

11. A Public Administration Unit, staffed at present by regional advisers under funds of the Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations, has also been created.

B. Summary of work done

12. Some twenty meetings — attended by participants from most African countries — were held during the year under review. The secretariat has continued to extend advisory services to various African countries. It is also playing an increasing part in helping governments to draw up technical assistance and Special Fund projects, in briefing technical assistance experts and helping in the work of these experts by commenting on and evaluating their reports. In accordance with the General Assembly's policy of decentralization, activities of this kind can be expected to increase in the future.

13. During the year the Executive Secretary of the Commission was Officer-in-Charge of the United Nations Operation in the Congo. His special assistant has been the United Nations representative in Katanga since June 1962.

DIVISION FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

14. The Division for Economic and Social Development, which comprises the former Economic Development Unit, the former Social Research Section and the former Branch for Community Development and Social Welfare, is responsible for research and operational activities within the general area of economic and social development. It is divided, for administrative purposes, into three sections dealing with, respectively: (a) projections and programming; (b) development problems and policies and (c) social affairs. In organizing the work of this new division, account is taken of the fact that most projects are both economic and social in character. Individual projects may therefore be carried out jointly by teams of professionals from the three sections.

15. During the year the Division completed a number of studies, most of which were related to meetings and seminars as, for example, the Expert Meeting on Comprehensive Planning, the Workshop on Urbanization in Africa, the Seminar on Population Problems in Africa, the Expert Group Meeting on the Organization and Administration of Social Welfare Services and the second session of the Standing Committee on Social Welfare and Community Development. In addition, a summer course in economics was organized in Addis Ababa for African students and a sub-regional training course in community development was conducted in Tunis. Moreover, the Division, assisted by regional advisers, participated in technical assistance activities within its competence and provided advisory services to a number of governments at their request. These activities were especially significant in community development and social welfare, but the necessary facilities are being built up progressively also in other fields. Finally, significant progress was achieved during the year on the establishment of two important institutions:

the African Development Bank (see paras. 20-32 below) and the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (see paras. 123-127 below).

Projections and programming

16. In accordance with General Assembly resolutions 1708 (XVI) and 1718 (XVI), a Regional Centre for Economic Projections and Programming was established within the Division for Economic and Social Development. This regional centre, which will co-operate closely with the Economic Projections and Programming Centre organized within the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at Headquarters, has initiated systematic analyses of African development plans as well as experimental work on long-term projections of African economic trends, as part of projections of world economic trends, in order to facilitate the formulation of national economic plans. Steps are being taken to establish and maintain close contacts between the regional centre and the central planning agencies of African governments.

17. Activities in this field were also guided by the recommendations made by the Working Party on Economic and Social Development conducted in January 1962 and by the meeting of the Expert Group on Comprehensive Development Planning organized in October 1962. The latter was organized through direct contacts between the secretariat and the planning agencies of several countries. The documentation presented to the meeting comprised one paper by the secretariat and ten papers prepared by the experts describing planning methods and procedures in their countries.

18. In the opinion of the experts, comprehensive planning — planning methods and procedures ensuring co-ordination of the various elements of development plans — should be applied by African governments in order to encourage accelerated and balanced economic and social development. Over-all growth models were found very useful, since they make it possible to determine the preliminary targets of major aggregates within a consistent framework. It was noted that various methods had been used in African countries to ensure the consistency of projected developments in various sectors of the economy and that these methods as a rule involved a series of adjustments in sectoral as well as in over-all targets before the final plans were prepared. Further work would be required to test the applicability to African conditions of more detailed models, involving the simultaneous determination of a great number of variables.

19. The experts stressed that planning should not become a theoretical exercise. Comprehensive planning should be preceded by a thorough analysis of the existing economic and social structure of the country and this, in turn, should be accompanied by the formulation of general objectives of economic and social change. Moreover, once the general frameworks of the plans had been established, considerable time should still be spent on further analysis of existing projects as well as on the formulation of new projects. Finally, the experts attached great importance to the follow-up and imple-

mentation of plans. These tasks should be entrusted to appropriate government bodies possessing sufficient authority to carry them out efficiently.

African development bank

20. The Commission, at its fourth session, adopted resolution 52 (IV) which accepted the principle of the establishment of an African development bank, subject to further investigations to be carried out by a Committee consisting of the following nine member States: Cameroun, Ethiopia, Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Nigeria, Sudan, Tanganyika and Tunisia.

21. The Committee of Nine did not find it possible to adhere to the timetable set by resolution 52 (IV) but completed its work by January 1963, after having held three sessions (at Monrovia, from 18 to 22 June 1962; at Douala, from 24 to 27 September 1962; and at Casablanca, from 12 to 22 January 1963 respectively), and after it had conducted consultations with African as well as non-African governments and institutions and had approved a draft charter for the bank and made recommendations for its location. The first draft of the charter was prepared under the direction of a sub-committee of four member countries, which held three sessions (at Douala, on 24 September 1962, at Geneva, from 3 to 10 November 1962, and at Casablanca, from 7 to 14 January 1963).

22. The Committee of Nine decided that the African consultations should precede the consultations with non-African governments. The African consultations were carried out by three teams, which visited thirty-four African countries in August and September 1962. In addition, visits on behalf of the Committee of Nine were paid to Algeria in January 1963. The non-African consultations were conducted by two teams which visited the following fourteen countries in October and November 1962: Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

23. The African consultations indicated general agreement, in principle, with the proposal to establish an African development bank, which was regarded as a realistic step towards the attainment of African solidarity and as a valuable instrument for the promotion of the economic and social development of the continent. However, divergent views were expressed regarding the steps by which the bank should be brought into being.

24. There was unanimous agreement on the point that the African development bank should provide additional resources for the financing of projects located in Africa without diverting or interrupting flows of funds from non-African countries and institutions under existing bilateral arrangements. It was also generally agreed by the governments consulted that the bank should be owned by African governments and that the members of the board of governors and of the board of directors, as well as the chief executive officer and his deputy, should be African. Contributions from non-African sources were to be sought in the form of loans or grants.

25. General support was indicated for the proposition that the bank should finance both infrastructure and productive projects, directing its soft loan resources to the former category of projects. The view was also expressed that it would be possible for the bank to play an important role in promoting needed private foreign and domestic investment.

26. The Committee appraised the results of the African consultations and concluded that there was general support for the establishment of the bank and that substantially identical views had been expressed on a number of important issues. It felt confident that divergencies of opinion, where they occurred, could be overcome in the drafting of the charter. The Committee considered that the views expressed during the consultations should be regarded as provisional and that definitive positions could only be expected in relation to the draft charter as a whole.

27. The non-African governments which were consulted welcomed the initiative of the African governments in preparing to launch an African development bank. They all foresaw the possibility of collaboration and several indicated their willingness to consider ways and means of assisting the bank when it was established. However, it was generally felt that specific arrangements or commitments involving governments must necessarily await the establishment of the bank and the promulgation of its charter.

28. The need for maximum co-operation with existing financial institutions and the avoidance of duplication were urged by most of the governments, which welcomed the view that the bank should regard the mobilization of additional resources and services for Africa as its primary objective. It was also generally considered that multi-national projects should be given a high priority; this position was frequently associated with the view that the bank's activities should assist and support the harmonious development of the African continent.

29. The sub-committee considered the principal issues involved in the drafting of the charter in the light of the African and non-African consultations and established policy directives for the guidance of the legal experts preparing the draft texts of the charter of the bank. The texts were submitted to the sub-committee at its final session for consideration and thereafter presented to the Committee of Nine.

30. In the course of the African consultations, many governments expressed their interest in having the bank established on their territory. The Committee decided therefore to send a letter to African governments, indicating the facilities required for the bank's headquarters and requesting interested governments to advise the Committee of the facilities which were or could be made available by their respective countries.

31. At its final session, the Committee of Nine considered the report of the sub-committee and adopted a draft charter for the bank including provisions regarding its administrative and financial structure; it considered proposals concerning the bank for further action prior, and subsequent, to the Conference of Finance Ministers

as well as proposals concerning the Conference. It also adopted its final report to the Conference of Finance Ministers.

32. In carrying out its tasks, the Committee was assisted by experts recruited by the Executive Secretary in accordance with the Commission's resolution 52 (IV), and by officials of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at Headquarters and of the Technical Assistance Board in response to resolution 874 (XXXIII) of the Economic and Social Council; that resolution had requested the Secretary-General to extend to the Executive Secretary the substantive and administrative support to enable him to carry out the decisions contained in resolution 52 (IV) of the Commission. At its seventeenth session, the General Assembly approved requests for funds needed to finance the activities of the Committee of Nine, in response to the hope expressed to that effect in Council resolution 874 (XXXIII).

Population questions

33. Two analytical studies were completed during the year. The first study, which was submitted to the Workshop on Urbanization in Africa, discussed the demographic factors and trends related to urbanization and examined the changes in recent years in the urban and rural populations of African countries. The specific items of study were the effects of rapid population growth, urbanization and rural urban migration on the age and sex structure of the urban population; the rural urban differentials in fertility and mortality; problems raised by urban hypertrophy; and measures to reduce the rate of population transfers from rural areas to large urban agglomerations. The second study was on population distribution, internal migration and urbanization in Africa. It reviewed factors of internal migration in Africa, factors of population distribution and the causes of urbanization and urban concentration in relation to population growth, and differences in levels of living and discussed the measurement of internal migration, its volume and characteristics, and methods of area population projections.

34. In addition, a study on fertility, mortality, population growth and international migration, begun at United Nations Headquarters, was finalized by the secretariat. In this study an attempt was made to determine, from available and evaluated data, the recent levels of fertility, mortality and population growth in a large number of African countries and the most likely prospective trends in these demographic variables. Work was also undertaken on the documents prepared for the Seminar on Population Problems in Africa by outside consultants.

35. The basic material for the Statistical Handbook on Population has for the most part now been collected. It is proposed to analyse the material and publish the results in stages in order of priority and as revised according to more recent data.

36. Collection of available data for the projection of the population of African countries was completed. Work has been initiated on the analysis of these data

and their use for population projections required for African projections and analyses of development plans (see para. 16 above).

Seminar on Population Problems

37. The Seminar on Population Problems in Africa met in Cairo from 29 October to 10 November 1962. Its report (E/CN.14/186) was submitted to the fifth session of the Commission. Twenty-one member States of the Commission, four non-member States and three specialized agencies were represented; staff members from Headquarters and from the Commission also attended the Seminar.

38. A primary task of the Seminar was to review demographic problems in relation to the economic and social planning of the countries of the region. Having examined population problems and questions of population policy, density problems in relation to natural resources, rapid population growth due to the generally high birth rates and fast-declining death rates, the participants concluded that there had been relatively few studies made of the economic implications of present and future rates of population growth and of the increasing flow of migration from rural zones to the cities. African governments should therefore develop their demographic research programmes to remedy the weaknesses of present foundations for population analyses and projections. It was agreed that the best projections possible in the circumstances should be made in demographic quantities required for policy-making and planning purposes.

39. The Seminar also discussed the need for extending and improving basic demographic statistics and assessing their quality. One of the principal deficiencies is the absence of satisfactory current vital statistics. The participants underlined their conviction that work in this field was essential and required priority. Through the taking of national censuses and sample surveys during recent years, important progress has been made in statistics as regards numbers, geographical distribution and composition of the population. Important gaps, however, still remained. Migration was singled out as an important aspect in which present information was least satisfactory. Whereas the development of demographic statistics was continuing at a satisfactory rate, fundamental demographic research was progressing at a much slower pace. It was therefore agreed that African governments should direct demographic studies towards questions of developmental policy and planning.

40. Regional co-operation in filling gaps in demographic analysis and in the training of specialized personnel was also discussed at the Seminar. Participants agreed that provision of advisory services, exchange of information and experience, through seminars and other means, should continue. It was also suggested that samples of punched cards from population censuses and other demographic inquiries should be pooled for centralized tabulations and analyses relating to demographic questions of common regional or sub-regional interest. During the Seminar, it was announced that a sub-regional demographic centre would be opened in Cairo in the near future. Arrangements are being made

for the establishment of a second centre, which would serve the English-speaking countries in Africa. The Seminar was of the opinion that the early establishment of a centre for trainees from French-speaking countries in Africa was very necessary.

Economic and social consequences of racial discriminatory practices

41. In accordance with Commission resolutions 26 (III) and 44 (IV), work was continued on studies relating to the economic and social consequences of racial discriminatory practices. Following the general report submitted to the fourth session of the Commission (E/CN.14/132 and Corr.1) and in response to resolution 44 (IV) — which requested detailed studies of the problem of racial discrimination in such crucial areas as human investment, rate of growth, size of internal markets and growth of domestic industries, patterns of industrialization, government expenditure and social security measures — work was commenced on a study of the relation between government expenditure and racial discrimination, in order to determine inequalities reflected in the social service budget as between different ethnic groups, and to indicate the effect this has on balanced economic development in the countries concerned.

42. Collecting material for this study has proved most difficult, especially as no suitable data are readily available for analysis on a racial basis. It was therefore not possible to complete this study in the form originally planned, in time for the fifth session.

43. Under resolution 44 (IV), the Commission further requested that the Executive Secretary draw the attention of the States Members of the United Nations to the economic and social repercussions of this serious problem of racial discrimination and circulate the results of the studies already made or to be made in the future. It has accordingly been arranged to publish the first report (E/CN.14/132 and Corr.1), which has been revised, for distribution to governments of member States.

Education

44. The Conference of African Ministers of Education was held in Paris at the end of March 1962 under the joint auspices of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the Economic Commission for Africa. The secretariat of the Commission participated in the preparation of documents for this Conference and also in other activities arising from the Conference of African States on the Development of Education in Africa, held in Addis Ababa in May 1961. Moreover, representatives of the Commission attended a meeting of experts on secondary education in Arab States, conducted in Tunis in August 1962 and the Conference on the Development of Higher Education held in Tananarive in September 1962. Consultations are taking place with UNESCO on further studies of the social implications of educational programmes in African countries and on the ways in which these can best be co-ordinated with over-all development plans.

Urbanization

45. A Workshop on Urbanization in Africa was held in Addis Ababa from 26 April to 5 May 1962, under the joint sponsorship of ECA, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, ILO, UNESCO and WHO. Almost two years of preparatory work had been completed, including field missions and the collection at Commission headquarters of a considerable amount of material, largely unpublished, which now constitutes the nucleus of a clearing house on urbanization. Guidance on the organization of the Workshop was also given by the Standing Committee on Social Welfare and Community Development, which discussed the subject of urbanization at its first session in February 1962.

46. Twenty-three governments sent representatives, who discussed urban problems together with the staff of the sponsoring organizations and with twenty-three specially appointed experts. The Commission secretariat presented five reports of general interest, illustrated by a large number of plans, maps, graphs and diagrams, not previously published. Special aspects of urban problems were dealt with in some twenty reports presented by consultants and by other sponsoring organizations.

47. The Workshop discussed a wide range of subjects and made a number of recommendations, the implementation of which should help to improve conditions in African towns. It was recommended, for example, that special centres be set up by governments for the study and planning of urban growth and that the activities and services concerned with urban development be co-ordinated at all levels. It was also recommended that research in demography, industrial opportunities and social disorganization be carried out. Careful planning was declared essential for better urban development in the future and planning methods, later the subjects of various recommendations, were fully discussed.

Social situation in Africa

48. Country studies on standards of living were carried out in two countries. The studies were intended to analyse existing patterns of statistics on living standards and to advise governments on methods of developing such information as a guide to social planning and programming. It has been found that a considerable amount of information exists on different aspects of standards of living, including education, health, nutrition and housing, but that it is not co-ordinated, so that often one department is not aware of the information which is available in another.

49. A chapter on Africa for the *Report on the World Social Situation* was prepared by the staff of the Social Research Section. The preparatory work for this chapter revealed the need for a constant supply of information on trends and programmes in the social field in order to place research and operational activities on as firm a basis as possible.

Community development

50. The programme of work and priorities for 1962-1963 in community development is reflected in resolu-

tion 48 (IV), adopted by the Commission on the recommendations made by the experts of the Standing Committee on Social Welfare and Community Development.

51. In the execution of the work programme, an evaluation study of the activities of United Nations technical assistance in community development has been undertaken in Morocco and Nigeria by a regional adviser. This study deals with the contribution that community development can make towards improving community life and promoting rural development. It also examines the organization and planning of community development and the possibilities for its integration into the development plan.

52. The clearing house on social welfare and community development has collected and distributed important documentation on community development, social welfare and related subjects in Africa, especially publications of the United Nations, UNESCO, the ILO and FAO and information documents on national programmes of community development and social welfare.

53. On the recommendation of the Workshop on Low-Cost Housing (an activity within the framework of community development in Africa), which met in Tunis in October 1961, enquiries were undertaken in eleven African countries in 1962 on problems of arrangement and rearrangement of villages and small co-operatives, including programmes of self-help. Particular attention was paid to the technical and organizational aspects of low-cost rural and urban housing programmes, the part played by popular effort in providing housing and community facilities and the contribution of local services and of government administration.

54. The second session of the Standing Committee on Social Welfare and Community Development was held from 4 to 9 February 1963 at Leopoldville. The experts invited to participate in this session considered reports and documents prepared by the secretariat and by consultants on activities and problems in community development, social welfare and urbanization, and advised the Executive Secretary on the programme of work for this subject.

Social welfare

55. An Expert Group meeting on the Organization and Administration of Social Welfare Services was held in Abidjan, Ivory Coast, from 11 to 21 April 1962, as requested by the third session of the Commission. The experts prepared a report on their deliberations (E/CN.14/169), which was submitted to the Commission at its fifth session.

56. The experts laid great emphasis on the recommendation that governments should be responsible for planning and establishing national social welfare programmes, taking into account local needs and aspirations and the part that could appropriately be played by voluntary organizations. Co-ordination between government and voluntary organizations was considered most important.

57. The group also considered that priority should be given to training of staff at all levels and fully endorsed

the proposed seminar on training for social welfare services to be arranged early in 1963.

58. Preliminary preparations for this seminar have been made during the year through contacts with governments and on the basis of answers to a questionnaire circulated in 1961 to all member States, to assemble information on organizational structures for social services and on existing training programmes. An analysis of the answers was prepared and submitted as a working paper to the Standing Committee on Social Welfare and Community Development at its second session. A number of other working papers were also submitted to the Standing Committee.

59. Close co-operation has continued during the year with the offices of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in Africa in connexion with projects requiring UNICEF aid to social welfare services. Among these was the pilot project, undertaken during the year, on urban community development in the municipality of Addis Ababa resulting from the study of the applicability of community development techniques to urban areas in Africa and from the survey of the social structure of Addis Ababa, conducted by the University College of Addis Ababa with the assistance of the Commission. Advisory services have also been provided to a number of governments on the organization and administration of social welfare programmes.

DIVISION OF SURVEYS AND TRADE

Review and analysis of current trends

60. Two issues of the *Economic Bulletin for Africa* were published in the period under review. The June 1962 (Vol. II, No. 2) contained revised versions of six papers prepared for the Working Party on Economic and Social Development held in January 1962; their titles were as follows: "Economic development in Africa: Aims and Possibilities"; "Economic Planning in Africa"; "Notes on a Method of Comprehensive Planning in Tropical Africa"; "Demographic Factors related to Social and Economic Development in Africa"; "Some Problems of Social Development Planning in Relation to Economic Development"; "Social Aspects of Economic Development". An introduction to this issue of the *Bulletin* dealt with the main subjects discussed by the Working Party.

61. The second, third and fourth of the papers mentioned above were reviewed in the report of the fourth session of the Commission (E/3586, paras. 23, 24 and 45). The first article deals mainly with a comparative analysis of some fifteen African countries, in terms of selected indices relating to the structure of production and trade, the level of infrastructure, the rate of capital formation and, finally, the role and impact of government. In order to make the comparisons more significant in terms of stages of economic development, the structure of the Mexican economy in 1950 has also been included, since Mexico is believed to have reached its take-off stage at about that time.

62. The two social papers, which complement each other, deal with many aspects of social development

planning in relation to economic planning. *Inter alia*, they attempt to treat social development in a more quantitative way by discussing experience reached in statistical measurements as well as a number of other topics such as the criteria for the allocation of public funds for social development, the financing of social programmes, and the integration of economic and social development.

63. The February 1962 issue of the *Bulletin* (vol. III, No. 1) contained two special articles dealing with the present industrial situation in Africa and with industrialization prospects. As in the past, the first part of the *Bulletin* was devoted to a descriptive analysis of recent developments in African trade, based partly on a document (E/CN.14/STC/2) submitted to the first session on the Standing Committee on Trade.

64. According to the *Bulletin*, world economic conditions in 1961 were considerably less favourable to the growth of international trade than in the preceding year. The value of world exports, which in 1960 expanded at a rate of almost 12 per cent, showed in 1961 only a moderate increase of somewhat over 4 per cent. Exports from developed areas progressed faster than total world exports while those from under-developed areas registered hardly any advance. African exports fared better than exports from Latin America and South and South East Asia, but the rate of increase recorded in 1961 was nevertheless drastically lower than in the preceding year: 2 per cent only in comparison with 8 per cent in 1960. The change on the import side was even more striking, for, whereas in 1960 African imports increased by about 10 per cent, the year 1961 witnessed an absolute decline in the total value of imports of the region. As pointed out in the *Bulletin*, the unfavourable change in Africa's trade position between 1960 and 1961 was due primarily to outside cyclical factors, although some internal factors of a non-recurring nature may also have contributed to the change. The long-term trends in prices of Africa's main export commodities remain highly uncertain, so that increases in production along the existing pattern do not appear likely to benefit Africa proportionately in terms of foreign exchange proceeds. A more detailed account of the short and long-term prospects of major African export commodities was included in the *Bulletin*.

65. The activities of the secretariat in international trade were aimed mainly at the preparation and organization of the first session of the Standing Committee on Trade which was established by resolution 28 (III). A short review of the first session of this Committee is given below (see paras. 67-72).

66. In addition the secretariat organized an Expert Panel on Transit Traffic in West Africa (see para. 77 below) and consulted with government officials of various countries and with experts employed by several international economic organizations and the collection of documentation. The secretariat received valuable assistance from ECE, GATT, the International Chamber of Commerce and from other bodies in these activities. Advantage was also taken of the assistance of consultants.

Standing Committee on Trade

67. The first session of the Standing Committee on Trade was held from 12 to 20 September 1962 at the headquarters of the Commission and was attended by sixty-two participants and observers, including representatives of twenty-three member and associate member States, nine observer States and four intergovernmental organizations. The report (E/CN.14/174 and Corr.1 and Add.1-2) was submitted to the Commission at its fifth session.

68. The primary tasks of this session were to review generally the trade and trade policy questions facing African countries with the object of formulating a practical common approach, to supervise and co-ordinate the activities of the subsidiary bodies of the Committee and to give general direction to the activities of the secretariat in the field of trade.

69. Seventeen documents were presented to the delegates. The three main ones dealt with recent developments in African trade (E/CN.14/STC/2), European integration and African trade (E/CN.14/STC/4) and African trade with centrally planned economies (E/CN.14/STC/5).

70. The agenda contained three main sections, dealing with Africa's overseas trade, intra-African trade and trade promotion. Little was said about problems connected with the European Economic Community (EEC) since it was recognized that this issue was, at this stage, rather uncertain because of the continuing negotiations on a new convention of association and between the EEC and the United Kingdom. In the field of trade proper, attention was centred on intra-African trade. In this connexion, it was pointed out that it would be necessary to find means of co-ordinating the projects and programmes of the Standing Committee on Trade and of the Working Party of the Whole of the Standing Committee on Industry and Natural Resources.

71. It was also noted that trade with Asia raised several important issues and that there were obvious prospects of rapid expansion for the export of most African products. The discussion on trade promotion covered a number of points of a more technical nature, such as state trading, long-term trade arrangements, fairs and exhibitions, trade intelligence and training courses in trade promotion. It was recognized that the potentialities of trade expansion were not likely to materialize automatically. The Committee also discussed the problems of commodity stabilization; for this item it had before it the report of the African Meeting on Commodity Stabilization (E/CN.14/205) (see para. 76 below). It was agreed that it was vital to stop the downward trend in commodity prices, particularly in view of the significant role played by primary exports in economic development. The delegates felt that commodity problems were highly technical and required detailed consideration by bodies established specifically to undertake studies and consultations on the subject.

72. After thorough discussion of these points, the Standing Committee recommended that:

(a) The Executive Secretary should follow the work undertaken by other international bodies on the effect

of regional groupings on under-developed countries and suggested that the possibility of convening an *ad hoc* committee to consider these problems should be studied;

(b) The secretariat should continue to keep under review the development of trade with centrally planned economies with particular reference to the experience of African countries;

(c) A study of African trade with Asia, if possible in co-operation with the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), should be undertaken;

(d) The Commission should establish a standing committee on transport at its fifth session;

(e) The secretariat should study intra-African trade both in an all-African and in a sub-regional framework;

(f) State trading as well as long-term trade arrangements should be subject to studies by the secretariat on the basis of information and appraisal supplied by those governments which have significant experience in this field;

(g) The problems connected with the arrangement of an African trade fair should be studied and an expert group established to assist in this work;

(h) The Executive Secretary should contact African governments to make practical arrangements for the secretariat to be kept informed about significant developments in their trade on a regular basis;

(i) A questionnaire designed to obtain information on existing economic intelligence facilities in African countries should be circulated;

(j) The possibilities for arranging in-service training in the Trade Section of the Economic Commission for Africa and training courses for small traders should be considered;

(k) The Executive Secretary should keep in close contact with the bodies established for studies and consultations on commodity problems, for the purpose of reporting to its next session on any significant developments in this field;

(l) The next session of the Standing Committee on Trade should be convened during the period from 15 November to 16 December 1963 and should take place in Niamey, Niger.

73. Steps have been taken by the secretariat to implement the above recommendations. Contacts have been established with the International Chamber of Commerce to obtain assistance in the preparation of a study on an African trade fair; questionnaires have been circulated to governments in preparation for a thorough study on long-term trade and payments agreements in Africa; and a list of publications and periodicals on commercial matters of current interest to African countries has been circulated to governments to assist them in establishing or improving their national economic intelligence units.

Foreign Trade Newsletter

74. Three issues of the *Foreign Trade Newsletter* were prepared in 1962. Most of the information published in the *Newsletter*, such as conclusion of trade and pay-

ments agreements, changes in tariffs and quotas, foreign exchange regulations, marketing of produce and establishment of state trading agencies, was taken from newspapers and periodicals. The secretariat has so far had no access to unpublished sources. Member and associate member governments of the Commission have now been contacted to nominate permanent correspondents for the *Newsletter* in each African country.

75. Each *Newsletter* contained one article of topical interest to African governments. The first issue of the *Newsletter* contained a descriptive and factual article on the most important integration endeavours among African countries in 1961, such as the African and Malagasy Organization for Economic Co-operation (OAMCE), the Casablanca group and the Monrovia group. The second issue carried a review of some of the most significant developments in the tariff field in Africa between 1960 and 1962. The third presented a statistical review of the intra-African trade flows.

African meeting on commodity stabilization

76. By its resolution 25 (III), the Commission at its third session requested the Executive Secretary to call a meeting of African primary producing countries to consider the position of the agricultural export commodities of main interest to them. Documentation for the meeting, which was organized in co-operation with the ECA/FAO Joint Agriculture Division and with the assistance of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at Headquarters, included a paper on national marketing boards and price stabilization funds in African countries as well as a number of commodity studies. Invitations were extended to the governments of twenty member and associate member States. Seventeen of these were represented at the meeting together with three non-member governments and three intergovernmental organizations. The discussion covered national and international, sub-regional and regional measures for commodity stabilization. National stabilization measures actually applied by African countries were reviewed and appraised, as were international commodity agreements of interest to African countries. The delegates furthermore discussed the possibilities of joint action by African countries in production and marketing. The main conclusion to be drawn from the report (E/CN.14/205), which was submitted to the Commission at its fifth session, is that the problems facing African countries in the commodity field should be approached on a world-wide basis.

Expert panel on transit traffic in west Africa

77. The Working Party on Customs Administration in West Africa, which met in Dakar, Senegal, in 1961 under the auspices of the Standing Committee on Trade, recommended that a small panel of experts should undertake a thorough study of transit traffic in west Africa. This group met in Accra in December 1962. Documentation included a paper by the secretariat on the problems of the customs transit of goods in west Africa as well as papers presented by the experts. The

Panel, reviewing the present state of transit arrangements in the sub-region and discussing relevant problems to be solved, adopted recommendations on:

- (a) Freedom of transit;
- (b) Extension of the system of summary declaration of goods;
- (c) A standard declaration of goods in transit;
- (d) Desirable administrative changes in customs guarantees;
- (e) Bonded customs transit warehouses;
- (f) The adoption and putting into force of the Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under cover of TIR Carnets (TIR Convention).

The report of the Panel (E/CN.14/206 and Add.1) was submitted to the Commission at its fifth session.

African common market

78. The Working Party of the Whole of the Standing Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, which met in December 1962, recommended strongly that the Executive Secretary be requested to accelerate basic studies on the problems and measures required to establish an African common market in a regional and sub-regional setting. While the subject itself was by no means new to the secretariat, this was the first time that a recommendation of this kind had been made in explicit form. It was approved by the Commission at its fifth session and its implementation will now require serious additional work spread over a number of years as is the case with the work being done by the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Latin America towards the creation of a Latin American common market.

79. It should be emphasized, however, that a number of projects completed or about to be completed by the secretariat, can be regarded as necessary parts of the preliminary work. Instances of this can be found in some of the operational activities in African trade, such as the Working Party on Customs Administration held in 1961 or the Expert Panel on Customs Transit Traffic in West Africa convened in December 1962. The same is true of various studies, in particular those dealing with major aspects of the problems relating to the development of intra-African trade in a sub-regional and all-African setting (see project 12-01 of the 1963-64 work programme). These examples, to which should be added other projects in trade, industry and transport, show that, anticipating the future course of events, the secretariat has already started work along lines which logically converge towards the basic issues raised by the possible establishment of an African common market.

DIVISION OF INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

80. The last report of the Commission pointed out that the Division existed only in embryo form at that time. Intensive steps were undertaken to build up the staff of the Division and to plan its programme in

detail towards the end of 1961, and the Division's Director took up his duties on a permanent basis in May 1962. The principal preoccupation of the year has been the recruitment of staff which, in the meantime, has been reinforced by short-term consultants and by personnel on short-term loans from other United Nations offices. Considerable progress has been made and the point has now been reached where staff have either taken up their duties, or have been appointed and are expected to arrive shortly, or have been recommended for appointment, thus covering all the vacancies in the Division's manning table authorized for 1963. Seven regional advisers provided by the Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations will be attached to the Division from the beginning or during the course of 1963 and there will continue to be some recourse to short-term specialist consultants. It can be expected, therefore, that the Division will reach its fully authorized strength for 1963 by the middle of that year.

Industry

81. At its fourth session, the Commission adopted an extensive programme of work in the field of industry, though still in broad terms, and decided to set up a Standing Committee on Industry and Natural Resources. Since the Commission attached the highest priority to this part of its work, it was decided to convene the first meeting of the Standing Committee in December 1962. The Industry Section concentrated its efforts on the preparation for the Committee of a preliminary basic study on industrial growth in Africa (E/CN.14/INR/1). The first objective of this study was to survey, broadly, trends in industrialization during the past decade and to point out to the Committee the enormous and concrete possibilities for industrial development in Africa during the next decade; the second objective was to suggest the lines of a detailed programme of work for the Commission.

82. The study disclosed that there was great scope in almost all African countries for import substitution, mainly through further processing of agricultural raw materials; there was also scope for the further processing of those same raw materials as well as of minerals, with the object of adding to the unit value of exports. There was, nonetheless, deliberate concentration on opportunities which should be taken now to build up an entire range of strategic modern industries. In view of the limited size of markets in most African countries and of the heavy investment required, emphasis was laid throughout the study on the need for sub-regional co-operation in the creation or expansion of such industries. Two preliminary chapters dealt with the economic setting in Africa and the present state of industrial development and were prepared, *inter alia*, to demonstrate the realistic prospects of reducing within a relatively short time the economic distance between present levels of industrialization in African countries and in, for example, western Europe. These were followed by a discussion of the present state of industrial planning in Africa. The central part of the paper consisted of studies of recent developments and prospects for expansion

in selected major industries: iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, engineering, chemicals and fertilizers and textiles.

83. As it was not possible to obtain a quorum, the Standing Committee on Industry and Natural Resources met as a Working Party of the Whole, having also a sub-working party on natural resources (see para. 89 below). The Committee strongly approved the secretariat's approach to industrial problems and adopted a far-reaching programme of work in both industry and natural resources. Two continuing projects, on which work has proceeded steadily throughout the last year, were the composition of an inventory of African industries and the collection, for eventual publication, of statistical data. Emphasis was placed on the need to develop industrial research, technological education and training at all levels, in co-operation with the United Nations Industrial Development Centre and the specialized agencies concerned. The main features of the programme were to be investigations into the possibilities of sub-regional co-operation in the balanced integration of industrial development plans and a series of intensive studies on the prospects of setting up strategic modern industries, wherever possible, on a sub-regional basis.

84. A number of shorter papers were prepared for consideration by the Committee, most of them by the specialized agencies on their own programmes of work in industry and natural resources. The representatives of these agencies played a considerable part in the discussions, as did the United Nations Commissioner for Industrial Development and the Director of the Steel, Engineering and Housing Division of ECE. Their participation in the meeting demonstrated both the development and the growing integration of the industrial development programme of the United Nations family.

Transport

85. During the year good progress was made with the collection of statistical and other data on transport by sea, air, road and rail. In accordance with the Commission's resolution 60 (IV), a transport economist and a civil engineer visited the west African sub-region and discussed the work to be done on transport when the sub-regional office of the Commission in Niamey (Niger) is opened. Substantial data have been collected for a basic study to determine the balance which is necessary between the various forms of transport in order to achieve effective co-ordination, not only between forms of transport, but also between countries, thus promoting the steady development of transport facilities.

86. Much of the time of the Transport Section has been devoted to preparing for the Conference on Eastern African Transport Problems which met at Addis Ababa from 29 October to 9 November 1962 and which was well attended, both by governments and other international organizations. Nine documents and working papers were prepared by the secretariat for the Conference and others were submitted during the Conference for discussion by the participants. The primary tasks of the Conference were to examine problems of sub-

regional traffic and traffic control, study the need for co-ordination of the various modes of transport and consider arrangements for a sub-regional highway network. Three *ad hoc* working parties, which met during the conference, presented a series of recommendations subsequently adopted, covering policy aspects of transport, technical aspects and civil aviation and tourism. A substantial programme of work on the transport problems of the sub-region was adopted.

87. A full account of other activities in transport during the year can be found in document E/CN.14/194 and Add.1. Much thought has been given to the development of a more comprehensive programme of work and to the ways and means of implementing it.

Energy and natural resources

88. Preparations are well advanced for a meeting on electric power to be held in Addis Ababa from 21 to 31 October 1963. The principal aims of the meeting are to facilitate contacts between officials and experts concerned with African energy problems, in particular, with electric power; to promote an exchange of views on energy resources in Africa and the extent to which they are utilized; to assess the expected increase in demand for electric power and the ways and means of meeting it; and to provide documents, of both a methodological and of an economic nature, designed to facilitate solutions to problems of common interest raised by certain countries. It can be expected that a continuing programme of work in this field will be initiated, to be followed by a more detailed consideration of other energy problems in addition to those concerning electric power.

89. Preparations are also well advanced for the convening of an African Conference on Cartography to be held in Nairobi (Kenya) in July 1963. Work is still at an early stage on minerals and water resources and hydrology, since the Energy and Natural Resources Section, which will comprise units concerned with energy, minerals, water resources and hydrology and cartography, is only now taking shape. A detailed long-range programme of work on minerals and on water resources and hydrology was drawn up — on the basis of suggestions put forward by the secretariat — by the sub-working party of the Working Party of the Whole of the Standing Committee on Industry and Natural Resources; this work programme was subsequently adopted by the Working Party of the Whole. Here, in particular, there is need for the closest possible co-operation between the international agencies and others concerned and the Commission should take more and more responsibility as central co-ordinating point.

Housing, building and town planning

90. A meeting of experts on housing problems in Africa met from 9 to 18 January 1963 in accordance with the terms of Commission resolution 53 (IV). The objectives were to exchange views on the present housing situation; to define the main problems and the conditions necessary for their solution; to suggest ways and means of formulating and executing national housing policies;

and to recommend to the fifth session of the Commission a programme of work and continuing arrangements within the Commission for the examination of housing and related problems.

91. A preliminary survey of housing in Africa (problems and policies) was prepared for consideration by this meeting; this was mainly based on visits to selected African countries by staff officials from the ECE and from the Department for Economic and Social Affairs. Suggestions for a possible long-term programme of work on housing, building and town planning were put forward by the secretariat for consideration, as a matter of priority, by the meeting of experts.

92. A Section on Housing, Building and Town Planning has now been set up within the Industry, Transport and Natural Resources Division and will work closely with the Division for Economic and Social Development which is concerned with the sociological aspects of housing and the contribution of community development policies to self-help housing.

ECA/FAO JOINT AGRICULTURE DIVISION

Agricultural progress and developments

93. As a result of improvement in the staff situation and the availability of source material, progress is being made in the systematic assembly of information on the agricultural situation in the countries of the region. Background studies have been prepared for a number of the larger countries and current information is being filed. This will provide a source for documentation on the region, as briefing material for country visits and as a basis for contributions to the long-term economic survey of Africa planned for 1963-64. Information continues to be assembled regarding current trends in production, trade and prices of agricultural commodities of special importance to Africa. A staff member spent three months working with the Commodities Division of FAO in order to gain experience of FAO methods and sources and to ensure better co-ordination of work.

