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OFFICIAL RECORDS : THIRTY-SECOND SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 10

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NOTE

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SUPPLEMENT No. 10

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Annual report to the Economic and Social Council,
covering the period 7 February 1960 to 18 February 1961

INTRODUCTION

1. This annual report of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), which covers the period 7 February 1960 to 18 February 1961, was adopted by the Commission at its 55th meeting, on 18 February 1961. It is submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-second 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 of 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)*] and Annual report (7 January 1959-6 February 1960) [*Ibid., Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 10 (E/3320)*].

PART I

WORK OF THE COMMISSION SINCE THE SECOND SESSION

A. Organization of the secretariat

STAFFING POSITION

2. Considerable progress was made in recruitment for the secretariat during 1960. Whereas at the end of 1959 there were 17 Professional staff members and 35 staff members in the General Service category, by the end of 1960 the total staff strength stood at 105 of whom 42 were Professional staff. Four more Professional staff had accepted offers of appointment and were due to report early in 1961. A considerable proportion of the new staff joined the secretariat during the fourth quarter of the year.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF THE SECRETARIAT

3. The structure of the secretariat was as follows:

- (a) Office of the Executive Secretary;
- (b) Research Division, comprising sections dealing with economic research, social research and statistics;
- (c) Division of Industry, Transport and Natural Resources;

- (d) ECA/FAO Joint Agriculture Division;
- (e) Community Development Branch;
- (f) Division of Administration, Conferences and General Services, comprising a Personnel Office, Finance Office, Language Section, Library, Registry, Secretarial and Typing Pools and Documents Reproduction and Distribution Unit.

4. Attention was given during the year to the building up of a reference library and to the collection and organization of documents from Member States and from the United Nations and the specialized agencies. The process is by no means completed and close attention will continue to be given to this matter.

B. Summary of work done

5. In addition to the specific projects in the work programme approved at the second session of the Commission, the secretariat was engaged in activities in various African countries in the form of advisory services, help in drawing up technical assistance programmes, and emergency activities at the request of Headquarters.

References are made to these activities in appropriate sections of this report and in section A of the programme of work and priorities for 1961-1962 (part V below). The Executive Secretary served as the head of a United Nations technical assistance mission which surveyed the needs of the countries of the Entente² and of Cameroun in 1960. He also took part in the debates on technical assistance in the Second and Third Committees at the fifteenth session of the General Assembly. The Deputy Executive Secretary advised on the reorganization of public administration in Somalia and served in the Congo (Leopoldville) as a member of the Consultative Group.

RESEARCH DIVISION

Economic and social development

6. During 1960 the Research Division continued to collect and analyse information on plans, problems and policies in the field of economic and social development. Members of the staff consulted government officials in several countries and engaged in preparatory studies of various aspects of development policies and programming, in accordance with the programme of work and priorities adopted by the Commission at its second session (E/3320, project 01-01 (a), page 23).

7. A survey of development programmes and policies in selected African countries and territories was prepared for inclusion in the first issue of the *Economic Bulletin for Africa* (see para. 46 below). This survey contains a description and classification of plans and policies in about twenty countries and territories in Africa. The various plans are classified in two broad groups. The first group includes plans which largely represent public expenditure programmes and do not contain projections, objectives or targets for the private sector. It is subdivided, by reference to the lines of policy followed, into five categories: (1) plans emphasizing produce evacuation, (2) plans emphasizing infra-structure for industry, (3) plans concentrating on agrarian and land reform, (4) plans stressing improvement of agricultural exports and (5) plans aiming at accelerated industrialization. The second group includes plans which are comprehensive in the sense that they contain projections for the economy as a whole within a consistent framework. These plans may be subdivided according to the number of projections made and the number of interrelationships among economic variables considered.

8. The general impression conveyed by the survey is that, apart from the countries of North Africa, development programming in the region has gone little beyond planning of government capital expenditure. It appears, however, that a stage has now been reached where it becomes more and more difficult to say in what direction an economy should be guided to achieve its fastest rate of growth or to foresee where bottlenecks may develop. Realizing this, many Governments in Africa have moved

towards the acceptance of a more comprehensive conception of planning and economic policy, which they are now beginning to put into effect.

9. Plans have been made to convene a working party on economic and social development in the autumn of 1961 (E/3320, project 01-01 (e), page 23). These plans, as well as the direction of further work in the field of development policies and programming, are described in an information paper (E/CN.14/95) submitted to the Commission at its third session. Preparatory work was also undertaken in connexion with the budget workshop (E/3320, project 01-05, page 24) which will be conducted in September 1961. Members of the secretariat and of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at Headquarters visited a number of African countries and territories to consult government officials on technical aspects of budget reclassification and management and on the topics to be selected for discussion at the workshop.

10. The general discussion at the Conference of Heads of African Universities and University Colleges held at Khartoum (see paras. 112-113 below) revealed widespread shortages of teaching staff and research facilities. The participants also felt that the volume of research carried on in Africa on problems relating to African economic and social development was insufficient. The conference made a number of suggestions for more effective co-operation among universities and for assistance from international organizations in the training of economists, statisticians, public administrators, managers of industries and related personnel.

11. The International Association for Research into Income and Wealth (IARIW) held its first African regional conference in Addis Ababa in January 1961. Senior officials responsible for work on national accounts in Africa and international experts in this field participated. The following three topics were examined during the conference: critical stock-taking of national income work in Africa, special patterns of national income estimation in Africa, and the uses of national accounts for development purposes.

12. In response to a recommendation of the first Conference of African Statisticians (E/3320, project 01-01 (b), page 23), the Research Division took advantage of the presence of many national income experts in Addis Ababa to organize, in January 1961, a short meeting, which was attended by twenty-seven participants in the IARIW conference, on the uses of national accounts as a foundation for economic policy and development programming and related conclusions on the orientation of statistical development in Africa. After having successively examined the use of national accounts for short-term forecasting and for the preparation of long-term development plans the working group recommended that ECA should be invited to provide, upon request, to countries currently undertaking large-scale development programmes, expert assistance for the establishment of planning organizations to facilitate closer co-operation between national accountants and economic statisticians on the one hand and the staff responsible for planning on the other. The report (E/CN.14/84), which contains

² Dahomey, the Ivory Coast, the Niger and the Upper Volta.

other recommendations as well (see para. 63 below), will be submitted to the second Conference of African Statisticians. It was circulated to the Commission at its third session for information.

13. In the demographic field, the Research Division has co-operated in a number of projects applying to the African region initiated by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. The first project calling for participation in international programmes was a case study of arrangements for evaluating and utilizing population census results to show how demographic data can serve as a factual basis for government policies and action programmes in various fields of economic and social development. A case study on this subject was carried out by a staff member of the Commission, in co-operation with the Government of the United Arab Republic, in connexion with the 1960 population census in the Egyptian Region. Close contact was maintained with the United Nations demographer assigned to conduct a pilot study on population growth and manpower in the Sudan on the basis of the 1956 census. Furthermore, the secretariat assisted the Department of Economic and Social Affairs in the preparation of a five-year programme of assistance to under-developed countries in population studies with special reference to the demographic needs of Africa. Demographic activities related to the statistical survey of Africa and the first of the statistical handbooks are described below (paras. 58, 62 and 66).

14. Whereas the demographic programme was initiated towards the end of 1959, work on social aspects of economic development did not start until the middle of 1960, when staff became available. To assist the Accra Workshop on the Extension of Family and Child Welfare Services within Community Development Programmes (see paras. 102 and 103 below), a paper was prepared on the effects of urbanization on family life in Africa, mainly designed to clarify the chief problems of family adjustment in an African urban environment. This paper, which was submitted to the Commission for information (E/CN.14/71), was prepared in close co-operation with the Community Development Branch.

15. Arrangements were made with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs for studies in the field of low-cost housing, with special reference to self-help programmes. These studies will provide the basis for the 1961 workshop scheduled under project 31-05. A start was also made on the study of educational requirements under economic development programmes (E/3320, project 01-06, page 24) in co-operation with the liaison officer of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to the secretariat of the Commission. Field work in connexion with this study will be initiated early in 1961.

16. The secretariat participated in the inter-agency working party held at Geneva in December 1960 to prepare a world-wide programme of concerted action on the problems of urbanization. As a part of this programme, the ECA, in co-operation with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the specialized agencies, has planned a workshop on urbanization in

Africa, to be held in 1962. Basic preparatory work for these activities in Africa has already been undertaken by the secretariat, including the collection of demographic data on African cities and the compilation of a comprehensive bibliography on urbanization in Africa (see also para. 104 below).

17. A general information paper on social aspects of economic development (E/CN.14/70) was submitted to the Commission at its third session. This paper analyses the interrelationships between economic and social factors in Africa, discusses the special kind of social research best suited to promote economic development programmes, and outlines the types of activity contemplated by the secretariat in this field over the next few years.

18. During the past year the secretariat participated in various technical assistance activities, including the evaluation of country programmes for the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, and rendered advisory services to Governments at their request. Two staff members participated for a considerable period of time in the economic and financial work of the United Nations Civilian Operation in the Congo. Advisory services were rendered to the Government of the Sudan in connexion with the organization of its economic research and the Wadi Halfa resettlement scheme for some 40,000 inhabitants who must be evacuated as a result of the construction of the Aswan High Dam. In the latter case the advice took the form of a written report from ECA, based on five weeks' intensive study of the social problems involved, covering the questions of resettlement sites, social and economic policies, and kinds of technical assistance needed (see also para. 57 below).

International trade

19. At its second session, the Commission accorded high priority to studies and reports in the field of international trade. In resolution 7 (II) it requested the Executive Secretary to prepare studies on the effects of European economic groupings on African economies for examination by an *ad hoc* committee of representatives of members and associate members. Moreover, in resolution 8 (II) it called for surveys of the state and potentialities of intra-African trade and industry, and requested the Executive Secretary to lend his assistance in the preparations for and the conduct of a conference of African businessmen. Finally, the programme of work and priorities approved for 1960-1961 included studies of regional trade arrangements made or contemplated in areas other than Western Europe and of international action to stabilize commodity prices (E/3320, projects 02-01 (c) and 01-04 (b), page 24).

20. In response to these requests by the Commission, the Executive Secretary prepared, in 1960, a report on the impact of Western European integration on African trade and development (E/CN.14/72 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1), a study on the significance of recent common market developments in Latin America (E/CN.14/64) and a report on international action to stabilize commodity prices (E/CN.14/68). Moreover, foreign trade developments and problems were described and analysed

in the first issue of the *Economic Bulletin for Africa* (see paras. 42-45 below). The activities of the secretariat in the field of international trade included also consultations with government officials in a number of countries, collection of documentation, preparatory work on a number of specific problems and assistance in preparations for the conference of African businessmen.

21. In preparing the reports mentioned above the secretariat was greatly assisted by staff seconded from the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at Headquarters. Valuable assistance was also provided by the secretariat of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and by other bodies, including the European Economic Community (EEC).

22. The report on the impact of Western European integration deals mainly with the EEC. When the report was prepared, the EEC had not yet taken certain major policy decisions contemplated in the Treaty of Rome.³ It was therefore necessary to concentrate, on the one hand, on a factual description of recent developments within the EEC and, on the other, on an analysis of the effects of the customs union provisions of the Rome Treaty on African overseas trade, intra-African trade and industrialization.

23. The report devotes special attention to the position of newly independent African States associated with the EEC. Their independence raised not only the problem of the legal status of the association but also that of the terms of association, which had been formulated at a time when a passive relationship existed. As far as Africa's overseas trade is concerned, the report states that the EEC tariff régime is not likely to have important consequences for consumer prices and consumption in the EEC market. It may, however, influence current trade and production patterns in a number of important African export commodities, especially coffee, cocoa, vegetable oils, bananas and tropical timber in which the African countries associated with the EEC would be expected to increase their shares in the EEC market at the expense of non-associated countries in Africa and in other parts of the world. Some of the latter countries are also likely to suffer adverse effects in their trade in and production of temperate-zone agricultural commodities. Existing information on supply conditions in Africa and on the reactions of producers in African countries and territories to price changes does not provide an adequate basis for assessing the effects on production. Nevertheless, the report attempts to appraise the significance of two factors, namely, type of ownership (modern plantations or peasant holdings) and the time-lag between investment and production. An attempt is made to assess in some detail the position of individual African countries and territories.

24. The EEC and the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) have long-term implications for African industrialization, in the sense that they are likely to affect

³ Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, signed at Rome on 25 March 1957.

current and potential production of and trade in processed materials and manufactures. Whereas the countries associated with the EEC are in a relatively favourable position, since their processed goods have duty-free access to the EEC market, the non-associated countries will not benefit from any special tariff concessions from either of the European trade groupings. The prospects of the export of manufactures from associated countries to Europe are, however, limited and remote. The immediate interest of these countries is, therefore, in industrialization for the domestic market. In this respect countries associated with the EEC may run the risk of being hampered by certain aspects of their association especially if they were to prefer the advantage of tariff concessions for primary products to the long-run gains of industrial development.

25. Intra-African trade will probably not be substantially affected in the immediate future by these trade groupings. In the somewhat longer run, however, the associated countries may find it difficult to reconcile their special relations with the EEC with the need for closer regional ties to promote intra-African trade and industrial development. This problem is particularly important in West Africa where associated and non-associated countries are contiguous. The report suggests therefore the organization of a special West African trade conference prior to the renegotiation of the present implementing convention relating to the association with the Community of the overseas countries and territories, which expires at the end of 1962. The purpose of this conference would be to assess West African trade and development and to consider commercial and other policies which could be of mutual benefit.

26. In accordance with Commission resolution 7 (II), the report by the Executive Secretary on the impact of Western European trade groupings was discussed by an *ad hoc* committee of government representatives which met from 23 to 30 January 1961 at Addis Ababa. After a thorough examination, during which information supplementing the report was given, the committee suggested (E/CN.14/100) that: (i) the proposal for a special trade conference for West Africa should be brought to the special notice of the Commission at its third session, (ii) the secretariat should maintain a constant review of developments in the EEC which might affect African economies, (iii) the secretariat should examine the impact of other preferential systems linking countries in Africa with non-African countries and should in future provide more detailed information on an analysis of the EFTA arrangements and of their possible impact on African economies, (iv) first priority should be accorded to studies of intra-African trade and payments, transport and communication, etc., (v) without prejudice to individual action by African Governments, African members and associate members of ECA could make collective representations through the Commission to EEC, EFTA and individual European countries on any adverse effects of preferential and other trade arrangements.

27. The introductory part of the report on common market developments in Latin America (E/CN.14/64) discusses types of regional economic groupings in all

parts of the world, the forms of institutional arrangements adopted and the purposes of regional economic co-operation. This is followed by a brief description of the structure and growth of the Latin American economies with special emphasis on trade and industrialization. The main part of the report is devoted to an analysis of the various attempts to promote a Latin American common market. These include either the region as a whole (proposals of the expert working group of the Economic Commission for Latin America) or parts of the region (for South America, the Montevideo Treaty, signed by seven countries; and the Central American economic integration programme). Special attention is given to the problem of discrepancies between the levels of development reached by various participants and to consideration by GATT of the arrangements concluded. The payment arrangements and the principle of reciprocity are also discussed in some detail, because of the importance attached to these subjects by the Latin American countries.

28. Although conditions in Latin America differ from those prevailing in other regions, the experience described in the report would be of some relevance to other under-developed areas. Most under-developed countries may face serious difficulties if they attempt to industrialize in isolation, especially after the first phase of industrialization in non-durable consumer goods has passed. In Africa, however, some of the newly independent countries are so small that they do not offer adequate markets even for non-durable consumer goods industries. Their situation is much more comparable to that of the Central American Republics—where the level of industrial development is also low—than to that of the larger and more advanced Latin American countries.

29. In a sense Africa is in a relatively more favourable position for regional co-operation than Latin America, since the very fact that there are certain well-established industries in Latin America predisposes people to think in terms of industry based on national markets alone; and for this reason there is considerable resistance to the idea of broader regional markets. In Africa there may be fewer obstacles to overcome in the form of vested interests. There are also other respects in which the economic background of African countries may facilitate regional co-operation. African countries have not, in the past, experienced internal and external disequilibrium on the scale that is characteristic of Latin America. This is connected with the hitherto dependent status of African countries and with the absence of pressures for economic and industrial development such as have prevailed in Latin America. African countries are not so far faced with the obstacles to co-operation which result from such factors as rapid inflation or currency instability. There is, however, the danger that the creation of a large number of independent African States, each possessing economic and monetary autonomy, may lead to the fragmentation of markets, rather than to closer and more comprehensive co-operation. African countries now have the opportunity to build on experience of economic co-operation inherited from the past and to adapt and utilize that experience in new ways and for new purposes.

30. The report on commodity stabilization (E/CN.14/68) examines the general problem of commodity instability, the principles which may be applied in dealing with this problem and the development of international action in the fields of production of and trade in primary commodities. It then considers the statistical position of African countries and territories in various commodity markets, proceeding therefrom to a brief discussion of the general attitudes which African Governments might adopt to existing or projected stabilization schemes.

31. The predominant role of primary commodities in their economies makes African countries and territories keenly interested in any action for commodity stabilization. Despite marked increases in recent years, Africa's share in world exports of most primary commodities remains comparatively small. But African exports of individual primary commodities are frequently concentrated in a few countries, which may therefore occupy a strategic position in respect to international schemes for commodity stabilization even in cases where Africa, as a region, does not dominate the market. Whatever the statistical position of a given commodity, there is likely to be some scope for regional co-operation, which will almost certainly become more and more important for commodity stabilization in coming years. What appears to be a promising form of regional co-operation in Africa is the co-ordination of the policies of existing organs such as marketing boards and *caisses de stabilisation*.

32. In the past, international negotiations on commodities were often conducted by metropolitan countries on behalf of their dependent territories in Africa. From now on the Governments of the newly independent African countries will take an increasingly active part in shaping international commodity policies. One of their main problems at present appears to be the policies to adopt on restrictionist schemes which may conflict with the basic interest of African growth and efficiency.

33. Although intra-African trade is mentioned only occasionally in the various documents produced by the secretariat, work on the subject has been a major pre-occupation throughout the year. An attempt was made to obtain at least a summary picture of the problems raised by and possible ways of promoting intra-African trade. Its importance was found to be greatest for West Africa, but also very marked for a number of countries in other parts of the continent.

34. As far as West African trade is concerned, the Executive Secretary considers that there is an urgent need for surveys of unrecorded trade among the countries concerned. A major effort is also required to clarify and improve foreign trade statistics and to survey in detail customs regulations, classifications and practices in West African countries. These activities would call for close co-operation not only with the Governments but also with commercial and industrial firms operating in the area.

35. In this connexion the Executive Secretary is looking forward to be conference of African businessmen which is to be convened in 1961 to consider intra-African capital movements, expansion of trade and markets

among African countries and co-operation through joint venture in the development of their natural resources by private enterprise. A member of the secretariat attended the preliminary meeting held at Monrovia in early August 1960, and the Executive Secretary continues to keep in close touch with developments in the planning of the conference.

36. In the course of its work on trade problems the secretariat noted that a considerable amount of knowledge is accumulated in ministries of trade, chambers of commerce, customs administrations and other bodies which would be of great help in the interpretation of published data. Close and continuous relations should therefore be established between the secretariat and the officials of these bodies. The interpretation of quantitative and qualitative information relating to trade requires highly specialized knowledge both of trade problems in general and of the special conditions in African countries in particular. It has proved difficult to secure the services of economists expert in either of these fields, and virtually impossible to find any qualified in both. Hence, the trade work of the secretariat may be hampered in coming years by staffing difficulties which can only be overcome by extensive training and specialization of the secretariat's research staff.

International economic assistance to Africa

37. In response to the request contained in paragraph 55 of the Commission's report on its first session (E/3201) and as a sequel to the review of current bilateral and multilateral economic assistance to Africa prepared in 1959 for the second session (E/CN.14/23), a review of international economic assistance to Africa (E/CN.14/88) was prepared by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at Headquarters in consultation with the secretariat of the Commission.

38. This review analyses the flow of public assistance in the form of grants-in-aid, long-term loans in cash or kind of an economic nature, and corresponding repayments of principal. A summary is given of bilateral and multilateral assistance received by African countries and territories in the two-year period 1957-1959, followed by a description of recent developments in multilateral assistance, including loans by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), and contributions by United Nations technical assistance agencies to African countries and territories for the period 1 January 1958 - 31 December 1959. Information is also provided on Special Fund projects, the Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan and the Development Fund for the overseas countries and territories of the European Economic Community. Finally, material is presented on recent developments in bilateral assistance from four major sources, namely, France, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

39. The review shows that in recent years there has been a steady and remarkable growth of international assistance to Africa, although until a year or two ago, in the perspective of the period 1953/54 - 1958/59, such

assistance had increased somewhat less than in the case of the under-developed regions of Latin America and Asia.

40. As regards loans made to Africa as a whole by IBRD, Africa's share of all loans by IBRD has strikingly increased. Up to 30 June 1959 that share was only \$589 million out of a total of \$4,426 million, i.e. 13.3 per cent; but it rose to 36.3 per cent (\$239.2 million out of \$659 million) in the period 1 July 1959 to 30 June 1960. Similarly, the proportion of all regular United Nations technical assistance funds devoted to Africa increased from 6 to 16.3 per cent between 1955 and 1960, while, as of 31 May 1960, a total of \$6,615,200 from the Special Fund was approved for African countries. Similar increases have been recorded in bilateral assistance, and there is reason to believe that the trend will continue; but the increases recorded still fall short of needs.

Review and analysis of current trends

41. The first issue of an *Economic Bulletin for Africa* was prepared in accordance with the programme of work and priorities approved by the Commission at its second session (see E/3320, project 03-01, page 24). This comprises two analytical parts and a statistical appendix containing foreign trade and production data; part A deals with current trends, mainly in the field of trade, while part B contains three articles on specific subjects.

42. The preparation of the first issue of the *Bulletin* met with difficulties due to the great number of countries and territories to be covered, the shortage of staff at the beginning of 1960, the rapid political and institutional changes during the year and, above all, the general lack of adequate statistical and factual information. Even when such information was potentially available it often proved difficult for the secretariat to obtain it in time. The differences in nomenclature and classification among national statistics, frequent revisions of data already published, varying shares of unrecorded trade and other similar shortcomings should also be mentioned as serious problems. Only close co-operation between the ECA secretariat and African Governments can eliminate or reduce some of these difficulties for the future, and thus improve the quality of the secretariat's work.

43. As is shown in part A of the *Bulletin*, total African trade in 1958 and 1959 followed very closely the general trade pattern of primary exporting countries. The latter year was one of expanding economic activity in industrial countries, though the expansion affected the trade of industrial countries with one another more than their trade with primary producing countries. While it is true that the volume of exports from primary exporting countries showed an impressive rise in 1959 as compared with 1958, a further decline in the prices of primary commodities made the primary exporting countries' corresponding gain in foreign exchange earnings considerably smaller. On the whole, despite the greater quantity of goods exported, the 1959 expansion did little more than restore the 1957 level of these countries' export proceeds.

44. Roughly in line with the over-all increase in exports of primary exporting countries, total African exports in

volume terms showed a rise of somewhat over 10 per cent, while the increase in value did not amount to half that figure. Imports, on the other hand, were below the 1958 level in both volume and value. Expressed as a percentage of imports, exports rose from 73.7 per cent in 1958 to almost 81 per cent in 1959; but, as already stated, this improvement in the trade balance of the region was partly due to reductions in imports, especially, in many cases, imports of capital goods. The figures for the first quarter of 1960 show a further increase in African exports, but also—in contrast to the 1959 developments—a substantial rise in imports, probably reflecting the higher level of export proceeds achieved in 1959, with due regard to the usual time-lag.

45. The trends in total African exports and imports, however, concealed significant divergencies in the development of trade in individual countries and territories. It appeared in general that, as in the case of most primary exporting countries, African exporters of raw materials fared considerably better in 1959/60 than countries and territories which belong to the predominantly food-exporting group. However, increases in the quantities of the products exported enabled a number of countries in the latter group to achieve substantial increases in their export values despite the decline in prices of food products. Moreover, in a few cases certain exceptional circumstances played an important role in determining the 1959 export level. The changes by sub-region and country in exports and imports in 1958, 1959 and, whenever possible, in the first part of 1960 are discussed in some detail in the *Bulletin*, which also includes notes on production of and trade in a number of individual African export commodities.

