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Chairman: Mr. Bohdan LEWANDOWSKI
(Poland).

AGENDA ITEMS 12, 40, 41 AND 78

Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapter IV)
(A/5203, A/C.2/L.683/Rev.1)

Progress and operations of the Special Fund (A/5247,
A/C.2/L.710/Rev.1, E/3576, E/3646/Rev.1)

United Nations programmes of technical co-operation (A/
5259, A/5330, A/C.2/L.683/Rev.1, A/C.2/L.710/Rev.1):

- (a) **Review of activities (E/3680);**
- (b) **Confirmation of the allocation of funds under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (A/C.2/216);**
- (c) **Question of assistance to Libya: report of the Secretary-General (A/5281, A/5282, A/C.2/L.711)**

Rwanda and Burundi: report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1746 (XVI) (A/5283 and Corr.1)

1. Mr. HOFFMAN (Managing Director of the Special Fund) said that, in the four years since its establishment, the Special Fund had not followed a rigid, pre-conceived pattern but had been guided by Governments' requests, in so far as they were justified. Its range of activities had been expanded and there had been a redistribution of resources among the three fields in which it provided assistance, namely, the investigation of physical resources, the establishment of applied research services and specialized training. For example, it had become evident that there was a great need for training colleges for secondary school teachers in Africa, and nine projects for such colleges had therefore been included in the programme. Similarly, the proportion of projects devoted exclusively to

the training of local personnel in government, industry and agriculture had risen from roughly one third to one half of the total, in keeping with requirements.

2. Since its establishment, the Special Fund had evaluated 593 requests for assistance, with the aid of the United Nations, the Technical Assistance Board, the specialized agencies, including the International Bank, and IAEA, and the services of fifty-one consultants, who had made their appraisals on the spot, had been engaged. Of those requests, 246 had been approved by the Governing Council and forty-two more would be recommended to the Council for approval at its session in January 1963. One hundred and seventeen requests were under consideration. One hundred and fifty had been rejected as being inconsistent with the Fund's terms of reference or beyond its resources, and thirty-eight had been withdrawn by the Governments concerned. The reason why the last figures were high was that many of the unacceptable requests had been submitted in the early days, when Governments had not always realized what the Fund was for and what it could do. A number of the rejected requests, moreover, had been accepted upon being submitted again in a revised form.

3. The average period of time necessary to carry out a project assisted by the Special Fund was four years. Of the 246 projects so far approved, one had been stopped at the request of the Government concerned, four had been successfully completed, and another nine would soon reach completion. One hundred and seventy-six projects were in progress and the remaining sixty-five would be started in the next few months. Projects were being executed in seventy-nine countries, which would be joined by others if the Governing Council approved the new schedule. The four completed projects had been investigations of physical resources and had proved a most effective means of stimulating investment. Their total cost had been under \$2 million, yet one of them alone had led to more than \$300 million of outside investment. Further sums amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars were expected to be invested in that project and in the others.

4. The results of the training programmes were also proving favourable. Some 3,000 engineering students were enrolled at universities and 1,100 at polytechnic institutes receiving assistance from the Special Fund. Industrial training centres were providing courses for some 4,000 instructors of foremen and supervisors in a variety of industrial trades. Nearly 800 persons had attended or were attending courses in civil aviation schools. In addition, management, development and productivity centres had, with the help of the Special Fund, become an integral part of industrial communities in Asia and Latin America. The applied research laboratories which the Fund had helped to finance had found ways of making local products more attractive by new processing methods. Food-processing and fisheries institutes, in particular, were expected to

lead to increased output and a better use of resources in a number of countries.