94. Documentation prepared included a number of brief papers for the fifth session of the Commission, including reports on livestock development (E/CN.14/198), agricultural credit (E/CN.14/200) and irrigation development (E/CN.14/201); FAO supplied documents on the food and agricultural situation (E/CN.14/181), the use of food surpluses (E/CN.14/195), the control of the desert locust (E/CN.14/199) and African timber trends (E/CN.14/197). Documents were also prepared for the FAO/ECA Development Centre on Agricultural Credit for Africa, covering the economic background, credit aspects of land reform and of marketing, the relations between credit and extension services and the place of agricultural credit in national plans. Commodity notes have been prepared for the *Economic Bulletin for Africa* (vol. III, no.1). A new development in the course of the year has been the publication of the *Agricultural Economics Bulletin for Africa*. It is proposed to issue this bulletin twice or thrice during the year. The first issue appeared in September 1962 and the second in January 1963.

95. In connexion with agricultural development programmes and planning, information continues to be collected on the agricultural development programmes of governments. Several staff members of the Division assisted in the preparation of the agricultural section of the 1962-67 development plan for Ethiopia by serving on the planning committee and also on sub-committees for marketing and forestry and by helping to prepare the draft of the plan. A member of the Division participated in the first FAO Meeting on Agricultural Development Planning in the African Region in Tunis in November 1962.

96. Factors promoting the transition of farmers into the monetary sector were the main subject studied by the FAO/ECA Development Centre on Agricultural Credit for Africa, sponsored jointly by the Commission and by FAO, in May 1962: the report on the Centre was submitted to the Commission at its fifth session (E/CN.14/200). The Division provided the director, secretary and assistant secretary of the Centre, contributed the documents mentioned in paragraph 94 above, led the discussion of a number of items of the agenda and assisted in the preparation of the report of the Centre. Preparations are being made with FAO for a joint development centre on land policies for west Africa to complement the similar centre for east and central Africa organized in 1960. It is proposed to have the west African centre in Sierra Leone in November 1963. Another project aimed at improving the commercial efficiency of African producers has arisen from Commission resolution 56 (IV), which recommended the Executive Secretary, acting in collaboration with FAO, to call a meeting of experts to study measures for immediate action in the field of livestock production. As pointed out in document E/CN.14/198, preliminary arrangements to convene a small expert panel in 1962 were suspended upon receipt of an offer from FAO to include economic and social aspects of livestock production under Commission sponsorship in a development centre on animal production and health to be conducted in 1963. The agenda and documentation for this centre are in preparation. Another important factor in increasing agricultural efficiency examined during the year has been irrigation. A consultant visited a number of countries in north and eastern Africa to examine the economic and social factors involved in establishing irrigation projects. A preliminary report (E/CN.14/201) was presented to the Commission at its fifth session. The full report will be made available to governments shortly.

97. The African timber trends study is continuing through the services of a consultant who is working closely with FAO headquarters. This study aims at assessing the present level of forest product consumption in African countries and the probable levels in 1975 and in the year 2000, in order to constitute a guide for forest development programmes. A report (E/CN.14/197) was presented to the Commission at its fifth session. General questionnaires were worked out and distributed to governments in 1961 as guides for surveys within each country. In some cases surveys are already available and these are being assembled. Guidance is being pro-

vided to some areas through staff visits; forest services are being assisted by international experts working in the countries and by national statistical services. The survey is taking longer than expected due to the complex nature of the problems involved, but it is hoped to have partial results at least in 1963. The Commission's resolution 46 (IV) emphasized the importance of this survey and of inventories of existing forests. It also called for sub-regional treatment including sub-regional meetings. Document E/CN.14/197/Add.1 lists a number of relevant meetings planned in the near future.

Distribution and consumption of agricultural products

98. The examination of trends in the level and direction of agricultural exports continues on a commodity basis.

99. The livestock survey in Ethiopia, begun in 1961, has been completed and is available as a guide to potential suppliers of livestock for export. A general paper prepared by a Commission consultant on the methods of livestock surveys in semi-nomadic areas has also been prepared and is being made available to governments.

100. The Division took an active part in the African Meeting on Commodity Stabilization, held in Lagos from 30 July to 6 August 1962, in accordance with the Commission's resolution 25 (III) (see para. 76 above). Technical data on national marketing boards and price stabilization funds in African countries were collected and formed the basis of one of the main documents for discussion. Arrangements were made with FAO to prepare a series of commodity studies on palm kernels and oil, cotton, coffee, cocoa, sisal and rubber. A staff member prepared a study on groundnuts and groundnut oil in collaboration with FAO and another served as secretary for the meeting.

101. Assembly and analysis of information on marketing boards and related organizations is also being carried out in co-operation with the FAO Marketing Branch for the preparation of a handbook on the organization and operations of marketing boards. Also for this purpose visits were made to Kenya, the Somali Republic, Tanganyika, Uganda, Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia.

102. No further direct work has been undertaken on food consumption levels, but a staff member of the Division participated in exploratory missions to the Somali Republic and Tanganyika in August and September 1962, within the framework of the World Food Programme. Two pilot projects for social and economic development, based on food aid, were proposed for the Somali Republic and one for Tanganyika (see E/CN.14/195, para. 13).

Assistance and advisory services in agriculture

103. Technical assistance in agriculture to African countries from the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund is administered by FAO headquarters. Under project 34-01 of the work programme of ECA, the Division is consulted on proposed programmes and projects. FAO experts in the fields of

agricultural planning and marketing in African countries report to the Division and reports are exchanged with the FAO regional offices in Accra and Cairo.

104. Reference has been made above to the direct assistance given to the Government of Ethiopia in the preparation of the agricultural section of the new five-year plan and in conducting a livestock survey in southern Ethiopia. Discussions and correspondence have been carried out with the Government of Tanganyika regarding the reorganization of agricultural marketing boards and with the Government of Kenya on a market survey in the Indian Ocean region. A proposed survey of wild life in east Africa, from the points of view of tourism and meat production, which was to be undertaken in conjunction with the East African Institute of Social Research, has not yet been conducted because of difficulties in securing a suitable expert. Reference has been made above to the proposal for World Food Programme assistance to the Somali Republic and Tanganyika. Information has been supplied on commodity and marketing matters to various government bodies in Ethiopia.

105. Close liaison is maintained with the Technical Assistance Co-ordination Unit.

STATISTICS DIVISION

106. In August 1962, the Statistics Section of the secretariat was raised to the full status of a Division. It was then reorganized into two sections comprising several units each. The change was necessitated by the continued growth in scope and in depth of the statistical activities of the Commission. At present, one of these two sections takes care of co-ordinating current economic and social statistics, while the other concentrates on the problems of statistical development and technical assistance in the region, including the regional advisory service. This made possible the elaboration of a work programme in which the Commission and the Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations will collaborate with African governments in solving their administrative problems. Also, as some problems concern other regions as well, inter-regional projects may be undertaken which will produce information and practical suggestions of great use to Africa.

107. The major objective of the Division is to assist countries in promoting statistical development to a stage where development planning techniques can be applied and where statistical information is adequate for policy-making in economic and social development. A note on statistical development (E/CN.14/219) was submitted to the Commission at its fifth session. To achieve its aim the Division is progressively building up the following three activities: (a) regional advisory services; (b) active participation in United Nations technical assistance operations in Africa; (c) the organization of permanent consultations with African countries. Finally, the Division is in addition directing an intensive programme of training activities which are reported separately in paragraphs 128 and 129 below.²

² See also E/CN.14/224.

Regional advisory services

108. The scheme, which was launched to a slow start less than two years ago, has quickened its pace during the last year. It aims at providing, at relatively short notice, a short-term specialized consultative service in specific statistical fields for African countries. It is intended to supplement the existing forms of longer-term technical assistance appointments and to meet specific needs where such appointments are not feasible or appropriate. A team of three permanent staff members and five regional advisers assigned under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance manned this project. During the course of the year, they conducted some twenty assignments, varying in duration from a fortnight to several months and sometimes longer, in thirteen countries of the region. They gave advice on questions relating to population census, vital registration, national accounts, public accounts, external trade statistics, household, manpower and multi-purpose and other sample surveys. In some places, they were called upon to examine national statistical programmes and requirements for technical assistance. At least three of the regional advisers contributed to the teaching given at the United Nations sponsored training centres in Africa.

Participation in technical assistance activities

109. In addition to the recurrent visits to African countries by the regional advisers, an intensive programme of visits to more than thirty countries by several members of the permanent staff of the secretariat was implemented in connexion with the assessment of needs for technical assistance and the setting up of country programmes for 1963-64. In accordance with an agreement with the United Nations Statistical Office and the Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations, the secretariat of the Commission has during the past year assumed increasing responsibility for the briefing of statistical experts assigned to African countries under the technical assistance programme. As a result, twenty-five such experts were briefed during the course of the past year and received guidance from officials of the Commission either during visits to Commission headquarters or at meetings elsewhere. To take full advantage of this new practice, the secretariat has remained in touch with these experts by correspondence and has followed up their progress reports. It is felt that this new approach will give the experts a more solid base for operation and will increase the value of their services and also the possibilities for the Commission to co-operate with their countries of assignment.

Sub-regional consultations

110. In accordance with a recommendation of the Second Conference of African Statisticians, consultations have taken place with heads of statistical offices in west, north and east Africa since the fourth session of the Commission. The purpose of these consultations was to ensure co-ordination of training programmes for statistical officers and technical assistants and to allow for the exchange of information designed to spread

knowledge of recent statistical developments. A note on these consultations was submitted to the Commission at its fifth session (E/CN.14/220).

Co-operation in the field of data-processing

111. Particular attention has been given to co-operation in data-processing. The Division is developing the two projects under heading 41-03 in the work programme of the Commission. On the one hand, assistance has been given to the government of one country and it is now planned to help other countries with the processing of external trade data and also with surveys, by using the mechanical unit of the Commission. On the other hand, the secretariat is following technical developments in electronic processing equipment closely and is preparing a report on possible applications of interest to African countries. This report is to be submitted to the Third Conference of African Statisticians.

Developments on standards and exchange of statistical information

112. The *Statistical Newsletter* was produced quarterly in 1962, despite technical difficulties in the printing facilities.

113. Methodological manuals are being prepared to help solve problems connected with census and vital statistics in African conditions, for submission to the Third Conference of African Statisticians. The preparation of manuals on household survey techniques and national accounts has been delayed because of the shortage of specialized staff.

114. The Seminar on Industrial Statistics, sponsored by the Commission and the Statistical Office of the United Nations, was held in Addis Ababa from 18 to 27 July 1962. It was attended by eighteen participants from fourteen countries engaged on work in industrial statistics. The Seminar was held to provide an opportunity for an exchange of experience relating to the objectives, content and methodology of infrequent and comprehensive inquiries into the industrial sector of the economy. The report of this Seminar (E/CN.14/173) was submitted to the Commission at its fifth session. The Seminar gave its attention to the comprehensive inquiries that were to be conducted in countries of the region as part of the 1963 World Programme of Basic Industrial Statistics and considered the adaptation to African conditions of the recommendations of the Statistical Commission for use in these inquiries.

115. The Working Group on the adaptation of the United Nations system of national accounts for use in Africa met in Addis Ababa in September 1962 for ten days to consider an intermediate system of national accounts adapted to the internal needs of African countries, especially for development and planning purposes. This work, which is still mainly of a research nature, has thrown considerable light on requirements of statistical information for planning purposes. The report of the panel (E/CN.14/221) was submitted to the Commission at its fifth session.

116. The discussions which have taken place at statistical and economic meetings since 1959 have enabled the secretariat to accumulate direct experience, gained in African countries, on statistical development in relation to planning techniques. It should be mentioned that discussions on statistical requirements gave rise to lively discussions with statisticians as well as with experts in planning, especially at the Working Party on Economic and Social Development, in January 1962, and the Expert Group on Comprehensive Development Planning in October 1962. The experience so far gained should now be summarized and disseminated; this suggestion will be a main item of discussion at the Third Conference of African Statisticians. A preliminary presentation of the problem was submitted to the Commission at its fifth session (E/CN.14/219).

Statistical publications

117. Two statistical appendices have been published as annexes to the *Economic Bulletin for Africa*. Moreover, as a result of the urgent recommendations of the Commission, a great advance was made in the publication of the bulletin entitled *African Trade Statistics. Series A* gives the direction of trade of African countries. Three issues have been published (December 1961, June 1962 and December 1962). *Series B* gives a detailed cross-classification of imports and exports by commodity groups and by country of origin or destination. The data are expressed in United States dollars and set out according to a uniform nomenclature (SITC revised),³ thus permitting extensive analysis of African trade. One series, in two booklets, has been published on trade data for the year 1960 and another for 1961. The geographical coverage of *series B* will be progressively extended in 1963. A special issue has also been published on intra-African trade for the years 1960 and 1961.

118. Processing work on industrial statistics has been initiated in a newly-established unit. It is hoped that this work will keep pace with the increasing requirements of the Division of Industry, Transport and Natural Resources.

119. Finally, the compilation of the national accounts series is in progress, covering fifteen countries, in accordance with the directions given by the Working Group on National Accounts. This work will be published in several booklets, together with the handbook on population statistics, in 1963 and 1964.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

120. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 1709 (XVI), on the decentralization of the economic and social activities of the United Nations and the strengthening of the regional economic commissions, provision was made early in 1962 for the setting up, in the secretariat, of a unit to deal with public administration.

121. The Seminar on Urgent Administrative Problems of African Governments, the report of which (E/CN.14/

³ *Standard International Trade Classification, Revised* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 61.XVII.6).

180) was submitted to the Commission at its fifth session, was organized pursuant to a project approved by the Commission at its third session.⁴ An adviser, who took up his duties with the Commission in July 1962, was immediately assigned to the organization of the Seminar, which took place from 2 to 11 October 1962. Another expert, assigned to Ethiopia, had been seconded to the Commission on a part-time basis as from the month of April 1962, to make preliminary plans for the Seminar.

122. The report of the Seminar provides guidance for African governments, for the Commission and for the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at Headquarters in seeking solutions to the more urgent administrative problems of African governments.

TRAINING

African institute for economic development and planning

123. This project has made rapid progress as a result of the impetus given by the Commission at its fourth session. Preliminary contacts were established with the Governments of Senegal and the United Arab Republic in May and June 1962 with a view to preparing the first meeting of the Standing Committee for the establishment of the institute. This meeting took place in June 1962 at Dakar and its report (E/CN.14/172) was submitted to the Commission at its fifth session. The Committee gave specific directions to the secretariat on the programme of activities of the institute, the timing of these activities and the preparation of a first appraisal of the financial problems involved. The panel of experts mentioned in the Commission's resolution 58 (IV) met at the same time as the Committee and designed a preliminary syllabus for the main course of the institute (E/CN.14/172, annex I).

124. On the basis of the report, the secretariat prepared a draft budget for the institute and forwarded it to the six countries of the Committee together with the text of a request for assistance from the Special Fund. This project was signed by the Government of Senegal in October 1962 and subsequently by other African countries. According to the time schedule established by the Committee of Six, the main course of the institute should start in October 1963 at Dakar, on the assumption that the Special Fund will consider the project for approval at the May 1963 session of its Governing Council.

125. Active steps are being taken to facilitate the launching of the institute. In November and December 1962, a number of countries were visited by staff members of the Commission and one UNESCO staff member in order to make a pre-selection of students for the first course of the institute. This was designed to enable the secretariat to employ a provision of \$60,000 placed at the disposal of the institute for fellowships in the 1962 technical assistance budget. At the same time, a starting team of lecturers was appointed for the preparation of teaching materials for the institute.

126. Problems of co-ordination with United Nations specialized agencies were discussed briefly on three occasions with ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO, in June, July and December 1962. It is hoped that staff members from these organizations will participate in 1963 in the preliminary assembling of teaching materials for the institute.

127. A report on the progress made towards the establishment of the institute (E/CN.14/203) was submitted to the Commission at its fifth session. This report also contains proposals on the statute of the institute and on financial matters.

Training of statisticians

128. Training of statisticians has continued during the year and has become one of the major projects on the work programme of the secretariat. The need for intensive training programmes in statistics at the present time arises from the urgent need to replace departing expatriate staff with local personnel in newly independent countries, the general shortage of middle-level assistants in most African countries and new requirements to meet the rapid expansion of statistical organizations. To fulfil these needs, at least in part, three full-time middle-level training centres, established by the United Nations in co-operation with the Governments of Cameroun, Ethiopia and Ghana were in operation in 1962 in Yaoundé, Addis Ababa and Achimota. They had a total enrolment of sixty-five trainees drawn from sixteen countries in the north, east, west and south of Africa. In addition, the United Nations assisted, with staff and fellowships, a middle-level training centre set up by the Government of the Ivory Coast at Abidjan where sixteen trainees from five countries were enrolled. During the current academic year, about one hundred trainees are taking instruction at these four centres. Furthermore, it is to be noted that two United Nations-assisted centres are now operating at the national level at Lagos, Nigeria, and Dar-es-Salaam, Tanganyika.

129. In the training of senior staff, the United Nations is continuing its support to the Moroccan statistical institute at Rabat which provides a two-year course. Eighty students are attending the course for the school year 1962-63. In addition, the secretariat is assisting and encouraging the introduction of the teaching of statistics at several African colleges and institutes and is increasing provisions for fellowships at that level. It is now expected that the training of statisticians at university level will make considerable progress.

Summer course in economics for African university students

130. The second summer course in economic development for African students, under the joint sponsorship of the Commission and the United States Agency for International Development was held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 18 July to 31 August 1962. This was in accordance with the Commission's resolution 17 (II), on which continuing project 61-04 of the 1962-63 programme of work is based. The main objectives of the

⁴ See E/3452/Rev. 1, p. 40, project 01-11.

course were to provide an intensive course in development economics; to acquaint participating students with the similarities and diversities in problems facing African countries in the promotion of economic development and to afford an opportunity to African students from different countries to consider their problems together.

131. The seminar was attended by thirty students from fourteen African countries. The academic level of most students attending the seminar was equal to that of students in most European and American universities.

132. The programme of the course included five basic fields of study: development economics; planning and programming; monetary, financial and international aspects of economic development; structural and regional problems; and agricultural economics. Students were required to give fifteen hours' attendance weekly, evenly divided between lectures and discussions. In addition to the four professors who gave the courses, nine members of the secretariat were invited to deliver special lectures dealing with specific aspects of African economic development.

ECA/GATT training courses in commercial policy

133. In 1962, the secretariat of GATT, with the financial assistance of the Bureau of Technical Assistance operations and the support of the Commission, held two courses on foreign trade and commercial policy in Africa, one for French-speaking officials of governments in west and equatorial Africa and the other for English-speaking officials proposed by the governments of eastern African States and territories. The first course, held in Dakar, was attended by eighteen participants from eight countries, and the second, held in Dar-es-Salaam, was attended by fifteen participants from seven countries.

134. The chief feature of the courses, both of which lasted for three weeks, was the combination of discussions on the various aspects of commercial policy with discussions on practical trade problems, which existed in the country where the course was being held. The programme therefore included both theoretical and practical items, although the problems discussed were centred on concrete cases and facts, including visits and discussions with people actually engaged in the production and marketing of export products.

Training course for specialists in community development policy

135. In conformity with a recommendation of the Workshop on Community Development, which took place in Addis Ababa in September 1959, and within the frame of projects of high priority included in the Commission work programme for 1962-1963, the second training course for specialists in community development policy was held from 26 November to 21 December 1962 in Tunis. This training course was intended primarily for the Arab countries of north Africa, both French and English-speaking, but it was also attended by specialists from Ethiopia and Somalia. The number of parti-

cipants was twenty-three. As with the previous course given in Dakar in November 1961 for central and west African countries, this course also aimed at the training of specialists at the highest level of community development, who would become advisers, directors or planners in their own countries; this was in keeping with the wish expressed by those States members of the Commission which consider community development to be one of the most efficient means for stimulating interest and for integrating people progressively into national life. A third training course is planned for 1963 for eastern Africa.

Training course for customs officials in English-speaking countries in west Africa

136. Following a recommendation of the Working Party on Customs Administration, which met at Dakar in October 1961, the secretariat undertook the organization of a training course for customs officials in the English-speaking countries of west Africa, which was held in Lagos, Nigeria, from 2 October to 24 November 1962. It is hoped that a series of such courses designed to raise and maintain the standard of efficiency of officials in the middle grades of customs administrations will follow and that it will thus be possible to facilitate trade relations between the countries of the sub-region, to promote a sub-regional outlook amongst customs officials and at the same time to encourage the officials of neighbouring territories to co-operate with each other.

137. Seventeen trainees from four west African countries attended the course, most of them holding responsible positions in their national administrations. Their academic background was in general of a standard which enabled them to benefit from this more advanced type of course.

138. The syllabus offered a course on general training in customs work. The subject was approached in the first instance with particular reference to west Africa, through the study of such matters as economic geography, problems of customs administration affecting the sub-region as a whole, and bilateral agreements between neighbouring countries on customs matters. The syllabus continued with a variety of other subjects concerning technical customs matters, such as taxation policy, tariff nomenclatures, legislation, organization, systems, finance, technology and operations against smuggling. Instruction was interspersed with discussions, revision and practical demonstrations. At the request of Nigeria, the host country, a short part of the course was devoted to modern management techniques.

139. The director of the course was provided by the secretariat which also undertook part of the tuition together with administrative arrangements. The remaining instruction was given by officials of the host country. A detailed report (E/CN.14/226) was submitted to the Commission at its fifth session.

In-service training

140. During the period under consideration, arrangements were continued for United Nations in-service

training for African economists. In addition to the principal training programme for African economists, which was conducted at United Nations Headquarters, the Executive Secretary concluded arrangements for three trainees to be attached to ECE during 1962 and at the same time inaugurated an in-service training programme at the headquarters of the Commission where two trainees are now gaining valuable experience for their future posts.

141. Definite plans have been made for a substantial expansion of this programme. Of significance is the appointment of a full-time training officer attached to the office of the Executive Secretary. It is also expected that, beginning with the 1963-64 training programme, financial assistance will be forthcoming from the Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations. The secretariats of both EEC and ECAFE have expressed their willingness to accept a greater number of trainees from the African region during the coming year. The Executive Secretary has therefore invited governments of member States and associate members to nominate candidates for in-service training at Commission headquarters with ECE or with ECAFE.

C. Relations with specialized agencies and other organizations

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

International Labour Organisation (ILO)

142. Considerable co-operation has been given to the secretariat by ILO. In the preparation of a chapter on social conditions in Africa for the *Report on the World Social Situation, 1963*, the Commission's regional adviser on social policy received substantial assistance from ILO. The ILO regional statistician in Africa visited the secretariat in order to co-ordinate joint policies and the work programme with the Statistics Division and also delivered lectures on labour statistics at the statistical training centres in Addis Ababa and Achimota, Ghana. ILO was a co-sponsor of the Workshop on Urbanization held in Addis Ababa from 25 April to 5 May 1962 and was represented by observers at the first meeting of the Standing Committee of Direction of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning, at the Working Party of the Whole of the Standing Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, at the Seminar on Population Problems in Africa and also at the Seminar on Urgent Administrative Problems of African Governments.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

143. Close working relationships continue to be maintained with FAO through the ECA/FAO Joint Agriculture Division which was established in 1959 in accordance with a memorandum of understanding between the Executive Secretary and the Director-General of FAO. Collaboration has taken several forms, including an arrangement to co-sponsor a Development Centre on

Agricultural Credit, which was held in May 1962 in Addis Ababa. The Joint Division was also represented at the first FAO Meeting on Agricultural Development Planning in the Africa Region, held in Tunis in November 1962. FAO contributed documents to the fifth session of the Commission on the food and agricultural situation (E/CN.14/181) and on control of the desert locust (E/CN.14/199 and Add.1).

144. Joint arrangements covering the cost of salary and travel have been made to engage a consultant on economic and social aspects of irrigation schemes in Africa. A Commission consultant is working on the African timber trends study (project 31-10), with the Forestry Division at FAO headquarters. The Commodities Division of FAO assisted in the preparation of a number of commodity studies for the meeting on price stabilization held in Lagos in 1962.

145. The rural development officer provided for the Joint Agriculture Division in 1961 to work on rural credit and extension was transferred during the year, but is to be replaced shortly by another experienced officer. A permanent post of marketing officer in the Joint Division was created by FAO in January 1962.

146. Liaison continues to be maintained with the African and Near East regional offices of FAO, and the Director of the Joint Agriculture Division attended briefing meetings for FAO country representatives in Rome in January 1962.

147. Co-operation in agricultural statistics has continued between the Commission and FAO. The FAO regional statistician for Africa stationed at Commission headquarters assisted by lecturing at the statistical training centre of the Commission at Addis Ababa. Close working relationships have been maintained between regional statistical advisers appointed by the Commission and by FAO in their programmes of travel and direct advisory services. Negotiations have been undertaken with FAO to convene in 1963, together with the Commission, a meeting on food consumption surveys.

148. FAO technical assistance statisticians seconded to governments in Africa are also collaborating in field surveys for the African timber trends study; this work involves sampling inquiries in individual households.

149. On 22 June 1962, FAO convened at Tunis the first session of the African Commission on Agricultural Statistics, at which the Commission was represented by an observer; this is to be a continuing body. The problem of co-ordination therefore arises, in order to avoid overlapping and duplication of efforts with the Conference of African Statisticians and discussions on the subject are at present taking place between the FAO Division of Statistics and the secretariat. The results will be reported to the Commission at its sixth session.

150. FAO was represented at a number of meetings sponsored by the Commission, which included the Expert Group Meeting on the Organization and Administration of Social Welfare Services, the Seminar on Population Problems in Africa, the Working Party of the Whole of the Standing Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, and the Seminar on Urgent Admini-

strative Problems of African Governments and also attended discussions on the establishment of an African institute for development planning.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

151. Close contacts were maintained with UNESCO. A Conference of African Ministers of Education, held in Paris in March 1962, was jointly sponsored by UNESCO and the Commission. Collaboration has since continued on the follow-up work to the conference. UNESCO also co-sponsored the Workshop on Urbanization in Africa and participated in a number of Commission meetings including the Meeting of the Standing Committee of Direction on the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning, the Working Party of the Whole of the Standing Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, the Seminar on Urgent Administrative Problems of African Governments and the Seminar on Population Problems. UNESCO also delegated field staff to lecture at the statistical training centres of the Commission.

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

152. ICAO sent representatives to the Seminar on Urgent Administrative Problems of African Governments and also to the Eastern African Transport Conference (Addis Ababa, 29 October to 9 November 1962).

World Health Organization (WHO)

153. Detailed discussions were held and arrangements made with WHO representatives for consultations on and tabulation of a tuberculosis survey in Addis Ababa. The WHO regional statistician for the Near-East visited Addis Ababa for consultations and lectured at the Statistical Training Centre. In addition to co-sponsoring the Workshop on Urbanization, WHO took part in the Meeting on the Organization and Administration of Social Welfare Services, the Meeting of the Standing Committee of Direction on the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning, the Working Party of the Whole of the Standing Committee on Industry and Natural Resources and the Seminar on Urgent Administrative Problems of African Governments.

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB)

154. The Committee on the establishment of an African development bank received valuable support from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB). An official of the IBRD was seconded to the Bank project as a consultant while officials of the IADB participated as observers in the first session of the Committee and in the second session of the sub-committee. One of the teams established by the Com-

mittee for consultations with non-African governments and institutions had discussions with officials of the IBRD and the IADB during its visits to Washington.

OTHER UNITED NATIONS BODIES

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

155. The secretariat co-operated closely with UNICEF by assisting a number of countries in the planning and formulation of UNICEF-aided projects in social welfare. UNICEF in its turn sent representatives to the Expert Group Meeting on the Organization and Administration of Social Welfare Services.

Special Fund

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

World Food Programme

157. The Commission began collaboration with the World Food Programme in August 1962 when a member of the ECA/FAO Joint Agriculture Division joined an exploratory mission to the Somali Republic and to Tanganyika to define specific projects where surplus food could be used for development, for improving the nutritional status of the people and for emergency relief.⁵

INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

158. In accordance with paragraph 13 of its terms of reference, the Commission has continued to keep in close touch with the Conference of Independent African States, the Economic Committee of the League of Arab States, the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa (CCTA) and the African and Malagasy Organization for Economic Co-operation (OAMCE), through interchanges at secretariat level. There has been marked development in the course of the year in the working relations with CCTA and with OAMCE. On an increasing scale, representatives of these organizations and of the Commission have attended each others' meetings. There has been extensive discussion between senior members of the secretariats to eliminate any possible duplication of efforts and to provide effective co-operation in carrying out the work programmes of ECA, CCTA and OAMCE. Further steps in co-operation and co-ordination can be expected to emerge from a meeting between the Executive Secretary of the Commission and the secretaries general of CCTA and OAMCE to be held in the near future. It should be noted that the full realization of the benefits to be obtained from co-operation between the Commission and other inter-governmental organizations depends not only on close working relations between secretariats but also on deliberate efforts on the part of member governments.

⁵ See also E/CN.14/195 on the subject of the World Food Programme.

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

159. With the assistance of the secretariat of GATT, two courses on foreign trade and commercial policy were organized in 1962, the first in Dakar for French-speaking officials, the second in Dar-es-Salaam for English-speaking officials. The secretariat of GATT also prepared a document on training in commercial policy for the first session of the Standing Committee on Trade.

European Economic Community (EEC)

160. Increasingly close relations have developed during the year between the secretariat of the Commission and staff officials of EEC, in view of the growing interest in the effects of the EEC on African development and

trade. There has also been co-operation in training programmes for African economists and statisticians.

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Chamber of Commerce

161. The International Chamber of Commerce prepared one of the information documents for the first session of the Standing Committee on Trade containing topical problems concerning international trade fairs and shows.

International Union of Local Authorities

162. The Union sent a representative to the Seminar on Urgent Administrative Problems of African Governments.

PART II

FIFTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION

A. Attendance and organization of the work

OPENING MEETING

163. The fifth session of the Commission was opened on 18 February 1963 in the Palais de la Nation, Leopoldville, Congo, with a message from H.E. Mr. Kasa-Vubu, President of the Republic, a message from U Thant, Secretary-General of the United Nations, and statements by Mr. Philippe de Seynes, Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs, and Mr. R. K. A. Gardiner, Executive Secretary of the Commission.

MEMBERSHIP AND ATTENDANCE

164. Representatives of the following States members of the Commission were present at the session: Algeria, Burundi, Cameroun, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Tanganyika, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, The Ivory Coast, Portugal, the Republic of South Africa and Upper Volta were not represented.

165. Of the associate members, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Gambia, Kenya and Zanzibar were represented. The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and Swaziland were not represented.

166. Observers of the following States Members of the United Nations, not members of the Economic Commission for Africa, attended the fifth session: Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Greece, Hungary, India, Israel, Japan, Lebanon, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Poland, Roma-

nia, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America and Yugoslavia. Observers of China, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, India, Israel, Lebanon, the Netherlands, Poland, the United States of America, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Yugoslavia participated in the discussions under paragraph 10 of the Commission's terms of reference.

167. Observers were present from the Federal Republic of Germany and the Swiss Confederation.

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

169. The Technical Assistance Board (TAB) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) were also represented at the session.

170. Under the provisions of paragraph 11 of the terms of reference of the Commission, observers from the following inter-governmental organizations also attended: Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa (CCTA), Interim Commission of the International Trade Organization/General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (ICITO/GATT) and the African and Malagasy Organization for Economic Co-operation (OAMCE).

171. In accordance with paragraph 14 of the Commission's terms of reference, the following non-govern-

mental organizations were represented: International Chamber of Commerce, International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, International Federation of Christian Trade Unions, World Federation of Trade Unions, International Organization of Employers, Catholic International Union for Social Service, International Council of Women, International Road Federation, International Road Transport Union, League of Red Cross Societies, World Veteran Federation, World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations, International Federation of Women Lawyers.

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

CREDENTIALS

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

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

174. In accordance with rule 14 of its rules of procedure, the Commission elected its officers at its 83rd meeting on 19 February 1963. It unanimously elected M. Jacques Massa (Congo, Leopoldville) as Chairman, Mr. Paul Bomani (Tanganyika) as First Vice-Chairman and Chairman of the Economic Committee and M. Louis Kandé (Senegal) as Second Vice-Chairman and Chairman of the Social Committee.

ORGANIZATION OF WORK

175. In accordance with the practice followed at the preceding three sessions of the Commission, a pre-session meeting of representatives of members and associate members was convened to consider the draft work programme to be submitted to the Commission at its fifth session. This Committee held its first session on Wednesday, 13 February, at the Palais de la Nation at Leopoldville. It held six sessions in all and completed its work on 16 February. Mr. Doukkali Ahmed (Morocco) was unanimously elected Chairman and Mr. Jean-Pierre Simba (Congo, Leopoldville) Vice-Chairman. The conclusions reached by the Committee are included in the report which it adopted at its last session (E/CN.14/231).

176. In accordance with its resolution 62 (IV), the Commission set up two committees of the whole, namely an Economic Committee and a Social Committee, which discussed items of the agenda (see para. 179 below). The First Vice-Chairman and Second Vice-Chairman acted also as Chairman of the Economic Committee and Chairman of the Social Committee respectively. The Economic Committee elected Mr. Lissouba (Congo, Brazzaville) as its Vice-Chairman and Mr. Doukkali Ahmed (Morocco) as its rapporteur. It also elected its own drafting committee consisting of Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Kenya and Zanzibar, Madagascar, Morocco and Nigeria. The Social Committee elected Mr. Aidi Boufeldja (Algeria) as Vice-Chairman and

Mr. Wright (Sierra Leone) as rapporteur. Its drafting committee consisted of Chad, Ghana, Niger, Senegal and Sudan under the chairmanship of the rapporteur. Both the Economic Committee and the Social Committee submitted to the Commission reports of their proceedings and recommendations which, as approved by the Commission, are incorporated in the present report.

177. At its 91st meeting, the Commission, in accordance with the submission of the Chairman, approved the following as members of the drafting committee: Algeria, Congo (Leopoldville), Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya and Zanzibar, Liberia, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria, Senegal, Tanganyika, Tunisia and the United Arab Republic. It was agreed that, in order not to overburden individual members, five members should constitute a quorum.