46. Part B of the *Bulletin* contains a survey of development programmes and policies (see paras. 7 and 8 above), an article on institutional changes in selected African countries and an analysis of economic developments in the Republic of the Congo (Leopoldville) from 1957 to September 1960.

47. In recent years, important institutional changes have taken place in African countries, particularly in the fields of foreign economic relations and central banking. Such changes occurred in a large number of countries belonging to the franc zone. Within the sterling area, where changes were more limited in scope, Ghana, Nigeria and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland were selected for closer analysis. Outside the two main currency areas, important institutional changes occurred in the Congo (Leopoldville) and Somalia. The analysis of individual countries is preceded by brief appraisals of the mechanisms of the franc zone and the sterling area from the point of view of their African members.

48. The main positive features of the franc zone arrangements are summarized as follows: (a) on the monetary side these arrangements were used to eliminate balance-of-payments difficulties (at least between countries of the zone) as an obstacle to economic development; (b) they included a large-scale programme of public assistance with investments mostly in infra-structure; (c) by achieving some degree of stabilization of commodity prices within the franc zone, they gave a con-

siderable incentive to primary production; (d) they also provided a framework favourable to trade expansion between members other than metropolitan France. However, there were also certain inherent dangers, especially in the long term, since the arrangements tended to create semi-autarkic conditions with a pattern of high prices. Moreover, the working of the whole mechanism involved strongly centralized powers of decision in all fields—a feature which was incompatible with the growing political autonomy. The attitude of the member countries of the franc zone after independence varied from a clear break (Guinea) to negotiated adjustments (Madagascar and the former Mali Federation), while Morocco and Tunisia retained some links with the zone.

49. The extreme flexibility of the sterling area arrangements makes an appraisal rather difficult. The trade preferences of the Commonwealth tended to decrease in importance, but members continued to derive significant advantages from belonging to a vast trading area with varied resources and a convertible currency. The currency boards instituted in the colonies were replaced by central banks, as they were not equipped to create local capital and money markets or to serve as a tool of government policies. Finally, the price paid for the banking and monetary services of the sterling area was frequently felt to be too high and attempts were made to change the distribution of official holdings.

50. The article on the Republic of the Congo (Leopoldville) was originally prepared by a United Nations economist, during his assignment to the United Nations Civilian Operation in the Congo, for the use of experts advising the Congolese Government on general economic and financial problems. It reviews general economic developments in the Congo from 1957 until the summer of 1960 and presents an analysis of economic conditions and problems during the first three months following independence.

51. The Republic of the Congo did not attain independence in favourable economic circumstances. In fact, at the end of June 1960 the economy was operating below capacity; unemployment was substantial in urban centres, and foreign exchange reserves and treasury balances had declined to abnormally low levels. This situation was aggravated as a result of the events which took place after the attainment of independence.

52. In September 1960, economic conditions were characterized by low utilization of plant and equipment, increased unemployment in urban areas and substantial declines in the volume of foreign trade and in public revenue and expenditure. The basic reasons for the deterioration in supply and production were the lack of security, the break-down of the administrative machinery, the cessation of relations with Katanga and the lack of a national central bank. The same factors contributed also to a steep decline in the volume of aggregate demand, which, however, mitigated the danger of serious inflationary pressures.

53. The physical machinery of production and distribution remained largely intact at that time. The broad aim of a rational economic policy would therefore be to

improve supply conditions rather than to curb the growth of demand. Aggregate demand should be allowed and — whenever necessary — even stimulated to grow in step with the improvement of supply conditions.

Statistical survey of Africa

54. In implementing the statistical survey (E/3320, project 04-01, page 25), the secretariat took steps during 1960 to follow up developments and, where requested, to render direct assistance to members and associate members in the preparation of programmes covering statistical activities over the next five years. Three statisticians from the secretariat and United Nations regional adviser appointed under the regional programme of technical assistance visited seven North African and eleven West African countries during the first half of the year. In addition, two informal meetings were convened at the instance of the Executive Secretary. The first of these, which was held at Nairobi from 30 May to 3 June 1960, was between two ECA statisticians, the head of the East African Statistical Department and the heads of the statistical offices of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland; the second, held at Cairo from 21 to 24 November 1960, was between the United Nations adviser, two ECA statisticians and the heads of the statistical offices of Ethiopia, Libya, Morocco, the Sudan and the United Arab Republic.

55. During the visits to individual countries and also at the two informal meetings, country programmes for the statistical survey of Africa were discussed, advice was given on technical assistance requirements in connexion with those programmes, and the subjects of regional co-operation in the statistical field, training requirements, exchange of documents and evaluation of data were also covered.

56. Projects of co-operation for 1961 were considered at both the informal meetings. At Nairobi a review was made of field surveys due to be started in East and Central Africa in 1961-1962 and it was decided that study tours could well be organized in 1962, when household surveys would be in operation. At Cairo forthcoming activities by the participating countries were reviewed and it was suggested that a visit to the Tunisian surveys might take place in June 1961 on the occasion of the second Conference of African Statisticians and that a study tour would be planned for the third quarter of 1961 to visit field surveys in the United Arab Republic and Morocco.

57. Plans for training centres in three countries, to provide training on a sub-regional basis with United Nations assistance, are under negotiation with the countries concerned and are referred to in more detail in the training section of this report. The Commission has provided technical assistance to Tunisia in connexion with that country's programme of statistical surveys and to the Sudan in connexion with the Wadi Halfa survey and with a programme of statistical expansion ancillary to the Sudanese seven-year development plan.

58. Consultative advice in connexion with the censuses and demographic surveys being carried out in North

and West Africa was provided by the demographer of the Commission during two visits made to these sub-regions and during the study tour of West African statisticians on population census techniques.

59. In accordance with the recommendations made by the first Conference of African Statisticians, arrangements have been made to convene a second Conference of African Statisticians in the second half of June 1961 (see E/3320, project 04-01 (c)). It will be the task of that conference to review the progress of the statistical survey of Africa to date and to recommend lines of future development. The Government of Tunisia has kindly extended an invitation for the conference to be held in Tunis.

60. During 1960 a United Nations adviser on statistics was seconded to the secretariat for the specific purpose of visiting African countries and assessing their technical assistance needs. He assisted the statisticians of the secretariat who had occasion to visit countries in connexion with the preparation of country programmes for the statistical survey of Africa. The secretariat maintained close contact with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and played an active part in the negotiations for assistance requested by African countries. A member of the secretariat participated in a technical assistance mission to Somalia, to assess the needs of that country for assistance in the statistical fields.

61. A detailed progress report on the statistical survey of Africa was submitted to the Commission at its third session (E/CN.14/83 and Corr.1).

Exchange of information and development of statistical techniques

62. A study tour in connexion with the Ghana census was held in Accra from 3 to 20 June 1960 in co-operation with the Government of Ghana. The study tour, which was held with the participation of most countries of the sub-region, was organized in conjunction with the post-enumeration survey of the Ghana population census and served as a demonstration project in problems relating to the collection of demographic data in West Africa. It permitted a discussion of the planning and operational aspects of population censuses and an evaluation of variations in techniques in the countries represented at the meeting.

63. Two working groups on national accounts met at Addis Ababa from 27 June to 2 July 1960 and from 10 to 12 January 1961, respectively. The first working group was concerned with a methodological study, viz., the treatment of non-monetary (subsistence) transactions within the framework of national accounts. It formulated a series of recommendations on the subject contained in a report (E/CN.14/60) which will be submitted to the second Conference of African Statisticians. The second working group was concerned with practical applications of national accounting to the needs of development programming (see para. 12 above). It formulated a series of recommendations affecting the Commission's programme of work: recommendations on a programme of meetings to be convened by ECA, on the revision of the United Nations national accounts questionnaire, on

the compilation of a handbook on national accounts statutes, on the preparation of a manual of methods of estimation of national accounts for use in Africa, and on a training programme for national accounts statisticians. These recommendations, contained in the report of the working group (E/CN.14/84), will be submitted to the second Conference of African Statisticians. Both reports mentioned above were circulated to the Commission at its third session for information.

64. A bibliography of statistical publications on African countries and territories has been prepared and was submitted as an information document to the Commission at its third session (E/CN.14/65). The first two issues of a statistical news-letter were published in July 1960 and January 1961 respectively.

Processing and publication of statistical data

65. Statistical data for the *Economic Bulletin for Africa* and for economic studies undertaken by the secretariat were compiled and analysed during 1960. A reference unit has been instituted to collect and collate published statistical information for this and similar purposes. However, the receipt of countries' statistical publications continues to be much delayed, particularly in the field of trade statistics. As a result the statistical tables included in the *Bulletin* had to be revised and reduced to less ambitious proportions. As the secretariat is mainly dependent upon countries' statistical offices for the supply of up-to-date information, it cannot be over-emphasized that a ready flow of such information is necessary if the secretariat is to give the fullest possible service in the processing of data. Moreover, lack of comparability between national statistics based on different systems presents numerous difficulties. The secretariat proposes to raise this matter at the second Conference of African Statisticians and to ask the Conference to make appropriate recommendations for promoting a greater degree of uniformity in this respect, especially with regard to trade classification, as recommended by the Commission at its second session (E/3320, para. 105).

66. Work is proceeding on the first of the projected statistical handbooks. This will be devoted to demography and will bring together the various statistical series that are available for African countries in the fields of population and manpower. The aim is to facilitate intra-regional and international comparison of existing statistical series, studies on the reliability and accuracy of each series, and examination of scope and coverage in relation to development needs.

DIVISION OF INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

67. Recruitment of staff members in the Professional grades progressed rather slowly during the year. At the end of the year one transport economist was at work in Addis Ababa. Industrial economists have been recruited and are expected to take up their duties early in 1961.

68. A programme of work was established in consultation with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. Co-operation from Headquarters in the study of a number of areas of special interest to the region is expected under the expanded programme of work on industrialization to be carried out by the new Committee for Industrial Development established by the Economic and Social Council.

69. In response to the request by the Commission at its first session for studies of selected transport problems in Africa, a study (E/CN.14/63 and Add.1) was prepared for submission at the third session on transport problems in West Africa in relation to economic development. This study stresses the fact that hardly anywhere in Africa is there a fully integrated transport system permitting a rational selection of the mode of transport best suited to demand. Since existing transport systems were primarily developed to serve foreign trade, there is a marked lack of services catering for domestic markets. Hence one of the main problems for study would be the question of secondary and "feeder" roads, which are indispensable for the promotion of increased production and economic development in general. The study, as an attempt to assess the present and future contribution of transport to economic development in West Africa, refers in its conclusions to a variety of possibilities for sub-regional action.

70. Among possible projects mentioned are, apart from the study of secondary roads, surveys of intra-regional road links from the point of view of both construction and operation, traffic safety, co-ordination of transport, international river transport, port problems, railway tariff policies, domestic air transport and transport statistics. Suggestions for future action in the field of transport were presented in an information paper submitted at the third session (E/CN.14/94 and Corr.1).

71. At the Executive Secretary's request, in accordance with paragraph 59 of the Commission's report on its first session (E/3201), UNESCO has prepared a survey of the natural resources of the African continent. One chapter of this survey, on geology, had been completed and submitted to the Commission at its second session. As indicated in the information paper before the Commission at the third session (E/CN.14/90), the additional chapters deal with the following: topography and maps, climate and meteorology, hydrology, soils (including conservation), flora (subdivided under (a) Africa north of the Sahara and (b) Africa south of the Sahara) and fauna (subdivided under zoology, entomology and conservation).

72. The chapter on topography and maps comprises a study on the progress of topographic mapping in Africa and an inventory of topographic maps available at the end of 1959. Until 1949 only 43 per cent of the surface of the African continent had been mapped; but considerable progress has been made in the interval. The most urgent mapping tasks in Africa would appear to be: (1) to complete the coverage of 1:50,000 maps as required, (2) to install a network of geodetic bases, and (3) to prepare a precision levelling grid. The secretariat of the Commission was requested by the Department of

Economic and Social Affairs to ascertain the views of members and associate members concerning the desirability of convening a United Nations cartographic conference for Africa. The replies received (E/CN.14/78 and Add.1-5) were submitted to the Commission at the third session.

73. In the chapter on African climate and meteorology it is pointed out that little systematic observation or recording of meteorological data has been done except in the more advanced countries, but the situation has been improving in recent years. There nevertheless remains an urgent need for more rapid dissemination of information; for example, agriculture would benefit considerably from appropriate early presentation of the meteorological data, whether for single or for mixed crops.

74. The review of hydrological work reveals that, apart from certain tropical areas, few territories possess pluviometric or hydrologic stations for the collection of data concerning rainfall, run-off, evapo-transpiration, sediment load of rivers, river discharges and other similar subjects. The review also stresses the importance of groundwater for the daily needs of human beings and livestock alike, as well as for various kinds of economic development. Although the occurrence, recovery, replenishment, conservation and quality of groundwater have received close attention for many years, they still require much additional study in the less developed countries.

75. It emerges from the study that soil survey work, which was hitherto mostly devoted to the production of reconnaissance maps, received a great impetus from the Second Inter-African Soils Conference held at Leopoldville from 9 to 14 August 1954. Many large-scale and small-scale maps have since been produced covering large areas of the Congo (Leopoldville), Angola, Mozambique, Ghana, Senegal, the Ivory Coast, Cameroun, Chad and most of North Africa.

76. Research in the mineralogy and chemistry of soils, the evolution of phosphates, the role and evolution of soil organic matter, soil microbiology, soil structure and stability is now being conducted in many African laboratories with encouraging results. Research in soil biology in Africa is still in its infancy but is developing steadily.

77. Systematic botany, introduced in Africa in the eighteenth century, is providing more and more information concerning African vegetation and its environment. A bioclimatological map and a climate vegetation map of the Mediterranean zone covering Africa north of the 20th parallel are under preparation by UNESCO and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), a vegetation map of Africa south of the Tropic of Cancer has already been published with the assistance of UNESCO, and FAO has prepared a grasslands map of Africa.

78. The review of current knowledge of the zoology of Africa deals with the main fauna of Africa and in particular with the adaptation of animals to life in arid regions. As regards cattle, sheep and goats of the grasslands, it is pointed out that there is scope for further work in the fields of selective breeding and long-term

genetic research. The establishment of national parks is considered to be of great biological importance, if only because they provide a natural field for ecological studies. There is a separate chapter on entomology.

79. Although the flora and fauna of humid tropical regions in Africa are in general better known than those of similar regions in other parts of the world, no ecological data are available on them and knowledge regarding the equilibrium which maintains the organization of biological communities is fragmentary.

80. In view of the possible extension in Africa of the cultivation of various kinds of cereals, sweet potatoes, coffee, cocoa, cassava, sugarcane and cotton, the need for a closer study of insect pests seems indicated. A sustained major effort is also required to control and mitigate locust damage to crops. Furthermore, it is suggested that the African continent may provide parasite material for destroying pests in other parts of the world.

81. In conclusion the survey emphasises the importance of the collection and interchange of research data throughout Africa. The series of reviews is not only of value in indicating the present position and the outlook for research in the various fields covered but also demonstrates the vast amount of scientific material already in existence and the need to make it freely available whenever and wherever required. Generally speaking, information is needed, not so much for Africa as a whole, but for certain parts of it, depending on climatic and geographical factors. Adequate steps should therefore be taken to ensure that, at both national and regional levels, scientific material is circulated and classified so as to be readily accessible and so that information required can be easily exchanged; countries and centres should be assisted in carrying out this important task.

ECA/FAO JOINT AGRICULTURE DIVISION

Agricultural progress and development

82. Work on the food and agricultural situation in Africa continues to be handicapped by lack of up-to-date publications and other source material. Some contributions have, however, been possible under project 21-01 in the form of notes on some major agricultural commodities for the *Economic Bulletin for Africa*. Collaboration has also been maintained with FAO headquarters and regional offices in connexion with documentation for the First FAO Regional Conference for Africa, held at Lagos in November 1960, and for the third session of the Commission, with particular reference to the food and agriculture situation, control of the desert locust, sea fisheries and land policies. A review of the food and agricultural situation in Africa (E/CN.14/62 and Corr.1), a report on control of the desert locust (E/CN.14/66) and a brief report on the FAO/ECA Centre on Land Policies in East and Central Africa (E/CN.14/69) were submitted to the Commission at its third session.

83. In connexion with project 21-02, information continues to be collected on agricultural development programmes in the countries of the region. This work,

too, is handicapped by the limited information available to the secretariat. Discussions have been held with government officials in a number of countries of the region, including East Africa, Ethiopia, Somalia and the Sudan. The participation of the Chief of the Division in the First FAO Regional Conference for Africa in the capacity of Conference Secretary provided a valuable opportunity for him to meet agricultural leaders from the region and to learn of current and prospective agricultural developments.

84. In accordance with the Commission's resolution 18 (II), paragraph 2 (a), a long-range programme is being developed to investigate various problems of the traditional agricultural sector and its integration into the modern sectors of the national economies. An examination has been initiated of the attitudes of subsistence farmers and pastoralists to the sale of their products and the incentive measures required to stimulate cash sales and increase the contribution of the agricultural sector to the national income. In this connexion, numerous approaches have been made to government departments in the region and to universities and individuals both in and outside Africa for information. It is proposed to follow this up with a systematic programme of more specific enquiries, in collaboration with the appropriate authorities, with a view to ascertaining what practical measures and incentives are likely to be effective as instruments of government policy.

85. Action is being taken to support and initiate projects likely to contribute directly to this transition to more efficient production for cash sale. One example in 1960 was ECA co-sponsorship with FAO of the Centre on Land Policies in East and Central Africa referred to in paragraph 82 above. Two staff members of the Joint Agriculture Division participated in this and a lecture was delivered on the conditions which land tenure policy must fulfil if the agricultural sector is not to act as a brake on general economic growth.

86. With a similar objective in view, support is being given to the promotion of agricultural co-operatives in Africa. These are currently the subject of a survey by a consultant. Work on co-operatives is being conducted with the Community Development Branch (see para. 105 below).

87. The provision by FAO of a rural development officer to work with the Division in early 1961 is expected to strengthen further the work of the Division in the field of rural institutions, and plans are being made to work closely with FAO on training activities in rural credit and extension as factors in economic development.

88. Steps have been taken in collaboration with FAO to initiate a survey of timber resources and requirements in Africa under project 21-03 (formerly 21-05 (d)). A forest economist has been engaged as a consultant and will work initially with the Forestry and Forest Products Division of FAO in Rome. Later the consultant is expected to make a number of specific investigations within the Africa region. This regional survey will be one of a series being conducted jointly by the regional economic commissions and FAO. Similar surveys have already been conducted in Europe and in Asia and the

Far East, and another is being currently conducted in Latin America.

89. Preparations were made for a survey of the market for esparto grass and esparto grass pulp in accordance with paragraph 44 of the Commission's report on its first session (E/3201). It has not been possible to proceed with this concerted action project, because the Governments of North Africa were not in agreement regarding the value of the projects, and it has not been possible to secure the services of an expert acceptable to all the Governments concerned.

Distribution and consumption of agricultural products

90. The examination of recent trends in the level and direction of exports of agricultural produce (project 22-01 (a), formerly 21-03 (a)) has been restricted by lack of up-to-date information, but statistical tables have been drawn up from available sources for use in the *Economic Bulletin for Africa*.

91. The marketing of agricultural products is being pursued under project 22-01 (b) (formerly 21-03 (b)). Discussions have been held with FAO experts in Ethiopia, Somalia and the Sudan and with two visiting FAO experts who conducted a comprehensive regional survey during 1960 of meat and livestock marketing possibilities in relation to livestock diseases. Discussions were also held with authorities in Kenya regarding a meat consumption survey in the Central Province of that country. The possibility of assistance to the Government of Kenya is being considered.

92. As part of a general policy to support action projects having a direct impact on the training of personnel and on the increase of agricultural income, arrangements were made to co-sponsor with FAO the African Livestock and Meat Marketing Centre, held at Fort Lamy, Chad, in December 1960. This was attended by a member of the Division, who contributed to the discussion, emphasizing the potential economic role of the livestock industry and the importance of increasing commercial sales through efficient marketing practices.

93. In connexion with the FAO Freedom from Hunger Campaign, active steps are being taken throughout the world to improve knowledge of food consumption levels, with a view to revealing deficiencies and ascertaining requirements. A new approach is therefore being organized in the various regions to extend the preparation of food balance sheets and to promote consumption surveys. The Division has, under project 22-02 (formerly 21-03 (c)), engaged a consultant who has visited Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, Mozambique and Angola, Cameroun, Nigeria, Ghana and the Sudan to collect information on production, trade and consumption levels and advise local authorities on methods of preparing national food balance sheets.

Assistance and advisory services in the field of agriculture

94. Numerous discussions have been held, under project 23-01 (formerly 21-04), with the relevant authorities in Governments and in agencies supplying technical and

economic aid. These included preliminary reviews with FAO of the 1961 and 1962 Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance in the field of agricultural economics in African countries, and consultations with representatives of the Technical Assistance Board (TAB), IBRD, the Special Fund and the United States International Cooperation Administration. Jointly with FAO a forward appraisal of technical assistance programmes in the agricultural field was made with the Government of the Sudan. This was along similar lines to a forward appraisal made in Ethiopia at the end of 1959.

95. In accordance with the request made by the Commission at its second session (E/3320, para. 120), close contact is being maintained with the authorities responsible for the control of the desert locust. At the request of the Executive Secretary, a report was prepared by FAO for the third session of the Commission (E/CN.14/66).

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BRANCH

96. Out of eight projects requested and approved by the Commission at its second session for the work programme for 1960-1961, the Community Development Branch in 1960 concentrated on two and began work on three others (31-04, 31-07 and 31-08). Of the former two, one (31-06) has been completed and one phase of the second (31-02) has also been achieved.

97. The general survey of community development in Africa (project 31-02) was originally recommended by the Workshop on Community Development organized by the secretariat and held in Addis Ababa in September 1959. It was included in the work programme and priorities for 1960-1961 and approved at the second session. The secretariat recruited a consultant and requested him, in part fulfilment of this project, to survey community development programmes in Uganda. The consultant visited Uganda in July-August 1960, held discussions with the authorities in charge of community development and related activities and observed a number of field projects. A report (E/CN.14/81) was submitted to the Commission at its third session. The report describes the main factors affecting community development in Uganda, efforts to organize and educate self-help groups, the history of the Community Development Division, community development activities sponsored by other ministries, problems of administration and finance, women's work and personnel training. It concludes by analyzing certain problems facing newly independent countries in Africa.

98. At its second session the Commission requested similar surveys to be undertaken in other African countries. It is expected that the comments on the Uganda report will suggest lines of approach to be followed in subsequent surveys.

99. The establishment of an ECA clearing-house on community development (project 31-04) was also recommended by the Workshop on Community Development and approved by the Commission at the second session. A start has been made on it, but some of the proposed activities had to be postponed owing to shortage of

staff. Meanwhile the Community Development Branch has been able to secure a fair amount of literature on community development and related fields in Africa. This includes United Nations publications, publications produced by the International Labour Organisation (ILO), UNESCO and FAO, and material on national community development programmes.

100. As part of the preparation for the publication of a bulletin on community development, the Branch has undertaken some analytical studies. These have already served as background documents for the Workshop on the Extension of Family and Child Welfare Services within Community Development Programmes, and will later be published in the proposed bulletin.

101. The Commission has co-operated with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs in organizing a community development study tour, in which six officials from Ethiopia, Tanganyika and Madagascar participated. Community development projects in Tanganyika, Ghana, the Western Region of Nigeria and the United Arab Republic (Egyptian Region) were visited. A report on these visits describing the aims, methods, organization and execution of both rural and urban community development projects was submitted at the third session (E/CN.14/80 and Corr.1).

102. The original project 31-06 approved at the second session was entitled "Training course for women on methods of women's participation in community development". It was later agreed between ECA and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs that this project should be integrated with a United Nations seminar on child and family welfare into a Workshop on the Extension of Family and Child Welfare Services within Community Development Programmes.