5. The Special Fund's programme had been directed by a small Headquarters staff, consisting of thirty-three professional officers from twenty countries. In the field, arrangements had been made with TAB to set up, through the TAB offices, a network of field directors serving both the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund. Every possible effort had been made to strengthen the TAB offices and to enable the field directors to give maximum assistance to both recipient and donor Governments. Since the Fund had been founded, the field network had grown from thirty-five to sixty offices and the number of professional staff attached to those offices from seventy-three to 151. The total budget of the field establishment had increased from \$1.5 million to \$3.5 million, and the share paid by the Special Fund had also risen, having nearly doubled between 1961 and 1962. He was proposing that in 1963, the Special Fund's share should be further increased, to 32 per cent of the budget, which itself would be larger, since he firmly believed that the best place to co-ordinate aid was in the country concerned.

6. That brief review should make it clear that the principles and procedures laid down in the legislation establishing the Special Fund were sound. The practice of dividing costs and responsibilities among the recipient Governments, the Special Fund and the executing agencies had also been justified by the results. The 246 approved projects would require expenditure amounting to some \$497 million, of which \$210 million was being supplied by the Special Fund and \$287 million by the recipient countries. Early doubts as to the feasibility of such an arrangement had given way to enthusiastic participation.

7. The way in which the Fund developed over the next four years would again depend on the needs of Governments, but certain trends could be observed already. The primary responsibility for the development of a country obviously rested with its leaders and its people. If they were to discharge that responsibility, goals must be set, priorities established and programmes drawn up. Particular attention would therefore be given to requests for assistance in providing national services with staff competent to prepare, evaluate and execute development programmes. If the best possible use was to be made of the available capital and labour, both domestic and international, programmes must be soundly conceived and efficiently executed.

8. With that in mind, the Special Fund would continue to support the development of regional planning institutes. The Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning was already operating well, and the Governing Council would be recommended at its next session to approve substantial assistance for the establishment of a development planning institute for Asia and the Far East, twenty countries in the region having already pledged counterpart support. Preparations were being made for a similar institute in Africa, and if the Governing Council approved the project in January 1964, operations could begin immediately afterwards. In addition to their normal advisory activities, the institutes might provide teams to assist Governments in revising and carrying out their development plans. The Special Fund would welcome requests in that connexion and would also be prepared to consider requests for assistance in improving statistical services and other national institutions,

including those responsible for inventories of physical resources and surveys of manpower requirements and employment. The trend towards greater emphasis on the development of human resources would undoubtedly continue; it would not be surprising if before long over 50 per cent of the Special Fund's resources were devoted to training and technical education. That did not mean that there would be any reduction in programmes for the discovery and development of physical resources. On the contrary, with increasing financial support and with the progress of science and technology, a substantial expansion of such activities was to be expected. The forthcoming Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of Less Developed Areas should produce spectacular results.

9. In connexion with the development of natural resources, the Special Fund was particularly interested in assisting regional schemes, such as those relating to major river basins. It also expected to place greater emphasis on industrial development and would encourage more requests for aid relating to industrial estates and for intensive short-term studies on the possibility of establishing new industries. It would, in the latter instance, be prepared to accept requests for assistance ranging between \$100,000 and \$250,000. A disturbing phenomenon in certain less developed countries was too rapid migration from rural areas to urban slums, and a greater effort was therefore called for in the physical planning of urban and rural development. The Special Fund was already assisting a number of countries to face the problems involved and it was willing to provide further assistance for projects leading to physical improvements in rural and urban areas, including planning of water supplies, sanitation services, electrification and transport. If such assistance was to be given, however, the recipient Government must have a comprehensive programme to promote the development of industries, both large and small, to raise productivity and to increase the number of jobs available in both rural and urban areas. There was vast scope for further assistance by the Special Fund in developing public services, utilities and the industrial infra-structure, in increasing the supply of food, raw materials and skilled labour and in raising output, productivity and the volume of trade.