B. Agenda

178. The Commission examined the revised provisional agenda prepared by the Executive Secretary (E/CN.14/176/Rev.2). After full discussion, some amendments were introduced in the order of the items. The Commission adopted the following agenda at its 83rd meeting:

1. Opening addresses.
2. Election of officers.
3. Adoption of the agenda.
4. Organization of the discussions (E/CN.14/185).
5. Membership and associate membership of the Commission:
 - (a) Welcome of new members;
 - (b) Report of the Executive Secretary on measures taken in pursuance of resolution 42 (IV) (E/CN.14/178 and Add.1);
 - (c) Action by the Economic and Social Council on the draft resolutions recommended by the Commission at its fourth session (E/CN.14/183).
6. Economic and social situation and trends in Africa:
 - (a) Report of the Executive Secretary on the work of the secretariat between the fourth and fifth sessions of the Commission (E/CN.14/179 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1);
 - (b) *Economic Bulletin for Africa*, vol. III, No. 1, part A: Current economic trends (E/CN.14/202 and Corr.1);
 - (c) Report on the food and agriculture situation in Africa (E/CN.14/181 and Corr.1).
7. African institute for economic development and planning:
 - (a) Report of the first meeting of the Committee of Direction on the African institute for economic development and planning (E/CN.14/172);
 - (b) Report on the progress made on the establishment of the African institute for economic development and planning (E/CN.14/203).
8. African development bank:

Report on progress made on the establishment of an African development bank (E/CN.14/204 and Add.1).
9. Economic and social development:
 - (a) General aspects of development policies and programming:
 - (i) *Economic Bulletin for Africa*, vol. II, No. 2 (E/CN.14/171);

- (ii) *Economic Bulletin for Africa*, vol. III, No. 1, part B (E/CN.14/202);
 - (iii) Report of the Meeting of Expert Group on Comprehensive Development Planning (E/CN.14/182);
 - (b) Public administration: Report of the Workshop on Urgent Administrative Problems of African Countries (E/CN.14/180);
 - (c) Social aspects of economic development, community development and social welfare:
 - (i) Report of the United Nations Seminar on Population Problems in Africa (E/CN.14/186);
 - (ii) Report of the second session of the Standing Committee on Social Welfare and Community Development (E/CN.14/187 and Add.1);
 - (iii) Report on the community development activities of the Economic Commission for Africa in 1962 (E/CN.14/188);
 - (iv) Report of Expert Group Meeting on Organizations and Administration of Social Welfare Services (E/CN.14/169);
 - (v) Government expenditures and racial discrimination (E/CN.14/189 and Corr.1);
 - (vi) Educational development in Africa: implementation of the Addis Ababa plan (E/CN.14/208);
 - (d) Housing, town planning and urbanization:
 - (i) Report of the Workshop on Urbanization in Africa (E/CN.14/170);
 - (ii) Report of the Meeting of Experts on Housing Problems in Africa (E/CN.14/191).
 - (e) Industrial resources and development: Report of the Working Party of the Whole of the Standing Committee on Industry and Natural Resources (E/CN.14/192 and Corr.1 and Add.1);
 - (f) Transport and communications:
 - (i) Report of the Eastern African Transport Conference (E/CN.14/193);
 - (ii) Report on other activities in transport (E/CN.14/194 and Add.1).
 - (g) Agricultural problems:
 - (i) World Food Programme: report for the Economic Commission for Africa (E/CN.14/195);
 - (ii) Progress report on the African timber trends study (E/CN.14/197 and Add.1);
 - (iii) Progress report on the improvement of livestock production (E/CN.14/198);
 - (iv) Report on the control of the desert locust (E/CN.14/199 and Add.1);
 - (v) Report on the FAO/ECA Development Centre on Agricultural Credit for Africa (E/CN.14/200);
 - (vi) Summary report on irrigation schemes in Africa (E/CN.14/201).
10. Monetary, financial, trade and commodity problems:
- (a) Report of the first session of the Standing Committee on Trade (E/CN.14/174 and Corr.1, and Add.1 and 2);
 - (b) Report of the African Meeting on Commodity Stabilization (E/CN.14/205);
 - (c) Report of the Expert Panel on Transit Traffic in West Africa (E/CN.14/206 and Add.1);
 - (d) Information paper on recent developments in western European economic groupings (E/CN.14/207);
 - (e) Note on Commission resolution 57 (IV) (E/CN.14/190).
11. International assistance to Africa:
- (a) International economic assistance to Africa (E/CN.14/209);
 - (b) Information paper on technical assistance provided to countries and territories of the region under the expanded and regular programmes (E/CN.14/210);
 - (c) Information paper on technical assistance activities of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, 1961-1962 (E/CN.14/211);
 - (d) Information paper on technical assistance activities of the International Monetary Fund in Africa (E/CN.14/212);
 - (e) UNICEF aid to programmes for children on the African continent (E/CN.14/213);
 - (f) Information paper on Special Fund activities in Africa (E/CN.14/214 and Add.1);
 - (g) World Meteorological Organization technical assistance activities in Africa (E/CN.14/215);
 - (h) International Telecommunication Union technical assistance activities in Africa in 1962 (E/CN.14/216);
 - (i) World Health Organization international assistance activities in Africa (E/CN.14/217);
 - (j) Atomic energy in Africa (E/CN.14/196).
12. Statistics:
- (a) Note on statistical development (E/CN.14/219);
 - (b) Report on regional consultations held in 1962 (E/CN.14/220);
 - (c) Report of the Working Group on the Adaptation of the United Nations System of National Accounts for use in Africa (E/CN.14/221);
 - (d) Report of the Seminar on Industrial Statistics (E/CN.14/173).
13. Training:
- (a) Report on the summer course in economics for African university students (E/CN.14/222);
 - (b) In-service training (E/CN.14/223);
 - (c) Report on statistical training centres (E/CN.14/224);
 - (d) Report on the training course in community development policy (E/CN.14/225);
 - (e) Report on training course for Customs officials in English-speaking countries of west Africa (E/CN.14/226);
 - (f) The role of UNESCO in training for public administration (E/CN.14/218).
14. Implementation of decisions on decentralization of the United Nations economic and social activities and strengthening of the regional economic commissions:
- (a) Report of the Executive Secretary on steps taken by the Secretary-General to implement resolution 50 (IV) (E/CN.14/227);
 - (b) Progress report on the establishment of sub-regional offices of the Economic Commission for Africa (resolution 64 (IV) (E/CN.14/228)).
15. Economic Commission for Africa staffing problems.
16. Programme of work and priorities:
- (a) Proposed programme of work and priorities for 1963-1964 (E/CN.14/230 and Add.1 and Corr.1, 2 and 3);
 - (b) Report of the Committee on the Programme of Work and Priorities (E/CN.14/231);
 - (c) Resolutions and decisions of interest to the Commission adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its

thirty-third, thirty-fourth and resumed thirty-fourth sessions and by the General Assembly at its seventeenth session (E/CN.14/232 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1);

(d) Note by the Executive Secretary on the control and limitation of documentation (E/CN.14/184);

(e) Standing committees (E/CN.14/177).

17. Date and place of the sixth session.

18. Annual report to the Economic and Social Council.

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

Plenary sessions: items 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 16, 17 and 18.

Committee I (economic matters): items 9 (a), (e), (f) and (g), 10 and 12.

Committee II (social and other matters): items 9 (b), (c) and (d), 13, 14 and 15.

C. Account of proceedings

180. In his opening address, Mr. Kasa-Vubu, President of the Republic of the Congo, welcomed all present and expressed his gratification at the fact that the fifth session of the Commission was being held in Leopoldville. He believed that the acceptance by the Commission of his country's invitation to hold the fifth session in Leopoldville was in itself an act of faith in his country's struggle towards unity and peace. The very fact that the session was being inaugurated at the time of the reunification of the Congo was a good augury for the future. He thanked the various governments who had sacrificed their own sons by sending their armed forces to help in the Congo's struggle and extended his thanks to the United Nations and its specialized agencies for their concerted assistance to the Government of the Congo. Special gratitude was expressed for the untiring and devoted services of Mr. Robert Gardiner, who had acted during the past year both as head of the United Nations Operation in the Congo and as Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa. By its geographical position in the heart of Africa, the Congo could link the efforts of all African countries working together for the well-being of Africa. Turning to the work of the Commission, he noted with satisfaction the progress made towards the establishment of the African development bank and the African institute for economic development and planning. He ended by wishing the session a successful, fruitful meeting in which no efforts would be spared to further the well-being of the whole continent of Africa.

181. The Acting Chairman, Mr. Oumar Baba Diarra (Mali), thanked President Kasa-Vubu for having himself opened the session despite his numerous responsibilities. He welcomed the delegates and hoped that they would work in unity and harmony for Africa and the Africans. Each delegate was present not to champion his personal cause but to further his country's interests, which were an integral part of the interest of the whole African continent. The decision to hold the fifth session in Leopoldville had been a sound one and, if all dissenting

voices were quieted, the African continent was certain to triumph in its struggle for fruitful co-operation and peace among its States.

182. Mr. de Seynes, Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs, thanked the Government of the Congo for extending its hospitality to the Commission during its fifth session and for having achieved the miracle of being ready on the opening date. He further expressed his gratitude both to the President of the Senate and to the President of the Chamber of Deputies for their co-operation in the preparations and in making the Palais de la Nation available for the meetings. He then read U Thant's message to the Commission in which the Secretary-General expressed regret at his absence and wished the Conference full success in its deliberations. He recalled that, since the fourth session of the Commission, four African States had acceded to independence, thus bringing the membership of the world organization to 110 States working together as equal partners. The Economic Commission for Africa, youngest of the regional economic commissions, had worked under severe handicaps, owing mainly to difficulties in recruiting personnel. For the past year, it had been deprived of its Executive Secretary, who had discharged with an exceptional combination of wisdom, devotion and patience, the functions of Officer-in-Charge of the United Nations Operation in the Congo. It was hoped that he would be able, very shortly, to resume his duties as Executive Secretary of the Commission and that the appointment of an African deputy executive secretary would be made. Thanks to the imaginative efforts of those responsible within it, the secretariat had succeeded in enlarging its staff and expanding its programme of activities. Of particular note were the new Division for Industry, Transport and Natural Resources and the projects for the African development bank and the African institute for economic development and planning. In conclusion, the Secretary-General's message stated that the building of a world free from misery and fear was a collective task to which Africa, along with the rest of the world, was called upon to contribute its efforts. If the vitality and ambition of the new nations were matched with the experience and technical knowledge of economically developed countries, the future looked promising indeed.

183. After welcoming the delegates, Mr. Gardiner, the Executive Secretary, extended congratulations to the delegations of Algeria, Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda who were attending the session for the first time as members of the Commission. He also thanked the Government of the Congo for its hospitality to the Commission, especially since this gave him the opportunity, as Executive Secretary, to re-establish contact with his staff.

184. The Commission had directed its efforts both to agriculture, in which most of the African people were still engaged, and to other sectors, where economic and social programmes went hand in hand. In industry, African States had to apply themselves to the task of developing their industrial potentialities with the help of their neighbours, bringing into focus the unique role of the Commission in channelling multilateral aid and correlating bilateral aid among States. Special mention

was made of two long-range projects initiated recently by the Commission in collaboration with the United Nations family, namely the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning and the African Development Bank.

185. Turning to the staffing situation, the Executive Secretary pointed out that the staff had increased to eighty-five Professional staff members, nearly half of whom were African. The Africanization of the Commission was an indication of the increase in African skill and experience, but the Commission's growth could nonetheless be accelerated by drawing on as wide an experience as possible from all parts of the world.

186. The specialized agencies, it was recalled, could offer a wide range of technical assistance to African States with the help of the United Nations resident representatives working in close collaboration with the Commission. Finally, the Executive Secretary hoped that the Commission, at its fifth session, would concentrate its attention on practical problems, which it was necessary to solve to enable the African peoples to go forward to the future which they merited and could attain.

187. The Acting Chairman then read messages of goodwill which had arrived from the Prime Minister of the Federation of Nigeria, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the President of the United States of America and the President of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria.

188. A draft resolution was introduced and unanimously approved (resolution 67 (V), see part III of this report), in which the Commission expressed its gratitude to the President and Government of the Republic of the Congo (Leopoldville) for the efforts and sacrifices made for the organization of the fifth session and addressed special congratulations to the President of the Republic for the statesmanlike address he had delivered at the opening of the session.

189. The Acting Chairman then addressed the Commission. After presiding over the Commission in the previous year, he felt very optimistic about the prospects of the fifth session. He commended the goodwill and spirit of co-operation among African delegates who had always been guided by one common ideal — the interest of Africa. The spirit of unity had progressed from the stage of speculation to that of positive action. The Conference of Heads of African States, to be held shortly in Addis Ababa, could only presage the development of common African organizations and the establishment of common standards throughout the continent. The session was acting as a curtain-raiser to that conference, the success of which depended to a large extent on the work achieved by the delegates. The Commission, which had the advantage of bringing together all African States, both independent and dependent, would have to live up to its responsibilities. As an economic commission its task was to find solutions to the problems of rapid and harmonious development of a continent which had already waited too long. Independence was but a means towards the fulfilment of the expectations of the African peoples and this could be achieved through inter-African as well as wider international co-operation.

190. Before leaving, the Acting Chairman welcomed the new members of the Commission whose membership had grown from fifteen to thirty-four within five years. He hoped that all Africa would be able to join the Commission and appealed to metropolitan powers to hasten the independence of their colonies. He thanked the Government of the Republic of the Congo for receiving the Commission, and the secretariat for its great efforts in organizing the session in Leopoldville despite many difficulties. Finally, he congratulated the Chairman of the fifth session and wished him and his officers success.

MEMBERSHIP AND ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMISSION

(Agenda item 5)

191. The Commission welcomed Algeria, Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda to membership of the Commission and accepted the application for associate membership for Mauritius submitted by the United Kingdom and for Fernando Poo and Rio Muni submitted by Spain. It also welcomed the Swiss Confederation whose application for the status of observer at the Commission's sessions had been accepted by the Economic and Social Council.

192. The Commission had before it two documents prepared by the secretariat, namely the Executive Secretary's report on measures in pursuance of resolution 42 (IV) (E/CN.14/178 and Add.1) and a report on the action taken by the Economic and Social Council on the draft resolutions recommended by the Commission at its fourth session (E/CN.14/183).

193. In his introductory statement, the Executive Secretary pointed out that, pursuant to the instruction contained in resolution 42 (IV), he had again approached the powers responsible for Non-Self-Governing or Trusteeship Territories with a view to the application of resolution 24 (III). He had written to the Governments of Belgium, France, Portugal, South Africa, Spain and the United Kingdom. As stated in his report (E/CN.14/178 and Add.1), replies had been received from France and the United Kingdom; Belgium had ceased to have territorial responsibilities in Africa and Spain had submitted a memorandum to the Economic and Social Council expressing its readiness to abide by the provisions of General Assembly resolution 1466 (XIV) and of Commission resolutions 24 (III) and 42 (IV).⁶ Replies had not been received from either Portugal or South Africa.

194. As regards the action taken by the Economic and Social Council on the Commission's recommendations, the Executive Secretary reported that the Council had rejected the recommendation that South Africa and Portugal be deprived of membership of the Commission. In the light of the expressed readiness of France and the United Kingdom not to vote against any resolution supported by a majority of the members of the Commission and in the light of Spain's memorandum to the

⁶ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 10, document E/L.953.

Economic and Social Council, the Council had referred back to the Commission, for reconsideration, the recommendation that France and the United Kingdom be accorded associate membership only and the recommendation that Spain be deprived of membership in the Commission.

195. The Commission had before it two draft resolutions, which have been adopted. One recommended the Economic and Social Council to reconsider its decision on the recommendation of the Commission in respect of the membership of Portugal and South Africa (resolution 68 (V), see part III of this report). The other requested the Economic and Social Council, *inter alia*, once again to ratify those parts of its resolution 42 (IV) concerning Non-Self-Governing African Territories, France and the United Kingdom, while modifying its stand in respect of Spain in order to accord that country the same treatment given to France and the United Kingdom (resolution 69 (V), see part III of this report).

196. During the introduction of the two draft resolutions, it was pointed out that it was futile to dwell on the attitudes adopted by South Africa and Portugal. All the delegations had made their views known both during Commission sessions and at meetings of other United Nations bodies.

197. In support of their continued membership, France, the United Kingdom and Spain pledged themselves to abstain from taking a stand against any issue supported by the Commission in matters of interest to African countries. However, it was pointed out that present day problems were so inter-dependent that no one problem could be considered of interest only to Africa; it was therefore impossible to decide on which questions these three countries could vote and when they should abstain from voting. Also the situation in Africa had changed during the five years since the inception of the Commission and it was natural that that change should be reflected in the membership of the Commission. In proposing associate membership for France, the United Kingdom and Spain, some delegations stressed the temporary nature of such associate membership, recalling article 5 of the Commission's terms of reference.

198. Hope was expressed that all African territories would soon be full members of the Commission. When the Commission had been created, the mistake had been made of granting to Non-Self-Governing African Territories the status of associate membership. Amends now had to be made to allow those African States which had chosen their own leaders to participate as full members of the Commission, represented by their own selected leaders. It was hoped that Spain would soon grant independence to its territories in Africa and that France would cease to claim that Djibouti was part of French territory.

199. Indignation was expressed at the refusal of the Economic and Social Council to accede to a unanimous request expressed by the Commission. Since France and the United Kingdom, as permanent members of the Economic and Social Council, were in a position to review, approve or reject Commission decisions when

discussed by the Council, the hope was stressed that they would refrain from voting against the present resolutions and other decisions of the Commission at the Economic and Social Council meetings. One of the African members of the Economic and Social Council, after commenting on the deliberations of the Council regarding the question of membership, said that, as regards France, Spain and the United Kingdom, it would support any formula which would permit Africans alone to take decisions on African affairs. It further recommended that the Council should reconsider its decision relating to Portugal and South Africa, or that the matter should be referred to the General Assembly.

200. Further indignation was expressed at the fact that, out of thirty-four African States Members of the United Nations, only two African governments were members of the Economic and Social Council and, even so, were not permanent members. This was not a just situation and steps should be taken to rectify it.

201. The Commission then passed to the closure of the debate and to the vote on the two resolutions which were adopted separately by roll call vote.

202. Explaining his delegation's vote against resolution 68 (V), the United Kingdom representative stressed that his country, while deploring and condemning the policy of South Africa, was of the opinion that the expulsion of a State would be detrimental to the multi-lateral nature of the United Nations. His Government had never tried to secure the exclusion from the United Nations or its predecessor, the League of Nations, of countries with the policies of which it was in disagreement. In his Government's opinion, these reasons against the expulsion of a country were of general pertinence and not applicable merely to the Commission.

203. The delegation of France in turn explained that its Government took full responsibility for its own policies but not for those of other nations. It did not wish therefore to interfere in the internal affairs of other States.

204. Commenting on the result of the vote, strong regret was expressed that the United Kingdom, France and Spain had voted against the resolution which called for the expulsion of South Africa and Portugal from the Commission. It was hard to believe in the sincerity of the pledge they had given previously, not to vote against any issue which was of interest to the majority of African governments, when they were breaking their word so soon afterwards. It was strongly hoped that, in the Economic and Social Council, these countries would not vote against the resolutions which had just been adopted. It was unanimously thought that the policies of South Africa and Portugal flouted the very principles of the United Nations Charter and that those countries therefore did not deserve to remain Members of the United Nations or to participate in the work of the Organization. A draft resolution was submitted on the subject and later adopted (resolution 84 (V), see part III of this report). Finally, the hope was again stressed that the United Kingdom, France and Spain would not again vote against resolutions and decisions of the Commission at the Economic and Social Council meetings.

205. In his introductory speech, the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs pointed out that the entry of the United Nations into the great historical movement which was bound to transform the aspect of world trade was a major event. The needs and aspirations of the African peoples could here receive collective expression. For a long time foreign trade had been the driving force behind the economic development of the African countries and the export sector still remained the strategic one in the prospects opened up by political emancipation. However, in view of the frequent fluctuations and in particular of the persistent downward trend in primary commodity prices — which did not seem to be a temporary phenomenon — Africa, together with the other primary producing regions, was faced with serious difficulties. As long as Africa's structure remained similar to that of the year 1963, the behaviour of commodity prices would continue to be the principal concern of member Governments. Yet, as the region was on the threshold of an era which, it was hoped, would produce some new approaches to commodity problems, commodity agreements — which in the past had been regarded mainly as defensive measures — might become instruments of a general constructive policy. If commodity agreements were to become dynamic instruments for a better organization of markets, they would have to make provision for administrative machinery ensuring flexibility in their operation; the prices fixed in the agreements should also be capable of being maintained in close relationship with production costs on the one hand and with the prices of substitute, and potentially competitive products, on the other. The time had also come to pay greater attention to the reconversion of production surpluses and to the steps that could be taken to incorporate measures designed to encourage such reconversion in the stabilization agreements. It was also desirable that certain African countries should jointly explore the possibilities of an economic integration which had made its appearance elsewhere, with a view to the establishment of local common markets. The doctrine of economic integration in relation to the rules which governed the bulk of world trade under GATT was developing apace and the African countries could themselves, through their own experience, help to fashion it. Formulas would have to be devised, however, which would enable these groups to remain flexible and sufficiently open and at the same time to fit into a broader international setting. More ambitious formulas for integration — the impact of which was, at least for the time being, more decisive — were being worked out between African and European countries. It was inevitable that with regard to those, the reactions at the meeting would be more mixed or ambivalent. It was to be hoped, however, that the transitional character of these arrangements would continue to be stressed, that they would be carried out in such a way as to enable the participating African States to achieve as soon as possible an economic viability which they did not inherit from the old regime and that the increased financial assistance and

the advantages of the tariff system would be used to the fullest extent to produce the structural changes which would make it possible to achieve this objective. The emergent African States were finding themselves immediately involved in the complexities of a fast-changing system of international economic relationships. It was doubtful whether the new system of world trade could be regulated according to a simple scheme. Groups of preferential agreements, plurinational markets and networks of industrial centres reaching beyond national frontiers would appear in it in constantly changing combinations. In some respects, it would have been easier for new states to take root in a more static situation in which relationships would seem more stable. But it was also Africa's good fortune to be, for the first time, no longer a subject but an actor on the stage of history, at a time when the future could not be foretold on strictly determinist lines. The peoples of Africa could, from now on, play an active part in building up a better integrated world economy.

206. In the discussion that followed, delegations reviewed and expressed opinions on the major economic and social problems of the region, stating at the same time the main objectives laid down in their national development plans and the broad lines of their national policies. It emerged clearly from these statements that progress had been made in most countries, particularly in the mobilization of national efforts and in the introduction of more comprehensive and articulate forms of planning, as well as of more effective and better co-ordinated development policies. But it was also emphasized that the over-all economic picture of the region was far from satisfactory. Insufficient integration of national economies, the lack of diversification of production, low productivity and, consequently, low income levels and inadequate savings, together with malnutrition, poor health conditions and unsatisfactory educational levels, still remained the basic characteristics of Africa. Attention was drawn to the lack of change in the traditional export pattern which made Africa extremely sensitive and vulnerable to fluctuations in the world commodity markets. Pointing to the findings in the last issue of the *Economic Bulletin for Africa*, delegations expressed deep concern over the persistent downward trend in primary commodity prices which in more recent years had led to a continuing deterioration in the terms of trade of the region. The international position of Africa, it was said, remained as precarious as ever despite the fact that economic development was proceeding in a large number of countries.

207. Trade and primary commodity problems, together with the need for intensifying co-operation among African countries, occupied an important place in the discussions. The recommendations of the first session of the Standing Committee on Trade (E/CN.14/172) were often quoted and fully endorsed. The poor state of intra-African trade was again emphasized and various delegations stressed the main factors responsible for it: the limited possibilities for complementary production among African countries, owing to the lack of diversification in their economies, the lack of adequate transport facilities, as well as various obstacles of an institutional

character, such as different monetary systems, different customs procedures and so on. The need for concerted action aiming at the gradual elimination of obstacles and the creation of conditions favourable to the promotion of intra-African trade was strongly emphasized and the secretariat was asked to give full consideration to these problems. The desirability of exploring possibilities for the creation of an African common market, based on common monetary and commercial institutions, was stressed. The secretariat was also asked to continue studies of Africa's trade with the other regions of the world and to devote particular attention to the possibilities of expanding trade with developing countries, notably those of Asia. Concern was expressed over the recent association between EEC and a number of African countries and the secretariat was requested to intensify studies dealing with the impact of EEC on Africa. The opinion was also advanced, however, that the association with EEC represented a new form of international solidarity, which would assist economic development in the associated countries. The need for further work on commodity problems and commodity stabilization schemes was also stressed, although it was recognized that the problems involved were of a world-wide character and that successful action required international co-operation.

208. Deep satisfaction was expressed in respect of the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. The Conference, it was felt, could greatly contribute to the solution of some of the most pressing problems of the developing countries, as well as to the establishment of more adequate international economic relations. Hopes were expressed that developed countries would, in the future, show more understanding for the needs of the developing countries and would take the necessary steps to enable the latter to expand their exports at a faster rate. It was stressed that this should not be confined to traditional primary exports, but should also apply to exports of semi-manufactures and manufactures which, with the increasing emphasis on industrialization, might be expected to develop fairly soon. The secretariat was asked to take all necessary measures to ensure that the Commission played an active part in the preparatory work for the Conference.

209. Industrialization and related problems were discussed at considerable length. The consensus of opinion was that only industrialization could bring the desired diversification of production patterns and ensure adequate growth. It was stated that the old doctrine, according to which industrial development had to be postponed until a satisfactory agricultural basis had been ensured, should be considered obsolete. The great wealth of Africa in natural resources opens favourable prospects for industrial development, which is the only way to break with the heritage of the past. Industrial development in Africa should be based in the first instance on the processing of existing and potential mineral and agricultural raw materials and to a large extent guided by the need for, and possibilities of, import substitution and the further processing of such raw materials for export. It was at the same time pointed out that it would be utterly inadequate to think of industrialization exclusively in terms of small-scale and cottage industries.

Africa should aim from the beginning at the establishment of well-equipped strategic industries, which alone can give the impetus needed for further industrial growth. Wherever possible, industries should be large enough to bring with them all the advantages of economies of scale. It was widely recognized, however, that this required much closer co-operation among neighbouring countries, in order to surmount the narrowness of most of the national markets as well as to achieve a minimum harmonization of development plans. The latter would be the only way to ensure a certain degree of specialization, which, *inter alia*, could help to avoid the danger of wasteful and harmful competition among African countries in the future. In this connexion, the secretariat paper on industrial growth in Africa (E/CN.14/INR.1), was often quoted with approval and the secretariat was asked to continue with the work already started and to link it more closely with studies and other activities relating to problems of intra-African trade.

210. As in the past, there was continued reference to the predominant role of the agricultural sector in the economy of African countries, both as a source of national income and as a major earner of foreign exchange. It was stressed that it was important not to overlook the need to modernize agriculture despite the growing preoccupation with industrial development. A document presented by the FAO (E/CN.14/181 and Corr.1) showed that, for the region as a whole, there had been a substantial increase during the last decade in commercial crop production and exports. Despite falling prices and deteriorating terms of trade, this had enabled real earnings, in terms of purchasing power for industrial imports, to be maintained or increased over the decade. The food situation was less satisfactory with *per caput* production apparently falling below pre-war levels. Food imports had increased in many countries; there had also been a decline in food exports, so that the general level of *per caput* consumption had probably not greatly changed. However, the food situation continued to call for careful scrutiny of total supplies and, more particularly, of the low nutritional quality of the diet in many areas. Crop prospects for 1962-1963 appeared to be much more favourable than for the previous season which had been very adverse, particularly in north and east Africa. Concern was expressed at the low price levels prevailing for tropical products in world markets that tended to be oversupplied. If foreign exchange earnings were to increase, the competitiveness of African produce would have to be increased by more efficient production, by the use of better varieties, by control of diseases and pests, by improved storage facilities and by other measures to secure high quality standards and yields. At the same time, new markets should be sought, but the growing and changing market in Africa itself should not be neglected. Diversification of production appeared to offer other possibilities for increasing export sales, but guidance was needed on long-term market prospects. Another partial solution lay in commodity agreements, such as the International Coffee Agreement of 1962, provided production was not unduly restricted. Other developments that had proved effective in some

countries included the local processing, and partial processing, of such export commodities as hides and skins, oil seeds, and the production of plywood and processed fish for export. Import substitution, through local production of such commodities as cotton and sugar, had been effective in conserving foreign exchange in some countries. Attention was drawn to the role of improved institutional arrangements in assisting small farmers to improve production and marketing of their produce. The co-operative movement was providing a valuable channel for administering credit and for the processing and sale of cash crops. Extension services required progressive improvement to guide farmers in the introduction and improvement of techniques for raising the yield and quality of crops and livestock for the growing market economy. Rapid evolution of agrarian structures was also necessary in many countries to accommodate these changes and to adjust tenure arrangements to the needs of emergent States. Various specific points were made in respect of particular fields of agriculture. The economic importance of cattle as a source of revenue and foreign exchange was stressed and the need for an inter-African institute for veterinary training was expressed.

211. The importance of promoting the mobilization of domestic financial resources was stressed by many speakers. The banking and financial facilities in African countries were still far from being adequate, so that actual and potential savings could not yet be fully utilized for development purposes. In this connexion, the complaint was made that expatriate financial institutions often declined to extend financial assistance to governments which were carrying out important development projects. Foreign public aid was considered extremely important and hopes were expressed that the governments of the developed countries would show more understanding for the needs of Africa, particularly in the light of the objectives set for the United Nations Development Decade. Foreign private capital was also described as a valuable contribution to domestic financial resources and the view was advanced that the Commission should give consideration to ways of attracting a larger flow of foreign capital to Africa. It was also mentioned that, in the case of certain African countries, foreign public aid would be needed for covering part of current government expenditures, particularly in view of the increasing recurrent costs which follow the realization of some development projects. There was a general feeling that foreign aid, multilateral as well as bilateral, should be better co-ordinated. The view was expressed that foreign aid should be oriented towards the financing of development programmes rather than to individual projects, as this would permit governments to have a free hand in observing investment priorities. Technical assistance coming from the United Nations and its specialized agencies was described as particularly useful, but complaints were voiced about high local costs. In some cases, governments had to decline services of experts which, with local costs set at lower levels, would have been welcome. The tremendous possibilities for increasing foreign economic aid to the developing countries by the reduction of the vast expenditure on armaments was a recurring theme in the discussion; hopes

were expressed that the developing countries would not have to wait too long to benefit from reduction of expenditure on armaments.

212. The work done so far on the establishment of the African development bank met with unanimous approval. It was pointed out that the creation of the bank would be a great step forward in the promotion of all-African co-operation, as well as an important contribution to national efforts in the sphere of economic development. It was considered that the bank should concentrate on projects which, by their nature, could not be expected to attract private capital and in particular on projects of multinational importance, capable of promoting further co-operation among African countries. The wish was expressed that the operations of the bank should start at the earliest possible date. In this connexion the importance of national development banks, which had been or were about to be established in a number of countries, was mentioned. The future African development bank should closely co-operate with national development banks and thus contribute to the scope and qualities of their activities as well as to their financial strength.

213. Similar views were expressed on the successful work on the establishment of the African Institute for economic development and planning. The institute should be viewed as an important training and research centre geared to the realities of Africa and, in close co-operation with other African training and research institutions, it could become a catalyst and disseminator of economic and social thought in Africa. As in the past, the importance of training in economics and statistics was emphasized and the activities of the Commission in this particular field were strongly supported.

214. Various statements by delegations dealt with experiences in development planning. It was clear that governments of member States considered planning to be one of the most important instruments for the systematic promotion of development and for the integration of the economic and social components of development into a coherent whole. In a number of countries, comprehensive planning had already been introduced and efforts were now being made to improve planning techniques and to ensure a better implementation of plans. In this connexion, the important contribution which can be made by an adequate administrative organization and by efficient administration in the formulation and execution of plans was pointed out. The establishment of a Public Administration Unit within the secretariat therefore met with approval and it was suggested that, in addition to undertaking studies on administrative structures and other problems, this Unit should be in a position to give advisory services at the request of governments.

215. Other subjects, such as transport and telecommunications, were mentioned, and also tourism, which could become an important source of foreign exchange earnings. The poor state of intra-African communication systems was particularly stressed and the need for closer co-operation among African States was emphasized. Several delegations reminded the Commission of the

recommendation of the first session of the Standing Committee on Trade concerning the establishment of a standing committee on transport and expressed the wish to see this recommendation put into effect, in one form or another, at an early date. The possibilities of employing atomic energy were briefly discussed and reference made to training in the use of radio-active isotopes and radiation in agriculture, hydrology and medicine.

AFRICAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
AND PLANNING

(Agenda item 7)

216. In its presentation of the Executive Secretary's report on the preparations carried out in 1962 for the establishment of the African institute for economic development and planning (E/CN.14/203), the representative of the secretariat retraced the preparatory stages and, in particular, mentioned the first meeting of the Standing Committee of Direction held at Dakar in June 1962. The decision of the Committee had led to two types of preparatory activity: the submission of a request for assistance to the Special Fund by five member countries of the Committee, joined by Morocco; and research work and the selection of trainees for three courses planned for the 1963-64 academic year, namely a main course in October 1963 at Dakar, an introductory course at Tunis and a specialized course at Cairo.

217. The secretariat also drew attention to the favourable implications of the statement made by the Managing Director of the Special Fund in January 1963 and to his decision to appoint an advisory mission which would visit Africa, to meet the authorities concerned, with a view to finalizing the institute project. In this connexion, a meeting of the Standing Committee of Direction was to be called, so that consultations could take place between its members and the Special Fund mission. The Committee had also deferred to this forthcoming meeting the study of the statutes, the terms of co-operation between the institute and the research centres, the development institutes and the universities existing or to be set up in Africa, the opening date of the sub-regional institute at Cairo and the use of other facilities available in Africa. The suggestions and recommendations of the Commission on all these issues would be very valuable to the Committee.

218. Speaking as rapporteur of the Standing Committee of Direction, the delegate of Senegal then presented the report of its second meeting (E/CN.14/233), held at Leopoldville on 19 and 20 February 1963. The rapporteur thanked the representative of the Managing Director of the Special Fund, who referred to the statement of the Managing Director in the discussions at two of the meetings. Without prejudice to the position of the Special Fund mission on the curriculum of the institute, the Committee was of the opinion that the pattern of activities laid down for the institute in June 1962, particularly the main two-year course open both to officials and to students, best met the needs of African countries. The Committee had also made important recommenda-

tions on the financing of the institute and the geographical distribution of the trainees. It had noted the important contribution in kind—equivalent to over 300 million CFA francs—which the Government of Senegal intended to make to the institute in the construction of buildings and housing for the lecturers and trainees. The Committee thought that the determination of the Commission in respect of the counterpart funds to be pledged by African countries would play a decisive part in attracting other sources of finance. The rapporteur lastly drew the attention of the Commission to the two draft resolutions annexed to the report, one on the financing of the institute and the other on the pre-institute activities, the adoption of which would play a major role in the establishment of the institute.

219. The representative of the Managing Director of the Special Fund then drew the attention of representatives to the information papers on Special Fund activities in Africa (E/CN.14/214 and Add.1) and pointed out that the number of projects approved for Africa had risen to 76 and was absorbing 27 per cent of the approved credits. Coming to the proposed African institute for economic development and planning, he recalled that a planning institute had been officially opened in Latin America in 1962 with the support of the Special Fund and that the Governing Council of the Special Fund had just approved the granting of assistance for another planning institute in Asia. Following requests for assistance from the African countries, the Managing Director of the Fund had, on 14 January 1963, expressed to the Governing Council his interest in those requests and had said that he was confident that a soundly conceived project could finally be shaped and presented to the Governing Council for approval in January 1964 so that, if the Governing Council concurred, a third regional development planning institute could begin to operate in Africa early in 1964.

220. The question of finance, as pointed out by the representative of the Special Fund, was of the utmost importance and he recalled that, in order to recommend a project for the approval of the Governing Council, the Managing Director must be in a position to refer to the pledges made by the governments concerned to pay their cash counterpart. The representative of the Special Fund then expressed his appreciation at the spirit of co-operation displayed by the Standing Committee of Direction, as reflected in the report of the second meeting (E/CN.14/233) as to the plans for finalizing pre-institute activities and stated that the Managing Director would support the Executive Secretary in the search for temporary financial sources.

221. The Commission unanimously congratulated the Standing Committee of Direction, the secretariat and the experts of the Commission and the specialized agencies for the strong stimulus given to the proposed institute during the past year. It also thanked the Special Fund for the encouragement given by that agency to the proposed institute and for the spirit of co-operation shown by its Managing Director towards the Commission.

222. The Commission unanimously recommended that the programme of activities for the year 1963-1964 should

be implemented and a number of suggestions were made to those who would be responsible for finalizing the 1963-1964 curriculum, as well as the future activities of the institute.

223. The Commission had full confidence in the future staff and trainees of the institute as regards the elaboration of a theory of development adapted to Africa and its social structures and oriented towards the economic independence of the continent. In the institute's syllabus, development and planning should be given the broadest interpretation and should cover all social and economic aspects. At the same time the widest freedom of expression and of discussion should prevail within the institute, in accordance with university traditions, so that the trainees would be able to select and study those systems of planning which were most easily adjustable to the social and cultural context of their countries.

224. The need for the training to be of a practical nature was unanimously emphasized and suggestions were made on the organization of in-service training activities and seminars on African experience.

225. The importance of admitting both students and officials to the principal course, which would be given at Dakar, was fully recognized. A number of opinions, some of them conflicting, were expressed as to the length of the principal course and the level of the trainees. There was considerable support for the proposal of the Standing Committee of Direction to the effect that the training period should be of reasonable duration and the instruction of a high standard, that it should consist of lectures and practical exercises, and that it should be available to both students and officials. The advantages, however, of a shorter period of training for officials, in addition to long-term training, were often stressed. Some delegations even considered that short periods of training only should be provided for students and officials alike and that entrance requirements should be made more flexible. These different points of view would provide a basis for discussions between the advisory mission of the Special Fund and the Standing Committee of Direction in the next few months.

226. The proposals of the Standing Committee of Direction concerning the unitary structure of the institute and the integration of all its activities were approved by the Commission. This would provide the basis upon which co-operation between the African institute and national and regional planning institutes could be arranged.

227. The problem of the statute was raised by a number of speakers, who in general approved the provisions of the draft text and the suggestions made by the members of the Standing Committee of Direction and the specialized agencies. In particular, it was suggested that the Executive Secretary of the Commission or his representative should be the chairman of the governing council of the Institute, that the title suggested by the specialized agencies for the advisory board on studies should be adopted, and that the advisory board should meet not less than once a year at the request of the director of the institute.

228. Many statements emphasized the importance of the countries of origin of the lecturers. For the training

at the institute to be really directed towards African problems, it was emphasized that most of the permanent lecturers should be recruited in Africa, in so far as candidates with the necessary professional qualifications were available. The Commission urgently appealed to the governments of African countries to facilitate the task of recruitment.

229. The Commission noted with appreciation and gratitude the large contribution in kind which the Government of Senegal proposed to make to the institute and similar offers made by other African governments, including the Government of the United Arab Republic.

230. The Commission thanked the specialized agencies (ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO) for the assistance they were prepared to give during the starting period, pending financing of the institute by the Special Fund. It noted with appreciation the numerous offers of co-operation made by the governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Poland, Spain, the United Kingdom and the USSR, and also the proposal by the representative of OAMCE that close links for co-operation should be established between the institute at Dakar and the future institute to be founded by OAMCE.

231. The Commission then heard the rapporteur of the Standing Committee of Direction present the two draft resolutions appearing in annexes to the Committee's report (E/CN.14/233). The first of these resolutions related to the share of the African States in the counterpart funds, amounting to \$1,500,000, and to the fellowships.

232. The rapporteur said that the Standing Committee of Direction had examined three systems for the allocation of the counterpart funds between countries, and had adopted the system which was based on the size of population of States; the others had been based on the financial capacity of States and on the number of trainees respectively. The two latter systems were rejected — that based on financial capacity on the grounds of the unreliability of the figures — and the other, on the principle that the number of trainees admitted to the institute should depend rather on the needs of States than on their contribution to operating costs.

233. In conclusion, the rapporteur reminded the Commission that the Special Fund should obtain formal assurances of the payment both of counterpart funds and of fellowships.

234. Discussion of the first draft resolution showed that the Commission wished to leave it open to associate members to make a financial contribution if they so desired. It was accordingly decided that they should be added to the list of contributors in operative paragraph 2.