103. The Workshop was held at Accra from 21 November to 3 December 1960 and was attended by sixty-five representatives from eighteen member States and four associate members of ECA and by representatives of ILO, FAO, UNESCO, the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). The Workshop drew up a report summarizing the discussions and the general suggestions to be considered by the United Nations and ECA in planning future action. The main topics of discussion were: the organization and administration of national family and child welfare services, the extension of family and child welfare services within community development programmes, and the role of women in community development programmes. In their conclusions the participants emphasized certain points — some of which had already been stressed by the first Workshop on Community Development held at Addis Ababa in September 1959 — in particular, the importance of the legal aspects of family and child welfare, the interdependence of economic and social development and the desirability of closely co-ordinating them, the need to seek the most adequate forms of technical assistance, and the value of undertaking studies, expanding training programmes, arranging periodic regional seminars and study tours, and giving more assistance to countries in the planning and running of family and child welfare services. The

report of the Workshop (E/CN.14/79) was submitted to the Commission at the third session.

104. Project 31-07 (Study of the applicability of community development techniques to urban areas in Africa), as approved at the second session, consisted of two parts: (a) initiating two community development pilot projects in urban areas in Africa and (b) undertaking a study, in co-operation with research institutions in Africa, of steps necessary to minimize the social disruption due to urban development. Only the second part has been embarked upon. The Branch has co-operated with the University College of Addis Ababa in carrying out a social survey of the city of Addis Ababa. While the main work-load has fallen on the University College, the secretariat has assisted with advice and the Commission has contributed financially to the project, on which the University College has submitted a report to the secretariat.

105. In connexion with project 31-08, which had its origin in Commission resolution 9 (II), a consultant was recruited, in consultation with FAO, ILO and UNESCO, to study and report on the present state and progress of the co-operative movement in Africa. The consultant visited Tanganyika, Nigeria, the Ivory Coast and Senegal, and is now preparing a study which will include a preliminary survey and a detailed analysis of co-operative movements in four countries representing various types or phases of development. It will cover such topics as legislation and administration, the development and present state of co-operatives, the co-operative movement's contribution to economic and social development, co-operative promotion and training and probable future developments. The study will be based on documentary research and the results of the above-mentioned visits to countries and will be submitted to the Commission at its fourth session.

TRAINING ACTIVITIES

106. Training was among the subjects discussed during the various individual visits to countries made by statisticians of the secretariat and at the two sub-regional meetings held at Nairobi and Cairo, referred to under the heading "Statistical survey of Africa" above. The most general need appeared to be for middle-grade statistical staff, as shortage at that level can handicap the execution of even the best-planned statistical projects. The qualifications of such staff were reviewed during each of the country visits and meetings, and the possibilities of inter-country co-operation in establishing sub-regional training centres — with or without United Nations assistance — were explored.

107. As a result of these activities, training centres are contemplated for Ethiopia, Ghana, Morocco and other countries. It is the view of the secretariat that any such centre established to serve more than one country should address itself to the task of training personnel to a recognized professional level that commands acceptance in the trainees' countries and that will, preferably, be regarded as a qualification for promotion. This is considered very desirable in order to ensure the interest of the trainees. It is proposed that the United Nations contribution should take the form of fellowships

for trainees from other countries of the respective sub-regions and of technical assistance in the form of lecturers. In the case of the centre to be established in Addis Ababa with the co-operation of the Government of Ethiopia, the secretariat would also have over-all responsibility for the training programme, since the centre is meant to service many countries of the region.

108. The secretariat has also co-operated with the Government of Ghana in developing a programme for a three-months' training course in population census techniques. This course, which may begin in the first quarter of 1961, will be attended by participants from English-speaking countries of West Africa which are planning census programmes. As French-speaking countries of West Africa have also indicated interest in population census techniques, the secretariat intends to investigate the possibility of holding a similar course for French-speaking participants. The scope of the training is referred to in more detail in the progress report on the statistical survey of Africa (E/CN.14/83 and Corr.1).

109. The proposal for the establishment at ECA headquarters of a small mechanical processing unit (project 04-02), which could be used for the demonstration of methods of processing and analysing data, is still in the formative stage. However, it is hoped that such a unit will be installed some time in 1961.

110. In pursuance of Commission resolution 16 (II) the Executive Secretary arranged a programme of in-service training to be conducted at ECE and the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE). Requests were sent to Morocco, Tunisia and the United Arab Republic to nominate candidates for the training programme at ECE. Kenya, Nigeria and Sierra Leone were asked to nominate candidates for the in-service training programme at ECAFE. The in-service training course for African economists at United Nations Headquarters continued on an enlarged scale. The secretariat of the Commission was associated with the selection of participants, and arrangements have been made for the participants to spend some time in Addis Ababa at the end of the course in order to familiarize themselves with the work of the Commission.

111. The Executive Secretary discussed Commission resolution 16 (II) with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination at its meeting at Geneva in July 1960 and initiated plans for the establishment of a permanent training programme in the field of economic planning at ECA headquarters in Addis Ababa. This programme, where appropriate, will follow the lines of a similar programme at the headquarters of the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA). Correspondence with international agencies and with planning experts has provided the Executive Secretary with a list of names from which two instructors, who would be regular members of the ECA staff, may be recruited to organize and conduct the training programme. It is also planned to recruit experts on a temporary basis to assist with the programme. This new training programme is expected to constitute a major service to member Governments. The Executive Secretary hopes to be able to announce a first experimental course of relatively short duration

for late 1961 or early 1962, which should help to determine the nature of the long-term programme.

112. The report on the Khartoum Conference of Heads of African universities and university colleges on the training of African staff in the field of economic development (E/CN.14/86), which was submitted at the third session of the Commission, records the various problems discussed and underlines the main conclusions reached. The conference discussed, among other things, the problems of recruitment and staffing and considered that the area of recruitment of staff should be broadened. In order to lighten the teaching load in African universities and to release local teachers to undertake study and research, the conference suggested *inter alia* that some economists with teaching experience should be attached to the headquarters of ECA and seconded for varying periods to universities.

113. The conference also discussed training graduates and university staff, curricula, examinations, standards, refresher courses, conferences, libraries and textbooks. It was agreed that the provision of centralized regional training facilities would be particularly suitable for subjects like national income accounting, statistics, demography, economic development, and agricultural and rural economics. It was pointed out that it was desirable to strengthen existing institutions rather than to create new ones. The conference was, however, aware of the fact that new universities will be created in African countries and that they will also need all the assistance Governments and international organizations can give them. A number of suggestions were made regarding financial and other ways in which international organizations, in co-operation with various governmental and non-governmental agencies, could assist African universities in the training of personnel required for the promotion of economic development in Africa. A summary of the recommendations made by the conference (E/CN.14/86/Add.1) was submitted to the Commission at the third session.

C. Relations with specialized agencies and other organizations

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

International Labour Organisation (ILO)

114. Co-operation continues to develop between the Commission and the ILO. This relationship will become increasingly important as the Commission's work programme regarding industrial planning and development becomes fully effective. The ILO participated in the Workshop on the Extension of Family and Child Welfare Services within Community Development Programmes, held at Accra in December 1960.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

115. In accordance with the memorandum of understanding concluded between the Executive Secretary and

the Director-General of FAO on 7 April 1959, close working relationships are being maintained with FAO through the ECA/FAO Joint Agriculture Division. These have included co-sponsorship of regional seminars on land policies in East and Central Africa and on livestock and meat marketing. This close collaboration was also maintained at the First FAO Regional Conference for Africa, which was attended by the Executive Secretary, while the chief of the Joint Agriculture Division was General Secretary of the Conference. FAO contributed documents to the third session of ECA on the food and agricultural situation (E/CN.14/62 and Corr.1) and on the control of the desert locust (E/CN.14/66).

116. A consultant, engaged jointly by ECA and FAO, visited a number of African countries to assist in the preparation of food balance sheets, and arrangements have been made for a consultant to work closely with FAO on a survey of timber resources and requirements in Africa. FAO agreed to attach a rural development officer to the Joint Agriculture Division in 1961 to develop a programme of work on rural institutions. FAO was represented at the Workshop on the Extension of Family and Child Welfare Services within Community Development Programmes.

117. The work of the ECA secretariat in the field of agriculture is conducted in close contact with that of FAO headquarters and the African and Near East regional offices of FAO.

118. According to a second memorandum of understanding between the Executive Secretary of ECA and the Director-General of FAO, concluded in July 1959, the FAO regional statistician for Africa is stationed in Addis Ababa at ECA headquarters. This officer took up his duties in February 1960 and has been working closely with the secretariat in developing statistical services in Africa in the field of agriculture, in particular with the statistical survey of Africa and preparations for study tours and seminars for statistical training.

119. During 1960 the secretariat co-operated with FAO in a joint statistical project in Tunisia and the Sudan. Close liaison was maintained with the FAO regional nutrition officer in work on food consumption surveys. In addition, consultations have been held with the various interested specialized agencies in connexion with preparations for the second Conference of African Statisticians.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

120. The ECA secretariat participated in the UNESCO Meeting of Ministers and Directors of Education of Tropical African countries, which convened at Addis Ababa in February 1960, and contributed a paper to the UNESCO refresher course for African economists which was conducted at Rabat in December 1960. During the year a UNESCO social science specialist was attached to ECA headquarters. UNESCO also co-operated with the Commission on the Conference of Heads of African Universities and University Colleges, held at Khartoum in December 1960, and participated

in the Workshop on the Extension of Family and Child Welfare Services within Community Development Programmes.

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)

121. Arrangements were made for informal contacts at the working level between members of the ECA secretariat and IBRD officials engaged in activities concerning African countries. A member of the IBRD mission to Uganda visited ECA headquarters at Addis Ababa to discuss development problems of that country with members of the secretariat.

World Health Organization (WHO)

122. WHO participated in the Workshop on the Extension of Family and Child Welfare Services within Community Development Programmes. It is expected that co-operation with WHO will no doubt increase in scope with the initiation of the Commission's programmes dealing with the social aspects of economic development.

INTERIM COMMISSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE ORGANIZATION/GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE (ICITO/GATT)

123. Relations between ICITO/GATT and ECA were considerably strengthened as a result of consultations between their executive secretaries. The Executive Secretary to the Contracting Parties prepared an information paper on the procedures for accession to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (E/CN.14/61 and Corr.1 and 2) for the third session of the Commission. Valuable comments and other assistance were provided by members of the GATT secretariat on the studies of the impact of Western European integration on African trade and development (E/CN.14/72 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1) and on the significance of recent common market developments in Latin America (E/CN.14/64). An observer from

ICITO/GATT attended the meeting of the *ad hoc* committee on Western European trade groupings in Addis Ababa in January 1961.

SPECIAL FUND

124. During 1960 several requests by African countries for assistance by the Special Fund were submitted to the secretariat for its comments before they were presented to the Consultative Board. The Managing Director of the Fund told the Second Committee of the General Assembly at the fifteenth session (694th meeting) that the regional economic commissions were in an unusually favourable position to assist in providing additional advisory services and in intensified research training in the field of development programming.

OTHER INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

125. In accordance with paragraph 13 of its terms of reference, the Commission has established relationships with the Conference of Independent African States, the Economic Committee of the League of Arab States and the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara (CTCA), whereby the Commission maintains constant liaison with the secretariats of these inter-governmental organizations. Machinery exists for the exchange of studies, documents and other information with these organizations, which are entitled to participation in sessions and other meetings of the Commission.

126. Since CTCA engages in a considerable number of activities of interest to the Commission, the exchange of information between them has been regular.

127. At its meeting at Addis Ababa in June 1960 the Conference of Independent African States adopted a resolution recommending, among other things, the establishment of a Council for African Economic Co-operation. The Conference also emphasized the important role of ECA in Africa (see paras. 273-274 below). The Executive Secretary was invited to address a plenary meeting of the Conference.

PART II

THIRD SESSION OF THE COMMISSION

A. Attendance and organization of the work

OPENING MEETING

128. The third session of the Commission was opened on 6 February 1961 in Africa Hall, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, with a message from His Imperial Majesty, Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia (see annex V of the present report), and a statement by Mr. Mokki Abbas, Executive Secretary of the Commission. A number of delegates spoke in response to the message from His Imperial Majesty, and in comment on the role of the Commission.

MEMBERSHIP AND ATTENDANCE

129. Representatives of all members of the Commission were present at the session. These were Belgium, Cameroun, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Portugal, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Union of South Africa, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Upper Volta.

130. During the 34th, 35th and 36th meetings of the Commission, held on 7 and 8 February 1961, the applica-

- (c) An inquiry into community development in Uganda (E/CN.14/81);
 - (d) A summary statement on the present state and progress of the study on the co-operative movement in Africa (E/CN.14/82).
11. Statistical survey of Africa:
- (a) Progress report on the statistical survey of Africa (E/CN.14/83 and Corr.1);
 - (b) Report of the Working Party on the Treatment of Non-Monetary (Subsistence) Transactions within the Framework of National Accounts (E/CN.14/60);
 - (c) Report of the Working Group on the Uses of National Accounts in Africa (E/CN.14/84);
 - (d) Draft bibliography of African statistical publications (E/CN.14/65).
12. Training:
- (a) Report by the Executive Secretary on action taken on in-service training in response to resolution 16 (II) (E/CN.14/85);
 - (b) Report of the Conference of Heads of African Universities and University Colleges (E/CN.14/86 and Add.1).
13. Programme of work and priorities:
- (a) Programme of work and priorities (E/CN.14/87/Rev.1 and Add.1 and 2); Work of the Commission since the second session (E/CN.14/97);
 - (b) Report of the Committee on the Work Programme and Priorities to the third session (E/CN.14/101 and Add.1);
 - (c) Economic and social development: information paper (E/CN.14/95);
 - (d) Appraisal of programmes in the economic, social and human rights fields (E/CN.14/99);
 - (e) Decentralization of the United Nations economic and social activities and strengthening of the regional economic commissions: note by the Secretary-General (E/CN.14/103);
 - (f) Resolutions and decisions of interest to the Commission adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its twenty-ninth and thirtieth sessions, by the General Assembly at its fifteenth session and by other regional economic commissions (E/CN.14/91 and Add.1, E/CN.14/99).
14. Date and place of the fourth session.
15. Annual report to the Economic and Social Council (E/CN.14/L.75).

C. Account of proceedings

145. The Chairman read out a message of warm greetings to representatives and observers from His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I stressing the irresistible upsurge to independence of the African peoples during the two years since the Commission's inaugural session held at Addis Ababa, extending a special welcome to the new States which had attained full membership of the Commission, and trusting that their political emancipation would be followed by complete and meaningful economic freedom. The task would not be easy, in face of the old maxim "divide and rule"; but the oneness of all Africans would eventually gain the day. That oneness could be strengthened by further improving

contacts and communications within Africa, for example through student exchanges and visits, as well as determined efforts by each to understand the other's difficulties. The Economic Commission for Africa had in its short life laid a solid foundation for co-operation towards the solution of the continent's problems, and in particular that of its economic and social development. The message went on to suggest that the Commission might usefully extend its activities to other related fields, such as agriculture and natural resources, since without progress in those fields general economic growth would be seriously hampered, and concluded with the hope that the Commission's labours at its third session would be crowned with full success.

146. The Chairman also acknowledged with the Commission's sincere thanks messages from Mr. Kennedy, President of the United States of America, and from Mr. Khrushchev, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, expressing their best wishes for a fruitful session.

147. The Executive Secretary of the Commission, after extending a welcome to all delegations, particularly those of new members and associate members, referred to the inspiration afforded the secretariat by the continued support and encouragement of His Imperial Majesty and the Government and people of Ethiopia, symbolized in the magnificent Africa Hall just dedicated to the future of all African nations.

148. Under its terms of reference, the Commission had a vital role to play in helping the countries of Africa tackle their economic and social problems, and the secretariat would do its utmost to implement all decisions adopted by the Commission to that end. Referring to the programme of work and priorities for 1961-1962, he said that one of the most important developments since the previous session had been the growth of external economic assistance to Africa. Since proper utilization of that assistance depended on efficient and prompt government planning, the work programme accorded high priority to economic programming and development techniques, the organization of statistical services, the administrative problems of African Governments, and training.

149. Stressing the need for concerted action towards the economic development of Africa, he hoped that the studies on transport and foreign trade before the Commission and those to be prepared later in other fields would assist members in assessing the prospects for closer economic co-operation among African States. He drew special attention to the studies on the effects on Africa of economic groupings in Europe and to the first issue of the *Economic Bulletin for Africa*.

150. As a consequence of General Assembly resolution 1518 (XV), which recommended the strengthening of the regional economic commissions and decentralization of United Nations economic activities, closer contacts would be established between the Commission, the Special Fund, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the Technical Assistance Board. The Executive Secretary drew the attention of the Commission to the note by the Secretary-General on decentralization

(E/CN.14/103) and stated that the views expressed during the session would be transmitted to the Economic and Social Council for consideration at its thirty-second session.

151. He expressed the hope that through continued co-operation with United Nations Headquarters and the specialized and inter-governmental agencies, as well as non-governmental organizations, the Commission would play its part in promoting social progress and better standards of life in greater freedom. After quoting the Secretary-General's meaningful remarks at the Commission's second session on the vast problems confronting the newly independent African States, he concluded by thanking all United Nations bodies, departments and agencies for the help, encouragement and co-operation accorded the secretariat during 1960.

152. The Chairman, after thanking the Commission for the honour conferred on his country, his delegation and himself by his election, said that the year 1960 would go down in history as "Africa year" — a year in which sixteen newly independent African States had been admitted to membership of the United Nations. He welcomed the representatives of the new States to the Commission, while regretting that millions of Africans had yet to gain their freedom.

153. The gravest problem in the present-day world was the fact that two-thirds of humanity lived in poverty and ignorance while the rest enjoyed a life of comparative ease and comfort. If the entire world did not make a concerted effort to cure that basic malady, the future was indeed dark for peace. The hard facts of world trade during the last decade, which had been a period of over-all expansion, were most alarming, if one considered the steadily increasing production and income in the industrialized countries against the background of the deterioration in terms of trade as pointed out by the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs and of the lag in world demand for most primary commodities. The problem could not, of course, be solved by the Commission; it must be tackled at world level. What could be done in the Commission, however, was to study it in its African context.

154. The creation of discriminatory trade groupings in Europe was a disheartening development. The European Economic Community (EEC) and the European Free Trade Association would, he thought, put one of the most highly industrialized regions in the world at an even greater advantage compared with Africa's exporters of primary commodities. The dismantling of EEC internal tariffs and the establishment of EEC external tariffs at levels higher than previous national averages would gravely impair the already painfully slow process of industrialization in less developed countries. The natural basis for a healthy African economy would be domestic markets capable of supporting industrialization; hence that economy should not be made merely complementary to non-African economies.

155. It had been argued in the past that, given the necessary incentives, the flow of private capital into the less developed countries would solve most of the latter's problems; but experience had shown that the capital

flowed mainly to areas that assured immediate returns, such as the few with rich mineral, and in particular petroleum, resources. The greatest need was for economic and technical assistance, which had been indeed scant in the past, though growing in volume, thanks to the increasing awareness of African problems in the United Nations and the specialized agencies. He would refer in particular, and gratefully, to the Technical Assistance Board, the Special Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. It should be noted that at its fifteenth session the General Assembly had adopted a resolution co-sponsored by forty-six less developed countries which had declared "in principle that a United Nations capital development fund shall be established" (resolution 1521 (XV)). The United Nations, he said, was not merely a political organization; its primary task was to fight ignorance, poverty and misery. As to African problems, ECA was obviously the United Nations organ best equipped to solve them. A glance at the Commission's programme of work and priorities showed that it had initiated research and training projects designed to meet the special needs of Africa, for example those on the social aspects of economic development, on the applicability of community development techniques to urban areas in Africa and on ground-water development.

156. As regards the survey of Africa's natural resources, there was, he said, a serious lack of information which the Commission intended to correct as soon as possible under its work programme. He was happy to note the work the Commission intended to undertake in agriculture in co-operation with FAO, but expressed the wish that the Commission would include in its work programme specific agricultural projects.

157. In conclusion, he said that, given self-help and mutual help under the inspiration of the United Nations Charter, the Commission and the parent body, the United Nations, would have succeeded in maintaining world peace and security if they had truly aided the nations in eradicating poverty, ignorance and misery from the world.

ECONOMIC SITUATION AND TRENDS IN AFRICA INCLUDING SOCIAL ASPECTS

(Agenda item 5)

158. In his introductory statement, the Executive Secretary pointed out that the secretariat had faced particular difficulties, due to the shortage or lack of information and inadequate staff, in the preparation of the first issue of the *Economic Bulletin for Africa*. However, this publication would no doubt improve in quality and content with an increase in staff and closer co-operation between member Governments and the secretariat. The *Bulletin* showed that the year 1959 had been one of economic expansion in industrial countries, which had given impetus to the international flow of commodities, but that the expansion had affected the trade of the industrial countries with one another rather than their trade with primary exporting countries. A significant feature of the expansion was that the rise in the volume

of primary exports had not been accompanied by a corresponding increase in their value. Total African exports had increased in volume by over 10 per cent in 1959, but the increase in value had been less than half that figure. The decline in imports in 1959 accounted in part for the improvement in the over-all balance of trade of the region. In the first quarter of 1960, though African exports had shown a further increase, there had been a substantial rise in the volume and value of imports. The geographical distribution of African trade was, in general, little changed and exchanges were still conducted mainly with metropolitan or former metropolitan countries. Trade among African countries remained disturbingly small. This called for measures to promote economic co-operation among African countries. Although Western Europe, particularly the EEC area, had enjoyed an unusually prosperous year in 1959, the latest data showed a certain slackening in overseas demand for West European goods and the boom was showing signs of slowing down in the second half of 1960, while in the United States of America a downward movement was observable. Demand for primary commodities in industrial countries tended increasingly to lag behind the pace of general economic activity and it was unlikely that 1961 would be a better year than 1960 in that respect. International action for price stabilization of primary commodities was extremely important, but the real solution lay in the economic development of African countries, which was the only way of ending the dependence of their economies on factors beyond their control. The political changes sweeping the continent would be meaningless unless followed by new economic and social structures. After dealing with development policies and programmes described in the *Bulletin*, the Executive Secretary emphasized the need for accelerated industrialization. It was urgent for countries in the area to pool their resources to meet common problems, to develop a wide range of common policies on such matters as industrial research institutes, management, and training centres. In this the Commission could play a vital role. Finally, he referred to the papers before the Commission on the social aspects of economic development (E/CN.14/70) and on the effects of urbanization on family life in Africa (E/CN.14/71). Those problems were of vital importance whether looked upon as the social conditions for development, or as obstacles to, or consequences of, development.

159. The Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs pointed out that political independence did not in itself solve the problems of economic and social development, though it altered its basic terms. Economic growth might require a transformation of traditional structures and attitudes, more radical than could be inspired in the framework of a colonial status. Combined efforts would be required, for instance, to effect changes in land tenure systems, to create new opportunities for productive employment, and to eradicate customs and habits of work that were incompatible with the new conditions. Sacrifices would accordingly need to be made. Attention should be given to the dangers of temporary regression as a result of disinvestment in various forms, such as a halt in the flow of foreign

capital or even flight of capital due to uncertainties during the period of political transition. Development projects which had been undertaken by metropolitan Powers might be halted, infra-structure equipment might deteriorate, and activities which had flourished under the old arrangements might in some cases dwindle and perhaps disappear. But if those possibilities were recognized, there need be no undue alarm or discouragement. International action could offset some of the effects. Adjustments would be called for in the transition period to ensure sustained and balanced growth. Dealing with the problems facing a sovereign State which must make a choice in trade policies at a time when new economic or trade groupings were being made and were modifying the pattern of international trade, the Under-Secretary stated that some anxiety was felt about the possible impact of the European Economic Community on Africa. It was still uncertain, however, what exact effects developments and decisions of the Common Market might have on both the associated and the non-associated African countries. Nevertheless, it was important for African countries to formulate hypotheses concerning long-term trends, to weigh the consequences of the relationships — in existence or in the making — between financial assistance and the trade system on the expansion of intra-African trade and the possibilities of economic association or integration among African countries. Organization of transfers of capital and skills to assist the under-developed countries had been the main concern in the past. But the entire system of international trade and payments might well constitute the main debate in the years ahead. An essential element of that development would be the expression of regional solidarity and representation of regional interests. The existence of ECA bore new witness to the importance of comparing concepts and experiences and of creating a collective conscience. The young nations of the world, unlike the old nations, felt the need of ordering their actions in accordance with a conceptual system and a body of reasoned doctrines, rather than being governed by habit and reflex.