235. The draft resolution was adopted by 17 votes to 0 with 5 abstentions (resolution 72 (V), see part III of this report).

236. The second draft resolution concerned pre-institute activities in 1963-1964 and provided in its last operative paragraph for increasing the Standing Committee of Direction from six to nine members. It was decided that the names of the new member States should be dissociated from the text of the resolution. The resolution, thus amended, was adopted by 23 votes to 0 with 2 abstentions

(resolution 71 (V), see part III of this report). The report of the Standing Committee of Direction (E/CN.14/233) was approved.

237. The discussion regarding the three new member States to be admitted to membership of the Committee showed that the Commission was unanimously in favour of Algeria, Sierra Leone and Uganda.

ESTABLISHMENT OF AN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

(Agenda item 8)

238. Referring to this item, the representative of the secretariat drew attention to a report on progress made on the establishment of an African development bank (E/CN.14/204) and an addendum to this report (E/CN.14/204/Add.1), which describes briefly the recommendations of the final meeting of the Committee of Nine and the steps which had been taken to convene and prepare for the Conference of Finance Ministers, in conformity with Commission resolution 52 (IV). This conference, which would be preceded by a preliminary meeting of experts, would take place in June 1963. It was pointed out that the discussion at the fifth session would pave the way for the success of the Conference of Finance Ministers, at which the draft charter establishing the bank would be signed.

239. The Chairman of the Committee of Nine (Mr. Romeo Horton, Liberia) gave a full account of the work done by the Commission and of the documents it had prepared for the Conference of Finance Ministers. He emphasized that throughout the preparatory discussions there had been three basic ideas: solidarity and self-help among African States; a need to mobilize additional financial resources not already available through existing channels and institutions; and the importance of operating the bank on the basis of sound banking principles. He also drew attention to the interim arrangements which were planned for the period between the signing of the charter and its ratification.

240. There was widespread satisfaction with the progress made by the Committee of Nine and those associated with it during the last year and a general hope was expressed that an African development bank would be established at an early date. Among the points made in the discussion were the following:

- (a) Several countries pledged their subscriptions;
- (b) There was no conflict between the Union of National Development Banks, which had been arranged in the OAMCE countries, and the African development bank — the two institutions were complementary;
- (c) It was important to manage carefully the calling of subscriptions;
- (d) While there was general agreement with the points to be considered by the Conference of Finance Ministers concerning interim arrangements for the period after signature of the draft agreement and before ratification, some countries expressed doubts as to whether it would be wise for the interim body to make detailed preparations for development projects for submission to the bank when it started its operations;

(e) The representative of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development expressed general interest in the projects and indicated the willingness of the IBRD to lend its own staff members and to help in training staff;

(f) Representatives of non-African countries were generally sympathetic to the idea of an African development bank, although they were unable at the present stage to commit themselves to specific contributions.

241. A draft resolution was submitted by the delegations of Cameroun, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Tanganyika, Tunisia and the United Arab Republic and was adopted unanimously (resolution 76 (V), see part III of the report).

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

(Agenda item 9)

General aspects of development policies and programming

242. Opening the discussion, the representative of the secretariat emphasized that the studies so far presented marked only the first steps of its expanding work on development and planning problems. Its major concern over the years to come would be the exploration of concrete ways and means whereby the rate of growth of African countries could be accelerated. The secretariat was engaged in preparing a major study on development and planning problems in Africa, which would be presented for discussion to a working party of senior economic planners to be convened during 1964, and which would be preceded by more specialized meetings. The Commission took note of the fact that this study would also serve the purposes of the African institute for economic development and planning. It was also hoped that everything possible would be done to carry through this important programme and to convene the proposed working party of senior economic planners at the earliest possible date.

243. Appreciation was expressed of the high standard of the secretariat's studies. During the discussion the following major points were emphasized:

(a) External balance. The possible deterioration in external accounts was stressed. The outlook for exports of major products appeared doubtful. There was world over-production of various commodities, particularly tropical products. Surpluses were piling up in some countries and prices were falling. Worsening terms of trade more than offset the expansion in foreign aid. The Executive Secretary was requested to intensify his studies on the following matters: the effect of free competition on the economic and social development of primary producing countries, measures to prevent over-production, opportunities for economic and social development provided by the organization of world markets, stabilization of export prices at fixed and uniform levels, export outlook for various commodities, and projections of future production capacities of in-

dividual countries. Some delegations furthermore recommended that a meeting should be called to discuss ways in which the efforts of African countries to attract foreign capital could be co-ordinated. It was pointed out that it might be desirable to allocate foreign capital between receiving countries on a sub-regional basis and with a view to the financing of certain types of projects on a sub-regional rather than a country basis, in order to avoid duplication and dissipation of efforts and scarce resources.

(b) Internal balance. It was generally agreed that a quickening tempo of investment called for a rapid mobilization of all available domestic resources. The importance of an efficient allocation of scarce resources among the various sectors was particularly stressed and the Executive Secretary was requested to prepare a study on the problems involved. It was furthermore recommended that studies be undertaken on how to mobilize hoarded funds in African countries, on present and future manpower requirements, and on the part that would be played in economic development by popular movements such as co-operatives, trade unions and farmers' unions. Valuable examples of self-help, through community development, were cited by a number of delegations.

(c) Institutional structure. The implications for economic development of the institutional structure of a given country or sub-region were clearly recognized. The Executive Secretary was requested to prepare a study on structural changes needed to speed up the rate of economic development as well as on socio-economic requirements prior to the launching and implementation of development plans.

(d) Sub-regional co-ordination. The importance of expanding rapidly the sub-regional co-ordination of development plans, so as to avoid duplication and minimize the dissipation of effort, was strongly approved by all participants. The Executive Secretary was requested to call a working party to discuss the problems and prospects in connection with the establishment of sub-regional or regional economic groupings. It was furthermore recommended that a study containing concrete proposals on co-ordination of development plans should be presented to the Commission at its sixth session.

(e) Model building. It was felt that the building of complex and dynamic models was not well suited to most African countries. The Executive Secretary was therefore requested to prepare a simple manual on economic planning to assist African economic planners.

(f) Co-ordination. The need for proper co-ordination between various agencies concerned with planning within a country was stressed throughout the discussion. The Commission recommended that the Executive Secretary should call a working party of senior economic planners to discuss concrete approaches and solutions to this as well as to the other problems listed above.

Public administration

244. In connection with the discussion of this point, the Commission had before it the report of the Seminar

on Urgent Administrative Problems of African Governments (E/CN.14/180). The representative of the secretariat, in his introductory speech, referred to the fact that public administration was a new function of the Commission, which had been initiated only in the course of 1962 as part of the process of decentralization of the economic and social activities of the United Nations. A new division had consequently been created within the secretariat to meet the needs of African governments in public administration.

245. The debate that followed brought out the fact that training and civil service organization were considered to be items deserving the highest priority. It was stated specifically that the possibility of creating an African institute of public administration should form part of the study to be undertaken shortly by the secretariat on training facilities and civil service organization (project 51.14).

246. It was suggested that the creation of a civil service professional association should be considered as a means of raising the standards of the civil services of African governments and that a technical publication on public administration should be undertaken by the Commission along the same lines as the *Economic Bulletin for Africa*, to facilitate the dissemination of ideas on this subject.

247. It was also suggested that project 51.11, concerning government structures, to be undertaken shortly by the secretariat, should include a comparative study of the structures common to African governments, with a view to determining their effect on the stimulation of economic and social development.

248. To crystallize its wishes on these matters, the Commission adopted a draft resolution sponsored by the delegations of Sudan, Sierra Leone, Ghana and Liberia (resolution 70 (V), see part III of this report).

249. The Commission, before adopting this draft resolution, took note of its financial implications concerning the meeting of the working party on public administration in 1964.

Community development and social welfare

250. The documents presented under this item of the agenda dealt with three major aspects of development policies: population problems (E/CN.14/186), certain aspects of racial discrimination (E/CN.14/189), and progress in social welfare and community development programmes (E/CN.14/169, E/CN.14/187 and E/CN.14/188). The representative of the secretariat summarized these documents, bringing out the main points: that the size of population varied greatly from country to country in Africa, as did the relation of population to natural resources in each country; rapid growth of population was a factor common to all African countries and hitherto the economic implications of present and prospective rates of population growth in relation to the varying economic circumstances of the African countries had not been sufficiently studied; another serious problem was the increasing migration from rural areas to the capital cities and other major urban areas. The rising rates of population growth and the rapid

development of urbanization in Africa, as described in document E/CN.14/186, revealed the need for demographic studies as a basis for successful development planning. Population projections were indispensable and for reliability they should be based on studies of the factors influencing population trends.

251. Government expenditure and racial discrimination were the subject of a study (E/CN.14/189). This was based on the constitutional foundations of discriminatory practices and by this means demonstrated how government and the power of the State were made into instruments of racial control. When the racial minority gained the power to determine public action and in particular decide taxation, government expenditure and development policies, government became restricted to a narrow, race-conscious electorate and was no longer concerned or at best only little concerned with the interests of the individual elements of the population and therefore with the interests of the nation as a whole. It was this constitutional structure which was the foundation of racial discrimination and no move towards social justice and individual equality could be possible until the situation was radically changed.

252. Reference was also made to the section on social welfare and community development in the programme of work for 1962-1963. The many problems to be studied under that heading were dealt with in detail in documents E/CN.14/169 and E/CN.14/188.

253. The representative of the secretariat further drew the attention of delegates to the report of the Standing Committee on Social Welfare and Community Development (E/CN.14/187 and Add.1) which embodied the deliberations of that Committee and its recommendations to the Commission.

254. Reference was also made by the representative of the secretariat to a meeting on social planning, which was to consider the integration of social programmes in comprehensive development.

255. It was proposed that the recommendations of the Standing Committee on Social Welfare and Community Development should be drawn up in the form of a draft resolution. This draft resolution was adopted (resolution 88 (V), see part III of this report).

256. The report of the Seminar on Population Problems in Africa (E/CN.14/186) was also commented on briefly and approved and the secretariat was commended for its work.

Housing, town planning and urbanization

257. The representative of the secretariat introduced the report of the Workshop on Urbanization held in 1962 and referred in particular to its conclusions (E/CN.14/170 and Add.1). Attention was drawn to the fact that follow-up action should be taken by the Commission and also by various specialized agencies. The secretariat also introduced the report of the Expert Meeting on Housing Problems in Africa (E/CN.14/191), which had been convened in accordance with the Commission's resolution 53 (IV) and had been held in January 1963. Reference was made to the recommendations of this

meeting, including the establishment within the Commission of a committee on housing and physical planning, the long-term programme of work recommended for that committee and the specific projects which should be given priority. It was explained that a Housing, Building and Town Planning Section had now been set up within the secretariat of the Commission and that it would be in a position to carry out the work programme if it were adopted. The representative of the secretariat lastly drew attention to the report of the newly-established Committee on Housing, Building and Planning⁷ of the Economic and Social Council, which had met recently at Headquarters, and to a note summarizing the main conclusions of interest to the Commission and inviting its comments (E/CN.14/175). Mr. Olu Wright (Sierra Leone), as chairman of the Expert Meeting on Housing Problems in Africa, gave an account of the work of the meeting and of its principal recommendations.

258. The Commission took note of the recommendations of the Workshop on Urbanization (E/CN.14/170 and Add. 1).

259. The Commission approved the recommendations of the Meeting of Experts on Housing Problems in Africa, including the setting up of a committee on housing and physical planning, the terms of reference recommended for it, and the proposals for both a long-term and a short-term programme of work.

Industrial resources and development

260. The work of the Commission secretariat in industry and natural resources was discussed and great appreciation expressed of the work accomplished by the Working Party of the Whole of the Standing Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, as set out in its report (E/CN.14/192 and Corr. 1 and Add.1). The substantial contribution being made by UNESCO to the carrying out of the work programme on natural resources was noted with appreciation.

261. After full discussion, it was unanimously decided to give the greatest emphasis to the following issues:

(a) Development of strategic industry and sub-regional co-ordination. While the development of agriculture and of industry should go hand in hand, national efforts to establish large-scale modern heavy industries — iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, chemicals (including fertilizers), mechanical engineering (including assembly), energy and building materials — should be combined on the basis of the balanced integration of national plans for industrialization and of the division of labour at sub-regional level, with an equitable distribution of industries among all countries. It was also suggested that the Commission secretariat should begin to build up consultant services to assist governments in promoting the actual development of industries. Studies to be undertaken by the Commission and the industrial missions planned in the different sub-regions were most welcome.

⁷ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 13 (E/3719).

(b) Training and research. The policies of African governments on technical training and research should be co-ordinated in order to utilize, to the fullest extent, existing facilities as well as funds available for the establishment of additional local training and research institutes in Africa. The Commission secretariat, in co-operation with the specialized agencies, should prepare plans for this concerted action. It would be desirable, in particular, that this question be reviewed during the Conference on research and training relating to natural resources in Africa, which UNESCO proposes to organize in 1964. It was therefore recommended that the secretariat, in accordance with Commission resolution 34 (III), should participate fully in the organization of this conference.

(c) Mineral and water resources. The need for practical research work in the assessment of mineral and water resources and development possibilities, including on-the-spot technical services, was stressed.

(d) Investment fund. The need to raise investment funds from internal sources and the various ways of undertaking this were stressed, as was the need to formulate policies for the encouragement of foreign investment in African countries.

(e) Infrastructure. The role of the infrastructure, and especially the means of communication, as a prerequisite for investment in large-scale industries and for the extension of industrialization to less-developed areas, was unanimously recognized.

(f) Common market. The creation of sub-regional common markets, and ultimately an African common market, was considered an important factor in the speeding up of industrialization.

Transport and communications

262. The report of the Eastern Africa Transport Conference (E/CN.14/193) was noted with satisfaction. Reports by the secretariat on other activities on transport were also noted (E/CN.14/194 and Add.1).

263. There was a general discussion on the work of the Commission in transport. It was noted that the programme of work had been considerably developed during the last year and that a Transport Section had now been established within the secretariat. The following decisions were taken:

(a) The terms of reference of the Standing Committee on Industry and Natural Resources should be expanded to include transport and communications. This Committee, with expanded terms of reference, should have the power to convene working parties or *ad hoc* meetings of experts on problems of interest to a particular sub-region or on specialized topics of interest to the whole of the African region. Some delegations, however, pointed out that transport was a separate and extensive subject in itself and that, in view of its vital importance to developing countries, it merited a separate standing committee and that effective liaison be maintained between it and the Standing Committee on Industry and Natural Resources.

(b) For purposes of preparing the major study on transport development now being carried out by the secretariat, governments should be invited to co-operate with the secretariat in providing data and, in other appropriate ways, in assisting in the completion of the study.

(c) The Executive Secretary should be requested to prepare a report, in co-operation with the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), on problems of building up an adequate telecommunication system in Africa.

(d) Since the secretariat report on transportation problems across the Sahara (E/CN.14/194/Add.1) had been prepared on a narrowly economic basis and with incomplete data, further data should be collected and a more comprehensive analysis carried out, with the co-operation of a group of experts from countries bordering on the Sahara; this meeting of experts should be convened if possible in the course of 1963, so that their report might be submitted to the Commission at its sixth session.

(e) Secretariat studies presently under way on the development and co-ordination of all African air transport facilities should be intensified, ICAO being requested to give all possible assistance.

(f) The studies of the secretariat should be directed towards the solution of practical problems, such as the establishment of road communications between Kenya, Ethiopia, Somalia and the Sudan.

Agricultural problems

264. In his introductory speech, the representative of the secretariat pointed out that this item included a number of selected points arising from resolutions and from interest expressed by the Commission at previous sessions. The projects under this heading were carried out in conjunction with the FAO.

World Food Programme

265. It was explained, in conformity with the Commission's resolution 54 (IV), that the World Food Programme, conducted jointly by the United Nations and the FAO, had begun its operations in 1963 to promote economic and social development. The programme was a three-year experimental one for the utilization of food surpluses in the financing of development projects, in famine relief, in pre-school and school feeding and in the improvement of nutritional standards. The plan to use food surpluses for development and self-help was strongly approved. The continued help of FAO would be required to foster domestic food production through the use of better techniques, fertilizers and other methods. At the same time, the need was expressed for larger cash contributions, to permit the contributions to the project in foodstuffs to be effectively utilized. It was stressed that it was important for more African countries to contribute towards the resources of the programme, in addition to those already benefiting from the programme's provisions. More publicity was needed to bring the programme to the attention of governments and to inform them of its operating procedures. It was recommended

that consideration should be given to the formation of a food bank for the distribution of surpluses on an equitable basis.

African timber trends study

266. Progress was evident from the report on the African timber trends study (E/CN.14/197 and Add.1), along the lines of Commission resolution 46 (IV). Delegations recognized the need for accurate assessment of current and future wood needs as a guide to forest policies. It was pointed out that another very important function of forests, apart from providing wood, was that of watershed protection and the conservation of soil and water. The burden on governments of the local costs involved in conducting surveys of this kind was stressed and technical help from FAO was sought; assistance had already been made available to a number of countries.

Livestock production

267. The representative of the secretariat reported that as a result of Commission resolution 56 (IV), arrangements had been made with FAO to incorporate economic and social aspects of livestock production in the first FAO African meeting of experts in the field of livestock production planned for the latter part of 1963. This joint action with FAO was appreciated because it would permit a comprehensive agenda which would combine the economic utilization of livestock with technical questions of breeding, feeding, water supplies and disease control. Active promotion of work in this very important sphere was recommended to increase exports and improve local nutritional standards.

Control of the desert locust

268. The control of the desert locust continued to interest a large number of countries in almost all Africa north of the equator. Most governments were actively collaborating with the Special Fund desert locust project. This was an inter-regional research project also extending to south-western Asia and aimed at developing a new strategy for attacking and forestalling the breeding and migration of this locust. FAO was the executive agency and a variety of inter-governmental sub-regional bodies had been formed in Africa to deal with the actual control of this locust. Bodies also existed for the control of the African migratory locust and the red locust. Some delegations proposed the creation of a new organization for north Africa, while others referred to the need for more harmonious co-ordination taking into account already existing bodies.

Agricultural credit

269. A summary report on the FAO/ECA Development Centre on Agricultural Credit for Africa (E/CN.14/200) drew attention to a number of specific recommendations made by the Centre for the organization and operation of agricultural credit systems in eastern African countries. Practical difficulties encountered in recovering loans and in regulating their use as well as the difficulty of controlling the malpractices of private money-

lenders were outlined. The granting of loans in kind and the linking of credit with extension activities in a form of supervised credit were advanced as partial solutions to these practical problems. It was proposed that the problems and measures required for establishing satisfactory supervised credit systems should be studied by the African institute for economic development and planning, which should establish and operate courses for the training of personnel to operate these systems.

Irrigation problems

270. Great interest was shown in a summary report on irrigation schemes in Africa (E/CN.14/201) presented by the secretariat. It analysed some of the benefits likely to be gained from irrigated agriculture, but on the other hand pointed out the high capital costs and the need for skilled management and specially trained farmers, if results were to be satisfactory. It advised governments to weigh carefully the alternative uses of capital and skilled services. A fuller report would be presented in the near future. The need for irrigation problems to be approached from a comprehensive technical, economic and social standpoint was stressed. Importance was also attached to the sub-regional approach to the use of rivers common to several countries, in order to co-ordinate development projects and to ensure that maximum benefit was gained from the water available.

271. Other agriculture problems, not discussed in detail but raised during the meeting of the Committee on the Programme of Work and Priorities, had included land reform, economic aspects of soil conservation and agricultural price factors in the terms of trade.

MONETARY, FINANCIAL, TRADE AND COMMODITY PROBLEMS

(Agenda item 10)

272. For discussion of this item, the Commission had before it the following documents: report of the first session of the Standing Committee on Trade (E/CN.14/174 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2), report of the African Meeting on Commodity Stabilization (E/CN.14/205), report of the Expert Panel on Transit Traffic in West Africa (E/CN.14/206 and Add.1), information paper on recent developments in western European economic grouping (E/CN.14/207) and note on Commission resolution 57 (IV) (E/CN.14/190).

273. In his introductory speech the representative of the secretariat drew the attention of delegates to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to take place early in 1964. Particular emphasis was placed on the various ways in which the Commission secretariat could contribute to this important undertaking.

274. During the discussion, which was marked generally by a very constructive approach to the trade problems facing African countries, it was stressed that the Conference on Trade and Development provided an excellent opportunity for concerted African action and the Executive Secretary was urged to give all possible assistance. The discussion concentrated primarily on the following points:

(a) Structural imbalance. The fundamental imbalance between the structure of production and the structure of demand in African economies was stressed. The greater elasticity of demand for imports into African countries, which was greater than the elasticity of demand for African exports to developed countries, did not give African governments opportunity for negotiation. It was pointed out that diversification of a country's agriculture did not provide the solution. A higher rate of consumption in industrialized countries and more liberal trade policies would, however, ensure an increase in the demand for African exports and thus enable African countries to increase their imports in proportion to their development requirements. The need for a co-ordinated approach to trade and aid problems was further stressed.

(b) Commodity arrangements. The disruptive effects of the steady deterioration in the terms of African trade with industrialized countries and of the fluctuations in commodity prices on economic policy and planning were noted. It was generally recognized that world-wide commodity agreements would help to solve this problem. The value of the commodity by commodity approach, as practised under present agreements, was, however, to some extent questioned. It was felt that it tended to favour the old-established exporters to the detriment of the development of younger economies. Attention was drawn to the possibilities offered by compensatory financing.

(c) African common market. Great emphasis was placed on all questions related to the promotion of intra-African trade. It was pointed out that the possibilities for complementary production between different sub-regions provided a great potential for trade and it was recommended that these should be more closely examined. A draft resolution, introduced by Ghana and co-sponsored by Algeria, Burundi, Ethiopia, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tanganyika and the United Arab Republic was adopted unanimously (resolution 86 (V), see part III of this report). This resolution noted the need for an African common market and requested the Executive Secretary to initiate intensive studies on the major problems of an African common market. It was pointed out that this was a project which had required several years of preparation in other regions and that therefore it was imperative that work should be started as soon as possible in Africa. An appeal was made to all governments not to take any action in this transitional period which might jeopardize the future creation of a common market. The Executive Secretary was also requested to inform members and associate members of the integration plans of various parts of the region.

(d) Relations with extra-African economic groupings. The unanimous opinion that increased co-operation among African States was essential in order to promote African unity and solidarity was repeated. The association between certain African States and the EEC was questioned on the grounds that it would have adverse effects on the development of African co-operation. Particular reference was made to the element of discrimination introduced between African countries by the preferential aspects of the Convention of Association.

Representatives of non-associated countries stated that they were indeed aware of the financial and technical advantages open to associated members of the EEC and that they recognized the difficulties that would arise in any attempt to put an early end to the present system.

275. Representatives of countries associated with the EEC felt that this association did not have the unfavourable effects implied. Their relations with the Community in no way required them to sever connexions with other African countries. They favoured intra-African co-operation, but pointed out that they could not afford to ignore either the advantages of stabilization of proceeds from exports of primary products or the economic and financial aid provided by the arrangements of the association. No practical alternative solution had yet been suggested.

276. A draft resolution on the relations between African countries and the EEC was tabled for discussion by the representatives of a number of non-associated countries. The Executive Secretary was requested to convey the apprehensions noted above to the bodies concerned and to seek clarification regarding the relationship between the tariff provisions of the Convention of Association and the necessary tariff arrangements for an African common market. The draft resolution was withdrawn in the interests of African unity.

277. The problems raised by the existence of different monetary zones in the region were in general stressed. A draft resolution was introduced by the United Arab Republic and was co-sponsored by Algeria, Guinea, Mali and Morocco. The draft resolution noted the need for workable arrangements between these monetary zones and for payments systems to promote intra-African trade and requested the Executive Secretary to undertake a study of the possibility of establishing a clearing system within a payments union of African countries. The secretariat outlined the ways in which the project might be carried out by expert assistance and by the convening of a working party of government officials in 1964. The desire was unanimously expressed that the project should be carried out as quickly as possible, but it was recognized that it was necessary that such a study should be thorough. Reference was furthermore made to a study of the various monetary systems used in Africa, with particular reference to their effect on intra-African trade, which was at present being carried out by the secretariat in accordance with Commission resolution 30 (III). After taking note of the financial implications presented by the Executive Secretary (see para. 300 (a) below), the resolution was adopted by 19 votes to 0 with 2 abstentions (resolution 87 (V), see part III of this report).

INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE TO AFRICA

(Agenda item 11)

278. For discussion of this item, the Commission had before it an information paper on technical assistance provided by the United Nations to countries and territories of the region under the expanded and regular

programmes (E/CN.14/210), an information paper on Special Fund activities in Africa (E/CN.14/214 and Add.1) and information papers on technical assistance from a number of specialized agencies.

279. The Deputy Commissioner for Technical Assistance gave an account of activities in Africa under the United Nations technical assistance programme and also information on Special Fund projects. He pointed out that in 1963 the United Nations programme would exceed \$7,500,000, with \$1,500,000 committed to regional projects. He hoped that the number and scale of Special Fund projects in Africa would be increased in the near future. There had been increases during the last year and these were continuing in 1963 under the four main headings of the United Nations programme: prerequisites for economic and social development, including statistics, planning, training and economic surveys; natural resources surveys and development; social programmes, including housing and physical planning; and public administration.

280. Statements were made by representatives of specialized agencies on their technical assistance activities. A statement was also made by a representative of the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board.

281. Observers of States not members of the Commission gave an account of their bilateral technical assistance arrangements with African countries.

282. A proposal was made recommending member countries of the Commission to examine the possibility of submitting a resolution to the United Nations on the establishment of a United Nations permanent security force for Africa, which would enable African States to reduce their defence expenditures and devote the resultant savings to development programmes. The establishment of such a force would also discourage aggressive intentions and would prevent the armament race from affecting Africa. Furthermore, individual defence pacts would be unnecessary and there would be no foreign bases in Africa.

283. In the course of the discussion, appreciation was expressed of the assistance given by the United Nations and the specialized agencies; this was of vital importance to economic and social development in Africa. More technical assistance was needed. Appreciation was also expressed of the technical assistance which was being received on a bilateral basis, although a general preference was expressed for multilateral arrangements.

STATISTICS

(Agenda item 12)

284. In his introductory speech on this item, the representative of the secretariat explained that the activities of the secretariat in statistics aimed at promoting the development of national statistical services, at adapting statistical standards to African conditions and at relating the production of statistics to the requirements of national development planning. To achieve these objectives, it was undertaking the preparation of manuals

and handbooks on statistical procedures and methodology, the establishment of training facilities, the convening of regional and sub-regional meetings of expert groups and heads of statistical offices and the sponsorship of collection, evaluation, processing and dissemination of statistical information.

285. The Committee had before it, in addition to the work programme in statistics, the following documents: report of the Seminar on Industrial Statistics (E/CN.14/173), note on statistical development (E/CN.14/219), report on regional consultations held in 1962 (E/CN.14/220), report of the Working Group on the adaptation of the United Nations system of national accounts for use in Africa (E/CN.14/221).

286. The following were the main points discussed:

(a) Gaps in statistical data. It was repeatedly pointed out that many gaps remained in the statistical material produced in many African countries. These gaps constituted serious handicaps to studies, research and policy-making and required immediate rectification. Examples were quoted of deficiencies in statistics on population, production, crop-forecasting, employment, wages and salaries, and also in national accounts and budget figures.

(b) Shortage of staff. It was generally recognized that statistical services suffered from serious shortage of both professional personnel and supporting staff. Shortages in two specific groups were emphasized, first, economic statisticians, required to form an effective link between statistics and planning and, second, field survey staff, needed to undertake collection of data in the increasing numbers of sample survey operations. It was felt that facilities were available in varying forms for the formation of professional statisticians. The need to continue the vital function performed by the statistical training centres established or sponsored by the Commission and the United Nations in Africa was stressed and it was recommended that the Executive Secretary seek the expansion of these operations and arrange for the provision of more training facilities and fellowships.

(c) Conference of African Statisticians. The themes chosen for the forthcoming third Conference of African Statisticians were unanimously approved: these were statistical development and the relation of statistics to planning, and co-ordination between the organizations responsible. The importance of the construction of national accounts as a basic instrument of planning was stressed, and the need to establish tables of human and physical resources in addition to the conventional financial tables was noted. At the same time, statisticians were cautioned, while endeavouring to meet planning requirements, against neglecting the needs of other consumers for statistical data for more general use and applications.

(d) Sub-regional meetings and advisory services. The institution of periodic sub-regional meetings of heads of statistical offices as an effective instrument for exchange of experience, co-ordination of activities and evaluation of programmes of regional co-operation was welcomed. The continuing need for statistical experts was stressed and the importance noted of the need for governments to take steps to ensure the continuation of the results

of the work of such experts after the termination of their assignments. In particular, the value and uses of the short-term regional advisory services were emphasized and the Executive Secretary was requested to provide for the continuation and expansion of this activity. All governments of member States were called upon to give full support to the Executive Secretary for the promotion of statistical development in Africa.

TRAINING

(Agenda item 13)

287. Speaking on this agenda item, the representative of the secretariat explained the growing importance of its training activities since the establishment of the Commission. He then reviewed the various reports on the subject submitted to the Commission, namely the role of UNESCO in training for public administration (E/CN.14/218), the report on the summer course in economics for African university students (E/CN.14/222), in-service training (E/CN.14/223), the report on statistical training centres (E/CN.14/224), the report on the training course in community development methods and techniques (E/CN.14/225) and the report on the training course for customs officials in English-speaking countries of west Africa (E/CN.14/226).

288. The Committee commended the secretariat on its work in training and requested it to continue to extend these activities, particularly in the training of professional staff for public administration as approved by the Committee on the Programme of Work and Priorities.

289. The suggestions contained in document E/CN.14/223 for the expansion of in-service training were approved.

IMPLEMENTATION OF DECISIONS ON DECENTRALIZATION OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND STRENGTHENING OF THE REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS

(Agenda item 14)

290. The report by the Executive Secretary on steps taken by the Secretary-General to implement resolution 50 (IV) (E/CN.14/227) was introduced by a representative of the secretariat, who drew attention to the considerable progress made during the past year in the decentralization of economic and social activities, including matters relating to technical assistance and the Special Fund, and in the assumption of these responsibilities by the secretariat. The Commission took note of this and of further measures which were under consideration and requested the Executive Secretary to submit a report on the increased participation of the Commission secretariat in the technical assistance activities of the United Nations (resolution 83 (V), see part III of this report).

291. The Commission took note of a progress report on the establishment of sub-regional offices of the Commission (E/CN.14/228). Appreciation was expressed of the work done by the Government of Niger and by the

secretariat towards the establishment at Niamey of a sub-regional office, which it was hoped would be opened early in 1964.

292. The Committee recalled resolution 64 (IV) in which it had decided to set up two sub-regional offices, including a sub-regional office for north Africa. The representative of Algeria, supported by representatives of the other north African countries, proposed that that sub-regional office should be established in Morocco and the representative of Morocco stated that his government would be glad to offer facilities for the establishment of a sub-regional office at Tangiers. These proposals were approved by the Commission, which expressed its appreciation of the offer made by the Government of Morocco.

STAFFING PROBLEMS

(Agenda item 15)

293. The Executive Secretary, in his introductory speech, gave data on the marked progress which had been made in the recruitment of staff during the past year and on the progress made towards Africanization. He also gave an account of immediate perspectives and of long-term objectives, pointing out, however, the Secretary-General's policy of continuing to provide a proportion of the staff of the regional economic commissions from nationalities outside the region concerned. He explained the various steps which had been taken to obtain more candidates of African nationality and drew attention to the difficulties of obtaining the release of suitable persons. The Executive Secretary also gave an account of the training activities being undertaken and the plans for expanding them. He stated that it had not so far been possible for the Committee on Staff Recruitment and Training to meet formally, although close contacts had been made between representatives of the Secretary-General and members of permanent missions of African countries to the United Nations.

294. In the course of discussion, the following points were made:

(a) Appreciation was expressed, by all who took part in the debate, of the marked progress that had been made, both in total recruitment and in Africanization;

(b) It was generally felt that further efforts should be made to recruit Africans to policy-making positions in the Commission secretariat;

(c) It was suggested that more should be done to obtain Africans on secondment from the services of their own governments;

(d) It was widely recognized that there were not enough staff members from French-speaking African countries and that this hindered the preparation and distribution of documents in the French language;

(e) There was general recognition of the practical difficulty facing African countries which were anxious to release experienced officials but also needed such people in their own countries and of the fact that more effort should be made by African countries to make the necessary sacrifices in the interests of the Commission;

(f) It was generally felt that, while the policy of Africanization of the secretariat should be pursued, there would continue to be a need for a proportion of staff members from all parts of the world, in the interests of Africa and of the universality of a branch of the United Nations;

(g) The hope was expressed that the Committee on Staff Recruitment and Training would be convened at an early date.

295. The Executive Secretary, replying to observations made during the debate, said that careful note had been made of all the points raised. The recruitment policies which had been initiated would be resolutely followed. There would be many opportunities for the recruitment of Africans at all levels in the coming years, but he emphasized the need for the active co-operation of all African governments in obtaining the release of suitable personnel. He intended to convene the Committee on Staff Recruitment and Training in Addis Ababa at an early date.

PROGRAMME OF WORK AND PRIORITIES

(Agenda item 16)

296. In his introductory statement, the Executive Secretary dealt with the four following groups of questions: the programme of work and priorities for 1963-1964, submitted to the Commission (E/CN.14/230 and Add.1 and Corr.1, 2 and 3) drawing the attention of the Commission in particular to activities on the United Nations Development Decade programme and also to the financial implications of new activities which had been proposed during the fifth session; the resolutions and decisions of interest to the Commission adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-third, thirty-fourth and resumed thirty-fourth sessions, and by the General Assembly at its seventeenth session (E/CN.14/232 and Add.1, and Add.1/Corr.1); the control and limitation of documents (E/CN.14/184); and arrangements for standing committees (E/CN.14/177).

297. Explaining the arrangements for standing committees, the Executive Secretary stressed that the proposals made by the secretariat aimed at providing speedier and more effective results, through the greater use of the system of standing committees and of expert meetings to be convened at regular intervals. He pointed out, however, that document E/CN.14/177 should in no way be interpreted as a definite proposal from the secretariat; it was an attempt to seek the opinion of the Commission and ensure that the secretariat's views were not contrary to the Commission's wishes. He emphasized in particular that the suggestion of the secretariat that the quorum of the standing committees be reduced from a majority to one-third of the members of the Commission had been put forward to allow for more flexibility in the procedure, bearing in mind especially the difficulties which had arisen in the past.

298. The Executive Secretary also stated that, if arrangements could be made along the lines proposed, it would then be possible, as had been suggested, to hold much shorter annual sessions of the Commission.

299. There was general appreciation of the Executive Secretary's constructive approach to the rationalization of the Commission's working methods. The principal points made in the discussion were as follows:

(a) The expanding system of standing committees and expert meetings convened at regular intervals was regarded as expeditious for discharging the Commission's responsibilities; this would allow the annual session to concentrate on matters of major policy;

(b) Meetings should not be the only method of exchange between governments and the secretariat and more use could be made of regular correspondence;

(c) It was, on the one hand, suggested that the Commission should meet every two years. On the other hand, it was felt that it would be preferable to continue with an annual session for some time to come in view of the rapidly changing situation in Africa. It was generally agreed that it would be advantageous for the secretariat to give further consideration to this matter, taking into account its own experience and the conclusions which could be drawn from the experience of other regional economic commissions;

(d) It was generally felt that the annual session of the Commission could reasonably be shortened but that one week, as had been proposed, would not be long enough. It was also generally agreed, however, that it should be possible to limit the general debate and thus provide more time for discussion of questions of high policy.

300. The Commission took the following decisions:

(a) Having taken note of the financial implications of the new projects, adopted the report of the Committee on the Programme of Work and Priorities (E/CN.14/231). These new projects were the following: arrangement of an African trade fair (project 13-12), estimated to cost \$13,600 in 1963 and \$49,850 in 1964; in-service training in the Trade Section of the secretariat (project 61-03) and a training course for small traders (project 61-11), estimated to cost \$5,000 in 1963 and \$10,000 in 1964; a study of the possibility of adopting the TIR Convention in west African countries (project 13-10), estimated to cost \$7,500 in 1963 and \$23,850 in 1964; a study of the possibility of establishing a clearing system within a payments union among African countries (project 13-14), estimated to cost \$14,000 in 1963 and \$50,800 in 1964; a project towards an all-African telecommunication union (project 22-01(f)), estimated to cost \$44,300 in 1963 and \$44,300 again in 1964; and a working party on public administration (project 51-02), estimated to cost \$18,600 in 1964. These recommendations were incorporated in the programme of work and priorities (see part V of this report).

(b) The Standing Committee on Trade would henceforth be considered as being governed by rules 67 and 68 of the rules of procedure, which applied to the subsidiary bodies of the Commission;

(c) Since the body hitherto known as the Standing Committee on Social Welfare and Community Development was not a standing committee within the accepted meaning of the term, it should be re-named the Expert

Committee on Social Welfare and Community Development, which would continue to be convened annually with the aid of United Nations funds and retain substantially the same terms of reference;

(d) As there were likely to be difficulties in obtaining a quorum in standing committees under rule 42 of the rules of procedure, the Commission agreed that a more flexible interpretation of this rule was admissible, and that therefore, as permitted under rule 68, standing committees of the whole Commission could be considered as having obtained a quorum if less than half the members were present, if, in the opinion of the standing committee concerned, this were necessary for the accomplishment of its work.

(e) It was no longer necessary to convene the pre-session committee on the programme of work and priorities.

DATE AND PLACE OF MEETING OF THE SIXTH SESSION

(Agenda item 17)

301. The Commission decided to hold its sixth session at Algiers, Algeria; at the same time it recommended that Nairobi, Kenya, be considered as the place where the seventh session should meet. The Executive Secretary drew the attention of the Commission to the extra financial burden involved in holding the session away from the Commission's headquarters, an extra burden which, in the case of the sixth session, would amount to approximately \$49,500. As to the recommendation to hold the seventh session in Nairobi, he pointed out that, although the wish of the Commission would be recorded, the decision would be taken by the Commission at its sixth session.

302. A number of delegates proposed that the sixth session be held after the Fast of Ramadan which in 1964 ends on 15 February. The Executive Secretary pointed out, however, that a late session would make it difficult to prepare and defend the budget proposals of the Commission in time and that it would be more convenient if the session were held earlier. It was agreed

to leave the matter in the hands of the Executive Secretary who would take into account, when fixing a suitable date, the various views expressed.

ADOPTION OF THE REPORT AND CLOSING OF THE SESSION

303. At its 99th (closing) meeting, the Commission, after due consideration adopted three draft resolutions: the first related to the locust eradication campaign and the work of the WMO in Africa (resolution 89 (V), see part III of this report); the second commended the Executive Secretary and staff of the Commission for their loyalty and devotion to duty (resolution 90 (V), see part III of this report); the third expressed thanks to the elected officers of both the fourth and the fifth sessions (resolution 91 (V), see part III of this report).

304. At this meeting the Commission unanimously adopted in turn the report of the Economic Committee, the report of the Social Committee and the report on its own plenary proceedings, approving at the same time the resolutions which had been adopted by the two Committees. The three reports have been integrated into the text of the present report.

305. In his closing statement, the Chairman declared that the fifth session had marked a memorable date in the history of ECA; it constituted an important stage in the development of economic thinking applicable to the achievement of an African economy. The session had demonstrated African unity, whether in the discussions and resolutions on the African development bank, the African institute for economic development and planning, the African common market, or on questions of membership of the Commission. He wished to thank the secretariat for their efficiency, and in particular the Executive Secretary who had been indefatigable in his efforts in connexion with the United Nations work in the Congo and whose dynamism and intelligence would be applied to the work of the Commission. The success of the Commission's and Africa's noble cause was assured by the individual and collective action of the countries of Africa.

PART III

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION AT ITS FIFTH SESSION

67 (V). Vote of thanks to the President and Government of the Republic of the Congo (Leopoldville)

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Desirous of expressing its gratitude to the Government of the Congo (Leopoldville) for the kind invitation to hold its fifth session in Leopoldville,

Desirous also of expressing its gratitude to the Congolese authorities for all the facilities provided to the orga-

nizers of the session and having listened with interest to the brilliant and wise address of His Excellency the President of the Republic of the Congo,

1. *Conveys* its heartfelt thanks and sincere gratitude to the people and to the Government of the Republic of the Congo (Leopoldville) and in particular to His Excellency President Kasa-Vubu for the efforts and sacrifices made for the organization of the fifth session of the Commission;

2. *Expresses* its congratulations to the President of the Republic of the Congo for the realistic and statesmanlike address delivered at the opening meeting of the session;

3. *Decides* that this resolution shall be communicated to the President of the Republic by the officers and a deputation from the Commission.

83rd meeting,
19 February 1963.

68 (V). Terms of reference of the Economic Commission for Africa: Portugal and South Africa

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recalling its resolution 42 (IV) of 24 February 1962 which, *inter alia*, recommended that Portugal be deprived of membership in the Commission because of its refusal to accept its obligations under General Assembly resolution 1466 (XIV), dated 12 December 1959, and the Commission's resolution 5 (II), dated 28 January 1960,

Recalling also its resolution 44 (IV) of 27 February 1962, which recommended, *inter alia*, that the Republic of South Africa should also be deprived of membership of the Commission until it has set a term to its policy of racial discrimination,

Bearing in mind that the Governments of Portugal and of the Republic of South Africa have not shown any positive reaction to the recommendations of the Commission.

Noting with regret that the Economic and Social Council did not find it possible to accept the recommendation of the Commission in respect of the membership of Portugal and the Republic of South Africa at its resumed thirty-fourth session,

Recommends the Economic and Social Council to reconsider its decision on the recommendation of the Commission in respect of the membership of Portugal and of the Republic of South Africa and to transmit the views and the recommendation of the Commission to the General Assembly.

91st meeting,
23 February 1963.

69 (V). Terms of reference of the Economic Commission for Africa: associate membership for France, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Taking note of resolution 927 (XXXIV) of the Economic and Social Council, dated 19 December 1962, concerning the amendment of the terms of reference of the Commission,

Having considered the results of the voting on draft resolution III submitted by the Commission to the Economic and Social Council⁸ and having analyzed the con-

siderations leading to the adoption of the Council's resolution 927 (XXXIV),⁹

Bearing in mind the fact that, as a consequence of decolonization, the members of the Commission intended, by the above-mentioned draft resolution, to enable African members collectively and within the terms of reference of the Commission to take decisions affecting Africa without the said decisions being influenced by the opposing votes of non-African powers,

Bearing in mind also that non-African powers, on ceasing to have territorial responsibilities in Africa, shall cease to be members of the Commission,

1. *Notes* the memorandum presented to the Economic and Social Council by the Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations,¹⁰ in which the Spanish Government states that it is prepared to apply General Assembly resolution 1466 (XIV) of 12 December 1959;

2. *Takes note* of the declarations made by the representatives of France, Spain and the United Kingdom to the Commission at its fifth session;

3. *Reaffirms* its position as expressed in its resolution 42 (IV), without prejudice to its resolution 44 (IV) relating to South Africa;

4. *Again requests* the Economic and Social Council to ratify on the one hand, the provisions of resolution 42 (IV) which concern the Non-Self-Governing African countries and, on the other, those relating to the status of France and the United Kingdom, but modifying those in respect of Spain, to accord that country similar treatment to that of France and the United Kingdom.

91st meeting,
23 February 1963.

70 (V). Public administration

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Having reviewed the report of the Seminar on Urgent Administrative Problems of African Governments (E/CN.14/180) which was convened at the headquarters of the Commission from 2 to 11 October 1962 through the joint efforts of the Commission and the Division for Public Administration of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs,

Reaffirming the view expressed by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 907 (XXXIV), of 2 August 1962, that solid administrative structures and sound public administration are essential prerequisites for the progress of the developing countries,

Noting with satisfaction that a Public Administration Unit has been established within the secretariat of the Commission,

⁸ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Resumed Thirty-fourth session, 1239th meeting.

¹⁰ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-fourth session, Annexes, agenda item 10, document E/L.953.

⁸ See E/3586, part IV.

Desirous of assisting African Governments individually and jointly in their efforts to improve the administrative aspects of their development programmes,

Bearing in mind the need to Africanize the civil service in African countries,

1. *Requests* the secretariat to use the report of the Seminar on Urgent Administrative Problems of African Governments and the summary of the discussion as a guide in planning regional and sub-regional activities relating to public administration and to draw the attention of African Governments to the useful information and suggestions contained in this report for improving public administration at the national and local levels;

2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to invite the Governments of member States to utilize the services of the Commission's regional advisers in public administration for short-term missions;

3. *Requests* the various agencies sponsoring regional and sub-regional activities relating to public administration in general, or to the administration of major services and programmes, to concert their efforts, using the Commission secretariat to the fullest extent practicable for the purpose;

4. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary, after consultation with other specialized agencies concerned and especially with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to submit to the Commission, at its sixth session, a plan for regional and sub-regional support of national efforts to improve public administration and to develop training facilities in this field, using existing institutions in so far as practicable for the purpose;

5. *Decides*, with a view to facilitating the Commission's review of the plan mentioned in paragraph 4 above and of long-term projects in public administration for inclusion in its work programme, to establish a working party on public administration, which should be composed mainly of African experts, and which the Executive Secretary shall convene in 1964 and every two years thereafter unless otherwise determined by the Commission, and that adequate financial resources be provided.

92nd meeting,
25 February 1963.

71 (V). Pre-institute activities

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recalling its resolution 58 (IV) of 1 March 1962 concerning the establishment of an African institute for economic development and planning,

Bearing in mind the report on the first meeting of the Standing Committee of Direction (E/CN.14/172) and in particular the recommendation made in paragraph 13 of that report concerning the opening of the first course in Dakar in October 1963 and the organization of a specialized course in Cairo in 1963-1964 as well as of an introductory course in Tunis in 1963-1964,

Noting that the time-table of the Special Fund for the examination of the institute project schedules the finalization of the project for 1963, with the help of an advisory mission of the Special Fund, and its submission to the Governing Council of the Fund by the Managing Director in January 1964,

Noting with satisfaction that more than forty candidates have already been put forward by the Governments of African countries for fellowships for the course to be held in October 1963 at Dakar,

Noting also with satisfaction the active preparations made by the Executive Secretary for pre-institute activities, as described in his report (E/CN.14/203), and also the efforts made by the United Nations and the specialized agencies to assemble the starting team in 1963;

1. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to carry out the activities for 1963-1964 agreed upon by the Standing Committee of Direction in June 1962, and to draw up detailed programmes of study and research for the scholastic year 1963-1964 in close co-operation with the Standing Committee of Direction at its next meeting in 1963 and with the specialized agencies concerned, taking into account the conclusions of the advisory mission of the Special Fund;

2. *Makes an urgent appeal* to the Secretary-General and the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board of the United Nations to determine the temporary sources of finance required by these activities, while awaiting the decision of the Special Fund;

3. *Decides* to enlarge the Standing Committee of Direction by increasing the number of members from six to nine.

93rd meeting,
26 February 1963.

72 (V). Financing of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recalling its resolution 58 (IV) of 1 March 1962 on the establishment of an African institute for economic development and planning and in particular paragraph 1 (c) of the operative part of this resolution establishing a Standing Committee of Direction,

Noting with satisfaction the strong impetus given by this Committee to the preparatory work as is apparent from the report on the first meeting of the Committee (E/CN.14/172), held in June 1962 at Dakar,

Noting furthermore that as a result of this work identical requests have been made to the Special Fund for assistance on behalf of African countries by the Governments of Gabon, Senegal, Somalia, Togo and Tunisia and that the Government of Morocco has given its support to these requests,

Noting with satisfaction the statement made to the Governing Council of the Special Fund by the Managing Director of that organization in January 1963, from which it appears that the latter is confident that a project

satisfying the criteria of the Special Fund could be submitted to the Governing Council in January 1964,

Bearing in mind the regulations concerning the financing of projects by the Special Fund, amongst these:

(a) The need to obtain counterpart funds from the beneficiary countries to cover, *inter alia*, local operating costs and equipment of the institute;

(b) The need to give the Governing Council of the Special Fund formal assurances on the fellowship budget,

1. *Decides* that the counterpart funds for the first five years of the institute will be paid up to a total of \$1.5 million by those African States members of the Commission listed in the annex to the present resolution, according to the following methods:

(a) The payment of a fixed minimum contribution amounting to \$25,000 by each of the Governments of countries listed in the annex below;

(b) An additional payment varying according to the population of each country, so as to bring the total contribution of each Government up to the following amount:

	\$
Countries with less than 1,500,000 inhabitants	28,500
Countries with 1,500,000 to 8 million inhabitants	39,000
Countries with 8 to 16 million inhabitants	67,000
Countries with more than 16 million inhabitants	102,000

2. *Is willing* to receive any contribution which the associate member States of the Commission, the States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies, foundations and other institutions interested in the institute would be prepared to make;

3. *Directs* the Executive Secretary to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Governments and institutions indicated in paragraphs 1 and 2 above immediately upon the closing of the fifth session of the Commission;

4. *Urges* the Governments of the countries listed in the annex below to undertake:

(a) To pay to the Special Fund, according to its procedures, before 30 June 1963, the fixed minimum contribution amounting to \$25,000, as indicated in paragraph 1 (a) above;

(b) To pay the differences between this minimum contribution and the total contribution as indicated in para. 1 (b) above, when the amount is confirmed by the Managing Director of the Special Fund;

5. *Invites* the members of the Commissions listed in the annex below and the African associate members of the Commission to assume responsibility for financing the fellowships of the trainees whom they will send to the institute, at the same time expressing the hope, in particular in the case of the African associate members, that they may be assisted in this by the United Nations and other organizations responsible for technical assistance.

93rd meeting,
26 February 1963

ANNEX

CLASSIFICATION OF 32 STATES (According to population) *

Group 1: Less than 1,500,000

Group contribution: 3.5 per cent (or, for each country: 0.5 per cent)

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Gabon | 5. Central African Republic |
| 2. Mauritania | 6. Liberia |
| 3. Congo (Brazzaville) | 7. Togo |
| 4. Libya | |

Group 2: Between 1.5 and 8 million

Group contribution: 34 per cent (or, for each country: 2 per cent)

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 8. Dahomey | 17. Ivory Coast |
| 9. Somalia | 18. Upper Volta |
| 10. Burundi | 19. Cameroun |
| 11. Sierra Leone | 20. Mali |
| 12. Chad | 21. Tunisia |
| 13. Rwanda | 22. Madagascar |
| 14. Niger | 23. Uganda |
| 15. Senegal | 24. Ghana |
| 16. Guinea | |

Group 3: Between 8 and 16 million

Group contribution: 30 per cent (or, for each country: 6 per cent)

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|
| 25. Tanganyika | 28. Sudan |
| 26. Algeria | 29. Congo (Leopoldville) |
| 27. Morocco | |

Group 4: Over 16 million

Group contribution: 32.5 per cent (or, for each country, slightly under 11 per cent)

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| 30. Ethiopia | 32. Nigeria |
| 31. United Arab Republic | |

* The total contribution of each group is in proportion to the population of the group in 1960. Within the group the distribution is uniform. The States are classified in ascending order of population.

73 (V). Message of sympathy to Libya

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Shocked by the news of the earthquake from which a part of Libya has suffered,

Desirous of expressing its condolences to the families in the loss they have sustained by this disaster and deeply moved by the extent of this catastrophe,

1. *Presents* the expression of its deep sympathy and sincere sorrow to the Government and people of Libya in their sufferings caused by this sad event;

2. *Requests* the Chairman of the fifth session and the Executive Secretary to convey this resolution to His Majesty Mohammed Idris I.

94th meeting,
27 February 1963

74 (V). Cairo Declaration of Developing Countries

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Considering that the General Assembly at its seventeenth session took note of the Cairo Declaration of Developing Countries,¹¹ adopted in July 1962,

Takes note of this Declaration and decides that it should be communicated to all member States of the Commission.

96th meeting,
28 February 1963

75 (V). Conference of Heads of States in Addis Ababa

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Conscious of the existence of common features in the political, economic, social and cultural problems of the African and Malagasy States,

Conscious of the efficacy of, and the need for, direct personal contact between Heads of States,

Conscious also of the urgent need for unity and the strengthening of African solidarity,

1. Expresses its gratitude and good wishes to the Heads of the African and Malagasy States for their welcome initiative in holding a Conference in Addis Ababa;

2. Expresses its hope for the complete success of the Conference;

3. Requests the Executive Secretary to convey this resolution to the Heads of all the African and Malagasy States concerned.

96th meeting,
28 February 1963

76 (V). African development bank

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Determined to strengthen African solidarity by means of economic co-operation among African States,

Considering the need to accelerate the development of the extensive human and natural resources of Africa, in order to stimulate economic development and social progress in the region,

Realizing the importance of co-ordinating national plans of economic and social development for the promotion of the harmonious growth of African economies as a whole and for the expansion of African foreign trade and especially, intra-African trade,

Recognizing that the establishment of a financial institution common to all African countries would serve these ends,

Having accepted, by its resolution 52 (IV) of 1 March 1962, the principle of establishing an African development bank, subject to further studies, investigations and consultations,

¹¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventeenth Session, Annexes*, agenda items 12, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39 and 84, document A/5162.

Having constituted by the same resolution a Committee consisting of nine of its members to conduct these studies, investigations and consultations,

Bearing in mind the Executive Secretary's report (E/CN.14/204 and Add.1) informing the Commission that the Committee of Nine has completed its assignment, including the preparation of a draft charter for the proposed African development bank,

Noting with satisfaction that the Executive Secretary has convened the Conference of African Finance Ministers called for in resolution 52 (IV), to be held in June 1963,

1. Entreats all African Governments to attach great importance to this project and to give serious consideration to the report of the Committee of Nine (E/CN.14/FMAB/1) and to the suggestions which will be made by the Executive Secretary at the Conference of Finance Ministers;

2. Reconfirms its profound interest in the establishment of an African development bank at the earliest possible date;

3. Urges all Governments to participate in the Conference of African Finance Ministers and to instruct their respective delegations to take the necessary final steps for the early creation of the African development bank, which will contribute to the economic development and social progress of member countries, both individually and jointly;

4. Invites the Committee of Nine to associate itself with the Executive Secretary in presenting and defending its report to the African Governments and the Conference of Finance Ministers;

5. Invites the Executive Secretary to communicate to all African Governments and to the Conference of Finance Ministers all studies, documents and resolutions of the Commission pertaining to the African development bank.

96th meeting,
28 February 1963

77 (V). Training of personnel

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recognizing the urgent need to accelerate the economic and social development of the African countries and considering that the establishment of industries in these countries is an indispensable condition for their development,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 1824 (XVII) dated 18 December 1962 on the role of the United Nations in training national technical personnel for the accelerated industrialization of the developing countries,

Recognizing that the training of national technical personnel should be carried out mainly within the developing countries,

1. Requests the Executive Secretary to make enquiries among member States to ascertain their needs in technical personnel, establishments and other facilities for training at every level;

2. Invites the Executive Secretary:

(a) To submit to the Commission at its sixth session, with the participation of the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board, the Commissioner for Technical Assistance and the specialized agencies, and in agreement with the Governments of the countries of Africa, a report on the training facilities and training requirements for national technical personnel in the countries of the region;

(b) To inform the appropriate departments of the United Nations, including the Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations, the specialized agencies (ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, ITU, WMO) and also the Technical Assistance Board, and to request them to increase to the greatest extent possible the aid given to these countries for the purposes of training, taking into consideration the special needs of African countries concerning national personnel.

96th meeting,
28 February 1963

78 (V). Desert locust

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Conscious of the seriousness of the invasions of the north African area by the desert locust and of the resultant destruction of crops,

Considering the urgency of making the locust eradication campaign more effective and less costly, in order to prevent the recurrence of invasions on a disastrous scale,

Noting with satisfaction both the desert locust project of the Special Fund and the existence of the two desert locust control organizations in east and west Africa, and the advantages which such organizations present for the study of concerted international action in the areas subject to locust infestation,

1. Invites the Executive Secretary to approach the Food and Agriculture Organization, which is responsible for carrying out the regional project of the Special Fund relating to the desert locust, with a view to the establishment of an organization to carry on an anti-locust campaign and research work in north Africa;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary to report to the Commission at its sixth session.

97th meeting,
1 March 1963

79 (V). United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recalling its resolutions 8 (II) of 2 February 1960, 25 (III) and 28 (III) of 15 February 1961 and 31 (III) of 17 February 1961,

Recalling also General Assembly resolutions 1707 (XVI) and 1785 (XVII) of 19 December 1961 and 8 December 1962, and Economic and Social Council resolution 917 (XXXIV) dated 3 August 1962,

Having considered the first report of the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the annexes thereto,¹²

Having considered in particular the work programme of the Commission relating to problems of trade,

Convinced that accelerated economic development of the developing countries depends largely on a substantial increase in their share in international trade and on their ability to secure steady and equitable returns for their exports of primary and semi-manufactured goods,

Bearing in mind that, owing to its extreme dependence on foreign trade and on a much narrower range of commodities, Africa, more than any other region of the developing world, remains acutely affected by the adverse operation of the terms of trade and is likewise more exposed to the short-term fluctuations of export earnings,

Mindful of the need to eliminate obstacles, restrictions and discriminatory practices in world trade, which in particular affect adversely the necessary expansion and diversification of the exports of primary commodities and of semi-manufactured and manufactured goods by the developing countries,

1. Welcomes as most timely the decision of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly to convene a United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, not later than early 1964,

2. Expresses the hope that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development will, among other things, recommend:

(a) That the gains derived by developing countries from international trade, particularly their foreign exchange resources, should expand at a rate commensurate with their development needs and, in any event, at a rate not less than the rate of growth of developed countries;

(b) That a principle of price parity in world trade should be formally adopted along the same lines as the price support programmes which many of the industrialized countries have in their domestic economies;

3. Calls upon all African Governments, in view of the importance of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to follow closely the preparatory work and to assist the Secretary-General of the Conference by submitting, for use by the Conference, relevant studies and information papers;

4. Calls upon the secretariat of the Commission to assist, on a priority basis, in the preparation and elaboration of studies and documentation relating to African trade problems;

5. Recommends that the secretariat of the Commission be allowed to make all necessary changes and further reorient its work programme relating to trade, so as to meet any exigencies that might arise as the result of the recommendations of the Preparatory Committee of the Conference, in particular with regard to any time-table for the submission of studies;

¹² Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-fifth session, Annexes, agenda item 6, document E/3720.

6. *Recommends in particular*, in addition to the work programme on trade already recommended, that the secretariat should undertake the following studies for submission to the Conference:

(a) A projection of the trade needs of the African countries, within the context of the United Nations Development Decade;

(b) A study of the implications of the commodity by commodity approach to the stabilization of primary commodities in African economies, as opposed to the multi-commodity approach.

97th meeting,
1 March 1963

80 (V). Planning

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Conscious that planning is above all a political act, at least in its final purpose,

Considering that such planning, if it is to be effective, requires the fulfilment of a certain number of prerequisite conditions,

Noting with great satisfaction the secretariat's plan for a meeting of African experts on planning,

1. *Requests* the secretariat to include among the first items on the agenda of the meeting a complete and objective study of the following matters:

(a) Compulsory or flexible, centralized or decentralized planning;

(b) Design and proper interrelationships of planning and development institutions with a view to the proper integration of the budgeting, planning and execution of development projects;

(c) Design and establishment of consultative and advisory bodies for co-ordinated planning at sub-regional and regional levels;

(d) Suitable areas and projects for co-ordinated and integrated planning at sub-regional and regional levels;

(e) Elements of choice in priorities;

(f) Integration or association of manpower;

(g) Methods of mobilization of the masses and social re-arrangement;

(h) Possibilities of financing programmes with the individual resources of each country;

2. *Asks* the secretariat to take all useful measures to ensure the success of the meeting, bringing in international experts acting in their own right and providing for a wide distribution of the conclusions resulting from the study of the above-mentioned points.

97th meeting,
1 March 1963

81 (V). Representation of Africa in the Economic and Social Council

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Considering the great number of independent African States admitted to the United Nations in the past three years,

Considering further that the practice which has evolved in the United Nations for election to the principal organs, particularly to the Economic and Social Council, does not take into account this increased membership of African States,

Bearing in mind the General Assembly Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples,¹³ which will result in an increase in the number of African States,

1. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to recommend to the General Assembly that it ensure the rapid application of the General Assembly Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples in the African continent and islands, in order to enable African States to play their full part in the work of the Council;

2. *Recommends* the Council to propose to the General Assembly that all measures be taken to ensure adequate representation of Africa in the Council on the basis of equitable geographical distribution.

97th meeting,
1 March 1963

82 (V). Development of education

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Noting with satisfaction the decisions taken at the Conference of Ministers of Education of the African countries participating in the application of the Addis Ababa plan¹⁴ and the measures adopted by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization with a view to the development of education in Africa,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1832 (XVII), of 18 December 1962,

Noting the additional financial requirements disclosed at the Conference of Ministers of Education of the African countries for the development of education in Africa,

1. *Invites* the States members and associate members of the Commission to pursue vigorously the planned development of education and in particular to integrate programmes of education into over-all plans for economic and social development;

2. *Invites* the States members and associate members of the Commission to appropriate, as from the year 1965, four per cent of the total national income for

¹³ See resolution 1514 (XV), dated 14 December 1960, of the General Assembly.

¹⁴ Plan adopted by the Conference of African States on the Development of Education in Africa, held at Addis Ababa in 1961. Transmitted to the members of the Economic and Social Council by a note of the Secretary-General (E/3498/Add.3).

expenditure on education in accordance with the provisions of the Addis Ababa plan;

3. *Expresses the hope* that the appeal made by the United Nations to its States Members and to the members of the specialized agencies will make it possible to fulfil these additional financial requirements;

4. *Notes with satisfaction* that the ministers of education of the African countries have set up a permanent conference of those responsible for the education of the countries participating in the carrying out of the Addis Ababa plan;

5. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in accordance with article 19 of the rules of the above-mentioned Conference, to continue to collaborate with the Director General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

98th meeting,
1 March 1963

83 (V). Decentralization of United Nations activities

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recalling its resolution 50 (IV) of 28 February 1962,

Noting the report of the Executive Secretary on the steps taken to implement this resolution (E/CN.14/227),

1. *Welcomes* Economic and Social Council resolution 879 (XXXIV) of 6 July 1962 and General Assembly resolution 1823 (XVII) of 18 December 1962, reaffirming the policy of decentralization and requesting that further steps be taken to implement it;

2. *Expresses its gratification* that the Secretary-General will continue to convene meetings of the Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions;

3. *Notes with satisfaction* the establishment of a Technical Assistance Co-ordination Unit within the Office of the Executive Secretary, which will enable the secretariat of the Commission gradually to become the central point for the planning and execution of technical assistance projects in Africa;

4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to make available to the Commission at its sixth session copies of the reports requested by the General Assembly in operative paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 of its resolution 1823 (XVII) and to submit a report on the increased participation of the secretariat in the technical assistance activities of the United Nations.

98th meeting,
1 March 1963

84 (V). Attendance of Portugal and South Africa at United Nations meetings in Africa

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Aware of General Assembly resolution 566 (VI) of 18 January 1952, and in particular the first preambular paragraph in which the Assembly noted the Secretary-General's proposal concerning the use of the United Nations to promote by peaceful means the programme of dependent peoples to a position of equality with States Members of the United Nations,

Taking note of operative paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 1466 (XIV) of 12 December 1959 which specifically requests all Member States administering Non-Self-Governing Territories in Africa to propose the participation of those territories in the work of the Economic Commission for Africa,

Recalling its resolution 5 (II) of 28 January 1960, concerning the admission of new associate members, and its resolutions 24 (III) and 42 (IV) of 16 February 1961 and 24 February 1962, urging all Member States to apply the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 1466 (XIV),

Noting with regret that certain Non-Self-Governing African Territories are not yet represented in the Commission as associate members,

Considering the report of the Executive Secretary (E/CN.14/178 and Add.1) under the terms of reference given him by resolution 42 (IV) that certain Member States including Portugal and the Republic of South Africa have not yet complied with the provisions of this resolution,

Satisfied that, of all the Member States responsible for Non-Self-Governing or Trust Territories in Africa, only Portugal and the Republic of South Africa have still refused to comply with the provisions of Commission resolutions 42 (IV) and 24 (III),

Bearing in mind also that South Africa has still not set a term to its policy of racial discriminatory practices,

Noting with regret that, at its resumed thirty-fourth session, the Economic and Social Council did not see fit to approve the recommendation of the Commission to the effect that the Republic of South Africa and Portugal should be deprived of their membership of the Commission,

Having considered the results of the voting on resolutions 42 (IV) and 44 (IV) submitted by the Commission for adoption by the Council and taking into consideration that they were rejected by only a small majority,

1. *Recalls* its resolutions 68 (V) and 69 (V);

2. *Invites* all African States members of the Commission to take into consideration the policies of the Governments of South Africa and Portugal when granting to representatives of those two countries visas or entry permits for the purpose of enabling them to participate in the conferences and meetings of the Commission or of the specialized agencies, which may be organized in any African State member of the Commission.

98th meeting,
1 March 1963

85 (V). Disarmament

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Taking into consideration the General Assembly Declaration on the conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament,¹⁵ and General

¹⁵ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventeenth Session, Annexes*, agenda items 33 and 94, document A/5361.

Assembly resolution 1837 (XVII), dated 18 December 1962, on the subject,

Recognizing the basic need of the African countries for further financing for economic development,

Taking into account that disarmament, complete or partial, would release States and peoples from the heavy burden of military expenditures and allow additional sums to be devoted annually to the vital needs of mankind, and of the African peoples in particular, in economic development,

Solemnly urges all Governments of States members of the Commission to multiply their efforts to achieve general and complete disarmament in the very near future.

95th meeting,
28 February 1963

86 (V). African common market

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Having considered the report of the Standing Committee on Trade on its first session (E/CN.14/174 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2) and the report of the Working Party of the Whole of the Standing Committee on Industry and Natural Resources (E/CN.14/192 and Corr.1 and Add.1),

Noting the unanimity of opinion among African Governments on the need for an African common market,

Considering however that such a common market cannot be established until numerous detailed arrangements for customs, differing monetary systems, finance, transport, legislation and other relevant matters have been made,

Recognizing the need for further work by the secretariat on the promotion of sub-regional trade, in particular of the products particularly mentioned by the Standing Committee on Trade and in the report of the Working Party of the Whole of the Standing Committee on Industry and Natural Resources,

1. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to undertake intensive studies on the major problems of an African common market, having particular regard to the balanced integration of economic development in the various African countries, and at the same time to submit to African Governments a preliminary paper on the solution of such problems, for the possible guidance of the Conference of Heads of States and Governments of the African countries to take place in May 1963;

2. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary to lend the support of all the technical facilities of the secretariat to whatever body African Governments might set up to examine the question of an African common market;

3. *Calls upon* all the African Governments to lend their fullest support to this work, so that an African common market may be realized in the shortest possible time.

99th meeting,
2 March 1963

87 (V). A study of the possibilities of establishing a clearing system within a payments union between the African countries

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recognizing the existence in Africa of different monetary zones and payments systems,

Bearing in mind the need for workable arrangements among these monetary zones and payments systems to promote intra-African trade,

Requests the Executive Secretary to undertake a study of the possibilities of establishing a clearing system within a payments union between the African countries and to submit the study to the Commission at its seventh session.

99th meeting,
2 March 1963

88 (V). Recommendation on social welfare and community development

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Considering the importance of including social welfare services within the framework of national development plans,

Recognizing the need for professional workers having qualifications which meet accepted standards,

Recognizing also the need for training in these fields,

Considering the importance of applying the results of social research in African countries,

Having regard to the problems of youth in rural areas,

Taking into account the necessity for suitable organizational arrangements in the secretariat,

1. *Draws the attention* of Governments to the need:

(a) To plan social welfare programmes within the framework of national development plans and to determine priorities in relation to financial resources available;

(b) To establish and maintain suitable professional standards for workers in these fields through national organizations for community development and social welfare and through professional associations;

(c) To develop, in collaboration with the secretariat and appropriate specialized agencies, national seminars, workshops and conferences for the training of workers in these fields;

2. *Requests* the Standing Committee on Social Welfare and Community Development to consider the following questions at its next meeting:

(a) The financing of social services;

(b) Priorities in social service activities;

(c) Equitable distribution of social services within each country;

(d) The role of social services in housing development;

3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary:

(a) To undertake studies of the planning and financing, priorities and equitable distribution of social services,

and include such studies in the agenda of the Standing Committee on Social Welfare and Community Development;

(b) To assist Governments in the formation of national councils of community development and social welfare;

(c) To study and propose professional standards for workers in these fields;

(d) In collaboration with specialized agencies, to organize training courses, seminars, workshops and study tours in the light of specific proposals made in annex IV of the report of the Standing Committee on Social Welfare and Community Development (E/CN.14/187 and Add.1);

(e) To convene a high level meeting of approximately ten specialists to relate social research to practical problems, to report upon the proper relationship between university research and research undertaken by other bodies into the differing conditions of African countries and to advise on assistance programmes needed for the publication of research papers concerning economic and social problems;

(f) To collaborate with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in considering the problems of youth in rural areas at the proposed African meeting on rural life in Africa in 1964;

(g) To approach Governments with a view to appointing one or more correspondents in each country for the clearing house for social welfare and community development.

99th meeting,
2 March 1963

89 (V). Study of the World Meteorological Organization on the locust eradication campaign

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Conscious of the increasing need to apply meteorological science for the promotion of the economic development of Africa,

Recalling the recommendation of the Regional Association for Africa of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) that a regional office of the organization be established in Africa,

Noting with appreciation the ever-increasing technical assistance given by WMO to the continent of Africa, both on a national and on a regional plane,

Noting in particular the WMO studies in connexion with the locust eradication campaign and its intention to hold a study cycle on this subject during the current year,

1. Invites the Executive Secretary to convey to the WMO its support of the proposal for the establishment of a regional office and its desire to receive further assistance;

2. Urges the governments of the States members of the Commission directly interested in the locust eradication campaign to convey immediately to WMO their requests for the organization of a study cycle on the meteorological aspects of the problem.

99th meeting,
2 March 1963

90 (V). Commendation of the secretariat

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Considering the magnitude of the contribution of the secretariat of the Commission to the arrangement of the fifth session of the Commission held in the Republic of the Congo (Leopoldville),

Noting the small complement of staff by whom the work of the fifth session was handled efficiently and expeditiously,

Realizing the tremendous demands made on staff members, both in time and energy, in order to facilitate the work of the Conference and to ensure the successful outcome of the deliberations of the fifth session,

Commends the Executive Secretary and the staff of the secretariat for their loyalty and devotion to duty in the cause of the economic and social progress of Africa.

99th meeting,
2 March 1963

91 (V). Commendation of officials of the fourth and fifth sessions

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Conscious of the heavy duties assumed by the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen in leading and guiding the deliberations of the plenary session, of the similar responsibilities of the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the Economic and Social Committees and of the Rapporteurs of the Drafting Committees,

Noting with satisfaction the manner in which, with dignity and skill, these officials of the Commission have discharged their responsibilities for the efficient dispatch of the business of the Commission at the fifth session,

1. Commends the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the Commission and the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the Economic Committee and of the Social Committee for their work at the fifth session of the Commission;

2. Expresses also its thanks to the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen and Rapporteurs of the fourth session of the Commission for their distinguished services.

99th meeting,
2 March 1963

PART IV

DRAFT RESOLUTIONS FOR ACTION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

I

The Economic and Social Council,

1. *Takes note* of the annual report of the Economic Commission for Africa for the period 4 March 1962 to 2 March 1963 and the recommendations and resolutions contained in parts II and III of that report;

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

II

The Economic and Social Council,

1. *Reconsiders* its decision¹⁶ on the recommendation of the Economic Commission for Africa in respect of the membership of Portugal and South Africa in the Commission;¹⁷

2. *Decides* to transmit the views and the recommendation of the Commission to the General Assembly.

¹⁶ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Resumed Thirty-fourth session, 1239th meeting.*

¹⁷ See E/3586, part III, resolutions 42 (IV) and 44 (IV), and *ibid.*, part IV, draft resolutions III and IV.

III

The Economic and Social Council,

Ratifies the provisions of resolution 42 (IV) of the Economic Commission for Africa which concern the Non-Self-Governing African countries and those concerning the status of France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland while modifying the provisions in respect of Spain, to accord that country similar treatment to that of France and the United Kingdom.

IV

The Economic and Social Council,

1. *Recommends* the General Assembly to ensure the rapid application of its Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples (resolution 1514 (XV)) to peoples and territories of the African continent and islands, in order to enable African States to play a full role in the work of the Economic and Social Council;

2. *Proposes* to the General Assembly that all measures be taken to ensure adequate representation of Africa in the Council on the basis of equitable geographical distribution.

PART V

PROGRAMME OF WORK AND PRIORITIES FOR 1963-1964

A. Observations on the programme of work and priorities

306. The Commission had before it the Programme of Work and Priorities for 1963-1964 proposed by the Executive Secretary (E/CN.14/230 and Add.1 and Corr.1, 2 and 3) and the report of the Committee on the Programme of Work and Priorities (E/CN.14/231).

307. The Executive Secretary drew the attention of the Commission to the fact that the programme of work and priorities for 1963-1964 was presented in conformity with the general pattern of the re-organization of the administrative structure of the secretariat, as outlined in part I of this report. These structural changes, together with re-formulation and expansion of work on individual projects and the addition of many projects, particularly in the Division of Industry, Transport and Natural Resources and in the Public Administration Unit, have necessarily resulted in considerable change in the layout and numbering of the programme of work and priorities for 1963-64 compared with the programme for 1962-63.

308. Following the establishment of the Public Administration Unit and in accordance with the conclusions and recommendations of the Seminar on Urgent Admini-

nistrative Problems of African Governments (E/CN.14/180), a comprehensive programme concerning public administration is for the first time included in the programme of work and priorities. It is expected that this programme will develop progressively as requests are received from countries and as more information becomes available. The suggested survey of training institutions, for example, should result in concrete proposals for the establishment of training facilities (national, sub-regional or regional) where none now exist or where improvement to or enlargement of existing facilities should be made. The execution and evaluation of this programme and the elaboration of future programmes would be greatly facilitated if shorter and more permanent lines of communication were to be established between African Governments and the Commission secretariat. It would then be possible to receive from the African governments information on policies, objectives, needs and plans and also assessments concerning the execution of the programme.

309. The Public Administration Unit has been created as part of the Office of the Executive Secretary, which is now functioning with funds and personnel provided under the regular programme of United Nations technical assistance (General Assembly resolution 723 (VIII)).