The present situation of African economies

160. A large number of statements dealt with the present economic and social situation in Africa. Emphasis was laid on all the well-known features of under-development as well as on the problems and difficulties encountered by African Governments in their efforts to achieve economic independence after the attainment of political independence. The persistence of a large rural sector not integrated into the monetary economy was stressed as one of the basic characteristics of most African countries. Lack of specialization and traditional forms of organization were among the factors responsible for low productivity of labour in agriculture, which nevertheless remained the main source of income on the continent. With exports consisting of a few primary commodities, African countries remained highly vulnerable to fluctuations in import demand of industrial countries which played by far the dominant role in African trade. On the other hand, the lack of transport facilities and means of communication, combined with

the narrowness of national markets, presented a major obstacle to development of production for African consumption. Educational levels were still very low despite the increasing efforts of Governments in that particular field. Bad health conditions and malnutrition were also mentioned among major obstacles to economic development. It was pointed out that many countries had a high rate of population growth, and some delegations stressed that the accelerated pace of urbanization was followed by large-scale migrations from the rural areas which gave rise to new economic and social problems. All delegations were unanimous that African countries needed more international financial and technical aid in order to accelerate their economic development, though international aid, however important, could only supplement national efforts which played the decisive role in the process of development.

Development programming

161. It was generally agreed that if economic development was to proceed at an accelerated rate intensive efforts had to be made by both peoples and Governments. On the part of the Governments, a large body of opinion advocated that development should be planned comprehensively and policy should be formulated on the basis of economic analysis as broad and deep as possible. Many countries were moving in that direction and the Commission could fulfil a useful task in that field. Some delegations suggested that attention should be given to regional and sub-regional development programmes, in particular with regard to interconnexion of transport systems, production and distribution of electricity, river basin development and plans for industrialization.

162. A major problem encountered by Governments was how to secure a correct balance between the establishment of industries and the expansion of agriculture for domestic consumption and exports. Expansion of agriculture was required to increase exports and to provide food for increasing urban and industrial communities. In industrialization lay the principal means to increase production and productivity and provide employment for the growing population; but great application and effort would be required and large amounts of capital would have to be invested, particularly when viewed as a percentage of prevailing national incomes.

163. The view was expressed that, however important foreign investments might be, they could only supplement domestic savings and capital formation. Several delegations therefore placed great emphasis on ways of mobilizing domestic savings for productive investments. Some delegations stated that Governments should strictly control private and public consumption expenditure so as to make as high a proportion as possible of the country's resources available for capital formation.

164. It was agreed that in the major effort required for economic development, the active co-operation of the entire population was a prerequisite. Several delegations emphasized in that connexion that the approach

of their Governments to economic development was to create interest in self-betterment and to induce the populations to apply additional time and effort to improve their immediate situation as well as to provide as much as possible of the domestic cost of capital projects in direct labour. They were making every endeavour to mobilize public opinion in a great national effort.

165. Nevertheless, if all African nations made their development efforts in isolation, there would be a considerable chance that achievements and success in a certain respect in one country would obstruct or jeopardize attempts in that direction in other countries, and conversely. Some delegations therefore stressed the need for harmonization of national development plans in the interests of more rapid progress, so that they would complement rather than compete with one another.

Developments in the field of agriculture

166. While considering programmes for fostering rapid economic growth, the continued dependence of most economies in Africa on the agricultural sector was repeatedly stressed. Two main reasons accounted for this dependence, the first being the need to provide increasing food supplies for the rapidly growing population and the second the need to provide primary exports of enhanced quality and quantity to earn the foreign exchange necessary for financing imports of capital goods.

167. Concern was expressed at the evidence presented by FAO (E/CN.14/62 and Corr.1) that *per caput* food availability in the region as a whole had recently fallen and that during the last three years food production had been actually below the pre-war *per caput* level on the basis of statistics, admittedly unreliable. The lag in the expansion of production did not apply to main export crops but to basic food products for the local population. In national development plans, therefore, it was recommended that particular emphasis be placed upon the expansion of food production and marketing for domestic consumption. Reference was made to the need for concerted action related to the FAO Freedom from Hunger Campaign.

168. It was recognized that in many parts of the region not only were diets barely sufficient in terms of calories, but there were serious deficiencies of protein and other basic nutrients. That called for systematic policies to produce and distribute the necessary food-stuffs, including livestock products and fish, and also to provide the necessary education to make the people aware of the basic facts of nutrition and of the foods necessary for a balanced diet. The possibility of using food surpluses from abroad as a factor in economic growth was mentioned.

169. It was pointed out that the rapid trend towards urbanization in many countries, including temporary movements of labour, was resulting in a relative reduction of the number of persons in agriculture. That tendency, coupled with the rapid growth of population,

it was repeatedly stressed, made it essential to increase the output and productivity of both the land and the agricultural workers.

170. At the same time it was recognized that mere intensification of effort within the existing agricultural pattern would not suffice, because domestic and foreign market demand was constantly changing. In addition, many African economies required diversification if they were to be less vulnerable to fluctuations in the prices of a limited number of export commodities. The contributions that an efficient livestock industry could make to the diversification of agriculture and of exports was recognized.

171. Many proposals were made regarding the measures necessary to bring about a rapid expansion of output, an improvement in the level of productivity and the diversification of the agricultural sector. Apart from technical measures such as research and the application of fertilizers, attention was drawn to the necessity of bringing subsistence producers of both crops and livestock into the cash economy so that they could produce a surplus for the market.

172. The agricultural area could also be expanded through irrigation and drainage and through a more effective use of water resources. Soil losses through erosion should be halted, by controlled grazing, pasture improvement, conservation and restoration of forests and more scientific farming practices adapted to local conditions.

173. Attention was directed to a number of institutional factors that could contribute to agricultural and pastoral progress. Major emphasis was placed on improvements in storage and marketing facilities and methods, including the creation of marketing boards and other services for increasing the quality and quantity of commodities offered for domestic sale and for export. Attention was drawn to the FAO/ECA African Livestock and Meat Marketing Centre held at Fort Lamy, Chad, in December 1960. In connexion with marketing, the need for adequate roads and other communications was repeatedly stressed. In some countries co-operatives had proved a successful mechanism for purchasing, processing and handling products for the market. As regards measures to stimulate production, several references were made to land tenure and to the need for continued research and the development of tenure provisions which would permit rapid and flexible agricultural growth. Security of tenure not only gave an incentive to improve holdings, but also provided collateral for credit, so necessary for the adoption of technical improvements to increase and diversify output. Another important factor was the strengthening of advisory and demonstration services to farmers, to ensure the adoption of improved techniques and the successful introduction of new products on a commercial scale.

174. While it was recognized that agriculture might depend largely on the public sector for financing and investment, particularly in large development schemes, it was also realized that the ability and willingness of the individual producer to market his surplus produce depended in large measure on the prices he could obtain.

The numerous references to price stabilization measures were mainly concerned with export markets and the terms of trade; but many delegations stressed the importance such measures could have in maintaining and improving farm income levels and ensuring deliveries to market. Domestic price support and incentive policies might often be rendered ineffective in the absence of effective action to stabilize export prices. Price differences between contiguous countries had in some cases resulted in smuggling, which could drain the price stabilization reserve funds of one country without corresponding benefits to other countries.

175. Apart from general problems common to the whole region, there were some of special importance to certain sub-regions. For example, several delegations from West and Central Africa expressed their interest in the conservation and economic exploitation of timber resources and in the provision of more information regarding trends in market demand for tropical hardwoods and other forest products. Similarly, countries of the northern and eastern parts of Africa were concerned with the campaign against the desert locust, and were participating in the Special Fund interregional project for locust control (E/CN.14/66). Wildlife and tourism were mentioned in connexion with East Africa. Fisheries were referred to mainly in relation to the protein-deficient areas of West and Central Africa; but it was agreed that they had widespread importance in the inland and coastal waters of the whole continent.

Stabilization of primary commodity prices

176. Concern was expressed at the recent deterioration in the prices of primary exports in relation to the prices of industrial goods. The deterioration in the terms of trade of most African countries was accompanied by a tendency on the part of industrial countries to become increasingly self-sufficient in food-stuffs and raw materials and to use synthetic substitutes for natural raw materials. Another factor inhibiting the growth of the economies mainly dependent on primary exports had been the wide fluctuations in commodity prices, particularly where a country was dependent on one or a few main exports for its foreign exchange earnings.

177. All delegations agreed on the need for commodity price stabilization. The view was expressed that African countries might benefit more from stabilization of their export earnings than from the financial aid granted by industrialized countries. It was recognized, however, that the stabilization of primary commodity prices was a highly complex problem which could best be solved through world-wide co-operation.

178. The establishment of regional consultations among producers of major commodities was suggested. It was emphasized that such consultations should not lead to regional isolation but rather to better co-ordination of national policies and close co-operation among African countries in general. At the same time, African countries should be prepared to join producers elsewhere as well as consumer countries in the elaboration of international agreements.

179. The Commission adopted, without amendment, two draft resolutions relating to commodity stabilization. In the first of these, which was sponsored by Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Nigeria and Tunisia, the Commission requested the Executive Secretary to call a meeting of African primary producing countries to consider the position of the agricultural commodities of main interest to them and on which action was most urgent, and to place before the meeting detailed studies on the stabilization problems of those commodities; and invited the meeting to make recommendations for further study and concerted action to the Commission and to the Governments concerned (see resolution 25 (III), in part III of this report). In the second, sponsored by Dahomey, the Commission emphasized the importance attached by the African countries to the speedy settlement of the question of commodity price stabilization which they regarded as fundamental for the economy of the continent; expressed the hope that the group of experts set up by General Assembly resolution 1423 (XIV) would be in a position in 1961 to submit constructive proposals to the Commission on International Commodity Trade and to the Economic and Social Council with a view to the implementation of commodity price stabilization schemes; and requested the Executive Secretary to transmit the views of the Commission on this subject to the above-mentioned group of experts and to the Commission on International Commodity Trade, and to report to the Commission at its fourth session on the steps taken to implement the resolution and on the 1961 price trends of the principal commodities in African export trade (see resolution 29 (III), in part III of this report).

Industrialization

180. Many delegations stressed that the establishment of industries was foremost in the minds of their Governments. Industrialization was essential not only to change the traditional structure of African economies, but also to provide employment for a rapidly increasing labour force. The new industries should not be concentrated in a few urban areas, but should be decentralized as far as possible, mainly in connexion with the processing of locally produced raw materials for domestic consumption.

181. It was recognized by various delegations that the possibility of transforming mineral and agricultural raw materials into processed goods for export were far from exhausted. Many references were made to the vast mineral resources of the continent, which were often associated with large hydroelectric potential.

182. The Deputy Executive Secretary of ICITO/GATT referred to the slow increase in demand for primary products in industrialized countries and stressed that a significant increase in the earnings of less developed countries could only be brought about by an increase in the unit value of their exports through processing. In that connexion, several delegations expressed the hope that the industrial countries would adjust their tariffs to reduce or to eliminate the present obstacles to imports of processed goods from less developed countries.

183. Several delegations pointed out that the establishment of consumer goods industries in their countries was seriously hampered by the narrowness of the market. That obstacle could be overcome by co-operation among neighbouring countries based on an analysis of demand for consumer goods. Account should also be taken of the local availability of raw materials and other resources. The need for surveys of this type was emphasized.

184. The role of the public sector in the process of industrialization, it was stated, varied from one country to another. Some Governments attempted to create a favourable environment for the establishment of private industry through the provision of infra-structure and other basic services and through tax concessions and similar means of stimulating private initiative. Other Governments participated more actively in the industrialization process through the establishment of government enterprises or joint ventures. In many countries, however, a combination of those two main approaches was being followed.

185. Regardless of the approach adopted, the necessity was recognized of appropriate financial institutions, such as development banks. It was suggested by several delegations that the development banks should be established on a sub-regional or regional basis. Such banks could become important instruments of intra-African co-operation by supporting the establishment of industries which would serve several countries.

Social aspects of economic development

186. Many delegates expressed their awareness of the social implications of economic development. It was pointed out that Europe had suffered badly from ignoring social problems at the time of its industrial revolution. A tremendous social as well as economic revolution was going on in Africa, and it was therefore important to avoid the mistakes previously made in other continents.

187. Education ranked first among the social problems mentioned by delegations. All types and levels of education were regarded as deserving consideration, though it was felt that research might have to be conducted on the revision of curricula and other possible ways of adjusting education to the particular needs of Africa. Cultural differences, especially language barriers between countries or even within them, were cited as a serious obstacle to harmonious development.

188. A keen interest was shown in the problems of family and child welfare, especially in rapidly growing urban centres. It was pointed out that the development of a money economy was often accompanied by a weakening of family ties and an increase in juvenile delinquency. It was advocated that those problems should be studied and proposals worked out to remedy them. In connexion with the problem of improving family life and living conditions, many delegations expressed a desire for progress in the field of public health.

189. The rapid growth of towns observed in recent years was regarded as likely to continue. The need for

new techniques to provide adequate housing for the urban masses was emphasized, likewise the necessity for research on the numerous social and administrative problems resulting from rapid and widespread urbanization. Those, it was said, included acute problems of labour and employment in most cities where the level of industrial development was not yet sufficient to provide enough jobs. Concomitant with the unemployment problem there was a lack of trained and skilled manpower, the situation being further aggravated by rapid population increase, migration and resettlement—largely in the urban centres.

190. In connexion with capital accumulation, the importance of the human factor was emphasized. An increase in effective human resources was seen as requiring greater attention to education and training as well as nutrition. In the mobilization of human resources for purposes of economic advance, attention was called to the special advantages of the co-operative movement and to the techniques of community development.

191. Obstacles to sound development were found in certain features of traditional African cultures, such as types of land tenure which discouraged private initiative, and the dowry (or "bride price"), which was denounced as a practice to be abolished. One of Africa's basic needs was considered to be a growth of entrepreneurial attitudes, including a taste for the risk involved in starting new industries and other types of economic development. It was pointed out that too often people were satisfied with minor government service positions, on account of the apparent security they provided.

192. In the main the delegations spoke of their social problems in a spirit of confidence that the new African Governments could make progress toward the solution of those problems in a peaceful way. There was a strong determination not to neglect the human side of economic progress, but to move forward with plans of balanced economic and social development.

193. After a discussion of the economic and social consequences of racial discrimination, the Commission adopted a resolution requesting the Executive Secretary to make 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 all territories within the geographical scope of the Commission, and appealing to all member Governments to facilitate the work of the Executive Secretary in the implementation of the resolution. Supporters of the resolution referred to the position of the United Nations in the field of human rights and to the Commission's terms of reference. Racial discrimination was described as an obstacle to the development of the human resources needed for the economic development of all territories in Africa. The resolution was adopted by 29 votes to 1 with no abstentions (see resolution 26 (III) in part III of this report). The representative of the Union of South Africa asked to have the following statement recorded: "My delegation's opposition to the resolution is not due primarily to the fact that it is aimed at the domestic policies of my Government, but more so because we regard it as a

regrettable infringement of the purely technical character of the Economic Commission for Africa which is bound to undermine the Commission's efficacy in dealing with the urgent tasks before it".

EFFECTS OF ECONOMIC GROUPINGS IN EUROPE ON AFRICAN ECONOMIES

(Agenda item 6)

194. This item was discussed in detail in all its aspects at the meeting of the *ad hoc* committee which was convened by the Executive Secretary in accordance with resolution 7 (II) of the Commission. The Committee's report (E/CN.14/100) gave a relatively detailed account of views expressed by various government experts, some of which were reiterated at the plenary session.

195. In introducing the item, the Executive Secretary stated that the pre-session meeting had been quite encouraging in spite of the relatively small attendance which had obliged the *ad hoc* committee not to take a stand on two recommendations of vital interest. Those recommendations concerned the establishment of a standing trade committee and the organization of a West African trade conference. The attention of the Commission was drawn to recent developments in the field of African trade and co-operation and particularly to the meetings at Rome and at Dakar, which were likely to lay the foundations of an organization for African economic co-operation grouping French-speaking States. The secretariat would follow carefully those and other developments aiming at sub-regional groupings based on linguistic or political affinities. Groupings of that type, it was agreed, provided useful starting-points towards economic co-operation on a broader geographical basis so long as they remained open to other countries. Such co-operation was necessary in order to deal effectively with a number of practical problems such as the elimination of large-scale smuggling in West Africa. The secretariat was now ready to initiate action in those fields if the member Governments so desired. The approach outlined in the various documents put forward by the *ad hoc* committee and by the secretariat was a difficult one and could only be successfully implemented with the full co-operation of all members of the Commission.

196. Delegations of some countries not associated with the European Economic Community expressed concern not only about the effects of the Rome Treaty on their commodity exports to the Community countries but also about the possible harmful effects which such association might have in the long run on the economies of the associated countries themselves by preventing diversification and industrialization. Moreover, they felt that the links created by the association might prove detrimental to the development of intra-African co-operation. They appealed to the countries at present associated with EEC not to commit themselves definitely and to explore any common avenues of intra-African co-operation. It was also suggested that the advantages secured by association might be deceptive since undue

emphasis on primary exports could bring about a further decline in prices in some markets, which in turn would be transmitted to all markets in industrialized countries.

197. Some delegations from non-associated countries drew attention to the political aspect of association with EEC. In their view, EEC was an instrument for continued political domination by former metropolitan countries. Aid granted by EEC was stated to be subject to political conditions. Association would increase the dependence of African countries on Western Europe and perpetuate the political division of Africa.

198. Delegations of countries associated with EEC stressed that the economic links existing between them and some former metropolitan countries were created in the colonial times. Their association with the Common Market was confirmed freely and independently and was motivated by the need to preserve their position on their most important export markets. No practicable alternative solution had been suggested by other African countries, many of whom enjoyed similar privileged positions on other European markets. Nevertheless, the associated countries were prepared to co-operate with other African countries, and the Rome Treaty did not prevent them from doing so. Trade with African and non-African countries not belonging to EEC was quite important and trade agreements had been concluded with several of them. The organization envisaged at the Dakar meeting provided a realistic starting-point for broader intra-African co-operation. There was no intention to limit such an organization to French-speaking countries. No detailed information could be given on the proposals of the Dakar meeting pending their ratification by a meeting of Heads of State in the second half of March 1961 at Yaoundé. As soon as the decisions were taken the Commission would be duly informed. Representatives of associated countries explained that in their present situation the EEC Development Fund financed a very important part of their development programmes. Finally, delegations of associated countries stated that they would never allow the association to become an instrument for political domination and that they were guided only by the interests of their populations.

199. It was generally recognized that African countries could not build up their economies in isolation. Intra-African co-operation in the field of trade and production policies was of utmost importance in order to change the present structure of their economies. Some delegations felt, however, that in the years to come some sort of accommodation would have to be found with the West European trade groupings either through association on special terms or by some sort of concerted action, but it was essential not to transpose to Africa the split of Europe into two rival trade groupings.

200. In his concluding remarks the Executive Secretary emphasized that, as requested by the *ad hoc* committee and the Commission, the secretariat would undertake research into trade problems, particularly the various preferential systems affecting Africa, further development of the West European and other economic groupings and long-term trade policy problems. In addition to this research programme there was a need

to initiate actions of more immediate practical importance.

201. Two of the draft resolutions submitted followed parallel lines. One, sponsored by Ghana, Guinea, Liberia and Nigeria, requested the Executive Secretary to convene a special West African trade committee. The other, sponsored by the Central African Republic, Chad, the Congo (Brazzaville), the Congo (Leopoldville), Ethiopia, Gabon, Madagascar, Senegal and Tunisia, aimed at the creation of a standing committee on trade. It was decided to incorporate in the second a paragraph from the preamble of the first and to add a new operative paragraph. Under the new text, which was unanimously adopted by the Commission as resolution 28 (III) (see part III of this report), it was decided to establish within the Commission a standing committee on trade authorized to meet between sessions of the Commission. The resolution also authorized the Executive Secretary to organize, under the auspices of the standing Committee on Trade, working parties to deal with trade problems of special sub-regional interest.

INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE TO AFRICA

(Agenda item 7)

202. The Commission had before it as main document a paper on international economic assistance to Africa (E.CN.14/88) — a review of current contributions which shows significant increases in the volume of both multi-lateral and bilateral assistance rendered to African countries. There was also an important document on United Nations programmes of technical assistance in public administration (E/CN.14/89), to which the Executive Secretary drew special attention in his introductory statement. Other documents included information papers on the technical assistance activities of IBRD (E/CN.14/73) and IMF (E/CN.14/74), prepared by those agencies at the request of the Executive Secretary, on UNICEF aid to child health and welfare projects in Africa (E/CN.14/75), on Special Fund activities in Africa (E/CN.14/76), on the UNESCO programme in Africa (E/CN.14/102), and on WHO activities (E/CN.14/77). The Commission also had before it a special paper on the activities of the Overseas Development Division of the European Economic Community. In addition, the Managing Director of the Special Fund, the Commissioner for Technical Assistance, the Executive Chairman of TAB and representatives of various specialized agencies made statements explaining the nature, scope, regulations and current activities in Africa of their respective organizations.

203. The Managing Director of the Special Fund, after referring to the cordial and fruitful relations existing between the Fund and ECA, stressed the earnest desire of the United Nations and the specialized agencies to speed the economic and social development of Africa. Members would learn from the brief information paper before them that the Special Fund concentrated on assisting relatively large projects designed to improve the utilization of natural resources. The first aim when a survey of such resources produced favourable results was prompt investment. In the field of training, priority

was given to the production of more and better technicians, particularly in teacher-training institutions.

204. Special Fund activities were carefully co-ordinated with the technical assistance programmes of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the financing institutions. Every project so far approved would be carried out by the United Nations or a specialized agency. In addition, the field representatives of TAB also represented the Special Fund, and those in Africa would be co-operating ever more closely with the ECA secretariat, as the Fund's Governing Council had approved twenty-seven projects for African countries and territories, accounting for about one-fifth of the total funds allocated, while many parts of Africa were participating in the Special Fund desert locust control project.

205. He wished to urge those African countries which had not yet signed the basic agreement with the Special Fund to do so without delay. With regard to the separate partnership agreement required for each project, which had to be signed by the recipient Government, the executing agency and the Special Fund, some twelve had already been concluded for approved projects in Africa, and others would be so in the near future.

206. There were at least ten projects (including agricultural, water-use, geophysical and regional development surveys, and institutes for training in higher technology and veterinary surgery) proceeding satisfactorily in Ghana, Guinea, Libya, Morocco, Nigeria, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda and the United Arab Republic. The Volta River flood plain survey, for example, was well ahead of schedule and promised truly dramatic results. Some thirty additional projects had been submitted for consideration, and the secretariat of the Special Fund was much encouraged by the growing interest of the African countries in its activities, the scope of which in Africa would certainly be broadened by the Commission's operations.

207. For success in achieving a rapidly expanding world economy, and thus raising the living standards of all, relationships between nations must be put on the sound basis of partnership. There should be no talk of charity or paternalism between sovereign nations, and the small country's contribution should be as welcome as the richest nation's.

208. In conclusion, he felt bound to warn the developing nations of Africa not to over-estimate the extent to which external assistance could speed their economic and social development. Without dedicated leaders and peoples eager to help themselves, results would be disappointing. He would recall that, despite the real contribution to the post-war recovery of Western Europe made by the Marshall Plan, it had been in fact the peoples who had saved themselves. So, too, it lay with the Africans to ensure the necessary development of their continent in the crucial decade ahead.

209. The Commissioner for Technical Assistance stressed the international and multilateral character of the United Nations technical assistance programmes not only as regards their sources of finance but also as regards the experts whose services they called upon. He also emphasized that the regional economic commissions

were becoming increasingly involved in developing technical assistance programmes stemming from General Assembly resolutions 1518 (XV) and 1527 (XV). He hoped to discuss with the ECA secretariat proposals for its fuller participation in technical assistance work in the future.

210. He referred to several technical assistance projects for the region, including courses and institutions devoted to economics, administration, community development, housing and urbanization, public finance, industry, ports and shipping, foreign affairs, and so forth. New subjects were constantly being added. Those efforts taken together should help to prepare many African citizens for the complex task of development.

211. The Executive Chairman of TAB described briefly the evolution of the technical assistance programme since its inception. On the one hand, some 15,000 men and women from the less developed countries and territories had received training abroad and over 100 countries and territories had thus benefited; on the other hand, over 10,000 consultants and technicians had gone to serve the Governments of those countries and territories and the skilled personnel and training resources of seventy countries had been utilized to provide assistance. The increasing participation by such countries as India, the United Arab Republic, Mexico and Chile in offering almost as many experts and fellowship places as they were receiving, had converted a programme of technical assistance into a programme of technical co-operation.

212. Africa's share of the technical assistance provided, though small at first, had risen from 8.9 per cent in 1956 to 15.9 per cent in 1960 and would reach 29 per cent in 1961-1962, when it would amount to \$20.1 million. Those figures excluded aid to the Congo (Leopoldville) under the United Nations Civilian Operation in the Congo. For the sixteen countries which had become independent in 1960 the level of assistance would rise, in 1961-1962, by nearly eight times the annual provision in 1960.

213. The allocation on a country basis was a delicate exercise resting on a number of theoretical concepts and practical considerations. Nearly half of the proposed programme was provisional and the programme would be the subject of further negotiation with recipient Governments.

214. The Executive Chairman of TAB made a strong appeal to recipient countries not only to integrate their requests into co-ordinated policies and plans for economic development but to co-ordinate their requests to various bilateral and multilateral programmes and agencies. He felt that all agencies, multilateral and bilateral, should also do all they could to reinforce each other's work. Action on both sides was essential if serious and avoidable waste was to be eliminated. TAB realized that the Governments of many newly independent States had not yet been able to establish central co-ordinating machinery or planning institutions. The secretariat of ECA could, together with TAB, make valuable contributions towards removing that difficulty.

215. Appreciation was expressed by the Commission of the notable increases in the volume and kinds of

assistance rendered to Africa. It was, however, underlined by most delegations that the needs still surpassed by far the assistance accorded, particularly with regard to investment funds, and in that connexion it was felt that more emphasis was placed on theoretical studies than on practical projects. While acknowledging the increased activities of IBRD and the Special Fund, for instance, and the increased aid promised by representatives of various overseas Governments, most delegations could not but emphasize the continuing gravity of the situation and the urgent need for even greater assistance. One point repeatedly stressed was that international assistance, while extremely important, could not replace action by the countries themselves. Real effort must come from Africa itself.

216. Regarding the relative roles of multilateral and bilateral assistance, it was recognized that, while the former had increased in volume and importance, the latter still remained much more significant and was welcome and greatly appreciated. It was generally stressed, however, that more and more of the available aid should be channelled through multilateral organizations. In the opinion of the Commission, aid through the United Nations had the advantage of being free of any political or other strings, and therefore of safeguarding the sovereignty of recipient countries. It also called for considerable initiative on the part of recipients regarding the nature of projects and the manner of programming.

217. In regard to technical assistance, both bilateral and multilateral, it was felt that advisers and experts should accelerate the emergence of trained local personnel and facilitate local initiative rather than retard or stifle it. Above all they should adapt themselves to local conditions instead of confining themselves to routine tasks and academic studies removed from the realism of actual situations and especially maintain an entirely neutral attitude in local political affairs. In that connexion several delegations emphasized the desirability of greater caution in the recruitment of advisers and experts.

218. It was suggested, with a view to expanding the field of assistance, that a particular and efficient form of international assistance consisted in the widening of markets for African products in industrialized countries by the removal of restrictions. That would accelerate the expansion of African economies by easing the problem of balance of payments and enabling African countries to increase their foreign-exchange earnings. A further suggestion was also made that the secretariat of ECA might make a study of the possibilities of establishing an international financial institution whose activities would be entirely confined to Africa.

219. Various delegations stressed the role of foreign investments in Africa owing to the inadequacy of domestic savings. The idea was also stressed that foreign assistance and foreign investment should not be tied to any political or economic conditions. The serious shortage of trained personnel was another problem raised by many delegations who called for increased international aid towards the establishment of training institutions

and the provision of scholarships and fellowships. In regard to the latter point, a number of overseas Governments promised more assistance or actually offered scholarships to be administered through ECA.

220. A matter of particular concern stressed by some delegations was the need to simplify, co-ordinate and streamline the procedures of the various international organizations in their programming and distribution of assistance, since the complexity of procedures and overlapping of activities were often confusing and tended to render speedy execution difficult. Further, in line with Economic and Social Council resolution 793 (XXX) and General Assembly resolution 1518 (XV), support was expressed for the decentralization of United Nations economic and technical assistance activities as a means of enabling ECA to play a greater part in the programming of projects and distribution of assistance to the region. The representative of Guinea expressed serious doubts about the neutrality of United Nations technical assistance. Other delegations drew attention to the fact that the commercial policies of the industrialized countries tended to destroy the achievements made possible by the receipt of aid. That was primarily due to the unstable prices of primary commodities.

RESOURCES, INDUSTRY AND TRANSPORT

(Agenda item 8)

221. The Executive Secretary stated that, as the Division of Industry, Transport and Natural Resources was still under organization, there was little documentation yet available on this item. He regretted that it had not been feasible to prepare for distribution to the Commission the survey of the resources of the African continent which UNESCO had completed. One chapter had been submitted to the Commission at its second session and the other chapters would be made available at an early date.

222. Delegations welcomed that information and stressed the general importance of such surveys, particularly for the promotion of economic development in specific fields like hydrology, geology and soil conservation.

223. The UNESCO representative outlined his organization's work programme in this field for 1961-1962 and supplied additional information on the survey. He regretted the technical impossibility of publishing the voluminous survey for wide distribution in time for the third session of the Commission. He was glad to note that ECA was proceeding with the publication of the survey, and hoped that ways and means of publishing the extensive bibliography would also be found.

224. Documentation on transport submitted to the Commission included a paper on transport in West Africa (E/CN.14/63 and Add.1). Delegations welcomed this paper and expressed their appreciation of the work accomplished. The survey gave a clear picture of the inadequacy of the transport systems concerned and the need to break the isolation in which they had developed. The delegations welcomed the suggestions for action to improve existing systems.

251. The Commission expressed its satisfaction with the report on the Conference of Heads of African Universities and University Colleges, convened with the co-operation of UNESCO pursuant to Commission resolution 17 (II) on training facilities available to African States. Although, owing to unforeseeable circumstances, certain universities had been unable to send representatives to the conference, the recommendations contained in the report (E/CN.14/86) were regarded as valuable, and hope was expressed that co-operation would be established between the Commission, UNESCO and the African universities, research institutes and higher educational establishments with a view to their implementation. It was pointed out that such action would be in line with the recommendation contained in Economic and Social Council resolution 797 (XXX), which accorded high priority to the training of technical and administrative cadres.

252. The Commission also took note of the UNESCO proposal to arrange a regional conference on higher education in 1962 for the purpose of studying the development of African universities and higher technical institutes and the contribution they were making to technical and economic progress in Africa.

253. The Commission noted with interest the Executive Secretary's announcement of negotiations for the creation of a training and research institute for economic and social development. The institute would assist African countries with the applied research required under their economic development plans, thus providing practical training for African technicians associated with its work either in the various countries or on the staff of the institute.

TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE COMMISSION

254. The Commission discussed a draft resolution (E/CN.14/L.65) on its terms of reference submitted by the Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Libya, Mali, the Niger, Nigeria, the Sudan, Togoland, Tunisia and the United Arab Republic. This draft resolution urged all member States administering Non-Self-Governing Territories in Africa to propose during 1961 the participation of those Territories as associate members in the work of the Economic Commission for Africa and expressed the will of the Commission to see those Territories represented by Africans at its next session (operative paragraphs 1 and 2). Moreover, it requested the Economic and Social Council to amend the terms of reference of the Commission in such a manner that the States having territorial responsibilities in Africa, namely, Belgium, France, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom, should cease to be members of the Commission and should participate in its work only in a consultative capacity as provided for in paragraph 10 of the terms of reference (operative paragraph 3). Finally, it invited the Executive Secretary to prepare a report to the Commission at its fourth session on the measures taken in pursuance of the resolution (operative paragraph 4). It was understood by two delegations that the expression "the will of the

Commission" should be interpreted as "the desire of the Commission".

255. During the discussion the sponsors of the draft resolution stated that the proposed change in the terms of reference was a consequence of the nature of the Commission as an African organization and, as such, its membership should, as soon as possible, be confined to African countries. Delegations of independent African Governments were now in a position to discuss among themselves all economic and social problems related to the continent. Some delegations explained that the proposal was not meant as a reflexion on the contributions of metropolitan countries to the work of the Commission. On the other hand it seemed illogical that the membership of the Commission should include colonial powers, one of whom was still acting against the social and economic welfare of Africa in Algeria and had made of Africa a ground for nuclear tests without the consent and against the interest of Africans. The representative of Guinea stressed the negative role played in the Commission by the metropolitan countries.

256. Separate roll-call votes were taken on each of the four operative paragraphs. The proposed change in the terms of reference of the Commission was rejected by 15 votes to 12, with 2 abstentions. The draft resolution, less operative paragraph 3, was then adopted by 24 votes to 2, with 2 abstentions (see resolution 24 (III), in part III of this report).

ESTABLISHMENT OF SUB-REGIONAL OFFICES

257. A draft resolution sponsored by Ghana, Liberia and the Sudan proposed the establishment of sub-regional offices of the Economic Commission for Africa. The Executive Secretary informed the Commission that, according to its terms of reference, such measures could only be taken by the Commission itself, so that the secretariat would limit itself to preparing alternative proposals, with the necessary documentation. The Ethiopian delegation drew attention to the necessity of strengthening headquarters before embarking on sub-regional offices. The resolution, as finally adopted unanimously, requested the Executive Secretary to undertake forthwith a study of the possibility of and conditions for the establishment of sub-regional offices of the Commission to deal with problems of sub-regional interest and to submit a progress report to the Commission at its fourth session (see resolution 23 (III), in part III of this report).

ESTABLISHMENT OF AN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

258. The Commission adopted a draft resolution on the establishment of an African development bank submitted by the Congo (Brazzaville), as amended according to proposals by Guinea and Gabon, requesting the Executive Secretary to make a thorough study of the possibilities of establishing an African development bank and to submit a progress report to the Commission at its fourth session (see resolution 27 (III), in part III of this report).

PROGRAMME OF WORK AND PRIORITIES

(Agenda item 13)

259. The Commission expressed its appreciation of the work accomplished by the Committee on the Programme of Work and Priorities. The report of the Committee (E/CN.14/101) was adopted. Its recommendations were incorporated in the programme of work and priorities (see part V of this report).

Decentralization of the United Nations economic and social activities and strengthening of the regional economic commissions

260. The Commission had before it a note prepared by the Secretary-General (E/CN.14/103) on the decentralization of United Nations economic and social activities and the strengthening of the regional economic commissions. In line with Economic and Social Council resolution 793 (XXX) and General Assembly resolution 1518 (XV), support was expressed, in the course of the discussion of the item on international assistance to Africa, for the concept of decentralization as a means of enabling the Commission to play a greater part in the programming of projects and distribution of assistance to the region.

261. The Commission, however, agreed that the subject of decentralization was so important that it required the most careful consideration. It noted that the document prepared by the Secretary-General had been distributed

during the session and that, consequently, it had not been possible to study it in detail. Various procedures suggested for dealing with this matter prior to the fourth session were found not to be satisfactory. The Commission therefore decided to postpone further discussions until the fourth session.

DATE AND PLACE OF MEETING OF NEXT SESSION

(Agenda item 14)

262. The Commission decided to hold its fourth session at Accra, Ghana, at some time in January or February 1962, and requested the Executive Secretary to fix an exact date in consultation with the Government of Ghana. The representatives of Senegal and the United Arab Republic stated that their Governments extended invitations to the Commission for the fifth session, to be held in 1963.

ADOPTION OF THE REPORT AND CLOSING OF THE SESSION

263. At the final meeting of the session, the 55th meeting, held on 18 February 1961, the Commission unanimously adopted the text of the present report.

264. At the same meeting the Commission unanimously adopted a resolution (resolution 39 (III)) expressing its gratitude to His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia. The text of this resolution is given in part III of this report.

PART III

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION AT ITS THIRD SESSION

23 (III). Establishment of sub-regional offices of the Economic Commission for Africa

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Conscious of the increasing responsibilities of its secretariat,

Recognizing the importance of establishing sub-regional offices in order to deal effectively with economic problems peculiar to sub-regions,

Noting that such sub-regional offices do not at present exist to deal effectively with problems of interest to member countries of sub-regions,

Bearing in mind paragraph 19 of its terms of reference which provides for the establishment of sub-regional offices,

Requests the Executive Secretary to undertake forthwith a study of the possibility of and conditions for the establishment of sub-regional offices of the Commission to deal with problems of sub-regional interest and to submit a progress report to the Commission at its fourth session.

48th meeting,
15 February 1961.

24 (III). Terms of reference of the Economic Commission for Africa

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1155 (XII) of 26 November 1957, recommending that the Economic and Social Council establish an Economic Commission for Africa,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 671 A (XXV) of 29 April 1958, setting forth the terms of reference of the Commission, and in particular paragraphs 5 and 6 of the terms of reference,

Taking note also of General Assembly resolution 1466 (XIV) of 12 December 1959, and especially of paragraph 2, which "specially requests all Member States administering Non-Self-Governing Territories in Africa to propose the participation of these Territories in the work of the Economic Commission for Africa",

Recalling its resolution 5 (II) of 28 January 1960 concerning the admission of new associate members,

Noting with regret that certain non-self-governing African countries are not yet represented in the Com-

mission as associate members, whereas certain non-African countries are full members of the Commission,

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

2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to convey urgently to the countries responsible for the international relations of Non-Self-Governing Territories the will of the Commission to see those countries represented at the next session of the Commission as associate members by Africans;

3. *Invites* the Executive Secretary to report to it at its next session on the measures taken in pursuance of the present resolution.

49th meeting,
16 February 1961.

25 (III). International action for commodity price stabilization

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recognizing that African countries account for a significant share of world trade in certain primary commodities,

Realizing the need to minimize wide fluctuations in the world prices of commodities by national and international action,

Aware of the role already being played by the specialized agencies, as well as by other interested parties, to promote price stabilization,

Further recognizing the need for urgent concerted action by African countries aimed at stabilizing the world prices of these commodities,

Having considered the document entitled "International action for commodity stabilization and the role of Africa" (E/CN.14/68),

1. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in consultation with the United Nations bodies and agencies concerned, to call a meeting of African primary producing countries to consider the position of the agricultural commodities of main interest to them and on which action is most urgent, and to place before such a meeting detailed studies on the stabilization of these commodities;

2. *Invites* such a meeting to consider and recommend further studies and concerted action to the Commission and to the Governments concerned with a view to obtaining greater world price stabilization of these commodities, including provision for such consultations as are necessary with producing countries in other regions and with importing countries.

46th meeting,
15 February 1961.

26 (III). Economic and social development

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recalling paragraph 1, sub-paragraphs (b), (c), and (g), of its terms of reference,

Conscious of the need to develop human resources in Africa as a means of promoting rapid economic development in all the territories of Africa,

1. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to make sub-regional studies of the economic and social consequences of racial discriminatory practices on the mobilisation of all available resources for the balanced economic development of all territories within the geographical scope of the Commission and to report back to the Commission at its fourth session;

2. *Appeals* to all member Governments to facilitate the work of the Executive Secretary in the implementation of the present resolution.

47th meeting,
15 February 1961.

27 (III). Establishment of an African Development Bank

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Considering the capital needs of the African States for the execution of their economic development programmes by concerted action in the public and private sectors,

Believing that such action requires, in addition to bilateral or multilateral aid, the availability of long-term credits at low rates of interest,

Believing that an international bank with regional competence limited to Africa would meet these requirements,

Requests the Executive Secretary to undertake a thorough study of the possibilities of establishing an African development bank and to report to the Commission at its next session.

50th meeting,
16 February 1961.

28 (III). Standing Committee on Trade

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Having examined the report on the impact of Western European economic integration on African trade and development (E/CN.14/72 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1) and the report of the *ad hoc* committee (E/CN.14/100),

Considering the note by the Executive Secretary of the Commission (E/CN.14/100/Add.1),

Considering that the association of certain African countries with external economic groupings raises specially delicate problems for intra-regional trade in Africa,

Recognizing the importance of stimulating trade and industrial relations between all the African countries, and of preparing and bringing into operation a rational organization of intra-African trade,

Noting the efforts already made by a number of African countries in this direction,

Bearing in mind paragraph 1 (a) of its terms of reference and rule 19 of its rules of procedure,

1. *Decides* to set up within the Commission a standing Committee on Trade with power to meet between sessions of the Commission;

2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration and agreement with members and associate members, to undertake the constitution of such a committee and the organization of its work;

3. *Authorizes* the Executive Secretary to constitute working parties under the auspices of the standing Committee on Trade to consider the special problems of various sub-regions.

48th meeting,
15 February 1961.

29 (III). Implementation of commodity price stabilization schemes

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Considering the disastrous effects of the fluctuations in commodity prices on the economic development of the African countries, 80 to 90 per cent of whose population rely on agriculture for the greater part of their income,

Considering that the steady fall in these commodity prices makes long-term forecasting difficult and jeopardizes the execution of even the best prepared development plan,

Considering General Assembly resolution 1423 (XIV) of 5 December 1959 and Economic and Social Council resolution 783 (XXX) of 3 August 1960,

Referring to project 01-04 (Stabilization of commodity prices) in the programme of work for 1961-1962, and in pursuance of Commission resolution 18 (II) of 4 February 1960,

1. *Emphasizes* the importance attached by the African countries to the speedy settlement of a question which they regard as fundamental for the economy of the continent;

2. *Expresses the hope* that the group of experts set up by General Assembly resolution 1423 (XIV) will be in a position in 1961 to submit constructive proposals to the Commission on International Commodity Trade and to the Economic and Social Council with a view to the implementation of commodity price stabilization schemes;

3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to transmit the text of the present resolution together with the views on this subject expressed at the third session of the Commission to the above-mentioned group of experts and to the Commission on International Commodity Trade in order to allow them in the performance of their duties to take into consideration the legitimate interests of African exporting countries;

4. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary to report to the Commission at its fourth session on the steps taken by him to implement the present resolution and on the 1961 price trends of the principal commodities produced and exported by the African countries.

50th meeting,
16 February 1961.

30 (III). Monetary and financial studies

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Having discussed the report on the impact of Western European economic integration on African trade and development (E/CN.14/72 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1).

Recognizing the importance of promoting intra-African trade and economic co-operation,

Recalling its resolution 8 (II) of 2 February 1960 regarding the promotion of intra-African trade,

Noting with satisfaction the success achieved by the secretariat in studying vital issues related to African trade,

Realizing the extreme importance of the various monetary zones and systems in Africa in relation to intra-African trade,

1. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to carry out a thorough appraisal and analysis of 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 and to submit the above-mentioned study to the Commission as soon as possible;

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

50th meeting,
16 February 1961.

31 (III). Effects of economic groupings in Europe on African economies

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Noting that the report submitted by the Executive Secretary in accordance with the Commission's resolution 7 (II) of 1 February 1960 (E/CN.14/72 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1) and the recommendations contained therein have provided valuable information on the effects of economic groupings in Europe on industrialization in Africa, intra-African trade and Africa's economic development in general,

Having considered the report of the *ad hoc* committee (E/CN.14/100),

Particularly concerned at the possible adverse effects of the European economic groupings examined in the report on the long-term prospects of industrialization in Africa and on intra-African trade,

Conscious that these European economic groupings are designed in such a way as primarily to meet the political and economic needs and aspirations of Western European countries,

1. *Declares* that the economic development of Africa and Africa's economic relations with countries outside the continent should be based on African continental and regional realities, with a view to establishing maximum co-operation, and particularly the creation of large enough regional markets capable of supporting African industrialization;

2. *Recommends* that the Executive Secretary should:

(a) Keep under constant review and inform members and associate members of the Commission of the continuous and changing impacts of the European economic groupings on African economies;

(b) Undertake studies on the ways and means of creating large enough regional markets capable of supporting African industrialization and which at the same time offer the advantages of specialization, with a view to the creation of an African common market capable of favouring a general development of Africa.

*52nd meeting,
17 February 1961.*

32 (III). West African Transport Conference

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Having considered document E/CN.14/63 and Add.1, entitled "Transport problems in relation to economic development in West Africa", and document E/CN.14/94 and Corr.1, entitled "Concerted action on transportation in the African region",

Recognizing the urgent necessity for a comprehensive intra-African transportation network,

Realizing that the effective linking of the various countries in the West African sub-region by a network of all-weather roads is a prerequisite to the development of intra-African trade,

Requests that, as a first step, a meeting of Ministers of Transport and/or Ministers of Works or of the appropriate inter-State bodies should be convened in 1961 to discuss:

(a) The general lines on which the sub-regional transport network should be developed;

(b) The possibility of the standardization of vehicle legislation and signalization for traffic using the sub-regional transport network.

*51st meeting,
16 February 1961.*

33 (III). Development of the energy resources of the African States

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Conscious of the importance to Africa of its abundant energy resources particularly its hydro-electric resources,

Considering that their development would provide the African States with a cheap source of power to promote their industrialization,

Believing that the African States cannot emerge from their condition of under-development except by an accelerated industrialization which will allow them to process and transform the commodities they supply and satisfy the needs of their domestic markets,

Believing that the development of the energy resources of the African States could reverse the trend which is widening the gap between the under-developed and the

industrialized countries and help to promote the expansion of the world economy,

Considering that such action would contribute to the social advancement of the African States,

1. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to have a detailed inventory prepared of the energy resources of Africa and to undertake a thorough survey of their systematic development;

2. *Invites* the Economic and Social Council to approach all the international organizations concerned with a view to expediting the realization of pending projects and to making available the necessary funds to finance them.

*52nd meeting,
17 February 1961.*

34 (III). Survey of natural resources

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Noting with satisfaction that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization has prepared a survey on behalf of the Commission on the natural resources of the African continent, in accordance with paragraph 59 of the report on the first session (E/3201),

Considering that the scientific survey of natural resources is of the highest importance for the economic development of the African countries,

1. *Expresses the hope* that the said survey will be placed at the disposal of member States very shortly;

2. *Notes with interest* that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization intends to convene within the next few years a conference on the scientific survey of the natural resources of the African continent;

3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to study with the executive heads of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the other specialized agencies concerned the most appropriate means of jointly convening and organizing a conference of that character in the near future.

*52nd meeting,
17 February 1961.*

35 (III). Study on East African transport problems

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Having considered document E/CN.14/94 and Corr.1, entitled "Concerted Action on transportation in the African region",

Emphasizing the need for intra-African transportation systems as a prerequisite for the promotion of intra-African trade and industry,

Requests the Executive Secretary to undertake a study on East African transport problems and to submit a report to the Commission for consideration at the fourth session, if possible.

*53rd meeting,
17 February 1961.*

36 (III). Establishment of a standing committee on social welfare and community development

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Having examined the report of the Workshop on the Extension of Family and Child Welfare Services within the Community Development Programmes (E/CN.14/79) and the Commission's programme of work and priorities in the field of community development,

Bearing in mind the importance of maintaining a balance between social and economic development in national planning programmes,

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

2. Approves the recommendation that the Commission set up a standing committee on social welfare and community development;

3. Requests the Executive Secretary to set up, in consultation with the specialized agencies, a standing committee of experts in these fields from African States to study social welfare services, community development programmes (including economic aspects), the social aspects of urbanization (including housing), the training of personnel and the interdependence of these services in the establishment of national social development programmes in the African countries:

4. Instructs the committee to convene annually prior to the session of the Commission at the same place of meeting, and to present recommendations in the above fields to the Commission at its session.

52nd meeting,
17 February 1961.