This arrangement has met the needs of the initial stages of the public administration function within the Commission and has greatly facilitated the integration process. Consideration will be given, however, to the consolidation of this new function by absorbing as soon as possible into the Commission secretariat some of the financial and staffing responsibilities, so as to bring the administration of this function into line with others of the Commission.

310. The projects included under the heading "Economic and Social Development" concern, in general, the analyses of the major aspects of development problems and policies, both economic and social. Special attention is being given to the close relationship existing between economic and social problems. An integrated approach has therefore been adopted in order to avoid as far as possible the dichotomy which easily arises in dealing with these problems; the emphasis is therefore placed on planned development. These projects in fact centre on stock-taking, assessment and the comparative analysis of:

- (a) African development plans;
- (b) Comprehensive planning;
- (c) Methodology and techniques of planning under African conditions;
- (d) Long-term projections;
- (e) Studies on demographic problems and legal and social aspects of development; and
- (f) Dissemination of the results of these studies.

In addition, meetings on development planning and policies are envisaged; in particular, a working group of experts, which is expected to meet in the autumn of 1963 to consider the integration of the social sectors in the programmes and projects of comprehensive development plans. Incorporated into these projects will be studies dealing with social barriers and with incentives to development, together with problems consequent upon economic growth. The work programme further includes activities in community development and social welfare.

311. As was mentioned in last year's report (E/3586, para. 303), the Executive Secretary has for some time been contemplating an economic survey of Africa. As a result of the increase in the staff of the secretariat, this project can now be carried out in time for the results to be submitted to the Commission at its seventh session. Preliminary work has begun and it is expected that the survey, as a comprehensive study of the various economic aspects of Africa, will incorporate some of the other projects listed in the programme of work, notably those on inflation and savings and at least some parts of the project on public finance.

312. In drawing up the programme of work for trade, the Executive Secretary was guided by the preparations for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, scheduled to take place early in 1964. Although he did not find it necessary to reduce the programme of work as planned before the decision of the General Assembly to convene this Conference, it must be understood that special emphasis will have to

be placed upon projects directly connected with the Conference. It has also been necessary to add new projects, as part of the documentation prepared for the Conference, and others have therefore had to be postponed until 1964. It is hoped, however, that the preparatory work will begin in 1963 for those projects as well. It will furthermore be noted that the projects concerning the impact of western European economic groupings on Africa and on the commercial and fiscal policies of developed countries as far as they affect African exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures, include reference to possible co-operation with the other regional commissions and with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at Headquarters. This is a procedure which is considered highly desirable in order to present complete and comprehensive reports to the Conference on these two subjects, both of which are of the utmost importance for African trade and development.

313. The work programme of the ECA/FAO Joint Agriculture Division is based on a few main projects dealing broadly with agricultural information, planning of agricultural development, marketing and consumption, and direct assistance to governments. The programme is co-ordinated with the much larger FAO programme in Africa which deals with a wide range of technical agricultural matters. Emphasis is being placed on policy and organizational questions in the economic field, rather than on broad analytical studies. Primarily technical agricultural matters are avoided. Attention has therefore been devoted to agricultural planning as a part of general economic planning, to price policies, agricultural credit, land policies, the economics of irrigation, the role of nutrition in agricultural development and other similar problems of direct concern to governments.

314. The regional economic commissions are required by decisions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council to give priority to the major projects falling within the programme of the United Nations Development Decade. In implementing the work programme, the Executive Secretary will be guided by these priorities.

315. As the Executive Secretary has stated in his observations on the programme of work and priorities in previous years, he should have a certain latitude to enable him to make adjustments in the work programme after the Commission has approved it. This is particularly necessary now that so many African countries have recently attained independence: the secretariat should be in a position to come to their aid, either by investigating their immediate problems or by giving them technical advice. In addition, unexpected calls on the services of the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa may require the Executive Secretary to postpone action on some projects.

316. The Commission adopted the Committee's report (E/CN.14/231) without amendments. As a result of resolutions 70 (V), 77 (V), 79 (V), 80 (V), 86 (V), 87 (V) and 88 (V), certain revisions were made to the work programme. The programme of work and priorities for 1963-1964, as adopted and revised, is set out below.

B. Annotated List of Projects for 1963-1964¹⁸

I. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

01. General aspects of development planning and policies¹⁹

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

01-01 *Review, analysis and dissemination of information on African development plans*

Origin: Report of the third session.

Description:

Stock-taking, assessment and comparative analyses of development plans prepared by African countries with reference to national as well as to sub-regional and regional aspects; technical and policy aspects of planning and programming in African countries, including techniques of implementing plans.

Comment:

This project will be carried out in co-operation with the central planning agencies of African governments, which are being requested to assist the ECA secretariat in developing a central service for the dissemination of information on development planning activities in African countries.

01-02 *Analysis of selected major development problems and policies in Africa*

Origin: Reports of the third and fifth sessions; Commission resolution 80 (V).

Description:

(a) Concrete proposals concerning the co-ordination of development plans to be presented to the sixth session of the Commission;

(b) Integration of social sectors into programmes and projects in comprehensive development plans, including the determination of social standards and objectives in development planning, criteria for determining allocations to social sectors, as well as financial and administrative problems in this field;

(c) Over-all strategy of development in African conditions including creation of *pôles de développement*, regional planning within the countries, urban and rural development and co-operation among African countries;

(d) Aims and objectives concerning levels and distribution of income, employment, manpower, investment, consumption and balance of payments.

Comment:

To be carried out during 1963-64 in co-operation with specialized agencies.

01-03 *Methodology and techniques of planning and programming*

Origin: Report of the third session; General Assembly resolution 1708 (XVI), and resolution 924 (XXXIV) of the Economic and Social Council.

¹⁸ The projects have been re-numbered in order to improve the presentation.

¹⁹ The projects included under this heading will be carried out in conjunction with one another as well as with projects dealing with sectoral or special aspects of development included elsewhere in the work programme.

Description:

Research in methodology and techniques of planning and programming applicable under African conditions, to be carried out in co-operation with the Economic Projections and Programming Centre at Headquarters and with other regional economic commissions. Topics to be covered include the adaptation of over-all models of growth for planning in African countries, capital output ratios and related subjects, income elasticity of consumption, the applicability of input-output analyses to African economies, investment criteria and methods of international co-ordination of development planning.

Comment:

It is intended to prepare a study on the applicability of input-output analyses in 1963. It is further intended to prepare a sample manual on economic planning to assist African economic planners.

01-04 *Projections for Africa*

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

Description:

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

Comment:

(a) Experimental work in 1963, to be followed by a first set of projections based on an aggregate model of growth in 1964;

(b) A projection of the trade needs of African countries, within the context of the United Nations Decade of Development, to be submitted to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

01-05 *Studies on demographic levels, trends and projections*

Origin: Report of the first session, para. 62; report of the Seminar on Population Problems in Africa (E/CN.14/186).

Description:

Studies of demographic structure and trends at the regional, sub-regional and national levels to provide basic information useful for planning of economic and social development.

(a) Studies on the over-all demographic situation as revealed by data secured and evaluated from the recent population censuses, sample surveys and vital statistics registration, with special emphasis on the relationship between demographic variables such as fertility, mortality, migration (and urbanization) and economic and social factors; studies on the demographic aspects of manpower, internal migration, urbanization, morbidity, etc.;

(b) Projection of national population and their segments (rural-urban population, school-age population, manpower, etc.);

(c) Studies on the demographic, manpower and social aspects of African development plans;

(d) Preparation of a statement of general principles for organization, choice of subjects, and priorities, for national programmes of demographic research, as aids to develop-

ment planning and policy-making, suitable to the condition of African countries; advisory services to governments in such research;

(e) Regional contributions to demographic research projects undertaken at Headquarters at the request of the Population Commission.

Comment:

This project will be carried out in conjunction with the consolidation and analysis of demographic data, to be published in the form of a handbook (project 41-06). Results of censuses carried out recently under the world population census programme and of the demographic sample surveys and experimental studies initiated in a number of countries will become increasingly available in 1963-64. In selecting research topics, account will be taken of the recommendations made by the Seminar on Population Problems in Africa (E/CN.14/186) and of the results of censuses. Areas of studies shared with specialized agencies to be undertaken after prior consultation, and participation in the work of the specialized agencies in areas of common studies to be simultaneously encouraged.

01-06 Economic and social consequences of racial discriminatory practices

Origin: Commission resolutions 26 (III) and 44 (IV).

Description:

(a) Sub-regional studies of the economic and social consequences of racial discriminatory practices on the mobilization of all available resources for the balanced economic development of African countries and territories;

(b) Detailed studies in such crucial areas as human investment, rate of growth, size of internal markets and growth of domestic industries, patterns of industrialization, government expenditure and social security measures;

Comment:

(a) A report covering seven countries (E/CN.14/132) was submitted to the fourth session of the Commission.

(b) A study of government expenditure and racial discrimination (E/CN.14/189) was submitted to the Commission at its fifth session.

01-07 Legal and legislative aspects of economic and social development

Origin: Terms of reference of the Commission.

Description:

Studies of law and legislation in African countries and territories bearing on aspects of economic and social development and assistance to governments at their request in adjusting such legislation to the needs of an expanding economy.

Comment:

Studies to be carried out in conjunction with project 21-12 which will be undertaken with regard to legislation for the encouragement of industrial development.

01-08 Meetings on development planning and policies

Origin: Report of the first session, para. 61; Commission resolution 80 (V).

Description:

(a) A meeting of African experts on planning in 1964 with an agenda as suggested in resolution 80 (V).

(b) Working groups of experts on selected topics in accordance with the recommendations made by the working party on economic and social development in January 1962 (see E/CN.14/127); a programme for sub-regional or regional meetings of government representatives will be developed later.

Comment:

A working group of experts will be convened in the fall of 1963, in conjunction with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at Headquarters and with the collaboration of the specialized agencies, to consider problems included under project 01-02 (b). Other working groups may be convened in 1964 on projection (project 01-04) and on planning techniques (project 01-03). The papers prepared by these working groups together with a study of development problems in Africa would be submitted to the meeting of African experts on planning in 1964.

01-09 Advisory services and co-operation in technical assistance activities

Origin: Report of the first session, para. 61.

Description:

Provision of advisory services to governments at their request on technical problems of development planning, including its organizational aspects; co-operation in United Nations technical assistance activities, including formulation of job descriptions, selection and maintenance of contacts with experts in this field.

Comment:

This project will be carried out by the Commission secretariat assisted by consultants and regional planning advisers attached to it and in co-operation with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at Headquarters.

GROUP 2. Ad hoc PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

01-10 Development banks

Origin: Report of the third session; Commission resolution 27 (III).

Description:

(a) Work contingent on the proposed establishment of an African development bank;

(b) A study of the contribution which national development banks could make towards the promotion of economic development in African countries and territories, including assessment of requirements for advice and technical assistance in this field, to be undertaken in co-operation with IBRD and to be followed by the provision of advisory services to governments at their request.

Comment:

In 1961-1962 work was concentrated on the examination of the possibility of establishing an African development bank and it was not possible to carry out any studies in connexion with national development banks. The question of establishing an African development bank has not been settled yet and it is possible that again work may be concentrated on this matter.

01-11 Budget workshop

Origin: Report of the First Workshop (E/CN.14/117), report of the Seminar on Urgent Administrative Problems of African Governments (E/CN.14/180).

Description:

A second workshop on problems of budget reclassification and management, with emphasis on the relationships between annual budgeting and development planning; to be conducted in co-operation with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at Headquarters.

Comment:

This second workshop will be conducted in 1964 either for Africa or on an inter-regional level, in co-operation also with the other regional economic commissions; project to be carried out in conjunction with project 51-10.

02. Social trends, problems and policies

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

02-01 *Analysis of trends in the social situation*

Origin: Report of the first session, para. 61; Commission resolution 18 (II); reports of the third and fourth sessions.

Description:

- (a) Trends in levels of living, health, education, labour, etc.;
- (b) Studies of changes in social structure, including the formation of new social groups, social mobility, changing role of women, etc.;
- (c) Studies of social implications of educational programmes and the educational implications of the socio-economic revolution taking place;
- (d) Transition from traditional to modern social security systems.

Comment:

To be carried out as appropriate in co-operation with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at Headquarters and the specialized agencies. Studies under (a) and (b) will be carried out in 1963-64; activities under (c) and (d) to be discussed with the specialized agencies concerned.

02-02 *Incentives to economic and social change*

Origin: Report of the first and fifth sessions; Commission resolutions 18 (II) and 88 (V); reports on the third and fourth sessions.

Description:

- (a) Values and institutional structures conducive to economic growth as well as socio-economic requirements prior to the launching and implementation of development plans;
- (b) To organize a high-level meeting of specialists to relate social research to practical problems, to report upon the proper relation of university research to that undertaken by other bodies in various conditions in Africa and to advise on assistance programmes needed to publish results of research concerning social and economic development and problems;
- (c) To collaborate with FAO in considering the problems of youth in rural areas in the proposed meeting on rural life in Africa.

Comment:

(a) Preliminary study to be prepared in 1962, indicating areas of research. Recommendations were made by the Working Party on Economic and Social Development which

met in Addis Ababa in January 1962 that research on motivational and institutional factors related to development should receive more attention;

(b) Both meetings to be held in 1964 but preparatory work to begin in 1963.

02-03 *Social problems consequent upon economic growth*

Origin: Report of the first session, para. 61; Commission resolution 18 (II); reports of the third and fourth sessions.

Description:

Studies on the social implications of river basin development, land consolidation schemes, etc.

Comment:

It is intended that such studies should be carried out in selected countries and in conjunction with projects under IV, on agriculture, and with projects 23-02 and 23-11.

02-04 *Social aspects of urbanization*

Origin: Terms of reference of the Commission.

Description:

(a) Collection and dissemination of up-to-date information on African cities, in all fields relevant to the terms of reference of the Commission, including bibliography, maps and plans, data on population, public services, local production, local education and other forms of social development;

(b) Maintenance of a clearing house with multilingual bibliographical references, and statistical data available on all important towns. Diffusion of such material on request through all appropriate means;

(c) Surveys to be conducted in selected localities and preparation of studies and reports on urban problems in Africa, with special reference to urban growth, employment, levels of living, etc.;

(d) Workshops to be organized on appropriate occasions, to discuss particular aspects of the problems raised by rapid urban growth;

(e) Provision of advisory services to African municipalities and other authorities at work in urban areas, at the request of the governments concerned, including the analysis of existing documentation material, particularly for the purpose of social programmes to cope with rapid urban growth.

Comment:

Project implemented in the first Workshop on Urbanization, held in April 1962, on the basis of preparatory work conducted in 1961, and including survey missions, articles, etc. To be carried on through the clearing house, urbanization workshops, and all appropriate means. One workshop will be held in 1963. To be carried out in conjunction with work on industry, transport, housing and town planning.

03. Community development and social welfare

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

03-01 *General survey of community development in Africa*

Origin: Report of the Workshop on Community Development (E/CN.14/170, recommendation No. 5 (c)); resolution 48 (IV).

Description:

Surveys to be carried out periodically utilizing information provided by member Governments to various United Nations bodies and supplemented by material collected directly by the Commission secretariat. Appraisals of individual country community development programmes will be continued; such individual case studies will form part of the general survey.

Comment:

An enquiry into development programmes was undertaken in Morocco and Nigeria in 1962. Other similar studies will be carried out in 1963 and 1964.

03-02 Study of the applicability of community development techniques to urban areas in Africa

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

Description:

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

Comment:

A study on Addis Ababa (E/CN.14/SWCD/10) was submitted to the Standing Committee on Social Welfare and Community Development convened in February 1962. Two pilot projects will be carried out, one of them in 1963 and the other in 1964.

03-03 Community development and economic development

Origin: Report of the first session, resolution 48 (IV).

Description:

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

Comment:

A working group of experts in community development and economic development is planned to take place in 1963 to consider problems in this field.

03-04 Studies on self-help housing and community facilities within community development programmes in Africa and advisory and training activities

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

Description:

Studies of problems of planning and replanning of villages and small communities, including self-help housing programmes and the review of experience in building schools, markets, co-operative stores, community centres and other community facilities.

Comment:

A Workshop on Self-help Housing, convened in Tunis in 1961, and the Standing Committee on Social Welfare and Community Development recommended that further detailed studies should be undertaken in the field of self-help housing in selected countries of Africa for training and advisory activities. To be carried out in conjunction with projects 24-01 to 24-05 on housing and physical planning.

03-05 Organization and administration of national social welfare programmes

Origin: Report of the Workshop on the extension of family and child welfare services within community development programmes, recommendations No. 11 (d) and (f); Commission resolution 88 (V).

Description:

This project will include the following activities:

(a) To undertake studies on the existing patterns and structures of social welfare programmes;

(b) To conduct regional meetings and workshops bringing together administrators and directors in charge of social welfare services;

(c) To assist governments, at their request, in planning the organization and administration of social welfare services;

(d) To undertake studies of the planning and financing and priorities and equitable distribution of social services.

Comment:

This project was inaugurated in 1961 when questionnaires were circulated to seek information from governments on national patterns of organization and administration of social welfare services. An analysis of the answers was prepared as a working paper for the second session of the Standing Committee on Social Welfare and Community Development, January - February 1963. The questionnaire was followed by an expert group meeting held in Abidjan, 1962, on organization and administration of social services. The Standing Committee was asked to advise on the specific subject matter of a regional meeting of administrators and directors of social welfare services, to be held, if possible, in 1963-64. It is also planned to conduct a comprehensive survey of patterns of social welfare in four African countries, two French-speaking and two English-speaking.

03-06 Clearing house on community development and social welfare

Origin: Report of the Workshop on the extension of family and child welfare services within community development programmes, recommendation No. 1 (f) and report of the Expert Group Meeting on the Organization and Administration of Social Welfare Services (E/CN.14/169, chapter VII, recommendation (d); Commission resolution 88 (V)).

Description:

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

Comment:

Governments will be approached to appoint one or more correspondents in each country for the clearing house. The first issue of the bulletin will be prepared for submission to the Standing Committee and for distribution in the first quarter of 1963.

03-07 Advisory services

Origin: Reports of the third and fourth sessions; Commission resolutions 48 (IV) and 88 (V).

Description:

Provision of advisory services in the field of community development and social welfare to governments at their request including assistance in the organization of national seminars on planning and administration of community development and more specifically:

(a) To assist governments in the formation of national councils of community development and social welfare.

(b) To study and propose professional standards for workers in these fields.

Comment:

To be carried out with the assistance of regional advisers.

GROUP 2. Ad hoc PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

03-10 Study tours in the field of social welfare

Origin: Report of the Workshop on the extension of family and child welfare services within community development programmes; of the Meeting of Experts on Organization and Administration of Social Welfare services (recommendation (f) in chapter VII, and para. 2 of the report); report of the Committee on the Programme of Work and Priorities to the fourth session.

Description:

A study tour in 1963 for fifteen professional persons, men and women, active in the field of social welfare, including those in charge of social welfare services in community development programmes to selected African countries for exchange of views within the group as well as with social welfare officials in the countries visited. A study will be made, by group, of characteristics of various types of social welfare services with a view to possibly adapting them to their own countries.

03-11 Study tour on community development methods and techniques

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

Description:

Study tour for senior officers of requesting governments to visit community development projects in selected Asian countries in 1963.

Comment:

This project was originally scheduled for the fall of 1962, but could not be carried out because of administrative difficulties. It is hoped that funds will be available for its implementation in the fall of 1963.

II. ECONOMIC SURVEYS AND REVIEWS, FINANCE AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE

11. Economic surveys and reviews and analyses of current economic trends

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

11-01 Economic Bulletin for Africa

Origin: Report of the first session, para. 62 (j).

Description:

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

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

(b) Activities of the Commission and its secretariat, including reports on conferences, seminars or working parties not covered in other periodic documents;

(c) Selected problems investigated by the secretariat;

(d) A review of relevant studies of African problems undertaken elsewhere.

Comment:

The *Bulletin* will be published twice a year.

GROUP 2. Ad hoc PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

11-10 Economic Survey of Africa

Origin: Terms of reference of the Commission; report of the second session, para. 85.

Description:

A comprehensive project of changes in the economic structure of Africa, including relevant political and social factors, with a view to showing their implication on current problems relating to development policies and development planning in Africa. The study will concentrate on the 1950's and will bring up to date the statistical and factual materials published in the *Economic Survey of Africa since 1950* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 59.II.K.1).

Comment:

New project to be carried out in 1963-64 in co-operation with all divisions.

12. Money and finance

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

12-01 Monetary systems

Origin: Commission resolution 30 (III).

Description:

Studies on the various monetary systems used in Africa with reference to their impact on intra-African trade in particular and on problems of African economic development in general.

Comment:

Project to be carried out in conjunction with projects 12-02, 12-10 and 13-01. A first study was submitted to the Commission at its fifth session.

12-02 Public finance

Origin: Terms of reference of the Commission; report of the Workshop on Problems of Budget Reclassification and Management in Africa (E/CN.14/117/Rev.1, para. 97).

Description:

Studies on revenue and expenditures of African Governments with special reference to the mobilization, allocation and efficient use of resources for economic development.

Comment:

Project to be carried out in conjunction with projects 12-01, 12-10 and 11-10. Problems relating to cost and benefits of government services with special reference to the possibilities of mobilizing further resources for economic development, to be studied in conjunction with project 11-10. A separate study on existing taxation systems in selected African countries with special reference to ways of improving tax administration procedures and yields to be completed in 1963.

12-03 Foreign aid

Origin: Report of the first session, para. 55; Commission resolution 28 (I); Economic and Social Council resolution 780 (XXXI).

Description:

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

Comment:

Reports to be prepared for each session of the Commission.

GROUP 2. Ad hoc PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

12-10 Inflation and savings

Origin: Terms of reference of the Commission; report of the Committee on the Programme of Work and Priorities to the third session of the Commission, para. 10.

Description:

Study of the problems of inflation and savings particularly with a view to mobilizing potential financial resources, such as hoarded funds, for economic development in African countries.

Comment:

Project to be carried out in conjunction with projects 12-01 and 11-10.

13. International trade

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

13-01 Problems and prospects of intra-African trade

Origin: Report of the fourth session, para. 198, 200 and 263; report of the first session of the Standing Committee on Trade (E/CN.14/174 and Corr.1), recommendation VI; Commission resolution 86 (V).

Description:

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

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

Comment:

(a) A preliminary paper on prospects and problems of an African common market to be presented to the Conference of Heads of States in May 1963;

(b) A study on intra-African trade to be presented to the Commission at its sixth session;

(c) A paper on economic groupings in Africa to be prepared in 1963;

(d) A paper on trade in African development plans, including also trade with other regions, to be prepared in 1963;

(e) Preparatory work to convene a working party on eastern African trade to start in 1963;

(f) A working party on fiscal policies and intra-west-African trade is planned in 1964. Preparatory work to start in 1963;

(g) To be undertaken in conjunction with projects under groups 21, 22 and 32-01.

13-02 Studies of regional and preferential trade arrangements

Origin: Report of the fourth session, para. 202; report of the *ad hoc* committee on the impact of western European economic groupings on African economies (E/CN.14/100 para. 56); report of the first session of the Standing Committee on Trade, recommendation I.

Description:

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

(b) Studies of regional trade arrangements made or contemplated in other areas;

(c) Studies of preferential systems binding African countries and territories with non-African countries, particularly the Commonwealth preferences and preferential arrangements between Portugal and Spain and their respective territories in Africa.

Comment:

(a) A study on European integration and African trade was submitted to the first session of the Standing Committee on Trade (E/CN.14/STC/4);

(b) An information paper was submitted to the Commission at its fifth session (E/CN.14/207);

(c) A study on the impact of Western European economic groupings on Africa to be prepared in 1963, possibly in co-operation with the other regional economic commissions and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at Headquarters;

(d) The possibility of calling an *ad hoc* committee to consider problems connected with the integration in Western Europe should be studied;

(e) The secretariat will follow the work of other international bodies in this field and report on significant development as appropriate.

13-03 Studies of trade relations between Africa and other regions of the world

Origin: Report of the first session of the Standing Committee on Trade, recommendations II and III.

Description:

Studies with special reference to trade of African countries with countries or groups of countries in other continents to be covered both from an institutional and an economic point of view.

Comment:

(a) A study of commercial and fiscal policies of developed countries as far as they may affect African exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures to be prepared in 1963, possibly in co-operation with the other regional economic

commissions and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at Headquarters;

(b) A study of African trade with Asia, to be prepared in co-operation with ECAFE and FAO, will be presented to the second session of the Standing Committee on Trade;

(c) A study on African trade with centrally planned economies was submitted to the first session of the Standing Committee on Trade (E/CN.14/STC/5). This trade will be further studied, with particular reference to the experiences of African countries.

13-04 Commodity stabilization problems

Origin: Report of the fourth session, paras. 203 and 268; report of the first session of the Standing Committee on Trade, recommendation XIII; Commission resolution 79 (V).

Description:

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

Comment:

(a) The African meeting on commodity stabilization was held in Lagos, Nigeria, 30 July - 6 August 1962. The report is submitted to the Commission at its fifth session (E/CN.14/205);

(b) The secretariat will report to the second session of the Standing Committee on Trade on significant developments in the commodity field on the basis of information received from international bodies established specifically for this purpose;

(c) Studies of terms of trade of African countries, particularly the relationship between the prices of agricultural products and those of industrial products produced in industrial countries will be undertaken;

(d) A study of the implications of the commodity by commodity approach to the stabilization of primary commodities on African economies, as opposed to the multi-commodity approach, to be submitted to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

13-05 Trade information and intelligence

Origin: Terms of reference of the Commission; report of the first session of the Standing Committee on Trade, recommendation X.

Description:

Collection and dissemination of information on foreign trade.

Comment:

(a) Information to be collected from member countries, international organizations and periodicals about significant developments in African trade, particularly conclusion of trade and payment agreements, changes in tariffs and quotas, foreign exchange regulations and establishment of State trading agencies. In order to receive information from member countries on a regular basis the secretariat will contact the Governments of African countries to work out the necessary practical arrangements;

(b) Three issues of the bulletin entitled *Foreign Trade Newsletter* were published in 1962. From 1964 on, the *Newsletter* will be published quarterly;

(c) The secretariat will assist member Governments in building up national trade intelligence services. As a first step the governments have been supplied with lists of publications and periodicals on commercial matters of current interest to them.

13-06 Trade promotion

Origin: Terms of reference of the Commission. Report of the first session of the Standing Committee on Trade, recommendation VIII.

Description:

Studies of tools and techniques of trade promotion.

Comment:

(a) Studies of State trading and long-term trade arrangements on the basis of information and appraisal supplied by those governments which have already acquired significant experience in this field to be presented to the second session of the Standing Committee on Trade. Introductory papers on this subject were submitted to the first session of the Standing Committee on Trade (E/CN.14/STC/12 and 13);

(b) Two seminars on commercial policy and trade promotion were organized in co-operation with the GATT secretariat in 1962. Further seminars will be organized in 1963;

(c) The secretariat will be available to assist the member and associate member Governments in customs administration, manufacture, valuation and origin of goods.

GROUP 2. Ad hoc PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

13-10 Study of transit problems in West Africa

Origin: Recommendation from Working Party on Customs Administration in West Africa (E/CN.14/138, para. 16), report of the Expert Panel on Transit Traffic in West Africa (E/CN.14/206), recommendation 6.

Description:

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

Comment:

(a) An expert panel was convened in Accra in December 1962. The report (E/CN.14/206) was presented to the Commission at its fifth session;

(b) The recommendations from the expert panel will be submitted to the governments of the sub-region for further action in 1963;

(c) An expert group of qualified representatives of Chambers of Commerce, road transporters' associations and customs administrations will be convened in 1964 to determine the conditions under which a TIR convention might be applied in West Africa.

13-11 Frontier traffic in West Africa

Origin: Recommendation of the Working Party on Customs Administration in West Africa (E/CN.14/138, para. 21).

Description:

Working party to examine regulations and definitions to facilitate control of frontier traffic.

Comment:

The working party to be convened in 1964. Preparatory work to start in 1963.

13-12 African trade fair

Origin: Report of the first session of the Standing Committee on Trade, recommendation IX.

Description:

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

Comment:

An expert group will be established to assist the secretariat in preparing the study.

13-13 Conference of African businessmen

Origin: Commission resolutions 8 (II) and 38 (III).

Description:

Assistance in the preparation and conduct of a conference of African businessmen to consider possible fields of co-operation among enterprises and organization within the private sectors of African economies.

Comment:

The secretariat has not been informed of any preparatory steps taken in 1962. The project will be given a low degree of priority, since the subjects covered by such a conference are dealt with by other means. Nevertheless, it is understood that, if the need for such a conference should arise in the future, the secretariat would be called upon again to lend its assistance.

13-14 African payments union

Origin: Commission resolution 87 (V).

Description:

Studies on the possibilities of establishing a payments union between African countries.

Comment:

(a) A working party to take place in 1964;

(b) Recommendations to be submitted to the Commission at its seventh session.

III. INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT, NATURAL RESOURCES AND HOUSING

21. Industry

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

Origin: Report of the first session, para. 59; Commission resolutions 18 (II), 33 (III) and 43 (IV); report of the Working Party of the Whole of the Standing Committee on Industry and Natural Resources (E/CN.14/192 and Corr.1).²⁰

21-01 Industrial statistics

Description:

The collection, for eventual publication, of statistical data on output, imports and exports and also consumption of industrial products. The improvement of both the coverage and quality of industrial statistics.

21-02 Inventory of African industries

Description:

The continuing build-up of an inventory of African industries, on which work has already started, including energy resources already being exploited or to be exploited in the near future.

21-03 Industrial investment

Description:

Studies of the problems of the formulation of industrial investment decisions, which should include:

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

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

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

(d) Further examination of the possibility of preparing, with the aid of African and other experts, a manual of investment projects covering both economic and technical aspects.

Comment:

Immediate attention will be devoted to points (a), (b) and (c).

21-04 Industrial planning and programming

Description:

Studies of industrial planning and programming, in co-operation with the Centre for Industrial Development and the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning, to be followed by a seminar on problems and techniques of industrial planning and programming to be held as early as possible.

Comment:

The preliminary study was included as chapter III in the report entitled "Industrial Growth in Africa" (E/CN.14/INR/1). It is unlikely that much work can be done in 1963. To be carried out in conjunction with project 01-03.

21-05 Industrial research

Description:

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

21-06 Technological education and training

Description:

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

21-07 Assistance to governments in technical assistance and Special Fund Projects

Description:

Assistance to individual governments at their request in solving problems of industrial development, in co-operation

²⁰ This origin is common to all projects under heading 21.

with the Centre for Industrial Development, including assistance to governments in the formulation of technical assistance and Special Fund projects, briefing and assisting technical assistance experts and evaluating their reports.

21-08 Assistance to governments in promoting sub-regional co-operation in the development of industries

Description:

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

Comment:

Preparations are being made for studies and field investigations in west Africa and eastern Africa in 1963 and as soon as possible in north Africa. To be carried out in co-operation with interested specialized agencies and in conjunction with project 03-01.

GROUP 2. Ad hoc PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

21-10 Intensive studies of individual industries

Description:

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

- (a) Iron and steel;
- (b) Non-ferrous metals including further processing;
- (c) Engineering industries;
- (d) Chemicals, especially basic chemicals required for a wide range of industry, fertilizers and agricultural chemicals, tanning materials, dyestuffs and petro-chemicals, and including also prospects for the development of secondary industries based on the foregoing chemical products;
- (e) Textiles, both from the point of view of far-reaching prospects of import substitution at the national level and with particular reference to removing obstacles to the growth of production;
- (f) Industries providing energy, in the first instance through a conference on electric power development.

Comment:

These studies will be carried out in 1963 and 1964. It is hoped that those on iron and steel and certain chemicals, especially fertilizers, will be ready for meetings of experts towards the end of 1963. It is not expected that the studies on non-ferrous metals, engineering and textiles will be ready before 1964 and meetings of experts will therefore be held in that year. The meeting on electric power development will be held in the autumn of 1963.

21-11 Financing of industries

Description:

Study of the problems of financing industry in Africa, including analysis of self-financing methods, the channelling of private savings to industry through the development of capital markets, internal financing of the sale of capital goods, international financing through international agencies and other channels, and the provision of credit for the

export of manufactures, in co-operation with the Centre for Industrial Development, the African development bank when set up, other international financing agencies and private banks.

Comment:

It is not expected that African contributions to these studies can be ready before the end of 1963.

21-12 Industrial, commercial, monetary and fiscal legislation

Description:

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

Comment:

It is not expected that studies can be ready for consideration by the conference envisaged before 1964. Will be carried out in conjunction with project 01-07.

21-13 Seminar on industrial estates

Description:

Preparation for a seminar on industrial estates to be held in 1964, in co-operation with the Centre for Industrial Development and the specialized agencies concerned.

22. Transport

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

22-01 Transport

Origin: Report of the first session and Commission resolutions 18 (II), 35 (III) and 60 (IV).

Description:

(a) Studies of transport problems in Africa, where appropriate on a sub-regional basis, as a basis for regional and sub-regional meetings of transport officials and experts. Analysis of the present and prospective demand for transport services in the light of expected developments in industry, agriculture, and trade based on on-the-spot studies; an examination of the most effective ways of co-ordinating all the forms of transport on the basis of relative costs, taking into account present utilization of existing facilities, with a view to reducing transport costs to a minimum;

(b) Studies of the financing of transport by means of human investment, domestic savings, external loans, gifts or grants;

(c) Improvement of the coverage and quality of African transport statistics, including tourist statistics, *inter alia* with a view to the collection and publication of a regular bulletin on African transport statistics;

(d) Studies of legislative and administrative problems, including the possible adoption of a uniform traffic code, identical-hand drive, establishment of minimum acceptable standards for roads, and unification of road signs and safety regulations. The publication of maps showing the administrative classification and surface type of roads. Preparation of progress reports on transport projects. The evolution of the most liberal customs requirements for the movement of persons, goods and vehicles between countries, with a view to proposing to governments measures for the simplification of procedures and standardization of documents;

(e) Studies of transit problems with a view to helping the governments concerned to find solutions, with particular reference to land-locked states and with a view to regularizing the rights and duties of carriers which serve inter-African trade and ensuring elementary statutory legal safeguards for countries depending on one or more of their neighbours for economic survival as a result of their geographical position;

(f) Studies of telecommunication problems, in co-operation with the ITU and other international agencies concerned in the first instance through the preparation of a report, in co-operation with ITU, on problems of building up an adequate telecommunication system in Africa;

(g) Study, in co-operation with the ICAO of ways and means of developing and co-ordinating all African transport facilities, including studies of the feasibility of centralizing common technical services in the fields of airworthiness, personnel licensing, accident investigation, pooling of air services, standardization and pooling of spare parts, engines and equipment, combined ground handling, etc.; advisability of holding a civil aviation conference in Africa; and the possibilities for increased use of aircraft in the transport of perishables;

(h) Study ways and means of ensuring the early establishment of a training school for higher-grade employees in the tourist and hotel industries and in the transport catering services; seek governmental co-operation in providing local training courses for other grade employees; and encourage governments to test, classify and license tourist guides;

(i) Assistance to governments in specific problems of investment in transport, organization of technical seminars, formulation of technical assistance and Special Fund projects and the subsequent execution thereof and the provision of advisory services to governments at their request;

(j) Sponsoring of training activities in the field of transport, in co-operation with other international agencies concerned.

Comment:

With reference to (a), a major study of transport co-ordination will be undertaken early this year, covering in the first instance the west African sub-region, which will be followed up with (b). In the first stage (d) will be incorporated in (a) to be later expanded on a regional basis. Under (e) a study of land-locked States in the eastern African sub-region has been started. In the field of air transport (e) and tourism (h) preparatory work has started. In the field of tourism the eastern African sub-region will first be studied. Most of the items mentioned under (a)-(j) have been endorsed by the Eastern African Transport Conference. Projects to be carried out, where appropriate, with project 13-01.

GROUP 2. *Ad hoc* PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

22-10 *Meeting of heads of transportation and communication services in West Africa*

Origin: Commission resolution 60 (IV).

Description:

The purpose of the meeting for which preparations are in progress and which is expected to be held in the spring of 1964, is to consider studies on transport development being carried out under projects 22-01 (a) and (b), to elaborate a programme of permanent activities as recommended by the West African Transport Conference held in October 1961; and, so far as possible, to work out similar arrangements for other African sub-regions.

22-11 *Seminar on ports and shipping for African countries*

Origin: Terms of reference of the Commission.

Description:

Seminar on port administration, to be undertaken in co-operation with IMCO and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

Comment:

Expected to take place in late 1963 or early 1964.

22-12 *Study of trans-Saharan transportation problems*

Origin: Commission resolution 61 (IV).

Description:

Study and assessment of technical and economic problems and means of financing transport facilities across the Sahara.

Comment:

A preliminary study has been prepared which will be developed and a meeting of countries bordering on the Sahara will be convened if possible, before the end of 1963.

23. Natural resources

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

23-01 *Mineral resources*

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

Description:

(a) The continuing build-up of an inventory of African mineral resources and analysis of development prospects, with special reference to the development of industries on a sub-regional basis and in particular to those being studied in depth under project 21-10;

(b) The establishment of close working relations with major regional organizations in the field of mineral resources, and with local geological surveys and mining departments;

(c) To urge upon governments the immediate and long-term needs of geological surveys as an essential basis for mineral investigation, the establishment of new geological surveys where necessary, the importance of long-term systematic mineral investigation in relation to industrial development, and the early publication of relative maps and records for the information of the general public and of mining companies;

(d) Promotion of collaboration between geological surveys and universities in geological mapping and special problems;

(e) Assistance to individual governments, at their request, in solving problems of mineral investigation and development, ore beneficiation, etc. including assistance to governments in the formulation of technical assistance and Special Fund projects;

(f) Promotion of economic mineral prospecting, investigation, and production by large-scale enterprises, and the enactment of simplified mining legislation to this end. Also to encourage individual or small-scale prospecting, and to provide assistance and advice for this purpose;

(g) Preparation for the training of additional geologists, assistant geologists, and related scientists in association with the universities, UNESCO, etc. and the encouragement of students to study geology and related subjects;

(h) To recommend to African universities, through appropriate channels, the establishment of geology and mining departments where these do not already exist;

(i) Preparation, in co-ordination with UNESCO and other specialized agencies concerned, for the setting up of a regional centre for the interpretation of aerial surveys, and another for training in photogrammetry and airborne geophysical prospecting;

(j) Promotion, through existing organizations, of technical conferences of regional and sub-regional interest.

Comment:

Since the programme of work is extensive in relation to existing staff resources, priorities and phasing are now being worked out.

23-02 Hydrology and water resources

Origin: Report of the Working Party of the Whole of the Standing Committee on Industry and Natural Resources.

Description:

(a) Compile, disseminate and analyse information on surface and ground waters in Africa, in collaboration with FAO and other specialized agencies, with the objective of developing the availability and utilization of water resources wherever possible through sub-regional arrangements;

(b) Recommend through appropriate channels the establishment of hydrology departments in African universities;

(c) Investigate requirements for sub-regional training programmes for intermediate grade and subordinate hydrological staff and arrange for such training programmes in co-operation with specialized agencies such as UNESCO and other bodies;

(d) Arrange fellowships for administrators, engineers, geologists, etc., to enable them to study activities in other countries faced with problems in water resources development comparable to their own; and arrange study tours to other countries for such specialists to visit installations on site;

(e) Promote, in association with other organizations concerned, sub-regional meetings and symposia for the discussion of common problems in the development of water resources;

(f) Initiate, in co-operation with the appropriate agencies, investigation of the development of important international waterways and river basins, and promote international co-operation and co-ordination in the development of, for example, transport facilities and hydrological power.

Comment:

Since the programme of work is extensive in relation to existing staff resources, priorities and phasing are now being worked out. To be carried out in conjunction with project 02-03.

GROUP 2. Ad hoc PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

23-10 Mineral resources

Origin: Report of the Working Party of the Whole of the Standing Committee on Industry and Natural Resources.

Description:

(a) Assemble documentation required on the form of publications and maps;

(b) Consider the issue of a newsletter on mineral resource activities in relation to industry in Africa, and later the issue of a journal of scientific and technical papers in this field;

(c) Initiate action for establishing a centre for the determination of the ages of rocks and minerals by radioactive methods;

(d) Consider the provision of mineral economists to advise on problems of utilization, operating costs, marketing etc., and industrial engineers to advise on the use and application of industrial minerals required for light industries, such as building materials, ceramics, glass-making, etc.;

(e) Consider the creation of a pool of geologists and other specialist staff, with appropriate equipment, at Commission headquarters;

(f) Initiate action for establishing a training institute for the petroleum and natural gas industry.

Comment:

Since the programme of work is extensive in relation to existing staff resources, priorities and phasing are now being worked out.

23-11 Hydrology and water resources

Origin: Report of the Working Party of the Whole of the Standing Committee on Industry and Natural Resources.

Description:

(a) Keep up to date, in association with UNESCO, the bibliography of hydrology in Africa;

(b) Consider the issue of a newsletter on the development of water resources and endeavour to promote the publication of a journal of hydrology;

(c) Follow the study of the hydrology of river basins of small and medium size, with a view to providing information which can be related to data concerning large river basins;

(d) Organize, in association with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the specialized agencies and other bodies concerned, a seminar for administrators on the development of ground water, and other seminars on the construction of small storage works and on the health aspects of water supplies.

Comment:

Since the programme of work is extensive in relation to existing staff resources, priorities and phasing are now being worked out. To be carried out in conjunction with project 02-03.

23-12 Regional cartographic conference for Africa

Origin: Report of the third session of the Commission (paras. 230-236); Economic and Social Council resolution 816 (XXXI).

Description:

Conference reviewing cartographic activities in Africa. Development of cartographic surveys. Organization of co-operation between African countries and between the African region and other countries, and related technical problems.

Comment:

To be carried out in collaboration with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

23-13 Conference on scientific research and training of personnel in the field of natural resources

Origin: Commission resolution 34 (III) and the report on the fifth session (see para. 261 (b) above).

Description:

The Commission secretariat will participate in the organization of a conference on research and training of personnel in the field of natural resources which UNESCO will convene in 1964.

24. Housing and physical planning

GROUP 2. *Ad hoc* PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

Origin: Report of the Expert Meeting on Housing Problems in Africa (E/CN.14/191).

24-01 *General documentation*

Description:

(a) Collect, edit and circulate extracts from reports prepared by technical assistance and Special Fund experts on matters relating to housing, building and physical planning in Africa;²¹

(b) Collect and circulate up-to-date information on the principal sources of external financial assistance to housing and physical planning, bilateral, multilateral and international, with particular reference to their scope, the conditions attached, the terms of loans or grants, and other, administrative or technical conditions.²¹

Comment:

In collaboration with specialized agencies (ILO, FAO, WHO).

24-02 *Housing policies*

Description:

(a) Propose a model outline for general and detailed surveys of housing needs, based on the experience of selected countries and with particular reference to the conditions prevailing in rapidly developing countries;²¹

(b) Collect information and compare current standards of low and medium-cost housing in selected African countries, with particular reference to minimum enforceable standards and, where applicable, maximum standards connected with public financial assistance.

Comment:

In collaboration with WHO.

24-03 *Housing economies*

Description:

(a) Collect and analyse information from selected African countries on the importance of total investment devoted to housing and related facilities, both in absolute terms and in relationship to *per caput* income;

(b) Collect information on criteria used for relating the size, the cost or the rent of the dwelling to the composition of the household and to the income of the family, with particular reference to public sponsored low-cost housing programmes;

(c) Collect and analyse on a comparative basis information on the actual cost of dwellings currently built in selected African countries, broken down in such a way as to throw light on the main components of building costs and on the factors likely to affect them;²¹

²¹ The Expert Meeting on Housing Problems in Africa recommended that this project should have high priority.

(d) Collect and analyse on a comparative basis information on the actual cost of providing essential community services and facilities, expressed in appropriate terms (i.e. cost per hectare, per habitable room, per dwelling unit) and taking into account the standards of such services and facilities;

(e) Undertake a study and analysis of co-operative societies having as their objective the production and sale of building materials, as well as the purchase of land and the construction of housing and related community facilities.

Comment:

In collaboration with WHO (point d) and the ILO (point e).

24-04 *Resources*

Description:

(a) Undertake a survey of the present resources of selected basic building materials in Africa, with a view to making recommendations on the more effective utilization of the present production capacity, on the development and improvement of their production, on the setting up of new industries and on a better co-ordination on a sub-regional level of national investment policies in this respect;²¹

(b) Undertake or sponsor a survey of manpower requirements in the building sector, with a view to making recommendations on their more effective utilization and to provide guidance for long-term vocational training and higher education programmes.

Comment:

In collaboration with FAO (point c), the ILO, WHO and UNESCO (point b).

24-05 *Physical planning*

(a) Undertake a study on the development of methods and techniques suitable to African countries in the elaboration and implementation of physical plans, with particular reference to methods of surveys and analysis and to the integration of all available resources in the establishment of general physical plans;²¹

(b) Undertake a study to define more precisely the place of physical planning in economic and social development.

IV. AGRICULTURE

31. Agricultural progress and developments

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

31-01 *Review and analysis of current progress in the field of food and agriculture in Africa* (An activity to be built up progressively over a number of years in collaboration with FAO).

Origin: Report of the first session, para. 6.

Description:

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

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

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

Comment:

Various documents have been prepared for the ECA fifth session and other meetings. Activities are being expanded as staff and library facilities improve with a view to building up an adequate supply of background and current information on a regional, sub-regional and country basis for preparing long-term and current documentation.

31-02 Agricultural development programmes and planning²²

Origin: Report of the first session, paras. 61 and 63; first FAO Regional Conference for Africa, resolutions 1, 3 and 6; General Assembly resolution 1426 (XIV); FAO/ECA Centre on Land Policies in East and Central Africa.

Description:

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

(a) Collection and analysis of information on agricultural development programmes for documentation outlined under project 31-01 above and for technical assistance programming and activities;

(b) The analysis and formulation of agricultural development projects, including training and other assistance to governments;

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

(i) The diversification of agriculture;

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

(d) The role of institutional factors in agricultural development including land policies, agricultural credit, co-operatives and extension services.

Comment:

Forms a large part of the continuing work of the ECA/FAO Joint Agriculture Division. Part (a) is also being included in the expanded activities for collecting information noted under 31-01 to be carried out in co-ordination with the project in community development with a view to investigating the possibility of applying community development techniques to agriculture, social welfare and allied activities as appropriate. An agricultural economics bulletin has been initiated. It is intended to issue this two or three times a year.

GROUP 2. Ad hoc PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

31-10 Studies and meetings on agricultural development

Origin: Report of the second session of the Commission (para. 118). Report of the third session (para. 175). Commission resolutions 46 (IV) and 56 (IV).

Description:

(a) Survey of timber resources and requirements and associated sub-regional meetings;

(b) Land policies development centre for west Africa (co-sponsored by FAO);

(c) Africa meeting on animal production and health (co-sponsored by FAO);

(d) Action connected with the long-term economic survey of Africa and the FAO Africa survey;

(e) Miscellaneous short-term investigations in irrigation, erosion control, mechanization, fertilizers or other specific

²² In co-ordination with projects 01-02 and 01-03, FAO projects and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

fields according to staff availability and *ad hoc* meetings on agricultural economic matters. A meeting of agricultural economists in Africa is under consideration;

(f) In collaboration with FAO and United Nations Headquarters, to carry out studies related to the implementation of land reform in Africa in conformity with the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly.

Comment:

All the items are new except (a). Sub-project (d) to be carried out in co-ordination with project 11-10.

32. Distribution and consumption of agricultural products

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

32-01 Trade and marketing of agricultural products²³

Origin: Report of the first session, para. 62 (f); Commission resolution 18 (II); first FAO Regional Conference for Africa, resolution 10.

Description:

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

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

(b) The marketing of agricultural products: continuation with FAO headquarters of investigations into the nature of meat and livestock marketing problems and extension to other marketing problems;

(c) Price trends and relationships of agricultural products.

Comment:

As commented under 31-01 steps are now being taken to strengthen the coverage of (a). Examination of price trends and relationships is being continued as sub-project (c) in compliance with resolution 25 (III).

32-02 Food consumption levels and utilization of food surpluses²⁴

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

Description:

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

Comment:

Action has so far been carried out through consultants, through participation in the Fourth Inter-African Conference on Food and Nutrition in 1961, in field missions of the WFP in 1962 and by support of the FAO Freedom from Hunger Campaign.

GROUP 2. Ad hoc PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

32-10 Commodity stabilization

Origin: Commission resolution 25 (III); reports of the African Meeting on Commodity Stabilization (E/CN.14/205) and of the Standing Committee on Trade (E/CN.14/174) and Corr.1).

²³ In co-ordination with projects 13-01 and 13-03 and with FAO projects.

²⁴ In co-ordination with projects 02-01, 41-05 and 06-02.

Description:

Investigation into the nature, organization and operations of national marketing organizations, e.g. marketing boards and *caisses de stabilisation* in order to ascertain the costs of operation and other factors influencing the efficiency of management and operations.

Comment:

Collaboration with FAO in the preparation of an advisory handbook, in the FAO marketing guide series, on national statutory marketing organizations: their establishment and operation. To be carried out in conjunction with project 13-04.

33. Agricultural industries

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

33-01 *Assembly, analysis and dissemination of information on agricultural products processing*

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

Description:

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

Comment:

A newly introduced activity in the programme of work arising from the need for closer collaboration between FAO, the Commission and the Centre for Industrial Development. In co-ordination with projects 21-01, 21-02, 21-03 and 32-01.

GROUP 2. *Ad hoc* PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

33-02 *Studies, meetings and direct assistance on agricultural industries*

Origin: As for 33-01.

Description:

Preparation of agricultural development papers and working bulletins in co-operation with FAO headquarters; organization of meetings and direct advice to governments; see project 34-01.

34. Assistance and advisory services in the field of agriculture

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

34-01 *Technical assistance to governments*

Origin: Report of the first session, para. 54; FAO Conference resolutions.

Description:

Collaboration with governments and with agencies providing technical and economic assistance; collaboration with FAO technical assistance experts in African countries in the fields of agricultural planning and marketing assistance to governments in the formulation of requests for technical assistance under the Expanded Programme and other forms

of aid within the framework of international arrangements; direct assistance to governments in national and regional projects (a continuing activity which should expand with increasing aid to Africa).

Comment:

Main action in this field is taken by FAO. The contribution of the ECA/FAO Joint Agriculture Division includes some co-ordination and initiation of requests, commenting on draft requests to the Special Fund, and provision of limited direct assistance by the staff and by consultants engaged on temporary assistance funds available to the Commission. Close contact is maintained with the Technical Assistance Co-ordination Unit of the Commission secretariat.

V. STATISTICS

GROUP 1. CONTINUING ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

41-01 *Statistical survey of Africa*

Origin: Resolutions 12(II) and 59(IV) of the Commission; reports of the first and second Conference of African Statisticians.

Description:

An over-all plan for statistical development in the region designed to bring activities of statistical offices in line with requirements for economic and social planning, and involving the following action by the secretariat:

(a) Discussion with countries of technical assistance requirements in relation to national programmes for statistical development, briefing and supervision of experts and fellowships in co-ordination with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at Headquarters;

(b) Planning and supervision of a regional advisory service to render direct assistance to countries of the region, in co-operation with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at Headquarters and FAO.

Comment:

Technical assistance requirements were discussed with countries in relation to the biennium 1963-64. The regional advisory service is now composed of five experts in the following fields: demography, public finance, statistics, national accounts, sampling and field survey. Seventeen field missions were completed in 1962. A section for statistical development was established to deal with projects 41-01, 41-02 and 41-03. This includes supervision of the advisory service, of training centres and following up of technical assistance programmes in Africa. There are thirty-nine United Nations experts in statistics assigned in African countries.

41-02 *Regional co-operation for statistical development*

Origin: Resolutions 12(II) and 59(IV); reports of the first and second Conferences of African Statisticians.

Description:

Establishment and implementation of regional programmes of co-operation, based on specific needs expressed by countries for their statistical development. Activities in 1963 and 1964 to include the following:

(a) Short sub-regional meetings of heads of statistical offices and of directors of training centres to co-ordinate training activities for each school year. (See project 61-05 for description of training activities);

(b) One study tour in 1964 on the integration of statistical and planning activities;

(c) A fellowship programme to enable junior statisticians to receive in-service training in the statistical office of the region.

Comments:

The United Nations is assisting a network of four sub-regional and two national training centres in Africa. Further particulars on 1962 activities are included in document E/CN.14/220.

41-03 Regional co-operation in the field of data processing

Origin: Reports of the first and second Conferences of African Statisticians.

Description:

(a) Use of the Mechanical Unit established at Commission headquarters for research and demonstration purposes and for servicing countries without equipment or with insufficient processing capacity;

(b) Preparation of a report on developments in data processing in African countries, to be submitted to the third Conference of African Statisticians.

Comment:

The Mechanical Unit established at Commission headquarters at the end of 1961 has successfully performed a number of operations in 1962, such as the processing of the Addis Ababa census, the regular processing of external trade statistics for one African country, and a number of regional tables on African trade statistics.

41-04 Exchange of information on statistical activities

Origin: Reports of the first and second Conferences of African Statisticians.

Description:

Establishment of a system for general exchange of information on statistical activities and methods between African countries, including the following activities scheduled for 1963-64;

(a) Publication of *Statistical Newsletter* of the Commission;

(b) Preparation and publication of methodological manuals on household surveys, national accounts and population censuses under African conditions;

(c) Translation of reports on methods relating to various types of surveys, including household surveys and population surveys;

(d) Publication from time to time of bibliographical references on statistical publications in African countries.

Comment:

In 1962 the *Statistical Newsletter* was published on a quarterly basis. Preparation of reports on national accounts is in progress and will be submitted to the third Conference of African Statisticians. One volume of bibliographical references has already been issued.

41-05 Formulation of statistical standards for the region

Origin: Reports of the first and second Conferences of African Statisticians.

Description:

Organization of working groups of experts to exchange views on methods and to consider adaptation to Africa of international standards, in co-operation with the Depart-

ment of Economic and Social Affairs at Headquarters and specialized agencies. 1963-64 programme to include meetings on the following subjects:

(a) In 1963, third Conference of African Statisticians; negotiations are being held with specialized agencies concerned to hold the Conference jointly with the Commission;

(b) In 1963, working group on capital formation and joint working groups with FAO in the field of food and agricultural statistics and with the International Monetary Fund on balance of payments;

(c) In 1964, a list of technical meetings to be prepared by the third Conference of African Statisticians.

Comment:

The reports of the 1962 meetings on industrial statistics and national accounts have been submitted to the fifth session (E/CN.14/173 and E/CN.14/221).

41-06 Processing and publication of statistical data

Origin: Reports of the first and second Conferences of African Statisticians.

Description:

(a) Compilation and analysis of statistical data required:

(i) For the *Economic Bulletin for Africa* (African statistics);

(ii) For the *African Trade Statistics* (series A, quarterly, and series B, twice a year);

(iii) For a bulletin on industrial statistics (one volume in preparation in 1963);

(b) Compilation and analysis of statistical data required by research divisions of the Commission secretariat, with particular emphasis on projection and programming (project 01-04), economic survey of Africa (project 11-10), industrial research (project 21-02) and inter-African trade (project 13-01);

(c) Statistical handbooks: assembly, evaluation, analysis and publication of data derived from the statistical survey; handbook on population to be published in 1963, handbook on national accounts to be published in 1964.

Comment:

This publication of data on external trade has considerably expanded in 1962. Uniform and detailed trade data have been published for the years 1960 and 1961 in two series of booklets. As regards (b) above, a team of two statisticians and five computers will be working with the team of economists on the economic survey of Africa. A special computing unit was established in 1962 to compile industrial and other economic statistics. As regards (c) above, the compilation of handbooks on population statistics and national accounts have been delayed on account of lack of staff resources.

VI. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION²⁵

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

51-01 Assistance and advisory services in the field of public administration upon request of governments

Origin: Report of the Seminar on Urgent Administrative Problems of African Governments (E/CN.14/180).

²⁵ The implementation of the projects on public administration calls for the collaboration of the specialized agencies and other international organizations.

Description:

Progress in economic and social development will in large measure depend upon the extent to which African Governments identify the precise character of basic problems of administration, and apply the necessary solutions to them by utilizing all resources available to governments. These ends can be realized by:

(a) Field visits, consultations and short-term surveys in those countries where governments request such technical assistance, to help governments identify administrative problems;

(b) Assisting governments in formulating schedules and plans for strengthening administrative structures and practices;

(c) Advise governments in short-term missions on the solution of urgent and specific problems in the field of public administration.

Comment:

Heavy administrative burdens placed usually on a small number of busy government officials preclude their making comprehensive analysis of administrative problems. Short term missions carried out upon request of interested governments by regional advisers in public administration could serve as an immediate measure before regular assistance is given by experts especially recruited for such purposes.

51-02 Working party on public administration

Origin: Commission resolution 70 (V).

Description:

To provide a means of communication between the African countries and the secretariat to review the public administration activities, plans and projects and determine their adequacy.

Comment:

It is intended that the first meeting of the working party should be convened in 1964 and that subsequent meetings will be held every two years thereafter. Preliminary work will start in 1963.

GROUP 2. Ad hoc PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

51-10 Administrative aspects of national development planning

Origin: Economic and Social Council resolution (907 (XXXIV), para. 6(b) (ii) and report of the Seminar on Urgent Administrative Problems of African Governments.

Description:

Successful planning presupposes the existence of adequate machinery for gathering the basic information, formulating policies and programmes, co-ordinating the various components of the plan, following up on the progress in implementation, and evaluating achievements in relation to the targets of the plan. The objective of this project is to identify basic problems involved in establishing and maintaining adequate machinery and procedures for development planning and to suggest alternative solutions. Preparatory study to be made in the middle of 1963 and an expert meeting to be convened at the end of 1963, followed by a seminar in 1964. The main topics of the study would be:

(a) The central agency for planning, its functions and methods of control;

(b) Nature and degree of decentralization for planning and its implementation; planning at the departmental, regional and local levels; utilization of public corporations for sectoral planning;

(c) Legal and legislative aspects in the organization and procedures for planning;

(d) Personnel and training implications of development planning;

(e) Utilization of technical and financial aid for planning;

(f) Administrative aspects of trade promotion in relation to development planning.

Comment:

To be carried out in conjunction with project 01-11.

51-11 Administrative structure

Origin: Report of the Seminar on Urgent Administrative Problems of African Governments and expressed needs of officials, experts and international agencies.

Description:

Information to be supplied by each African Government to the Commission on the organization and functions of the central government, provincial and district administrations and local authorities. The information should form part of a world-wide programme to assemble information systematically on the organization of governments. United Nations Headquarters should assume responsibility for the interregional aspects of this programme.

Comment:

This project would increase understanding by African Governments of how other governments are organized, would facilitate contacts among officials of different governments having similar responsibilities, and would serve as a useful reference for all United Nations agencies. The Commission will initiate requests for information after consultation with headquarters to ensure uniformity in the presentation of information.

51-12 Government purchasing and supply

Origin: A special study on government purchasing and supply is now being carried out in Latin America prior to a workshop to be held in May-June of 1963. The Latin American experience would be of use to African purchasing and supply methods and practices.

Description:

A survey to be undertaken in 1963 in several African countries to include the following specific items:

(a) The present laws and regulations governing public purchasing;

(b) The procedures adopted for government purchasing and supply;

(c) Government stores administration with special reference to problems of turnover, stock ordering and maintenance;

(d) Existing facilities for quality control;

(e) Problems of centralization and standardization, storage and supply.

Comment:

In accordance with the results of the survey, it may be necessary to have a workshop on this subject in 1964-1965.

51-13 *Legal and administrative relations between States and public autonomous institutions or corporations*

Origin: Economic and Social Council resolution 907 (XXXIV) mentions this subject in the first place when drawing the attention of the Secretary-General and the related agencies to important common problems. The Seminar on Urgent Administrative Problems of African Governments also drew attention to the danger of undue proliferation of public autonomous institutions or corporations.

Description:

A preliminary survey to be made in 1964 in a number of African countries to be followed by a workshop in 1965 to study the following subjects:

(a) Constitutional and legal basis for public autonomous institutions or corporations;

(b) The financial resources of public autonomous institutions;

(c) The managing bodies and the organizational structures of public autonomous institutions or corporations;

(d) Control and audit of public autonomous institutions or corporations.

Comment:

Public autonomous institutions or corporations are playing an increasingly important role in developing countries where government has to have an active participation in many economic undertakings in addition to the already traditional public services. The relationship between the national government and these institutions or corporations has become one of the major problems of public administration.

51-14 *Assisting in meeting urgent public service training needs of African Governments*

Origin: Report of the Seminar on Urgent Administrative Problems of African Governments; Commission resolution 77 (V).

Description:

(a) To provide assistance to interested governments in assessing public service training needs with a view to strengthening or establishing new training facilities. One or more surveys are to be undertaken to determine requirements for regional, sub-regional, national and local training programmes and facilities and to prepare practical programmes at appropriate levels to meet urgent and continuing needs particularly those relating to the priorities of rapid development. This effort would provide a basis for immediate implementation of agreed-upon programmes for which resources are readily available. Upon the request of individual governments, or groups of them, the actions necessary to carry out this project include:

(i) Preliminary studies of training and of civil service systems or personal establishments, utilizing existing data from all available sources and supplementing such data by various means as required;

(ii) Sub-regional conferences or a series of meetings of officials from interested governments of sub-regions with common problems to provide for a careful review and evaluation of data, to exchange views and to consider what kinds of programmes are needed at various levels to meet needs on a comprehensive basis. At the Conferences consideration could be given in public administration to specific proposals for improvement by establishing or strengthening sub-regional and national training facilities.

(b) A study of the training facilities and training requirements for national technical personnel in the countries of the region is to be conducted in 1963.

Comment:

The development and implementation of these surveys and meetings will be undertaken in consultation and in collaboration with other organizations including: governments of the areas concerned, the offices of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, specialized agencies, bilateral technical assistance agencies and existing sub-regional organizations in fields related to public administration. To be carried out in co-ordination with project 61-01 (see (b) under comment). The report of the study on national technical personnel will be submitted to the Commission at its sixth session.

51-15 *Local government study tour for senior African officers*

Origin: Recommendation of a United Nations working group, as reported in the study entitled *Decentralization for National and Local Development* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 62.II.H.2, para. 282 (b)), that study tours be arranged to enable senior officers of ministries of local governments to visit countries in other regions which have had significant experiences in decentralization of technical services to local government units.

Description:

The Governments of India and Yugoslavia have invited the United Nations to arrange for a group of eight to ten senior African officers in late 1963 to learn at first-hand, through visits and discussion with responsible officials at various levels, of the experience of these countries in decentralizing development functions to local authorities.

51-16 *Seminar on central services to local authorities*

Origin: Report of the Seminar on Urgent Administrative Problems of African Governments.

Description:

A seminar to take place late in 1963 or early 1964 to study the central agencies and institutions needed at the national level (or in a federal system at the state or provincial level) for the improvement of local government (e.g. ministry or department of local government, training institutions, loans agency for local authorities, association of local authorities, and professional and staff associations for local authority personnel).

Comment:

The seminar would also lay the groundwork for more intensive work in specific aspects of local government.

VII. TRAINING

GROUP I. CONTINUING PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

61-01 *Training facilities in Africa*

Origin: Commission resolution 17 (II).

Description:

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

Comment:

In line with this project and in pursuance of consultations which were started in 1960, 1961 and 1962, it is hoped to further assist in training activities by:

(a) Maintaining close collaboration with organizations carrying out middle-grade training activities, including ILO and the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa, so as to co-ordinate efforts in this field;

(b) Commencing negotiations for the setting-up of training programmes in public administration and making a study for the development of existing facilities in this field in Africa;

(c) Assisting in a study as to the advisability of establishing a training programme for African diplomats in Africa, to replace the United Nations programme launched in Europe and the USA in 1962. This programme would only become effective in 1964 and would co-ordinate all efforts being made in this field;

(d) Collating and centralizing information and documentation on training programmes being carried out in Africa in all fields, whether on a long or short-term basis, for diffusion to interested governments, the United Nations, and the specialized agencies; thus the training section might act as an advisory and documentary unit on training problems, disseminating information and identifying gaps for possible further action.

61-02 *Training in economic and social planning*

Origin: Commission resolution 16 (II).

Description:

Programmes of study and training designed to meet the need for an increasing number of economists, and other professionals who are able to handle the problems and techniques of development programming.

Comment:

Throughout 1962, negotiations were continued with a view to the establishment of an African institute for economic development and planning. A Standing Committee was elected and held its first meeting in June 1962 to discuss the plan of activities, financial problems and the submission of requests to the Special Fund. Work is proceeding in the field of recruitment of staff, both administrative and professional and the selection of students who will attend the first course to open in October 1963 in Dakar. Efforts will be renewed, in collaboration with member States, the United Nations and specialized agencies, for obtaining equipment required for the institute and possible additional financial help—especially funds for fellowships. Close contacts are being maintained with the specialized agencies which are co-operating in all phases of pre-institute activities.

61-03 *In-service training for African economists and statisticians*

Origin: Commission resolution 16 (II), report of the first session of the Standing Committee on Trade (E/CN.14/174 and Corr.1, para. 51, and E/CN.14/174/Add.2).

Description:

In-service training at the headquarters of the Commission and at the headquarters of ECE and ECAFE.

Comment:

A report was submitted to the fifth session (E/CN.14/223).

61-04 *Summer courses for African university students of economics and statistics*

Origin: Commission resolution 17 (II).

Description:

Summer courses for students entering their final year at the university.

Comment:

A report on the second series of courses conducted in the summer of 1962 (E/CN.14/222) was submitted to the Commission at its fifth session.

61-05 *Training activities in statistics*

Origin: Commission resolutions 12 (II) and 59 (IV); report of the fourth session (paras. 284 and 285); reports of first and second Conferences of African Statisticians.

Description:

(a) Survey of requirements in respect of professional statistical manpower and progress made in training at this level. Next report to be made in co-operation with UNESCO, for submission to the third Conference of African Statisticians in 1963;

(b) Co-ordination of training activities at professional level in the region. This activity to include negotiations with international and bilateral programmes of assistance, so as to obtain a fellowship programme and assistance in the form of lectures to newly established institutes of statistics in African universities;

(c) Assistance to and organization of a network of sub-regional permanent training centres for middle-grade statisticians. Co-ordination of activities of all training centres at that level, and standardization of programmes.

Comment:

The United Nations is now assisting five sub-regional centres and two national centres in statistics. The number of students attending these centres in 1961-62 was approximately 65 at middle-grade level and 40 at university level. For the school year 1962-63, the enrolment in these centres reached 200. Further particulars are given in document E/CN.14/224.

61-06 *Training courses for customs officials*

Origin: Report of the Working Party on Customs Administration in west Africa (E/CN.14/138, paragraph 32); report of the first session of the Standing Committee on Trade, para. 37.

Description:

Organization of training courses in customs administration.

Comment:

(a) One training course for customs officials from English-speaking countries in west Africa was held in 1962;

(b) A similar course may be organized in 1963.

61-07 *Refresher courses in community development methods and techniques for national supervisory and administrative personnel*

Origin: Report of the Workshop on Community Development, recommendation 5 (a).

Description:

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

A third sub-regional course for east African countries is planned in 1963.

61-08 *Training for social work*

Origin: Commission resolution 36 (III), as recommended by the Workshop on the Extension of Family and Child Welfare Services within the Community Development Programmes and in the report of the Standing Committee at its first session (E/CN.14/142, para. 61), and reaffirmed by the Expert Group Meeting on the Organization and Administration of Social Welfare Services.

Description:

A conference on social work training will be undertaken in the spring of 1963, for selected social welfare administrators, directors of established schools of social work, directors of training in government departments, and senior social workers employed in government or in voluntary agencies. The purpose will be to review methods for improving skills and efficiency of social welfare staff at all levels, such as:

- (a) Initiation and development of advanced training within countries or regions;
- (b) Training courses for auxiliary personnel;
- (c) Programmes of in-service training.

Special emphasis will be placed on training in the fields of group work and community organization and the inter-relationship of social work to social sciences, home economics, and other technical fields.

Comment:

Questionnaires were sent to governments to obtain preliminary information for aid in preparing for the conference. An analysis of replies will be included in a working paper for the Standing Committee on Social Welfare and Community Development.

Following the training conference, governments will be assisted, as requested, in planning and carrying out programmes of training.

61-09 *Training in co-operative development and management*

Origin: Commission resolution 9 (II).

Description:

Explanatory work or studies of possibilities of establishing centres for the training of Africans in the field of co-operative development and management.

Comment:

A study of the present state of the co-operative movement in Africa was completed and submitted in 1962 for information to the Standing Committee on Social Welfare and Community Development (E/CN.14/133). The report makes suggestions concerning possibilities of establishing centres for the training of Africans in the field of the co-operative movement. If studies of these possibilities are made, they might be undertaken in consultation with the director of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning.

61-10 *Training in demography*

Origin: Economic and Social Council resolution 820 B (XXXI).

Description:

Assistance to the proposed regional demographic centres in Accra and Cairo in their training activities and related research.

Comment:

The Executive Secretary will be represented on the governing bodies of these centres and will therefore be in a position to assist in planning their activities which are to be co-ordinated with Commission projects.

61-11 *Training courses for small traders*

Origin: Report of the first session of the Standing Committee on Trade (E/CN.14/174 and Corr.1, para. 51 and E/CN.14/174/Add.2).

Description:

Training of retail distributors in African countries.

Comment:

A study to be prepared on the ways in which the Commission can assist in the arranging of such training.

ANNEXES

ANNEX I

List of delegations and observers at the fifth session of the Commission

MEMBERS

Algeria

Representative: Mr. Yaker Layachi

Alternate Representatives: Mr. Aidi Boufeldja, Mr. Baba-Ahmed Abdelkader, Mr. Houhde Ahmed, Mr. Khouri Mohamed, Mr. Meddahi Djilali, Mr. Menasseri Hocine, Mr. Oualitsen Mohamed, Mr. Taouti Seddik

Burundi

Representative: Mr. Marc Manizakiza

Cameroun

Representative: Mr. Alfred Ngando Black

Alternate Representative: Mr. Tagne Simo

Central African Republic

Representative: H.E. Mr. Auguste Mboe

Chad

Representative: Mr. L. Godian

Alternate Representative: Mr. F. Titinabaye

Congo (Brazzaville)

Representative: H.E. Mr. A. Massamba-Debat

Alternate Representatives: Mr. A. Bayonne, Mr. P. Lissouba, Mr. H. Bounsana, Mr. Paul Kaya

Congo (Leopoldville)

Representative: H.E. Mr. Jacques Massa

Alternate Representatives: H.E. Mr. J. P. Dericoyard, H.E. Mr. J. Bomboko, H.E. Mr. A. Kabangi, Mr. Lengema, Mr. M. Sami, Mr. A. Sita, Mr. M. Tshilumba, Mr. J. Mbeka, Mr. J. Kasongo, Mr. A. Nzeza, Mr. S. Kini.