37 (III). Community development and general development

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Having examined the Commission's programme of work and priorities for 1961-1962,

Considering that community development, by endeavouring to stimulate man to greater effort and to a proper recognition of his responsibilities, thereby promoting the integration of human effort in general development, constitutes one of the decisive factors of such development,

1. Expresses its satisfaction at the inclusion in the work programme for 1961-1962 of a number of projects relating to community development, in particular projects 01-07, 31-01, 31-02, 31-04, 31-06, 31-08 and 41-04;

2. Emphasizes the special importance it attaches to:

(a) The study of the integration of community development in economic development programmes;

(b) The organization by the Commission of regional bilingual courses in the official languages of the Commission for training senior officials to prepare and direct community development policies in their countries;

(c) The organization of consultations to assist Governments, on request, in the preparation of their programmes;

(d) The rapid organization of a documentation centre as described in project 31-04;

3. Invites the Executive Secretary, in consultation with the specialized agencies, to speed up activity in this field and apply for the necessary staff for the purpose;

4. Requests the Executive Secretary to report on this question to the Commission at its next session;

5. Further requests the Executive Secretary to transmit to the Economic and Social Council the views expressed by members of the Commission.

52nd meeting,
17 February 1961.

38 (III). Conference of African businessmen

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recalling its resolution 8 (II) of 2 February 1960 on intra-African trade and the convening of a conference of African businessmen,

Recognizing the value of continuing contact between African businessmen and of explorations by them of means of co-operative action in promoting intra-African trade and economic development,

Requests the Executive Secretary to continue to lend his assistance to the proposed conference of African businessmen to be convened in 1961 and to any permanent organization which may thereafter be set up and, within the resources at his disposal, to provide available information of an economic nature and such professional advice and help as he can to the conference and its permanent organization.

53rd meeting,
17 February 1961.

39 (III). Thanks to His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Ethiopia and the Government and people of Ethiopia

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Considering the munificent gesture of His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia, and his Government in providing for the Commission a permanent headquarters building in Addis Ababa,

Considering further the unflagging personal interest shown by His Imperial Majesty in the affairs of the Commission,

Conscious of the generosity and hospitality of His Imperial Majesty and the people of Ethiopia during the third session,

Extends its thanks and appreciation to His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia, his Government and people for their contribution to the cause of the economic and social development of Africa.

55th meeting,
18 February 1961.

PART IV

DRAFT RESOLUTION FOR ACTION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The Economic and Social Council

I

1. *Takes note* of the annual report of the Economic Commission for Africa for the period 7 February 1960 to 18 February 1961;
2. *Endorses* the recommendations and resolutions and the programme of work and priorities contained in parts III and V respectively of the report;

II

Admits Mauritania to membership in the Economic Commission for Africa under paragraph 6 of the terms of reference of the Commission.

*55th meeting,
18 February 1961.*

PART V

PROGRAMME OF WORK AND PRIORITIES FOR 1961-1962

A. Observations on the programme of work and priorities

265. The Commission had before it the programme of work and priorities for 1961-1962 (E/CN.14/87/Rev.1 and Add.1-2) proposed by the Executive Secretary, and the report of the Committee on the Programme of Work and Priorities (E/CN.14/101).

266. The Executive Secretary noted that the terms of reference of the Economic Commission for Africa provide that the Commission shall perform, within the available resources of its secretariat, such advisory services as the countries and territories of the region may desire and assist the Economic and Social 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.

267. The Commission had agreed at its first session (E/3201, paragraph 54) that when Governments felt that they required expert advice in formulating their needs for economic and technical assistance, they might call on the Executive Secretary. In consultation with the appropriate authorities and within the framework of the established machinery, the secretariat would render such assistance as was possible.

268. As an indication of the importance of the advisory work which the secretariat was being requested to undertake in the co-ordination of aid to Africa, mention was made of the mission of the Executive Secretary who, at the request of the Secretary-General, served as head of a United Nations technical assistance mission which surveyed the needs of the countries of the Entente⁵ and Cameroun in 1960. Discussions were also held jointly with FAO in the Sudan on the planning of future technical assistance in the field of agriculture.

269. In addition to the work in conjunction with technical assistance, the secretariat had been called upon for immediate advice to Governments in emergencies

as well as under the conditions envisaged in the terms of reference. The Deputy Executive Secretary had been assigned as a consultant on problems of public administration in the Congo (Leopoldville) for three months during 1960. The Director of the Research Division and other ECA staff members had also assisted in the Congo for considerable periods. Those activities had been additional to the normal provision of advice such as had been rendered to the Sudan. There, counsel had been given on the reorganization of economic research and on the Wadi Halfa resettlement project in which secretariat staff members had assisted in statistical and sociological investigations and the formulation of resettlement plans. Assistance had also been given to Somalia and Togo in the fields of statistics and public administration. An important aspect of the statistical survey of Africa was the provision of help to African countries in drawing up their statistical programmes and in the training of personnel for departments of statistics. In all, some twenty-one African countries and territories had been visited on official ECA business in 1960.

270. The form which the work of the Commission was taking had been described recently by the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs who, at the fifteenth session of the General Assembly, in addressing the Second Committee (671st meeting), had said:

“Generally speaking, we regard the Economic Commission for Africa as the focal point, or centre, where the various needs of the African continent in the matter of co-operation and assistance can find expression, and where it is possible to consider how to meet those needs by calling on the different pieces of the now very diversified mechanism of the United Nations system.”

271. It was in the same spirit that Economic and Social Council resolution 793 (XXX) and General

⁵ Dahomey, the Ivory Coast, the Niger and the Upper Volta.

Assembly resolution 1518 (XV) had urged more active participation by regional economic commissions in the economic and social activities of the United Nations and the strengthening of the regional economic commissions and their programmes.

272. The same idea that ECA should co-operate fully in the technical assistance programmes in Africa had been expressed by the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board (TAB) and the Managing Director of the Special Fund.

273. The Executive Secretary observed that the second Conference of Independent African States had also recognized the central role which the Commission was already playing in African economic affairs when it noted that ECA was an organization whose main objective is to promote development and concerted action in economic and social matters for the continent of Africa. The Conference also noted that ECA was designed as the centralizing force for economic cohesion and progress of this vast continent whose economic and social status is diversified, and that it was a bridge for the African States and the peoples of Africa by which they could freely contact each other, discuss their problems and organize concerted and co-operative action in solving their difficulties.

274. The resolutions of the second Conference of Independent African States recommend the establishment of a Council for African Economic Co-operation and authorize the committee of experts to be set up by the Council to seek through ECA the assistance of the appropriate international bodies in carrying out certain projects.

275. With forty-two Professional staff members in the secretariat, most of the divisions were in a position to initiate action, and it was expected that more staff would be secured to cope with the increasing activities of the Commission.

276. The co-operation of Governments was a prerequisite to most of the activities of the secretariat. Governments had co-operated in releasing staff for the secretariat and it was hoped that this would continue. Governments had also responded favourably to requests for documents, but there was still room for more effective arrangements to be made between the secretariat and the member States for improving the flow of documentation and reference material to the secretariat.

277. The growing scope of the secretariat's activities made it hazardous to draw up a programme of work and priorities in a way which might endanger the Executive Secretary's freedom of action. The year 1960 had shown a great increase in the number of newly independent States who were now members of the Commission. That development could not but have an effect on the work of the secretariat, which must be free to act, when so requested, on the immediate problems of the emergent States. During 1960 the Executive Secretary had had to assign staff engaged on the work programme to other pressing duties.

278. The experience of 1960 had confirmed the wisdom of two policies established by the Commission concerning the programme of work and priorities. These were:

(a) That the Commission lays down broad objectives which the secretariat translates into a detailed programme of work (resolution 18 (II) on the programme of work and priorities for 1960-1961 demonstrates this policy);

(b) That the work programme be flexible enough to permit the secretariat to deploy its manpower and other resources so as to combine most effectively long-range research with advice and technical assistance programmes. (This principle is set out in paragraphs 148-149 of the report on the second session of the Commission (E/3320).)

279. The Executive Secretary, addressing the Economic and Social Council at its thirtieth session, had said that at present the Commission had two main duties: the first was to help in carrying out and rationalizing plans and programmes for the resolution of African economic and social problems within the framework of an expanding and healthy world economy; the second was for the Commission to use its own resources in such a way as to achieve the maximum impact in the shortest possible time (1113th meeting). The Executive Secretary proposed that the work programme for 1961-1962 should be a clear reflection of that approach.

280. Attention was invited to the main changes in the work programme for 1961-1962 as compared to that for 1960-1961:

(a) The Executive Secretary had, in spite of great difficulties in the recruitment of the necessary qualified staff, initiated a programme for the Division of Industry, Transport and Natural Resources. It was expected that a strong team would be available in the near future which would be responsible for elaborating the proposals advanced in the programme. It was also expected that co-operation from Headquarters in the study of a number of areas of special interest to the region would be forthcoming under the expanded programme of work on industrialization to be carried out in connexion with the activities of the new Committee for Industrial Development established by the Economic and Social Council.

(b) The training activities of the secretariat had been drawn together in a new section V of the work programme. Governments had been invited to submit candidates for training at the headquarters of the Economic Commission for Europe and the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East. A meeting of heads of African universities and university colleges had been convened and their recommendations were before the Commission. Staff was being recruited for the training functions at ECA headquarters.

(c) The programme of work and priorities for 1961-1962 showed certain modifications over that for 1960-1961 owing to the fact that some projects had been completed when the programme was drafted or were scheduled to be completed by the time the Commission convened for its third session. It had also been necessary to extend the completion dates of a few projects because of lack of adequate staff and the pressure of work. In order to permit the secretariat to concentrate as much as possible on continuing projects on development policies and programming and on international trade, very few new projects, particularly of an *ad hoc* nature,

had been introduced. The projects in the section dealing with agriculture had been regrouped and clarified in the light of resolution 18 (II). Slight modifications had also been found necessary in the description of some projects in the interest of greater clarity and precision. The following new projects had been introduced into the 1961-1962 work programme:

- 01-15 *Social aspects of economic development*
- 01-09 *Seminar on population problems in Africa*
- 01-10 *Workshop on problems of urbanization*
- 01-11 *Administrative problems of African Governments*
- 11-01 *Industrial planning*
- 11-02 *Study of individual industries*
- 11-03 *Advisory services to Governments*
- 11-05 *Feasibility studies of industries for selected African countries*
- 12-01 *Transport: (b) Provision of advisory services to Governments at their request*
- 31-09 *Study tour on community development methods and techniques*
- 41-02 *Training in economic and social planning*
- 41-05 *In-service training for African economists and statisticians*

(d) The following conferences and meetings were scheduled to take place under the auspices of the Commission during 1961-1962:

- Working party on development policies and programming (project 01-01 (e))
- Budget workshop (project 01-05)
- Seminar on population problems in Africa (project 01-09)
- Workshop on problems of urbanization (project 01-10 (a))
- Seminar on administrative problems of African Governments (project 01-11)
- Second Conference of African Statisticians; sub-regional consultations (project 04-01 (c))
- Working groups of statistical experts (project 04-03 (c))
- Seminar on groundwater development (project 13-05)
- Workshop on low-cost housing and community facilities within community development programmes in Africa (project 31-05)

The purposes of these conferences were elaborated in the appropriate sections of the work programme. In addition to the meetings listed above, as has happened

previously, the Commission might co-sponsor conferences, workshops, centres and the like in conjunction with other international organizations, or organize additional meetings arising from the implementation of the work programme.

281. At its second session, the Commission had re-emphasized its desire to see concerted action projects initiated in accordance with paragraphs 42-48 of the report on the first session (E/3201). The decisions of the Commission had been brought to the notice of all members and associate members, including the newly independent States. There was every reason to hope that the delay in initiating concerted action projects would not continue.

282. Studies and other documentation on cartography, transport and trade had been submitted for the consideration of the Commission. There was no doubt that further activity would stem from those deliberations. The Executive Secretary had not attempted to formulate an elaborate programme in anticipation of consideration of those items.

283. The programme of work and priorities for 1961-1962, as submitted by the secretariat, had been formulated on the basis of a careful assessment of the capacity of the secretariat in terms of manpower and financial resources. Any new proposals might have to be examined either as alternatives to some items in the programme, or with a clear understanding that additional resources would have to be sought.

284. The Committee on the Work Programme and Priorities studied the proposals of the Executive Secretary for the work programme. It amended the text of two projects (01-02 and 01-03) and commented on the ways in which a number of projects could best be implemented to serve the needs of African countries and territories. Moreover, it endorsed two new projects (02-01 (d) and (e)) suggested by the *ad hoc* committee on the impact of Western European economic groupings (E/CN.14/100) and recommended another new project (41-06) for the approval of the Commission.

285. The Commission adopted the Committee's report (E/CN.14/87/Rev.1 and Add.1-2). As a result of resolutions 25 (III), 26 (III), 28 (III), 30 (III), 32 (III), 33 (III) and 36 (III), seven further new projects were added, making a total of ten new projects added by the Commission. The programme of work and priorities for 1961-1962, as adopted, is set out below.

B. Annotated list of projects for 1961-1962

I. ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND STATISTICAL PROJECTS

1. Economic and Social Development

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

01-01 *Development policies and programming*⁶

Origin: Terms of reference of the Commission; report on the first session, paragraph 61; report of the first Con-

ference of African Statisticians, paragraph 53 (b); Commission resolution 18 (II).

Description:

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

⁶ In co-ordination with projects 11-01, 12-01 and 21-02.

might be applied for relating activities in the fields of education, health, housing etc. to economic development.

(b) Action arising out of a meeting of experts to discuss the use of national accounts for the formulation of economic policy and development programming held in January 1961 in conjunction with the International Association for Research into Income and Wealth.

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

[Project (d), relating to training, has been included under project 41-02, in section V.]

(e) Working party to be held in 1961 to discuss preliminary results of work undertaken in the field of development policies and programming and to advise on directions of future work; to be followed in subsequent years by working parties on specific topics.

01-02 *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.

01-15 *Social aspects of economic development*

Origin: Terms of reference of the Commission; report on the first session, paragraph 61; Commission resolution 18 (II).

Description:

Studies of social barriers to economic change and of social problems consequent upon rapid industrialization and urbanization:

(a) Studies of urban social structure and social conditions in relation to such fields of governmental activity as city and regional planning, housing and social services.

(b) Analysis of migrations, especially the movement from rural to urban areas, in relation to changing occupations and changing attitudes towards economic activity (in co-ordination with projects 01-10 and 31-07).

(c) Examination of social behaviour and processes in rural and urban African communities in relation to economic development (in conjunction with project 01-07).

(d) Advisory services to Governments on the organization of social research and the analysis of social problems.

GROUP 2. *Ad hoc* PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

01-03 *Development banks*

Origin: Terms of reference of the Commission; Commission resolution 27 (III).

Description:

A study of the contributions which national and regional 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. Report to be presented at the fourth session. Project to be undertaken in co-operation with IBRD.

01-04 *Stabilization of commodity prices*⁷

Origin: Report on the first session, paragraph 62 (j); Commission resolutions 18 (II) and 25 (III).

Description:

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

(b) Meeting of African primary producing countries to consider the position of agricultural commodities of main interest to them with a view to obtaining greater world price stabilization.

01-05 *Budget workshop*

Origin: Terms of reference of the Commission.

Description:

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

01-06 *Educational requirements of development programmes*

Origin: Terms of reference of the Commission.

Description:

Studies in selected African countries on the number of persons possessing various types of skill required for the achievement of development objectives and on the facilities for training such personnel. Initial report to be completed in 1961; report on additional countries to be submitted in 1962. Project to be carried out in co-operation with UNESCO.

01-07 *Community development and economic development*⁸

Origin: Report on the first session.

Description:

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

[Project 01-08, relating to training facilities, has been transferred to section V as project 41-01.]

01-09 *Seminar on population problems in Africa*

Origin: Terms of reference of the Commission; recommendations of the first Conference of African Statisticians.

Description:

A seminar of African statisticians and demographers on the collection, evaluation and utilization of demographic data. To be held in 1962. Joint project of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the Economic Commission for Africa.

01-10 *Workshop on problems of urbanization*

Origin: Terms of reference of the Commission; Commission resolution 18 (II); Economic and Social Council resolution 792 II (XXX).

Description:

In line with the global programme of the United Nations to assist Governments in improving the level of living in urban centres and to reduce the ill effects of rapid urbanization, ECA, in co-operation with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the specialized agencies concerned, in addition to the activities contemplated under projects 01-15 and 31-07, proposes to:

(a) Organize a workshop on these problems for national and municipal officials in 1962;

⁷ In co-ordination with project 22-01.

⁸ In conjunction with project 01-15 (c).

(b) Investigate in the light of the report of the workshop the needs of selected African countries for assistance in relating social programmes for coping with rapid urban growth to planning and location of industry and to physical planning (in conjunction with projects 11-01 and 11-05).

01-11 *Administrative problems of African Governments*

Origin: Terms of reference of the Commission.

Description:

A seminar to be organized in 1962 by ECA and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs to study some of the more urgent administrative problems of African Governments.

01-12 *Economic and social consequences of racial discriminatory practices*

Origin: Commission resolution 26 (III).

Description:

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. Report to be presented at the fourth session.

2. International trade, foreign aid and investments

GROUP I. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES
OF HIGH PRIORITY

02-01 *Problems and developments in international trade and payments*⁹

Origin: Report on the first session, paragraphs 60 and 62 (f); Commission resolutions 7 (II), 8 (II), 28 (III), 30 (III) and 31 (III); report of *ad hoc* committee on the impact of Western European economic groupings on African economies (E/CN.14/100, para. 56).

Description:

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

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

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

(d) Studies of preferential systems linking countries and territories in Africa with non-African countries, particularly the Commonwealth preferences and preferential arrangements between Portugal and Spain and their respective territories in Africa.

(e) Studies of trade relations between the African region and other parts of the world.

(f) Establishment of a standing committee on trade.

(g) Studies of monetary systems in Africa with special reference to the impact on intra-African trade and African economic development.

⁹ Sub-projects (a) and (g) to be undertaken in conjunction with projects 11-02, 11-05 and 12-01.

02-02 *Foreign aid*

Origin: Report on the first session, paragraph 55; Commission resolution 2 B (I); Economic and Social Council resolution 780 (XXX).

Description:

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

GROUP 2. *Ad hoc* PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

02-04 *Conference of African businessmen*¹⁰

Origin: Commission resolutions 8 (II) and 38 (III).

Description:

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

3. Review and analysis of current events

GROUP I. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES
OF HIGH PRIORITY

03-01 *Economic Bulletin for Africa*

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

Description:

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

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

(ii) Activities of the Commission and its secretariat, including reports on conferences, seminars or working parties not covered in other periodic documents;

(iii) Selected problems investigated by the secretariat;

(iv) A review of relevant studies of African problems undertaken elsewhere.

The *Bulletin* will be published twice a year.

4. Statistics

GROUP I. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES
OF HIGH PRIORITY

04-01 *Statistical survey of Africa*

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

Description:

To assist countries in the launching of long-term programmes of statistical development to meet requirements of development planning, with the following steps:

(a) Assistance in the preparation of programmes of statistical activities.

¹⁰ In co-ordination with project 02-01 (a).

(b) Establishment and implementation of regional or sub-regional programmes of co-operation, based on specific needs expressed by countries.

(c) Convening of second Conference of African Statisticians (Tunis, June 1961) and of sub-regional consultations (1962) to further the development of the statistical survey and co-ordinate sub-regional or regional training activities.

[Project 04-02, relating to training, has been transferred to section V as project 41-03.]

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

Origin: Terms of reference of the Commission; various recommendations of the first Conference of African Statisticians; second session of the Commission (E/3320, para. 105).

Description:

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

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

(c) Organization of working groups of experts to exchange views on methods and to consider adaptation to Africa of international standards; plans for working groups on household surveys, external trade statistics and other topics to be discussed at the second Conference of African Statisticians.

(d) Publication of a bibliography of African statistical publications and preparation of supplements in due course.

04-04 *Processing and publication of statistical data*

Origin: Terms of reference of the Commission; report of the first Conference of African Statisticians, paragraph 48.

Description:

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

(b) Statistical handbooks: assembly, evaluation, analysis and publication of statistical data derived from the statistical survey; handbook on population to be followed by handbooks on agriculture and national accounts.

II. INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

1. Industry

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

11-01 *Industrial planning*¹¹

Origin: Terms of reference of the Commission; report on the first session, paragraph 59; Commission resolution 18 (II).

¹¹ In conjunction with projects 01-01 (a) and 01-10 (c).

Description:

Preparation of a manual of industrial planning, in which guidance is given to Governments on such aspects as the organization for planning for industrialization, the elements involved in industrial planning, the proper balance and mutual support of planning on the national level, on individual industrial branch level and on project or plant level, the choice of appropriate techniques for dealing with the various problems faced in planning, and the effective means for the implementation of industrialization plans.

11-02 *Study of individual industries*¹²

Origin: Terms of reference of the Commission; Commission resolution 18 (II).

Description:

Studies of selected industries appropriate for the region (e.g. fertilizers, cement, mechanical industries, pulp and paper, pharmaceuticals etc.) including utilization of domestic raw materials and sources of energy, location and size of plants, appropriate technologies and inter-industry relations. The industries to be selected by the ECA secretariat in consultation with Governments and other appropriate bodies.

11-03 *Advisory services to Governments*

Origin: Terms of reference of the Commission; Commission resolution 18 (II).

Description:

Provision of advisory services and assistance to Governments with regard to problems of industrialization and the establishment of industries; assistance to be given particularly in preliminary studies of new industries including the problems of location, capacity and adaptation of technologies.

GROUP 2. Ad hoc PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

11-05 *Feasibility studies of industries for selected African countries*¹³

Origin: Terms of reference of the Commission; Commission resolution 18 (II).

Description:

(a) Collection of data for feasibility studies for the establishment of specific industries in selected African countries, including information on the size of national markets for their products, and the availability of such factors as raw materials, power, industrial labour force etc.

(b) Preparation of a preliminary appraisal of the feasibility of specific industries taking into account the size of domestic markets and examination, on the basis of this appraisal, of the desirability of joint projects between countries and/or participation in existing or newly formed economic groupings.

2. Transport

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

12-01 *Transport*¹⁴

Origin: Report on the first Session, paragraph 62 (d); Commission resolution 18 (II).

¹² In conjunction with projects 02-01 (a) and (g).

¹³ In co-ordination with projects 02-01 (a) and (g).

¹⁴ Suggestions for a more detailed work programme are presented in information paper E/CN.14/94 and Corr.1.

Description:

(a) Studies of transport problems in Africa, with emphasis on the role of the transport industry in promoting economic development, particularly with regard to the general co-ordination of the various transport techniques (in conjunction with projects 02-01 (a) and (g)).

(b) Provision of advisory services to Governments at their request.

GROUP 2. *Ad hoc* PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

12-05 *West African transport conference*

Origin: Commission resolution 32 (III).

Description:

Meeting of Ministers of Transport and/or Ministers of Works and/or interested inter-governmental agencies to discuss general lines for the development of a sub-regional transport network and the possibility of the standardization of vehicle legislation and signalization for traffic using the sub-regional transport network.

3. Natural resources

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

13-01 *Natural resources*

Origin: Report on the first session, paragraph 59.

Description:

Assistance to Governments at their request in connection with the preparation of hydrological, geological, geodetic and other scientific surveys of resources.

13-02 *Development of energy resources*

Origin: Commission resolution 33 (III).

Description:

Preparation of a detailed inventory of the energy resources of Africa and a thorough survey of the systematic development of such resources.

GROUP 2. *Ad hoc* PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

13-05 *Groundwater development*

Origin: Terms of reference of the Commission.

Description:

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

III. AGRICULTURE

1. Agricultural progress and developments

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

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

Origin: Report of the first session, paragraph 63.

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 second FAO Regional Conference for Africa and Sixth FAO Regional Conference for the Near East.

21-02 *Agricultural development programmes and planning*¹⁵

Origin: Report on the first session, paragraphs 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 21-01 above and for technical assistance programming and activities;

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

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

(i) The diversification of agriculture;

(ii) Factors in the transition from subsistence to commercial agriculture, including land policies, agricultural credit and co-operatives.

GROUP 2. *Ad hoc* PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

21-03 *Forestry development*

Origin: Second session of the Commission (E/3320, para. 118).

Description:

Survey of timber resources and requirements, to commence in 1961 (formerly project 21-05 (d)).

2. Distribution and consumption of agricultural products

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

22-01 *Trade and marketing of agricultural products*¹⁶

Origin: Report on the first session, paragraph 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 (formerly project 21-03 (a)).

(b) The marketing of agricultural products: continuation with FAO headquarters and Near East Regional Office

¹⁵ In co-ordination with project 01-01, FAO projects and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

¹⁶ In co-ordination with projects 01-04 and 02-01, and with FAO projects.

of meat and livestock marketing projects and extension to other marketing problems including price relationships (formerly project 21-03 (b)).

22-02 *Food consumption levels*¹⁷

Origin: Commission resolution 18 (II).

Description:

Studies of demand and consumption levels for food and other agricultural products (formerly project 21-03 (c)).

3. Assistance and advisory services in the field of agriculture

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES
OF HIGH PRIORITY

23-01 *Technical assistance to Governments* (formerly project 21-04)

Origin: Report on the first session, paragraph 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 economics, 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).

GROUP 2. *Ad hoc* PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

23-02 *Specific projects of importance to the region*

Origin: Miscellaneous requests by Governments to the Special Fund, the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance etc.

Description:

Report on progress of locust control measures (formerly project 21-05 (a)).

IV. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND RELATED
ACTIVITIES IN SOCIAL FIELDS

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES
OF HIGH PRIORITY

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

Origin: Terms of reference of the Commission.

Description:

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

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

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

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

Description:

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

[Project 31-03, relating to training, has been transferred to section V as project 41-04.]

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

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

Description:

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

GROUP 2. *Ad hoc* PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

31-05 *Workshop on low-cost housing and community facilities within community development programmes in Africa*

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

Description:

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

31-06 *Workshop on planning, organization and administration of social welfare with particular reference to family and child welfare*¹⁸

Origin: Report of the 1960 Workshop on the Extension of Family and Child Welfare Services within Community Development Programmes.

Description:

Action arising from a workshop organized jointly by ECA and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs held at Accra in November 1960.

31-07 *Study of the applicability of community development techniques to urban areas in Africa*¹⁹

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

¹⁸ This project replaced the former project 31-06, "Training courses for women on methods of women's participation in community development".

¹⁹ In conjunction with projects 01-10 and 01-15 (b).

¹⁷ In co-ordination with projects 01-15 and 04-03.

Description:

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

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

Origin: Commission resolution 9 (II).

Description:

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

- 31-09 *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 1962.

- 31-10 *Standing committee on social welfare and community development*

Origin: Commission resolution 36 (III).

Description:

Meeting of standing committee of experts to study social welfare services, community development programmes (including economic aspects), social aspects of urbanization (including housing), training of personnel and the interdependence of the services in the establishment of national social development programmes in the African countries.

V. TRAINING

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

- 41-01 *Training facilities in Africa*

Origin: Commission resolution 17 (II).

Description:

Consultations with universities, research institutions and other appropriate organizations in Africa regarding arrange-

ments for the training of African staff in the field of economic development.

- 41-02 *Training in economic and social planning*

Origin: Commission resolution 16 (II).

Description:

An intensive programme of study and training designed to meet the need for an increasing number of economists, statisticians, public administrators and managers of industry who are able to handle the problems and techniques of development programming. Programme to be carried out on a permanent basis at ECA headquarters.

- 41-03 *Training activities in statistics*

Origin: Report on the first session, paragraph 51; report of the first Conference of African Statisticians, paragraphs 56, 62 and 63.

Description:

(a) Formulation of a comprehensive programme for increasing facilities for the training of statisticians on the basis of the UNESCO survey, requirements expressed by countries and consultations with universities. Report to be submitted to the second Conference of African Statisticians, and to be followed by arrangements for training.

(b) Assistance to and organization of sub-regional and regional training centres for middle-grade statisticians. Participation in regional in-service training courses for senior economists and statisticians.

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

- 41-04 *Training courses in community development methods and techniques for national supervisory and administrative personnel*

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

Description:

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

- 41-05 *In-service training for African economists and statisticians*

Origin: Commission resolution 16 (II).

Description:

In-service training at the headquarters of the Economic Commission for Europe and the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East.

- 41-06 *Summer courses for African university students of economics*

Origin: Commission resolution 16 (II).

Description:

Summer courses for students entering their final year at the university.

ANNEXES

ANNEX I

List of representatives and observers at the third session of the Commission

MEMBERS

Belgium

Representative: H.E. Mr. René Van Ros
Alternate Representative: Mr. Charles Walhin
Advisers: Mr. Alex Xhrouet, Mr. Charles Derbecourt, Mr. Jan Hendrik Frans

Cameroun

Representative: Mr. Alfred Ngando Black
Alternate Representative: Mr. Laurent Ntamag

Central African Republic

Representative: H.E. Mr. Albert Payao
Adviser: Mr. Armand Gandon

Chad

Representative: H.E. Mr. J. P. Toura Gaba
Alternate Representative: Mr. J. Charlot

Congo (Brazzaville)

Representative: Mr. P. Kaya
Advisers: Mr. J. N. Chatanay, Mr. J. G. Bagana

Congo (Leopoldville)

Representative: Mr. Sébastien Kini
Alternate Representative: Mr. Pierre Tona-Masesa
Advisers: Mr. Joseph Tshomba, Mr. Louis Embae, Mr. Sébastien Ikolo, Mr. Louis Tshimwanga, Mr. Paul de Roover

Dahomey

Representative: H.E. Mr. Sourou-Migan Apithy
Alternate Representatives: Mr. Christian Vieyra, Mr. Gratién L. Pognon, Mr. Charles de Rego
Adviser: Mr. Claude Joffroy

Ethiopia

Representative: H.E. Ato Menasse Lemma
Alternate Representatives: Ato Tadesse Yacob, Ato Worku Habte Wold, Ato Habtu Eshetu, Ato Tekle Haymanot Gabre Mariam, Ato Bulcha Demeksa, Ato Yohannes Kidane-Mariam, Ato Afework Zellaka, Ato Kifle Wodajo

France

Representative: Mr. Joannès Dupraz
Alternate Representatives: Mr. Jean Wolfrom, Mr. Pierre Maurice Viaud
Advisers: Mr. Louis Dallier, Mr. Yves Boulet, Mr. François Chaumet, Mr. Robert Danton, Mr. Jacques Edin, Mr. René Garin, Mr. Xavier Jeannot, Mr. André Jouanin, Mr. Guy de Lacharrière, Mr. Jacques Leprette, Mr. Jean Robin, Mr. Aimé Teyssior d'Orfeuil

Gabon

Representative: H.E. Mr. André Gustave Anguile
Alternate Representatives: Mr. Gaston Joseph Bouchard, Mr. Michel Elias

Ghana

Representative: H.E. Mr. P. K. K. Quaidoo
Alternate Representative: Mr. K. Amoa Awuah
Advisers: Mr. G. K. de Graft Johnson, Mr. J. C. Amoa, Mr. J. Owusu-Ansah, Mr. F. Jiagge, Mr. K. N. Arkaah, Mr. J. G. Amofo

Guinea

Representative: H.E. Mr. Sory Caba
Alternate Representatives: Mr. Mohamed Kassory Bancoura, Mr. Mody Sory Barry, Mr. Cheik Omar M'Baye

Ivory Coast

Representative: Mr. Koré René Sery
Alternate Representative: Mr. M. T. Liawara

Liberia

Representative: Mr. James M. Weeks
Alternate Representatives: Mr. A. M. Massaquoi, Mr. A. Romeo Horton, Mr. David F. Neal, Mr. T. Siafa Sherman

Libya

Representative: Syed Ahmed Suedig
Alternate Representatives: Dr. Ali Ahmed Attiga, Mr. Hamed El-Jawhari, Mr. Aiad A. Azzabi

Madagascar

Representative: H.E. Mr. René Rasidy
Alternate Representatives: Mr. Henri Razafindratovo, Mr. Armand Razafindrabe

Mali

Representative: Mr. Almamby Sylla
Alternate Representative: Mr. Mamadou Samake
Adviser: Mr. Birama Traore

Morocco

Representative: H.E. Mr. Driss Slaoui
Alternate Representatives: Mr. Ali Skalli, Mr. Abbès Bennani, Mr. Abdelwahab Laraki, Mr. Abdel Hamid Khaled, Mr. Mohamed Joundy
Advisers: Mr. Abdelkader El Jai, Mr. Ahmed Doukkali

Niger

Representative: H.E. Mr. Adamou Mayaki
Adviser: Mr. Roger Louze

Nigeria

Representative: H.E. Alhaji Shehu Shagari
Alternate Representative: H.E. Mr. Omo-Osagie
Advisers: Mr. A. A. Atta, Dr. L. A. Fabunmi, Mr. A. A. Ayida, Mr. N. O. Farinde, Alhaji Ali Akilu, Dr. P. N. C. Okigbo, Mr. S. U. Shukujekwe

Portugal

Representative: Mr. Alexandre Ribeiro da Cunha
Alternate Representative: Mr. Nuno Alves Morgado
Advisers: Mr. Luis Moita de Deus, Mr. Thomaz Andresen, Mr. Luiz Gonzaga Ferreira

Senegal

Representative: H.E. Mr. Joseph Mbaye
Alternate Representatives: Mr. Samba Cor Sar, Mr. Amadou Sow, Mr. Masseur Sarré

Somalia

Representative: H.E. Mr. Abdul Kadir Mohamed Aden
Alternate Representatives: Mr. Mohamed Yusuf Aden Muro, Mr. Anthony Mariano, Mr. Sufi Omar Mohamed, Mr. Francesco Franceschi

Spain

Representative: Mr. José Antonio Acebal y Monfort

Sudan

Representative: H.E. Dr. Beshir El Bakri
Alternate Representatives: Syed Hassan Mohamed Hassan, Syed El Amin Omer Ishag, Syed Ibrahim Ali Gar-en-Nabi, Syed Ibrahim Raham Talla, Syed Abdel Rahman Ahmed Osman

Togo

Representative: H.E. Mr. Hospice Dominique Coco
Alternate Representatives: Mr. Adam Pierre Adossama, Mr. Boukari Djobo

Tunisia

Representative: H.E. Mr. Fathi Zouhir
Alternate Representatives: Mr. Hassen Zghal, Mr. Abdelhamid Lassidi, Mr. Mohamed Ghariani

Union of South Africa

Representative: Mr. G. J. J. F. Steyn
Alternate Representatives: Mr. A. J. F. Viljoen, Mr. L. A. Pepler, Mr. H. J. P. L. Kruger, Mr. P. R. Lindhorst

United Arab Republic

Representative: H.E. Mr. Mamoud Riad
Alternate Representative: Dr. Abdel Moneim El-Banna
Advisers: Mr. Mansour Fahmy, Mr. Omran Abdel Salim El-Shafei, Mr. Kamal El-Hosni, Dr. Iman Selim, Mr. Muzaffar Koubrously, Dr. Abou Bakr Hussein Abdel Ghaffar

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Representative: Sir Roger Stevens
Alternate Representatives: H.E. Mr. D. A. H. Wright, Mr. A. N. Galsworthy, Mr. R. W. Jackling
Advisers: Mr. H. F. T. Smith, Mr. J. O. Moreton, Miss M. P. Brown, Mr. W. Bentley, Mr. Ewen A. J. Fergusson

Upper Volta

Representative: Mr. Pierre Guiguemde

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland

Representative: Mr. John Moreton

Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland

Representative: Mr. Ronald A. Griffith
Alternate Representatives: Mr. Frank J. Russell, Mr. Chad Chipunze, Mr. Christopher C. Milton

Kenya and Zanzibar

Representative: Mr. C. J. Martin

Ruanda-Urundi

Representative: Mr. Alois Munyangaju
Alternate Representative: Mr. Michel Ndenzako
Adviser: Mr. L. Allard

Sierra Leone

Representative: H.E. Mr. I. B. Taylor-Kamara
Alternate Representative: Mr. D. G. Maurice

Tanganyika

Representative: H.E. Mr. A. Z. N. Swai
Alternate Representative: Mr. A. Collings

Uganda

Representative: H.E. Mr. Y. K. Lule
Alternate Representative: Mr. D. O. Ocheng
Adviser: Mr. J. G. Huddle

OBSERVERS FOR MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS
NOT MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION

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Brazil

Mr. Da Costa e Silva

Bulgaria

Mr. Zlatko Mihaylov

Canada

Mr. John Harrington

China

H.E. Mr. Chun-jien Pao, Mr. Ke-ting Shih

Czechoslovakia

Mr. Jan Busniak, H.E. Mr. Vaclav Havlin, Dr. Rastislav Lacko,
Mr. Rudolf Stolár, Mr. J. Cerny

Greece

Mr. A. Petropoulos, Mr. John Tomazos

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H.E. Mr. János Katona, Mr. Bela Horvath

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Mr. Hanan Bar-On, Mr. Uzi I. Nedivi

Italy

Mr. Giovanni Vincenzo Soro, Mr. Vittorio Zadotti, Mr. Carlo
Garavelli

Japan

Mr. Nagaharu Odo

Netherlands

Mr. F. R. A. Walraven, Dr. J. Kymmell, Mr. A. H. Croin

Norway

Mr. Henrik Furst

Poland

H.E. Mr. Jerzy Michalowsky, Mr. Wlodosimierz Wink, Mr. Jan
Giedwidz

Romania

Mr. Ion Marcu, Mr. Gheorghe Greceanu

Sweden

H.E. Mr. Ake Sjolin

Turkey

Mr. Sakip Coruk

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Mr. V. S. Semenov, Mr. J. Spitsky, Mr. L. S. Ezhov, Mr. A. K.
Kakharov, Mr. M. F. Younakov, Mr. D. A. Sokolov, Mr. M. S.
Amirdjanov, Mr. Sinitsin Sergei

United States of America

Mr. Walter Kotschnig, Mr. William Witman II, Mr. William D.
Fisher, Mr. David Wilken, Mr. Glenn Albert Lehmann

Yugoslavia

H.E. Mr. Marijan Barisić, Mr. Mirceta Cvorović, Mr. Tarik
Ajanović

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

International Labour Organisation (ILO): Mr. Gregoire Koulischer

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO):
Mr. Pierre Nicolas Torver, Mr. Keith Charles Abercrombie,
Mr. Robert Watson, Mr. Subash Mazumdar

*United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
(UNESCO)*: Mr. Victor Kovda, Mr. Mahdi Elmandjra,
Mr. Alain Gille, Mr. Pierre Henquet, Mr. Haydon

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO): Mr. Neil
Richardson, Mr. Harold Joseph Carrick

*International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)
and International Development Association (IDA)*: Mr. Patter-
son H. French, Mr. Michael L. Hoffman

International Monetary Fund (IMF): Mr. J. U. Mladek, Mr. Moeen
A. Qureshi

World Health Organization (WHO): Dr. Hassein M. Hafezi,
Dr. Leo Artur Kaprio

International Telecommunication Union (ITU): Mr. Venkat Rama
Sundaram, Mr. Thomas J. A. Watters

World Meteorological Organization (WMO): Mr. Venkat Rama
Sundaram

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY (IAEA)

Mr. Benjamin Sanders, Mr. Andrey Kozlov

OTHER UNITED NATIONS BODIES

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF): Mr. Hans Ehrenstrale
Special Fund: Mr. Paul G. Hoffman, Mr. Clinton Rehling, Mr. Paul
Henry

United Nations technical assistance: Mr. Roberto Heurtematte,
Mr. Albert Dollinger

Technical Assistance Board: Mr. David Owen, Mr. W. Benson,
Mr. Harold E. Caustin, Mr. G. A. Faruqi, Mr. A. Flores,
Mr. T. Gardlund, Mr. T. O. P. Lilliefelt, Mr. Sture Carl Linner,
Mr. C. Robinson

OTHER INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

*Interim Committee for the International Trade Organization/General
Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (ICITO/GATT)*: Mr. Jean
Royer.

*Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the
Sahara*: Mr. T. Haighton

League of Arab States: Mr. Arof Zaher

OBSERVERS FOR STATES NOT MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Federal Republic of Germany

Dr. Guenther Harkort, Dr. Karl Erdmann, Dr. Elizabeth Scheibe,
Mr. Hermann Flender

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Category A

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions: Mr. Joseph Odero-Jowi, Mr. Djalani Embarek, Mr. Henrison N. George-stone, Mr. Wilson Mukuna

World Federation of Trade Unions: Mr. Mahmud Salih Noor, Mr. Brian A. Barton

World Federation of United Nations Associations: Mrs. Doris Griffiths

World Veterans Federation: Dr. John Sly

Category B

Catholic International Union for Social Service: Miss M. R. Douziech
Friends World Committee for Consultation: Mr. Benjamin S. Ngaira

International Council of Women: Mrs. Auriol

International Federation of University Women: Mrs. T. Kuiper-Weyhenke

International League for the Rights of Man: Mrs. B. Bull

International Road Federation: Mr. Kenneth E. Boome

League of Red Cross Societies: Mr. Hailou Desta Kassa, Mr. O. H. Niskanen

Pax Romana: Professor J. Schuldrinski

World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations: Mr. M. J. Ludwig

World Touring and Automobile Organization: Mr. Kenneth E. Boome

World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations: Miss Lillian O'Connor

World Young Women's Christian Association: Miss C. R. Meares

Register

International Committee of Catholic Nurses: Miss M. R. Douziech
International Federation of Free Journalists of Central and Eastern Europe and Baltic and Balkan Countries: Mr. Zdenek Mastnik

ANNEX II

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

- E/3320-E/CN.14/54 — Annual report (7 January 1959 - 6 February 1960) (*Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 10*)
- E/CN.14/55 — Summary records of the 14th to 32nd meetings (second session, 26 January - 6 February 1960)
- E/CN.14/56 and Add.1 — Provisional agenda.
- E/CN.14/56/Rev.1 — Agenda
- E/CN.14/57 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2 — Annotated provisional agenda
- E/CN.14/57/Rev.1 — Annotated provisional agenda
- E/CN.14/57/Rev.2 — Annotated agenda
- E/CN.14/58 — Admission of further associate members to the Economic Commission for Africa
- E/CN.14/59 — Admission of further associate members to the Economic Commission for Africa
- E/CN.14/60 — Report of the Working Group on the Treatment of Non-Monetary (Subsistence) Transactions within the Framework of National Accounts
- E/CN.14/61 and Corr.1 and 2 — Information paper on the procedures for accession to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the advantages for less developed countries
- E/CN.14/62 and Corr.1 — Review of the food and agricultural situation in Africa
- E/CN.14/63 and Add.1 — Transport problems in relation to economic development in West Africa
- E/CN.14/64 — The significance of recent common market developments in Latin America
- E/CN.14/65 — Draft bibliography of African statistical publications
- E/CN.14/66 — Control of the desert locust
- E/CN.14/67 — Economic Bulletin for Africa (with statistical appendix) *
- E/CN.14/68 — International action for commodity stabilization and the role of Africa
- E/CN.14/69 — Report on FAO/ECA Centre on Land Policies in East and Central Africa
- E/CN.14/70 — Social aspects of economic development
- E/CN.14/71 — The effects of urbanization on family life in Africa
- E/CN.14/72 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1 — The impact of Western European integration on African trade and development
- E/CN.14/73 — Technical assistance activities of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in Africa
- E/CN.14/74 — Technical assistance activities of the International Monetary Fund
- E/CN.14/75 — UNICEF aid to child health and welfare projects in Africa
- E/CN.14/76 — Information paper on the Special Fund activities in Africa
- E/CN.14/77 — Information paper on technical assistance provided to countries and territories of the ECA region under the Expanded Programme and the regular programmes of technical assistance
- E/CN.14/78 and Add.1-5 — Regional cartographic conference for Africa; note by the Executive Secretary
- E/CN.14/79 — Report of the Workshop on the Extension of Family and Child Welfare Services within the Community Development Programmes
- E/CN.14/80 and Corr.1 — Community development in Africa: report of a United Nations Study Tour in Ghana, Nigeria, Tanganyika and the United Arab Republic
- E/CN.14/81 — An inquiry into community development in Uganda

* Provisional mimeographed text of the first issue of the *Bulletin*.

- E/CN.14/82 — A summary statement on the present state and progress of the study on the co-operative movement in Africa
- E/CN.14/83 and Corr.1 — Progress report on the statistical survey of Africa
- E/CN.14/84 — Report of the Working Group on the Uses of National Accounts in Africa
- E/CN.14/85 — Report by the Executive Secretary on action taken on in-service training in response to resolution 16 (II)
- E/CN.14/86 and Add.1 — Report on the Conference of Heads of African Universities and University Colleges
- E/CN.14/87/Rev.1 and Add.1 and 2 — Programme of work and priorities
- E/CN.14/88 — International economic assistance to Africa
- E/CN.14/89 — United Nations programme of technical assistance in public administration
- E/CN.14/90 — Information paper on survey of natural resources
- E/CN.14/91 and Add.1 — Resolutions and decisions of interest to the Commission adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its twenty-ninth and thirtieth sessions, by the General Assembly at its fifteenth session and by the other regional economic commissions
- E/CN.14/94 and Corr.1 — Concerted action on transportation in the African region
- E/CN.14/95 — Information paper on economic and social development
- E/CN.14/97 — Work of the Commission since the second session: report of the Executive Secretary
- E/CN.14/98 — Requests by Cameroun, Dahomey, Malagasy Republic, Mali, Mauritania, Federation of Nigeria, Republic of the Niger, Senegal, Togo and Upper Volta for admission to membership of the Economic Commission for Africa
- E/CN.14/98/Add.1 — Requests by Central African Republic, Congo (Brazzaville), Ivory Coast, Gabon and Chad for admission to membership of the Economic Commission for Africa
- E/CN.14/98/Add.2 — Request by Somali Republic for admission to membership of the Economic Commission for Africa
- E/CN.14/99 — Appraisal of the programmes in the economic, social and human rights fields
- E/CN.14/100 — Report of the *ad hoc* committee of government representatives on the impact of Western European economic groupings on African economies
- E/CN.14/100/Add.1 — Note by the Executive Secretary on the possible creation of a standing trade committee and related problems
- E/CN.14/101 — Report of the Committee on the Programme of Work and Priorities to the third session of the Economic Commission for Africa
- E/CN.14/101/Add.1 — List of representatives and observers attending the meetings of the Committee on the Programme of Work and Priorities
- E/CN.14/102 — UNESCO's programme for Africa (1961-1962)
- E/CN.14/103 — Decentralization of the United Nations economic and social activities and strengthening of the regional economic commissions: note by the Secretary-General
- E/CN.14/104 — Note by FAO on the FAO/ECA African Livestock and Meat Marketing Centre
- E/CN.14/105 — World Meteorological Organization technical assistance activities in Africa
- E/CN.14/106 — Technical assistance to the African countries by the International Telecommunication Union
- E/CN.14/107 — Resources, industry and transport: paper presented by the representative of the International Civil Aviation Organization
- E/CN.14/108 — International assistance to Africa: statement prepared by the International Atomic Energy Agency for presentation at the third session of the Economic Commission for Africa

ANNEX III

Terms of reference of the Economic Commission for Africa

As adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its twenty-fifth session (resolution 671 A (XXV), 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:

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

^b *Ibid.*, document E/3095.

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 deems appropriate for facilitating the carrying out of its responsibilities.

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

5. Membership of the Commission shall be open to: Belgium, Cameroun,^c the Central African Republic,^c Chad,^c the Congo (Brazzaville),^c the Congo (Leopoldville),^c Dahomey,^c Ethiopia, France, Gabon,^c Ghana, Guinea,^d the Ivory Coast,^c Liberia, Libya, Madagascar,^c Mali,^c Morocco, the Niger,^c Nigeria,^f Senegal,^c Somalia,^c Spain, the Sudan, Togo,^c Tunisia, the Union of South Africa, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Upper Volta,^c and to any State in the area which may hereafter become a Member of the United Nations, provided that States which shall cease to have any territorial responsibilities in Africa shall cease to be members of the Commission.