Experts: Mr. A. Kazadi, Mr. A. Lawrence, Mr. De Roover, Mr. Gossens, Mr. Schumacher

Delegation Secretariat: Mr. S. Tshimbalanga, Mr. J. Simon, Mr. J. Bongoma

Dahomey

Representative: Mr. François Aplogan

Alternate Representative: Mr. Jacques Adande

Advisers: Mr. Nicephore Soglo, Mr. Loko Raffet, Mr. Etienne Koudogbo

Ethiopia

Representative: H.E. Ato Araya Ogbaegzy

Alternate Representatives: Ato Kifle Wodajo, Ato Tekle-Haymanot Gebre-Mariam, Ato Assefa Legesse, Ato Ashenafi Shiferraw

Secretary: Ato Gebre-Michael Paulos

France

Representative: Mr. Joannès Dupraz

Alternate Representatives: Mr. Raymond Gastambide, Mr. Maurice Viaud

Advisers: Mr. François, Mr. A. Georges, Mr. Gintrand, Mr. Janin-Reynaud, Mr. A. Jouanin, Mr. Marchat

Gabon

Representative: H.E. Mr. André C. Anguile

Alternate Representatives: Mr. Boniface Mombey, Mr. Gabriel Essonghe, Mr. Simon Pither, Mr. Simon Oyyono

Ghana

Representative: Reverend S. A. Dzirasa

Alternate Representative: Mr. J. H. Mensah

Advisers: H.E. A. Y. K. Djin, Mr. P. Tagos, Mr. David Acquah, Mr. F. A. Y. Jaisey, Mr. J. D. K. Appiah, Mr. J. A. Asem, Mr. J. A. Asmah, Mr. I. K. B. Ansah, Mr. E. Lomotey

Greece

Representative: Mr. C. Lyberopoulos *

Guinea

Representative: H.E. Mr. Alioune Drame

Alternate Representatives: Mr. Mohamed Kassory Bangoura, Mr. M'Bemba Bangoura, Mr. Thomas Curtis

Liberia

Representative: Mr. J. Milton Weeks

Alternate Representatives: Mr. A. M. Massaquoi, Mr. A. Romeo Horton, Mr. P. Clarence Parker, Mr. James Bush

Adviser: Mr. Turner Stewart

Libya

Representatives: Mr. Salem Omeish, Mr. Kassem M. Sherlala

Alternate Representatives: Mr. Mohamed Ayoub, Mr. Ben Amer Othman, Mr. Milad A. Schmeyla

Madagascar

Representative: Mr. Miandrisoa Milavonjy

Alternate Representatives: Mr. Armand Razafindrabe, Mr. E. Pradon, Mr. Ralison Rakotovo

Mali

Representative: Mr. Oumar Baba Diarra

Alternate Representative: Mr. Alamamy Sylla

Advisers: H.E. Mr. Abdoul Thierno Diallo, Mr. Aboulaye Ba

Mauritania

Representative: H.E. Mr. Bâ Madou Lamine

Alternate Representative: Mr. Salem Ould M'Khaitirat

Morocco

Representative: H.E. Mr. Medhi Mrani Zentar

Alternate Representatives: Mr. Doukkali Ahmed, Mr. Abderrazak Zerrad, Mr. Ahmed Bennani

Niger

Representatives: H.E. Mr. Maidah Mamoudou, Mr. R. Naccur

Nigeria

Representative: H.E. Mr. Waziri Ibrahim

Alternate Representatives: Mr. Baba-Gana, Mr. O. Jolaoso, Mr. S. O. Baba-Lola, Dr. E. O. Iwuagwu, Mr. G. I. Anyia

Rwanda

Representative: Mr. François Shumbusho

Alternate Representative: Mr. Alphonse-Marie Kagenza

Senegal

Representative: H.E. Mr. Karim Gaye

Alternate Representatives: Mr. Lam Amadou, Mr. Sow Baila, Mr. Louis Kande, Mr. Mahante Fall

Sierra Leone

Representative: Mr. Maigere Kallen

Alternate Representatives: Dr. David Carney, Mr. Olu Wright

Somalia

Representative: H.E. Mr. Abdulkadir Mohamed Aden

Alternate Representatives: Mr. Hussen Nur Elmi, Said Mohamed Ali, Mr. Ali Essa Farah

Adviser: Dr. Aldo Bottai

Spain

Representative: Mr. Javier Elorza, Marquis de Nerva

Alternate Representatives: Mr. Miguel Solano, Mr. Rafael Cossio, Mr. Wilwardo Jones, Mr. F. Esono, Mr. C. Cabrera James, Mr. E. M. Maho Sicacha, Mr. J. M. Cisneros, Mr. Jesus Gascón Brieva, Mr. Manuel Porto Lopez, Mr. F. Bartolomé Masía

Sudan

Representative: H.E. Dr. Beshir El Bakri

Alternate Representatives: Sayed Babiker Suliman, Mr. Abdel Wahab Tamin, Mr. Mohamed Ali Hussni, Mr. Osman El Sheik, Mr. Hassan Ali Salim, Mr. Ali Mohamed

Tanganyika

Representative: H.E. Mr. P. Bomani

Alternate Representative: Mr. J. D. Namfua

Advisers: Mr. G. M. Rugarabamu, Mr. J. G. Scott

Togo

Representative: H.E. Mr. Herman Messawussu

Alternate Representatives: Mr. Georges Apedo-Amah, Mr. Jean Tevi

Adviser: Mr. Vu Van Tai

Tunisia

Representative: H.E. Mr. Béchar Mhedhebi

Adviser: Mr. Sadok Bouzaine

Experts: Mr. Houssine Zghal, Mr. Zine Hajeri, Mr. Ben Youssef

Uganda

Representative: H.E. Mr. J. S. Mayanja-Nkangi

Alternate Representative: Mr. N. H. Whitworth

United Arab Republic

Representative: Dr. Mahmoud Amin Anis

Alternate Representatives: Mr. Mansour Fahmy, Mr. Moustafa Hanafi, Mr. Adel Kheir El Dine, Mr. Mohamed Abdel-Hamid El Shourbagy, Mr. Farag Mohamed Abdel Rahman

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Representative: Mr. J. A. M. Marjoribanks

Alternate Representative: Mr. D. M. Riches

Advisers: Mr. J. A. Molyneux, Brigadier E. J. Gibbons, Mr. B. L. Barder, Mr. R. J. Stratton, Mr. W. Bentley

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Basutoland

Representative: Mr. Sakia Macfarlane Lepolesa

Bechuanaland

Representative: Mr. Quett Ketumile Johnny Masire

Adviser: Mr. Robert Hazard Edwards

Gambia

Representative: Mr. Sheriff Sisay

Kenya

Representative: Mr. J. G. Kiano

Alternate Representatives: Mr. P. M. Rees, Mr. R. J. Ouko

OBSERVERS FOR MEMBER STATES OF THE UNITED NATIONS NOT MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION

Austria

Mr. Gustav Jamnig

Belgium

H.E. Count Kerchove de Denterghem, Mr. Cracco, Mr. Massonet, Mr. Cahen, Mr. Nothomb

Brazil

Mr. Joao Clemente Baena Soares

Bulgaria

Mr. Luben Avramov

Canada

Mr. Michel Gauvin, Mr. Lyon Weidman

China

H.E. Mr. Chin-ting Shen, Mr. Teng Siang Yun

Czechoslovakia

H.E. Dr. Jaromir Vrla, Dr. Vaclav Hradec, Dr. Frantisek Korbel

Denmark

H.E. Mr. J. Paludan, Mr. Poul Rasmussen, Mr. A. Rosenstand Hansen

Hungary

H.E. Mr. Peter Kos, Mr. Peter Veress

India

Mr. C. R. Gharekhan

Israel

Mr. Moshe Leshem, Mr. Shimeon Amir

Japan

Mr. Nagaharu Odo, Mr. Akira Kadowaki

Lebanon

Mr. Malek Chehab

Netherlands

Mr. F. R. A. Walraven, Mr. W. Roosdorp

Poland

H.E. Mr. J. Katz-Suchy, Mr. Stanislaw Parzymies

Romania

H.E. Mr. M. Nicolaescu, Mr. Ion Bota

Sweden

Mrs. Inga Thorsson

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

H.E. Mr. S. Nemtchina, Mr. U. Lavritchenko, Mr. N. Tarassov, Mr. I. Oufimov, Mr. M. Yunakov, Mr. A. Oustinov, Mr. Y. Sidelnikov, Mr. Y. Miakotnykh, Mr. S. Ivanov

United States of America

Mr. Walter Kotschnig, Mr. Claude G. Ross, Mr. Edward L. Marks, Mr. Martin Jacobs, Mr. Michael P. E. Hoyt

Yugoslavia

H.E. Mr. Perisic Zvonimir, Mr. Tomasevic Zarco

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

International Labour Organisation (ILO): Mr. J. Reynaud, Mr. Sten O. Doos

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO): Mr. P. Terver, Chief G. Akin Deko, Mr. A. E. Chinbuah, Mr. K. C. Abercrombie

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO): Mr. P. Terenzio, Mr. P. D. Ewers, Mr. Pierre Henquet, Mr. Alain Gille

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO): Mr. A. M. Lester

World Health Organization (WHO): Dr. E. Akwei, Dr. G. Glynn, Dr. C. Norman-Williams, Mr. L. Orinhuela

World Health Organization (WHO): Dr. E. Akwei, Dr. G. Glynn, Dr. C. Norman-Williams, Mr. L. Orinhuela

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD): Mr. Aron Broches

International Monetary Fund (IMF): U Tun Wai

International Telecommunication Union (ITU): Mr. Gerald C. Gross, Mr. Santiago Quijano Caballero

World Meteorological Organization (WMO): Mr. J. W. O'Byrne

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY (IAEA)

Dr. Remy Gorge

OTHER UNITED NATIONS BODIES

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF): Mr. Stewart Sutton, Mr. M. Fombrun

Technical Assistance Board (TAB): Mr. Peter Aylen

United Nations Special Fund: Mr. Georges Dumontet

OTHER INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa: Mr. M. Touré

Interim Committee for the International Trade Organization/General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (ICITO/GATT): Mr. Constat Shih

Organisation Africaine et Malgache de Cooperation Economique (OAMCE): Mr. A. Foalem, Mr. G. Ordonnaud

OBSERVERS FOR STATES NOT MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Federal Republic of Germany

Dr. K. Erdmann, Dr. Blumenfeld, Mr. W. Lamby, Dr. S. Boettcher, Dr. Wachter

Switzerland

H.E. Mr. Bucher, Mr. M. P. Jaccard

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Category A

International Chamber of Commerce: Mr. Vanderlinden, Mr. Hubert, Mr. Muzard

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions: Mr. Irving Brown, Mr. A. Kthima, Mr. R. M. Nwili, Mr. M. Ognamy, Mr. Z. Mukwakami

International Federation of Christian Trade Unions: M. Gilbert Pongault

International Organization of Employers: Mr. Fernand De Pooter, Mr. J. Crabbe, Mr. H. R. Moulton

World Federation of Trade Unions: Mr. Mustapha Sarr

World Veterans Federation: Mr. Jean Juttel

Category B

Catholic International Union for Social Service: Mr. Atundu, Mr. Ngombi, Mr. J. Van Berkel

International Council of Women: Mrs. Woodcock

International Federation of Women Lawyers: Mrs. Dorothy G. Turkel

International Road Federation: Mr. K. E. Boome

International Road Transport Union: Mr. André Ollivier

League of Red Cross Societies: Mr. N. Abut, Mr. C. Norredan

International Federation of Free Journalists: Mr. I. Ratiu

ANNEX II

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

- E/3586-E/CN.14/168. — Annual report (19 February 1961 - 3 March 1962) (*Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-fourth session, Supplement No. 10*)
- E/CN.14/169. — Report of the Expert Group Meeting on the Organization and Administration of Social Welfare Services
- E/CN.14/170 and Add.1. — Report of the Workshop on Urbanization in Africa
- E/CN.14/171. — *Economic Bulletin for Africa*, vol. II, No. 2
- E/CN.14/172. — Report of the First Meeting of the Standing Committee of Direction of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning
- E/CN.14/173. — Report of the Seminar on Industrial Statistics
- E/CN.14/174 and Corr.1, Add.1 and 2. — Report of the First Session of the Standing Committee on Trade
- E/CN.14/175. — The Committee on Housing, Building and Planning
- E/CN.14/176/Rev.2. — Revised provisional agenda
- E/CN.14/177. — Standing Committees
- E/CN.14/178 and Add.1. — Report of the Executive Secretary on measures taken in pursuance of resolution 42 (IV)
- E/CN.14/179 and Add.1 and Corr.1 and 2. — Report of the Executive Secretary on the work of the secretariat between the fourth and fifth sessions of the Commission
- E/CN.14/180. — Report of the Seminar on Urgent Administrative Problems of African Governments
- E/CN.14/181 and Corr.1. — Report on the food and agriculture situation in Africa
- E/CN.14/182 and Add.1. — Report of the meeting of the Expert Group on Comprehensive Development Planning.
- E/CN.14/183. — Action by the Economic and Social Council on the draft resolutions recommended by the Commission at its fourth session
- E/CN.14/184. — Note by the Executive Secretary on the control and limitation of documentation
- E/CN.14/185. — Organization of discussions
- E/CN.14/186. — Report of the United Nations Seminar on Population Problems in Africa
- E/CN.14/187 and Add.1. — Report on the Second Session of the Standing Committee on Social Welfare and Community Development
- E/CN.14/188. — Report on the community development activities of the Economic Commission for Africa in 1962
- E/CN.14/189 and Corr.1. — Government expenditures and racial discrimination
- E/CN.14/190. — Note on Commission resolution 57 (IV)
- E/CN.14/191. — Report of the Expert Meeting on Housing Problems in Africa
- E/CN.14/192 and Corr.1 and Add.1. — Report of the Working Party of the Whole of the Standing Committee on Industry and Natural Resources
- E/CN.14/193. — Report of the Eastern African Transport Conference
- E/CN.14/194 and Add.1. — Report on other activities on transport
- E/CN.14/195. — World Food Programme — report to the Economic Commission for Africa
- E/CN.14/196. — Atomic energy in Africa
- E/CN.14/197 and Add.1. — Progress report on the African timber trends study
- E/CN.14/198. — Progress report on the improvement of livestock production
- E/CN.14/199 and Add.1. — Report on the control of the desert locust
- E/CN.14/200. — Report on FAO/ECA Development Centre on Agricultural Credit for Africa
- E/CN.14/201. — Note on summary report on irrigation schemes in Africa
- E/CN.14/202. — *Economic Bulletin for Africa*, Vol. III, No. 1
- E/CN.14/203. — Report on the progress made on the establishment of the African institute for economic development and planning
- E/CN.14/204 and Add.1. — Report on the progress made on the establishment of an African development bank
- E/CN.14/205. — Report of the African meeting on commodity stabilization
- E/CN.14/206 and Add.1. — Report of the Expert Panel on Transit Traffic in West Africa
- E/CN.14/207. — Information paper on recent developments in Western European economic grouping
- E/CN.14/208. — Educational development in Africa — implementation of the Addis Ababa plan
- E/CN.14/209. — International economic assistance to Africa
- E/CN.14/210. — Information paper on technical assistance provided to countries and territories of the ECA region under the expanded and regular programmes
- E/CN.14/211. — International Bank for Reconstruction and Development technical assistance activities in Africa, 1961-1962
- E/CN.14/212. — Technical assistance activities of the International Monetary Fund in Africa
- E/CN.14/213. — UNICEF aid to programmes for children on the African continent

E/CN.14/214 and Add.1. — Information paper on the Special Fund activities in Africa

E/CN.14/215. — World Meteorological Organization technical assistance activities in Africa

E/CN.14/216. — International Telecommunication Union technical assistance activities in Africa in 1962

E/CN.14/217. — World Health Organization international assistance activities in Africa

E/CN.14/218. — The role of UNESCO in training for public administration

E/CN.14/219. — Note on statistical development

E/CN.14/220. — Report on regional consultations held in 1962

E/CN.14/221. — Report of the Working Group on the adaptation of the UN system of national accounts for use in Africa

E/CN.14/222. — Report on the summer course in economics for African university students

E/CN.14/223. — In-service training

E/CN.14/224. — Report on Statistical Training Centres

E/CN.14/225 and Add.1 (French only). — Report on training course in community development methods and techniques

E/CN.14/226. — Report on training course for customs officials in English-speaking countries of west Africa

E/CN.14/227. — Report of the Executive Secretary on steps taken by the Secretary-General to implement resolution 50 (IV)

E/CN.14/228. — Report on sub-regional offices of the Economic Commission for Africa

E/CN.14/230 and Add.1 and Corr.1, 2 and 3. — Programme of work and priorities for 1963-64

E/CN.14/231. — Report of the Committee on the Programme of Work and Priorities

E/CN.14/232 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1. — Resolutions and decisions of interest to the Commission adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-third, thirty-fourth and resumed thirty-fourth sessions and by the General Assembly at its seventeenth session

E/CN.14/233. — Report of the second meeting of the Standing Committee of direction of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning

ANNEX III

Terms of reference of the Economic Commission for Africa

As adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its twenty-fifth session (resolution 671 A (XXV)), and amended by the Council at its twenty-sixth session and revised in consequence of General Assembly resolution 1325 (XIII)

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered General Assembly resolution 1155 (XII) of 26 November 1957 recommending that, for the purpose of giving effective aid to the countries and territories of Africa, and in accordance with Article 68 of the Charter of the United Nations, the Economic and Social Council, at its next session, give prompt and favourable consideration to the establishment of an Economic Commission for Africa,

Bearing in mind the views expressed by the African countries Ethiopia, Ghana, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia and the United Arab Republic,^a and by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,^b and the views of other delegations expressed in the Council,

Establishes an Economic Commission for Africa, with the following terms of reference:

1. The Economic Commission for Africa, acting within the framework of the policies of the United Nations and subject to the general supervision of the Economic and Social Council, shall, provided that the Commission takes no action with respect to any country without the agreement of the Government of that country:

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

(b) Make or sponsor such investigations and studies of economic and technological problems and developments within the territories

of Africa as the Commission deems appropriate, and disseminate the results of such investigations and studies;

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

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

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

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

(g) In carrying out the above functions, deal as appropriate with the social aspects of economic development and the inter-relationship of economic and social factors.

2. The Commission is empowered to make recommendations on any matter within its competence directly to the Governments of the members or associate members concerned, to Governments admitted in a consultative capacity, and to the specialized agencies. The Commission shall submit for prior consideration by the Economic and Social Council any of its proposals for activities that would have important effects on the economy of the world as a whole.

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

^a *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-fifth session, Annexes, agenda item 6, document E/3093.*

^b *Ibid.*, document E/3095.

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,^e Burundi,^e Cameroun,^e Central African Republic,^e Chad,^e Congo (Brazzaville),^e Congo (Leopoldville),^e Dahomey,^e Ethiopia, France, Gabon,^e Ghana, Guinea,^f Ivory Coast,^e Liberia, Libya, Madagascar,^e Mali,^e Mauritania,^h Morocco, Niger,^e Nigeria,ⁱ Portugal, Republic of South Africa, Rwanda,^e Senegal,^e Sierra Leone,^j Somalia,^e Spain, the Sudan, Tanganyika,^k Togo,^e Tunisia, Uganda,^j United Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Upper Volta,^e and to any State in the area which may hereafter become a member of the United Nations, provided that States which shall cease to have any territorial responsibilities in Africa shall cease to be members of the Commission.

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

7. The following territories are admitted as associate members of the Commission in accordance with paragraph 6 above, without prejudice to applications which may be presented on behalf of other territories: Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland,^m Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland,^m Fernando Poo,ⁿ Gambia, Kenya and Zanzibar, Mauritius Island,^o Rio Muni.^a

8. Representatives of associate members shall be entitled to participate without vote in all meetings of the Commission, whether sitting as commission or as committee of the whole.

^e Admitted as Member of the United Nations on 8 October 1962.

^f Admitted as Member of the United Nations on 18 September 1962.

^g Admitted as Member of the United Nations on 20 September 1960.

^h Admitted as Member of the United Nations on 12 December 1958.

ⁱ Admitted as Member of the United Nations on 28 September 1960.

^j Admitted as Member of the United Nations on 27 October 1960.

^k Admitted as Member of the United Nations on 7 October 1960.

^l Admitted as Member of the United Nations on 27 September 1961.

^m Admitted as Member of the United Nations on 14 December 1961.

ⁿ Admitted as Member of the United Nations on 25 October 1962.

^o Added to the list of associate members by the Commission at its 35th meeting on 7 February 1961 (third session).

^a Added to the list of associate members of the Commission at its 92nd meeting on 25 February 1963 (fifth session).

^b Added to the list of associate members by the Commission at its 83rd meeting on 19 February 1963 (fifth session).

9. Representatives of associate members shall be eligible to be appointed as members of any committee or any other subordinate body which may be set up by the Commission, and to hold office in such bodies.

10. The Commission shall invite any Member of the United Nations not a member of the Commission to participate, in a consultative capacity, in its consideration of any matter of particular concern to that non-member, following the practices of the Economic and Social Council.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

19. The headquarters of the Commission and its secretariat shall be located in Africa. The site of the headquarters shall be decided by the Economic and Social Council in consultation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.^p The Commission may in due course also establish such sub-regional offices as it may find necessary.

20. The first session of the Commission shall be called by the Secretary-General of the United Nations as soon as practicable, but not later than the end of 1958. The Commission shall at each session decide upon the locality of the meeting of its next session, due consideration being given to the principle that the Commission should meet at its headquarters or in the different countries of Africa.

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

^p At its 1018th meeting on 29 April 1958, the Council decided to choose by ballot among the five sites proposed as the headquarters of the Economic Commission for Africa. Addis Ababa was chosen as the headquarters of the Commission.

ANNEX IV

Rules of procedure of the Economic Commission for Africa

As adopted at the first session of the Commission (E/CN.14/3/Rev.1)

I. SESSIONS

DATE AND PLACE OF SESSIONS

Rule 1

Sessions of the Commission shall be held:

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

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

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

(d) On such other occasions as the Chairman, in consultation with the Vice-Chairmen and the Executive Secretary, deems necessary.

Rule 2

Each session convened in pursuance of sub-paragraph (a) of rule 1 shall be held at a place decided upon by the Commission at a previous session, due consideration being given to the principle that the Commission should meet at its headquarters or in the different countries of Africa.

Sessions convened in pursuance of sub-paragraphs (b), (c) or (d) of rule 1 shall be held at a place determined by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Chairman of the Commission.

Rule 3

At the request of the majority of the members of the Commission, or in special cases, the date and place of the session may be altered by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Chairman of the Commission and the Council's Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences.

NOTIFICATION OF DATE OF OPENING

Rule 4

The Executive Secretary shall notify the members and the associate members of the Commission of the date and place of the first meeting of each session at least forty-two days before the commencement of the session. Such notification shall also be made to the specialized agencies and to the International Atomic Energy Agency, to inter-governmental organizations in Africa operating in the same field as the Commission with which liaison has been established by the Commission, to the non-governmental organizations in category A and to the appropriate non-governmental organizations in category B and on the Register.

II. AGENDA

DRAWING UP AND COMMUNICATION OF PROVISIONAL AGENDA

Rule 5

The provisional agenda for each session shall be drawn up by the Executive Secretary in consultation with the Chairman of the Commission and shall be communicated in three copies, together

with the basic documents relating to each item, to the members and associate members of the Commission and to the organs, agencies and organizations referred to in rule 4 not later than forty-two days prior to the opening of the session.

Rule 6

The provisional agenda shall include items proposed by:

(a) The Commission at a previous session;

(b) The Economic and Social Council;

(c) Any member or associate member of the Commission;

(d) The Chairman of the Commission;

(e) The Executive Secretary;

(f) A subsidiary body of the Commission;

(g) A specialized agency or the International Atomic Energy Agency, in accordance with the agreements concluded between the United Nations and such agencies;

(h) Non-governmental organizations in category A, subject to the provisions of rule 8.

Rule 7

Before the Executive Secretary places an item proposed by a specialized agency on the provisional agenda, he shall carry out with the agency concerned such preliminary consultations as may be necessary.

Rule 8

Non-governmental organizations in category A may propose items on matters within their competence for the provisional agenda of the Commission, subject to the following conditions:

(a) An organization which intends to propose such an item shall inform the Executive Secretary at least seventy days before the commencement of the session, and before formally proposing an item, shall give due consideration to any comments the Executive Secretary may make;

(b) The proposal shall be formally submitted with the relevant basic documentation not less than fifty-six days before the commencement of the session.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

Rule 9

The first item on the provisional agenda of any session after the election of the Chairman shall be the adoption of the agenda.

REVISION OF THE AGENDA

Rule 10

After the agenda has been adopted the Commission may amend it at any time. In the event that a member Government does not receive the reports, studies and documents to be considered during a session forty-two days in advance, it shall have the right to request that the items to which those reports, studies and documents refer should be excluded from the agenda, and the Commission shall immediately grant such a request.

Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, if, when an item is submitted for consideration by the Commission, three-quarters or more of the members accredited to attend a given session insist that it should nevertheless be discussed, that majority decision shall prevail.

III. REPRESENTATION AND CREDENTIALS

Rule 11

Each member and associate member shall be represented on the Commission by an accredited representative.

Rule 12

A representative may be accompanied to the sessions of the Commission by alternate representatives and advisers and, when absent, he may be replaced by an alternate representative.

Rule 13

The credentials of representatives and the names of alternate representatives and advisers shall be submitted to the Executive Secretary before the first meeting which the representatives are to attend. The Chairman and the Vice-Chairmen shall examine the credentials and submit their report to the Commission. This rule shall not, however, prevent a member or associate member from changing its representatives, alternate representatives or advisers subsequently, subject to proper submission and examination of credentials, where needed.

IV. OFFICERS

ELECTION OF THE CHAIRMAN AND VICE-CHAIRMEN

Rule 14

The Commission shall, at the commencement of the first session held in the course of each year, elect from among the representatives of members a Chairman, a First Vice-Chairman and a Second Vice-Chairman.

TERMS OF OFFICE

Rule 15

The officers of the Commission shall hold office until their successors are elected. They shall be eligible for re-election.

ACTING CHAIRMAN

Rule 16

If the Chairman is absent from a meeting or any part thereof, the First Vice-Chairman or, in the latter's absence, the Second Vice-Chairman, shall preside. A Vice-Chairman acting as Chairman shall have the same powers and duties as the Chairman.

REPLACEMENT OF CHAIRMAN

Rule 17

If the Chairman ceases to represent a member of the Commission, or is so incapacitated that he can no longer hold office, the First Vice-Chairman shall become Chairman for the unexpired portion of the term. If the First Vice-Chairman also ceases to represent a member of the Commission or is so incapacitated that he can no longer hold office, the Second Vice-Chairman shall become Chairman for the unexpired portion of the term.

VOTING RIGHTS OF THE CHAIRMAN

Rule 18

The Chairman or a Vice-Chairman acting as Chairman shall participate in the meetings of the Commission in that capacity and not as the representative of the member by whom he is accredited. In such case an alternate representative shall be entitled to represent the member concerned in the meetings of the Commission and exercise the right to vote.

V. COMMITTEE OF THE COMMISSION

Rule 19

At each session, the Commission may set up such committees of the whole or committees of limited membership as it deems necessary and refer to them any questions of the agenda for study and report. The Commission may, in consultation with the Executive Secretary, authorize such committees to meet while the Commission is not in session.

Rule 20

The members of the committees of the Commission shall be nominated by the Chairman, subject to the approval by the Commission, unless the Commission decides otherwise.

Rule 21

These rules of procedure shall apply to the proceedings of the committees, unless the Commission decides otherwise.

VI. SECRETARIAT

Rule 22

The Executive Secretary shall act in that capacity at all meetings of the Commission, its committees and subsidiary bodies. He may designate another member of the staff to take his place at any meeting.

Rule 23

The Executive Secretary shall direct the staff provided by the Secretary-General and required by the Commission and any subsidiary bodies thereof.

Rule 24

The Executive Secretary shall be responsible for keeping the members and associate members of the Commission informed of any questions which may be brought before it for consideration.

Rule 25

At the beginning of each session the Executive Secretary shall present a report on the work programme of the secretariat during the period between the previous and the current session. In the periods between sessions, the Executive Secretary shall see that in so far as possible, members and associate members are informed of the results of the work in progress and of the opinions expressed by Governments of members and associate members regarding such results.

Rule 26

The Executive Secretary or his representative may, subject to rule 41, make oral as well as written statements to the Commission, its committees and its subsidiary bodies concerning any question under consideration.

Rule 27

The Executive Secretary shall be responsible for all the necessary arrangements for meetings of the Commission, its committees and its subsidiary bodies.

Rule 28

The secretariat shall interpret speeches made at meetings; shall receive, translate and circulate the documents of the Commission, its committees and its subsidiary bodies; shall publish and circulate the records of the sessions, the resolutions of the Commission and the relevant documentation required. It shall have the custody of the documents in the archives of the Commission and generally perform all other work which the Commission may require.

Rule 29

Before any proposal which involves expenditure from United Nations funds is approved by the Commission or by any of its subsidiary bodies, the Executive Secretary shall prepare and circulate to members, as early as possible, a separate estimate of the cost of the proposal. It shall be the duty of the Chairman to draw the attention of the members to this estimate and invite discussions on it when the proposal is considered by the Commission or by a subsidiary body.

Rule 30

The Executive Secretary in carrying out his functions shall act under the authority and on behalf of the Secretary-General.

VII. LANGUAGES

WORKING LANGUAGES

Rule 31

English and French shall be the working languages of the Commission.

INTERPRETATION FROM A WORKING LANGUAGE

Rule 32

Speeches made in either of the working languages shall be interpreted into the other working language.

INTERPRETATION FROM OTHER LANGUAGES

Rule 33

Any representative may make a speech in a language other than the working languages. In this case he shall himself provide for the interpretation into one of the working languages. The interpretation into the other working language by an interpreter of the secretariat may be based on the interpretation given in a working language.

LANGUAGE OF RECORDS

Rule 34

Records shall be drawn up in the working languages.

LANGUAGE OF RESOLUTIONS AND OTHER FORMAL ACTIONS

Rule 35

All resolutions, recommendations and other formal decisions of the Commission, including the annual reports referred to in rule 69, shall be made available in the working languages.

VIII. PUBLIC AND PRIVATE MEETINGS

Rule 36

The meetings of the Commission shall be held in public unless the Commission decides otherwise.

Rule 37

At the close of each private meeting the Commission may issue a *communiqué* through the Executive Secretary.

IX. RECORDS

SUMMARY RECORDS OF PUBLIC MEETINGS

Rule 38

Summary records of the meetings of the Commission shall be kept by the secretariat. They shall be sent as soon as possible to the representatives of members and associate members and to the representatives of any other Government, agency or organization which participated in the meetings concerned. Such representatives shall inform the secretariat not later than seventy-two hours after the circulation of any summary records of any changes they wish to have made. Any disagreement concerning such changes shall be referred to the Chairman, whose decision shall be final.

Rule 39

The corrected version of the summary records of public meetings shall be distributed as soon as possible in accordance with the practices of the Economic and Social Council. This shall include distribution to associate members, to inter-governmental organizations in Africa operating in the same field as the Commission with which liaison has been established by the Commission, to non-governmental organizations in category A and to the appropriate non-governmental organizations in category B and on the Register and, on appropriate occasions, to representatives of Governments admitted to participate in the deliberations of the Commission in a consultative capacity.

RECORDS OF THE PRIVATE MEETINGS

Rule 40

The corrected version of the summary records of private meetings shall be distributed as soon as possible to the members and associate members of the Commission and to any other representatives of Governments, agencies or organizations which may have participated in such private meetings. They shall be made public at such time and under such conditions as the Commission may decide.

RESOLUTIONS AND OTHER FORMAL ACTIONS

Rule 41

As soon as possible, the text of all reports, resolutions, recommendations and other formal decisions made by the Commission, its committees and its subsidiary bodies, shall be distributed to the members and associate members of the Commission, to the other regional economic commissions, to the specialized agencies and to the International Atomic Energy Agency, to inter-governmental organizations in Africa operating in the same field as the Commission with which liaison has been established by the Commission, to the non-governmental organizations in category A and to the appropriate non-governmental organizations in category B and on the Register.

X. CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

QUORUM

Rule 42

A majority of the members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum.

POWERS OF THE CHAIRMAN

Rule 43

In addition to exercising the powers conferred upon him elsewhere by these rules, the Chairman shall declare the opening and closing of each meeting of the Commission, shall direct the discussion, ensure the observance of these rules, and shall accord the right to speak, put questions to the vote, and announce decisions. The Chairman, subject to these rules, shall have control of the proceedings of the Commission and over the maintenance of order at its meetings. He shall rule on points of order and shall have, in particular, the power to propose adjournment or closure of the debate or adjournment or suspension of a meeting.

Debate shall be confined to the question before the Commission and the Chairman may call a speaker to order if his remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion.

POINTS OF ORDER

Rule 44

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

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

ADJOURNMENT OF DEBATE

Rule 45

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

TIME LIMIT ON SPEECHES

Rule 46

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

CLOSING OF LIST OF SPEAKERS

Rule 47

During the course of a debate the Chairman may announce the list of speakers and, with the consent of the Commission, declare the list closed. The Chairman may, however, accord the right of

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

CLOSURE OF DEBATE

Rule 48

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

SUSPENSION OR ADJOURNMENT OF THE MEETING

Rule 49

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

ORDER OF PROCEDURAL MOTIONS

Rule 50

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

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

SUBMISSION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS AND SUBSTANTIVE AMENDMENTS OR MOTIONS

Rule 51

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

Rule 52

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

DECISION ON COMPETENCE

Rule 53

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

WITHDRAWAL OF MOTIONS

Rule 54

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

XI. VOTING

VOTING RIGHTS

Rule 55

Each member of the Commission shall have one vote.

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

Rule 56

Decisions of the Commission shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

For the purpose of these rules, the phrase "members present and voting" means members casting an affirmative or negative vote. Members who abstain from voting are considered as not voting.

METHOD OF VOTING

Rule 57

Subject to rule 60, the Commission shall normally vote by show of hands, except that any member may request a roll-call, which shall then be taken in the English alphabetical order of the names of the members, beginning with the State whose name is drawn by lot by the Chairman.

RECORDING OF ROLL-CALL

Rule 58

The vote of each member participating in any roll-call shall be inserted in the record.

CONDUCT DURING VOTING

Rule 59

After the voting has commenced, no member shall interrupt the voting except on a point of order in connexion with the actual conduct of the voting. Brief statements by representatives consisting solely of explanations of their votes may be permitted by the Chairman, if he deems it necessary, before the voting has commenced or after the voting has been completed.

DIVISION OF PROPOSALS

Rule 60

The Commission may, at the request of a representative, decide to put a motion or resolution to the vote in parts. If this is done, the text resulting from the series of votes shall be put to the vote as a whole. If all the operative parts of a proposal have been rejected, the proposal shall be considered to have been rejected as a whole.

VOTING ON AMENDMENTS

Rule 61

When an amendment is moved to a proposal, the amendment shall be voted on first. When two or more amendments are moved to a proposal, the Commission shall first vote on the amendment furthest removed in substance from the original proposal and then on the amendment next furthest removed therefrom, and so on, until all amendments have been put to the vote. If one or more amendments are adopted, the amended proposal shall then be voted upon. If no amendments are adopted, the proposal shall be put to the vote in its original form.

A motion is considered an amendment to a proposal if it adds to, deletes from or revises that proposal.

VOTING ON PROPOSALS

Rule 62

If two or more proposals relate to the same question, the Commission shall, unless it decides otherwise, vote on the proposals in the order in which they have been submitted.

The Commission may, after each vote on a proposal, decide whether to vote on the next proposal.

Any motions requiring that no decision be taken on the substance of such proposals shall, however, be considered as previous questions and shall be put to the vote before them.

ELECTIONS

Rule 63

All elections of individuals shall be decided by secret ballot unless, in the absence of objections, the Commission decides otherwise.

Rule 64

If one elective place is to be filled and no candidate obtains in the first ballot the majority required, a second ballot shall be taken, confined to the two candidates obtaining the largest number of votes. If in the second ballot the votes are equally divided, the Chairman shall decide between the candidates by drawing lots.

In the case of a tie in the first ballot, among the candidates obtaining the second largest number of votes, a special ballot shall be held for the purpose of reducing the number of candidates to two. In the case of a tie among three or more candidates obtaining the largest number of votes, a second ballot shall be held; if a tie results among more than two candidates, the number shall be reduced to two by lot.

Rule 65

When two or more elective places are to be filled at one time under the same conditions, those candidates obtaining a majority on the first ballot shall be elected.

If the number of candidates obtaining such majority is less than the number of places to be filled, there shall be held additional ballots to fill the remaining places. The voting will be restricted to the candidates obtaining the greatest number of votes in the previous ballot, who shall number not more than twice the places remaining to be filled. However, in the case of a tie between a greater number of unsuccessful candidates, a special ballot shall be held for the purpose of reducing the number of candidates to the required number.

If three restricted ballots are inconclusive, unrestricted ballots shall follow in which votes may be cast for any eligible person or

member. If three such unrestricted ballots are inconclusive, the next three ballots (subject to exception in the case similar to that of the tie mentioned at the end of the previous paragraph of this rule) shall be restricted to the candidates obtaining the greatest number of votes in the third of the unrestricted ballots. The number of such candidates shall not be more than twice the places remaining to be filled.

The following three ballots thereafter shall be unrestricted, and so on, until all the places are filled.

EQUALLY DIVIDED VOTES

Rule 66

If a vote is equally divided on matters other than elections, the proposal shall be regarded as rejected.

XII. SUBSIDIARY BODIES

Rule 67

The Commission may, after consultation with any specialized agency concerned, and with the approval of the Economic and Social Council, set up such continually acting subsidiary bodies as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions and shall define the powers and composition of each of them.

Rule 68

Subsidiary bodies shall adopt their own rules of procedure unless otherwise decided by the Commission.

XIII. REPORTS

Rule 69

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

XIV. PARTICIPATION OF MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS NOT MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION

Rule 70

The Commission shall invite any Member of the United Nations not a member of the Commission to participate in its deliberations on any matter which the Commission considers is of a particular concern to that Member. Any Member thus invited shall not have the right to vote but may submit proposals which may be put to the vote by a request of any member of the Commission.

Rule 71

A committee may invite any Member of the United Nations which is not one of its own members to participate in its deliberations on any matter which the Committee considers of a particular concern to that Member. Any Member so invited shall not have the right to vote but may submit proposals which may be put to the vote by a request of any member of the Committee.

XV. PARTICIPATION OF, AND CONSULTATION WITH, SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

Rule 72

In accordance with the agreements concluded between the United Nations and the specialized agencies, the agreements con-

cluded between the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency, and the terms of reference of the Commission, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency shall be entitled to be represented at meetings of the Commission and its committees, to participate through their representatives in the deliberations with respect to items relating to matters within the scope of their activities, and to submit proposals regarding such items, which may be put to the vote on request of any member of the Commission or the Committees concerned.

XVI. CONSULTATIONS WITH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Rule 73

Non-governmental organizations in categories A and B and on the Register may designate authorized representatives to sit as observers at public meetings of the Commission.

Rule 74

Written statements relevant to the work of the Commission or its subsidiary bodies may be submitted by organizations in categories A and B on subjects for which these organizations have a special competence. Such statements shall be circulated by the Executive Secretary to the members and associate members of the Commission except those statements which have become obsolete, e.g., those dealing with matters already disposed of.

Rule 75

The following conditions shall be observed regarding the submission and circulation of such written statements:

(a) The written statement shall be submitted in one of the working languages of the Commission;

(b) It shall be submitted in sufficient time for appropriate consultation to take place between the Executive Secretary and the organization before circulation;

(c) The organization shall give due consideration to any comments which the Executive Secretary may make in the course of such consultation before transmitting the statement in final form;

(d) A written statement submitted by an organization in category A or B will be circulated in full if it does not exceed 2,000 words. Where a statement is in excess of 2,000 words, the organization shall submit a summary which will be circulated or shall supply sufficient copies of the full text in the working languages for distribution. A statement will also be circulated in full, however, upon the specific request of the Commission;

(e) The Executive Secretary may invite organizations on the Register to submit written statements. The provisions of paragraphs (a), (c) and (d) above shall apply to such statements;

(f) A written statement or summary, as the case may be, will be circulated by the Executive Secretary in the working languages of the Commission.

Rule 76

The Commission and its subsidiary bodies may consult with organizations in category A or B either directly or through a committee or committees established for the purpose. In all cases, such consultations may be arranged on the invitation of the Commission or the subsidiary body or on the request of the organization.

On the recommendation of the Executive Secretary and at the request of the Commission or one of its subsidiary bodies, organizations on the Register may also be heard by the Commission or its subsidiary bodies.

Rule 77

The Commission may recommend that an organization which has special competence in a particular field should undertake

specific studies or investigations or prepare specific papers for the Commission. The limitations of rule 75 (d) shall not apply in this case.

XVII. AMENDMENTS AND SUSPENSIONS OF RULES OF PROCEDURE

Rule 78

Any of these rules may be amended or suspended by the Commission.

Rule 79

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

Rule 80

A rule of procedure may be suspended by the Commission provided that twenty-four hours' notice of the proposal for the suspension has been given. The notice may be waived if no member objects.

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