6. Any territory, or part or group thereof, within the geographical scope of the Commission's work may, on presentation of its application to the Commission by the Member responsible for the international relations of such territory, part or group of territories, be admitted by the Commission as an associate member of the Commission. If it has become responsible for its own international relations, such territory, part or group of territories, 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,^g Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland,^g Gambia, Kenya and Zanzibar, Ruanda-Urundi,^h Sierra Leone, Tanganyika, Uganda.

8. Representatives of associate members shall be entitled to

^c Admitted as Members of the United Nations on 20 September 1960.

^d Admitted as a Member of the United Nations on 12 December 1958.

^e Admitted as Members of the United Nations on 28 September 1960.

^f Admitted as a Member of the United Nations on 7 October 1960.

participate without vote in all meetings of the Commission, whether sitting as commission or as committee of the whole.

9. Representatives of associate members shall be eligible to be appointed as members of any committee or any other subordinate body which may be set up by the Commission, and to hold office in such bodies.

10. The Commission shall invite any Member of the United Nations not a member of the Commission to participate, in a consultative capacity, in its consideration of any matter of particular concern to that non-member, following the practices of the Economic and Social Council.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

19. The headquarters of the Commission and its secretariat shall be located in Africa. The site of the headquarters shall be decided by the Economic and Social Council in consultation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.¹ 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.

^g Added to the list of associate members by the Commission at its 35th meeting on 7 February 1961 (third session).

^h Added to the list of associate members by the Commission at its 15th meeting on 26 January 1960 (second session).

¹ At its 1018th meeting, on 29 April 1958, the Council decided to choose by ballot among the five sites proposed as the headquarters of the Economic Commission for Africa. Addis Ababa was chosen as the headquarters of the Commission.

ANNEX IV

Rules of procedure of the Economic Commission for Africa

As adopted at the first session of the Commission (E/CN.14/3/Rev.1)

I. SESSIONS

DATE AND PLACE OF SESSIONS

Rule 1

Sessions of the Commission shall be held:

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

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

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

(d) On such other occasions as the Chairman, in consultation with the Vice-Chairmen and the Executive Secretary, deems necessary.

Rule 2

Each session convened in pursuance of sub-paragraph (a) of rule 1 shall be held at a place decided upon by the Commission at a previous session, due consideration being given to the principle that the Commission should meet at its headquarters or in the different countries of Africa.

Sessions convened in pursuance of sub-paragraphs (b), (c) or (d) of rule 1 shall be held at a place determined by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Chairman of the Commission.

Rule 3

At the request of the majority of the members of the Commission, or in special cases, the date and place of the session may be altered by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Chairman of the Commission and the Council's Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences.

NOTIFICATION OF DATE OF OPENING

Rule 4

The Executive Secretary shall notify the members and the associate members of the Commission of the date and place of the first meeting of each session at least forty-two days before the commencement of the session. Such notification shall also be made to the specialized agencies and to the International Atomic Energy Agency, to inter-governmental organizations in Africa operating in the same field as the Commission with which liaison has been established by the Commission, to the non-governmental organizations in category A and to the appropriate non-governmental organizations in category B and on the Register.

II. AGENDA

DRAWING UP AND COMMUNICATION OF PROVISIONAL AGENDA

Rule 5

The provisional agenda for each session shall be drawn up by the Executive Secretary in consultation with the Chairman of the Commission and shall be communicated in three copies, together

with the basic documents relating to each item, to the members and associate members of the Commission and to the organs, agencies and organizations referred to in rule 4 not later than forty-two days prior to the opening of the session.

Rule 6

The provisional agenda shall include items proposed by:

(a) The Commission at a previous session;

(b) The Economic and Social Council;

(c) Any member or associate member of the Commission;

(d) The Chairman of the Commission;

(e) The Executive Secretary;

(f) A subsidiary body of the Commission;

(g) A specialized agency or the International Atomic Energy Agency, in accordance with the agreements concluded between the United Nations and such agencies;

(h) Non-governmental organizations in category A, subject to the provisions of rule 8.

Rule 7

Before the Executive Secretary places an item proposed by a specialized agency on the provisional agenda, he shall carry out with the agency concerned such preliminary consultations as may be necessary.

Rule 8

Non-governmental organizations in category A may propose items on matters within their competence for the provisional agenda of the Commission, subject to the following conditions:

(a) An organization which intends to propose such an item shall inform the Executive Secretary at least seventy days before the commencement of the session, and before formally proposing an item, shall give due consideration to any comments the Executive Secretary may make;

(b) The proposal shall be formally submitted with the relevant basic documentation not less than fifty-six days before the commencement of the session.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

Rule 9

The first item on the provisional agenda of any session after the election of the Chairman shall be the adoption of the agenda.

REVISION OF THE AGENDA

Rule 10

After the agenda has been adopted the Commission may amend it at any time. In the event that a member Government does not receive the reports, studies and documents to be considered during a session forty-two days in advance, it shall have the right to request that the items to which those reports, studies and documents refer should be excluded from the agenda, and the Commission shall immediately grant such a request.

Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, if, when an item is submitted for consideration by the Commission, three-quarters or more of the members accredited to attend a given session insist that it should nevertheless be discussed, that majority decision shall prevail.

III. REPRESENTATION AND CREDENTIALS

Rule 11

Each member and associate member shall be represented on the Commission by an accredited representative.

Rule 12

A representative may be accompanied to the sessions of the Commission by alternate representatives and advisers and, when absent, he may be replaced by an alternate representative.

Rule 13

The credentials of representatives and the names of alternate representatives and advisers shall be submitted to the Executive Secretary before the first meeting which the representatives are to attend. The Chairman and the Vice-Chairmen shall examine the credentials and submit their report to the Commission. This rule shall not, however, prevent a member or associate member from changing its representatives, alternate representatives or advisers subsequently, subject to proper submission and examination of credentials, where needed.

IV. OFFICERS

ELECTION OF THE CHAIRMAN AND VICE-CHAIRMEN

Rule 14

The Commission shall, at the commencement of the first session held in the course of each year, elect from among the representatives of members a Chairman, a First Vice-Chairman and a Second Vice-Chairman.

TERMS OF OFFICE

Rule 15

The officers of the Commission shall hold office until their successors are elected. They shall be eligible for re-election.

ACTING CHAIRMAN

Rule 16

If the Chairman is absent from a meeting or any part thereof, the First Vice-Chairman or, in the latter's absence, the Second Vice-Chairman, shall preside. A Vice-Chairman acting as Chairman shall have the same powers and duties as the Chairman.

REPLACEMENT OF CHAIRMAN

Rule 17

If the Chairman ceases to represent a member of the Commission, or is so incapacitated that he can no longer hold office, the First Vice-Chairman shall become Chairman for the unexpired portion of the term. If the First Vice-Chairman also ceases to represent a member of the Commission or is so incapacitated that he can no longer hold office, the Second Vice-Chairman shall become Chairman for the unexpired portion of the term.

VOTING RIGHTS OF THE CHAIRMAN

Rule 18

The Chairman or a Vice-Chairman acting as Chairman shall participate in the meetings of the Commission in that capacity and not as the representative of the member by whom he is accredited. In such case an alternate representative shall be entitled to represent the member concerned in the meetings of the Commission and exercise the right to vote.

V. COMMITTEES OF THE COMMISSION

Rule 19

At each session, the Commission may set up such committees of the whole or committees of limited membership as it deems necessary and refer to them any questions of the agenda for study and report. The Commission may, in consultation with the Executive Secretary, authorize such committees to meet while the Commission is not in session.

Rule 20

The members of the committees of the Commission shall be nominated by the Chairman, subject to the approval by the Commission, unless the Commission decides otherwise.

Rule 21

These rules of procedure shall apply to the proceedings of the committees, unless the Commission decides otherwise.

VI. SECRETARIAT

Rule 22

The Executive Secretary shall act in that capacity at all meetings of the Commission, its committees and subsidiary bodies. He may designate another member of the staff to take his place at any meeting.

Rule 23

The Executive Secretary shall direct the staff provided by the Secretary-General and required by the Commission and any subsidiary bodies thereof.

Rule 24

The Executive Secretary shall be responsible for keeping the members and associate members of the Commission informed of any questions which may be brought before it for consideration.

Rule 25

At the beginning of each session the Executive Secretary shall present a report on the work programme of the secretariat during the period between the previous and the current session. In the periods between sessions, the Executive Secretary shall see that in so far as possible, members and associate members are informed of the results of the work in progress and of the opinions expressed by Governments of members and associate members regarding such results.

Rule 26

The Executive Secretary or his representative may, subject to rule 41, make oral as well as written statements to the Commission, its committees and its subsidiary bodies concerning any question under consideration.

Rule 27

The Executive Secretary shall be responsible for all the necessary arrangements for meetings of the Commission, its committees and its subsidiary bodies.

Rule 28

The secretariat shall interpret speeches made at meetings; shall receive, translate and circulate the documents of the Commission, its committees and its subsidiary bodies; shall publish and circulate the records of the sessions, the resolutions of the Commission and the relevant documentation required. It shall have the custody of the documents in the archives of the Commission and generally perform all other work which the Commission may require.

Rule 29

Before any proposal which involves expenditure from United Nations funds is approved by the Commission or by any of its subsidiary bodies, the Executive Secretary shall prepare and circulate to members, as early as possible, a separate estimate of the cost of the proposal. It shall be the duty of the Chairman to draw the attention of the members to this estimate and invite discussions on it when the proposal is considered by the Commission or by a subsidiary body.

Rule 30

The Executive Secretary in carrying out his functions shall act under the authority and on behalf of the Secretary-General.

VII. LANGUAGES

WORKING LANGUAGES

Rule 31

English and French shall be the working languages of the Commission.

INTERPRETATION FROM A WORKING LANGUAGE

Rule 32

Speeches made in either of the working languages shall be interpreted into the other working language.

INTERPRETATION FROM OTHER LANGUAGES

Rule 33

Any representative may make a speech in a language other than the working languages. In this case he shall himself provide for the interpretation into one of the working languages. The interpretation into the other working language by an interpreter of the secretariat may be based on the interpretation given in a working language.

LANGUAGE OF RECORDS

Rule 34

Records shall be drawn up in the working languages.

LANGUAGE OF RESOLUTIONS AND OTHER FORMAL ACTIONS

Rule 35

All resolutions, recommendations and other formal decisions of the Commission, including the annual reports referred to in rule 69, shall be made available in the working languages.

VIII. PUBLIC AND PRIVATE MEETINGS

Rule 36

The meetings of the Commission shall be held in public unless the Commission decides otherwise.

Rule 37

At the close of each private meeting the Commission may issue a *communiqué* through the Executive Secretary.

IX. RECORDS

SUMMARY RECORDS OF PUBLIC MEETINGS

Rule 38

Summary records of the meetings of the Commission shall be kept by the secretariat. They shall be sent as soon as possible to the representatives of members and associate members and to the representatives of any other Government, agency or organization which participated in the meetings concerned. Such representatives shall inform the secretariat not later than seventy-two hours after the circulation of any summary records of any changes they wish to have made. Any disagreement concerning such changes shall be referred to the Chairman, whose decision shall be final.

Rule 39

The corrected version of the summary records of public meetings shall be distributed as soon as possible in accordance with the practices of the Economic and Social Council. This shall include distribution to associate members, to inter-governmental organizations in Africa operating in the same field as the Commission with which liaison has been established by the Commission, to non-governmental organizations in category A and to the appropriate non-governmental organizations in category B and on the Register and, on appropriate occasions, to representatives of Governments admitted to participate in the deliberations of the Commission in a consultative capacity.

RECORDS OF PRIVATE MEETINGS

Rule 40

The corrected version of the summary records of private meetings shall be distributed as soon as possible to the members and associate members of the Commission and to any other representatives of Governments, agencies or organizations which may have participated in such private meetings. They shall be made public at such time and under such conditions as the Commission may decide.

RESOLUTIONS AND OTHER FORMAL ACTIONS

Rule 41

As soon as possible, the text of all reports, resolutions, recommendations and other formal decisions made by the Commission, its committees and its subsidiary bodies, shall be distributed to the members and associate members of the Commission, to the other regional economic commissions, to the specialized agencies and to the International Atomic Energy Agency, to inter-governmental organizations in Africa operating in the same field as the Commission with which liaison has been established by the Commission, to the non-governmental organizations in category A and to the appropriate non-governmental organizations in category B and on the Register.

X. CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

QUORUM

Rule 42

A majority of the members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum.

POWERS OF THE CHAIRMAN

Rule 43

In addition to exercising the powers conferred upon him elsewhere by these rules, the Chairman shall declare the opening and closing of each meeting of the Commission, shall direct the discussion, ensure the observance of these rules, and shall accord the right to speak, put questions to the vote, and announce decisions. The Chairman, subject to these rules, shall have control of the proceedings of the Commission and over the maintenance of order at its meetings. He shall rule on points of order and shall have, in particular, the power to propose adjournment or closure of the debate or adjournment or suspension of a meeting.

Debate shall be confined to the question before the Commission, and the Chairman may call a speaker to order if his remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion.

POINTS OF ORDER

Rule 44

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

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

ADJOURNMENT OF DEBATE

Rule 45

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

TIME LIMIT ON SPEECHES

Rule 46

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

CLOSING OF LIST OF SPEAKERS

Rule 47

During the course of a debate the Chairman may announce the list of speakers and, with the consent of the Commission, declare the list closed. The Chairman may, however, accord the right of

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

CLOSURE OF DEBATE

Rule 48

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

SUSPENSION OR ADJOURNMENT OF THE MEETING

Rule 49

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

ORDER OF PROCEDURAL MOTIONS

Rule 50

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

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

SUBMISSION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS AND SUBSTANTIVE AMENDMENTS OR MOTIONS

Rule 51

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

Rule 52

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

DECISION ON COMPETENCE

Rule 53

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

WITHDRAWAL OF MOTIONS

Rule 54

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

XI. VOTING

VOTING RIGHTS

Rule 55

Each member of the Commission shall have one vote.

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

Rule 56

Decisions of the Commission shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

For the purpose of these rules, the phrase "members present and voting" means members casting an affirmative or negative vote. Members who abstain from voting are considered as not voting.

METHOD OF VOTING

Rule 57

Subject to rule 60, the Commission shall normally vote by show of hands, except that any member may request a roll-call, which shall then be taken in the English alphabetical order of the names of the members, beginning with the State whose name is drawn by lot by the Chairman.

RECORDING OF ROLL-CALL

Rule 58

The vote of each member participating in any roll-call shall be inserted in the record.

CONDUCT DURING VOTING

Rule 59

After the voting has commenced, no member shall interrupt the voting except on a point of order in connexion with the actual conduct of the voting. Brief statements by representatives consisting solely of explanations of their votes may be permitted by the Chairman, if he deems it necessary, before the voting has commenced or after the voting has been completed.

DIVISION OF PROPOSALS

Rule 60

The Commission may, at the request of a representative, decide to put a motion or resolution to the vote in parts. If this is done, the text resulting from the series of votes shall be put to the vote as a whole. If all the operative parts of a proposal have been rejected, the proposal shall be considered to have been rejected as a whole.

VOTING ON AMENDMENTS

Rule 61

When an amendment is moved to a proposal, the amendment shall be voted on first. When two or more amendments are moved to a proposal, the Commission shall first vote on the amendment

furthest removed in substance from the original proposal and then on the amendment next furthest removed therefrom, and so on, until all amendments have been put to the vote. If one or more amendments are adopted, the amended proposal shall then be voted upon. If no amendments are adopted, the proposal shall be put to the vote in its original form.

A motion is considered an amendment to a proposal if it adds to, deletes from or revises that proposal.

VOTING ON PROPOSALS

Rule 62

If two or more proposals relate to the same question, the Commission shall, unless it decides otherwise, vote on the proposals in the order in which they have been submitted.

The Commission may, after each vote on a proposal, decide whether to vote on the next proposal.

Any motions requiring that no decision be taken on the substance of such proposals shall, however, be considered as previous questions and shall be put to the vote before them.

ELECTIONS

Rule 63

All elections of individuals shall be decided by secret ballot unless, in the absence of objections, the Commission decides otherwise.

Rule 64

If one elective place is to be filled and no candidate obtains in the first ballot the majority required, a second ballot shall be taken, confined to the two candidates obtaining the largest number of votes. If in the second ballot the votes are equally divided, the Chairman shall decide between the candidates by drawing lots.

In the case of a tie in the first ballot, among the candidates obtaining the second largest number of votes, a special ballot shall be held for the purpose of reducing the number of candidates to two. In the case of a tie among three or more candidates obtaining the largest number of votes, a second ballot shall be held; if a tie results among more than two candidates, the number shall be reduced to two by lot.

Rule 65

When two or more elective places are to be filled at one time under the same conditions, those candidates obtaining a majority on the first ballot shall be elected.

If the number of candidates obtaining such majority is less than the number of places to be filled, there shall be held additional ballots to fill the remaining places. The voting will be restricted to the candidates obtaining the greatest number of votes in the previous ballot, who shall number not more than twice the places remaining to be filled. However, in the case of a tie between a greater number of unsuccessful candidates, a special ballot shall be held for the purpose of reducing the number of candidates to the required number.

If three restricted ballots are inconclusive, unrestricted ballots shall follow in which votes may be cast for any eligible person or member. If three such unrestricted ballots are inconclusive, the next three ballots (subject to exception in the case similar to that of the tie mentioned at the end of the previous paragraph of this rule) shall be restricted to the candidates obtaining the greatest number of votes in the third of the unrestricted ballots. The number of such candidates shall not be more than twice the places remaining to be filled.

The following three ballots thereafter shall be unrestricted, and so on, until all the places are filled.

EQUALLY DIVIDED VOTES

Rule 66

If a vote is equally divided on matters other than elections, the proposal shall be regarded as rejected.

XII. SUBSIDIARY BODIES

Rule 67

The Commission may, after consultation with any specialized agency concerned, and with the approval of the Economic and Social Council, set up such continually acting subsidiary bodies as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions and shall define the powers and composition of each of them.

Rule 68

Subsidiary bodies shall adopt their own rules of procedure unless otherwise decided by the Commission.

XIII. REPORTS

Rule 69

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

XIV. PARTICIPATION OF MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS NOT MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION

Rule 70

The Commission shall invite any Member of the United Nations not a member of the Commission to participate in its deliberations on any matter which the Commission considers is of a particular concern to that Member. Any Member thus invited shall not have the right to vote but may submit proposals which may be put to the vote by a request of any member of the Commission.

Rule 71

A committee may invite any Member of the United Nations which is not one of its own members to participate in its deliberations on any matter which the Committee considers of a particular concern to that Member. Any Member so invited shall not have the right to vote, but may submit proposals which may be put to the vote by a request of any member of the Committee.

XV. PARTICIPATION OF, AND CONSULTATION WITH, SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

Rule 72

In accordance with the agreements concluded between the United Nations and the specialized agencies, the agreements concluded between the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency, and the terms of reference of the Commission, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency shall be entitled to be represented at meetings of the Commission and its committees, to participate through their representatives in the deliberations with respect to items relating to matters within the scope of their activities, and to submit proposals regarding such items, which may be put to the vote on request of any member of the Commission or the committees concerned.

XVI. CONSULTATIONS WITH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Rule 73

Non-governmental organizations in categories A and B and on the Register may designate authorized representatives to sit as observers at public meetings of the Commission.

Rule 74

Written statements relevant to the work of the Commission or its subsidiary bodies may be submitted by organizations in categories A and B on subjects for which these organizations have a special competence. Such statements shall be circulated by the Executive Secretary to the members and associate members of the Commission except those statements which have become obsolete, e.g., those dealing with matters already disposed of.

Rule 75

The following conditions shall be observed regarding the submission and circulation of such written statements:

(a) The written statement shall be submitted in one of the working languages of the Commission;

(b) It shall be submitted in sufficient time for appropriate consultation to take place between the Executive Secretary and the organization before circulation;

(c) The organization shall give due consideration to any comments which the Executive Secretary may make in the course of such consultation before transmitting the statement in final form;

(d) A written statement submitted by an organization in category A or B will be circulated in full if it does not exceed 2,000 words. Where a statement is in excess of 2,000 words, the organization shall submit a summary which will be circulated or shall supply sufficient copies of the full text in the working languages for distribution. A statement will also be circulated in full, however, upon the specific request of the Commission;

(e) The Executive Secretary may invite organizations on the Register to submit written statements. The provisions of paragraphs (a), (c) and (d) above shall apply to such statements;

(f) A written statement or summary, as the case may be, will be circulated by the Executive Secretary in the working languages of the Commission.

Rule 76

The Commission and its subsidiary bodies may consult with organizations in category A or B either directly or through a committee or committees established for the purpose. In all cases, such consultations may be arranged on the invitation of the Commission or the subsidiary body or on the request of the organization.

On the recommendation of the Executive Secretary and at the request of the Commission or one of its subsidiary bodies, organizations on the Register may also be heard by the Commission or its subsidiary bodies.

Rule 77

The Commission may recommend that an organization which has special competence in a particular field should undertake specific studies or investigations or prepare specific papers for the Commission. The limitations of rule 75 (d) shall not apply in this case.

XVII. AMENDMENTS AND SUSPENSIONS OF RULES OF PROCEDURE

Rule 78

Any of these rules may be amended or suspended by the Commission.

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

A rule of procedure may be suspended by the Commission provided that twenty-four hours' notice of the proposal for the suspension has been given. The notice may be waived if no member objects.

ANNEX V

Message sent by His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I to the opening meeting of the third session of the Commission

On the occasion of the holding in Addis Ababa of the third session of the Economic Commission for Africa, we are pleased to extend our warm greetings to those who have come to the capital city of Ethiopia to attend this conference as representatives and observers. A little over two years ago, we addressed the inaugural session of the Economic Commission for Africa. In the years which have intervened, African development has surged ahead on the irresistible tide which is sweeping the entire continent to freedom. Many who attended that first session in the capacity of observers have now become full members of this organization, and we extend a particular welcome to those new States whose representatives, for the first time, will play a full role in the deliberations which will take place here.

It is a law of nature and history that the development of any people must proceed simultaneously on all fronts. It is not enough that political emancipation has been and is being achieved. We must also attain that degree of economic freedom which makes independence a complete and meaningful concept. Our economies must be strong and viable. The energies which the African peoples expend to this end must be fruitful and productive. After having won their political independence, at such labour and cost, Africans must now similarly labour to escape from that economic domination which could render their freedom illusory and ephemeral.

This is our task. It is not an easy task, and the challenge which it presents is great. An age-old technique which we may expect to encounter again in our struggle to attain independence in fact as well as in name is summed up in the maxim "divide and conquer". We may question whether any action tending to the association of European and African economies in the European Common Market should not be delayed until the implications and consequences of this step have been fully considered in this African forum. We must be ever mindful that our greatest weapon is the oneness which we share as Africans. But it is not enough to be Africans. That which pulls us apart and divides us must be resisted

with all of our strength. That which unites us must be pursued relentlessly and inexorably. We must expand yet further communications among the African nations, we must come to know one another better. We must increase student exchanges and visits to one another's countries. Our greatest asset is our unity, and we must exploit it to the fullest. It is not true that the fundamental characteristic of unity is that each of us accepts as his own the problems and difficulties which beset any of us, whether in his culture or his economy?

The work which the Economic Commission for Africa has performed in its short life is already laying a solid foundation upon which Africans may work together for the solution of those problems which beset this continent and for the realization of an ever-accelerating African economic development. We congratulate the dedicated men and women who have, under the Commission's able Executive Secretary, already produced so much that will be so useful in the future. In their future work, we trust that the Economic Commission for Africa will not ignore studies and research which can make a further contribution to their work and to African development.

Nor should the Economic Commission for Africa ignore the contributions it can make in other fields. In the field of social development, for example, the Commission could, with additional assistance from the United Nations, undertake a comparative study of the developing social life of African nations, with special attention being given to agrarian problems. Agriculture and natural resources are the mainstays of the African economy, and unless progress in these fields keeps pace with development in other areas, a serious obstacle will be created to accelerated growth in any area.

The responsibility for all of this is in your hands. We know that the Economic Commission for Africa will continue to serve the ultimate interests of the African peoples, and we pray that Almighty God will bless your labours and crown them with success.

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