10. Progress in those main sectors of economic activity depended on investment, mainly national, but also international. Although the Special Fund was not authorized to undertake investment as such, much of its work was directed towards making greater and more effective investment possible. In pursuance of General Assembly resolution 1715 (XVI), it had recently taken further action to facilitate the financing of development: as was stated in the report of the Governing Council's eighth session (E/3646/Rev.1), new advisory services were to be provided upon request concerning measures to follow up projects assisted by the Special Fund. He would report to the Governing Council in January 1963 on other ways of helping in the financing of development projects in a manner acceptable to the recipient countries.

11. The growing amount of work entailed by the supervision of projects and evaluation of new requests meant that the Headquarters staff must be expanded. A larger staff would also enable the Fund to maintain better contact with Governments, with the executing agencies and with the regional economic commissions. In that way misunderstandings could be avoided. No oppor-

tunity should be lost to co-ordinate the work of the Special Fund with that of other United Nations organs and of national and bilateral agencies. A great deal was already being done in that respect and it was hoped to carry the process still further. Many Special Fund projects needed preparation beforehand and implied plans for investment afterwards. Thus the Expanded Programme and the regular programmes might undertake preparatory work for large-scale surveys or train local staff for projects to be assisted by the Special Fund. Similarly, the attention of investment agencies could be drawn to projects for which subsequent financing would be necessary. New formal arrangements at Headquarters were not necessary since United Nations assistance and national programmes could best be co-ordinated by co-operation between the development planning department of the Government concerned and the regional directors of Special Fund programmes.

12. To sum up, if a country was to develop, it must have a good plan, it must know what its physical and human resources were and how to put them to best use and it must be able to attract investment under reasonably favourable terms. The Special Fund was assisting Governments to achieve those ends.

13. In order to function properly, however, it needed an additional contribution of capital. An increasing amount of technical and pre-investment aid was being channelled through the United Nations system. Although there were problems of definition and statistical difficulties with respect to such aid, it was estimated that in 1959, \$65 million out of a total of \$450 million, or 14 per cent, had gone through the United Nations; in 1960, \$90 million out of \$475 million, or 19 per cent; in 1961, \$120 million out of \$500 million, or 24 per cent; in 1962, \$156 million out of \$600 million, or 26 per cent; and in 1963, an expected \$185 million out of \$650 million, or 28 per cent. That rising trend was due not only to the goodwill of Governments, but also to the increasing efficiency of the United Nations and its agencies, partly due, in its turn, to innovations introduced by the Special Fund. Nevertheless, nothing could hide the fact that of the \$100 million set as a target for Special Fund assistance in 1963, only some \$70 million had been pledged in October 1962. It was to be hoped that all Governments represented in the Committee would support the Fund's efforts to obtain the additional \$30 million, so that it would not have to refuse assistance for some of the crucially important pre-investment activities he had described.

14. In conclusion, he thanked the Members of the United Nations for confirming his reappointment as Managing Director of the Special Fund. The real credit for the achievements of the Special Fund should go to the rest of its staff, to the Governments concerned and to the executing agencies.

15. Mr. OWEN (Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board), reporting, on behalf of TAB on the technical co-operation activities carried out under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, said that he wished to provide the Committee with some factual information concerning the Programme, to describe some of the problems which had been encountered and to indicate some of the Board's hopes for the future.

16. He was glad to report that the Programme was expanding in every respect. While the approved programme for the years 1959-1960 had amounted to

\$67.2 million, the figure for the present biennium was \$81.4 million. It was estimated that the voluntary contributions for 1963 would exceed \$49.5 million. It was as yet too early to express an opinion on the advantages and disadvantages of the recently adopted two-year programming system. The Board would make a close study of the experience gained and a report on the subject would be submitted to TAC.

17. For 1963-1964, TAC was recommending a total programme of \$100 million, covering over one hundred countries and territories, which was noteworthy in several respects. It had been drawn up on the new "project programming" basis which the Board believed would improve the quality of the projects and the relation between them and national development plans. In 1963-1964, 32.8 per cent of the programme would go to Africa, as compared with 14.1 per cent in 1959. With the single exception of Europe, however, the actual amount of assistance going to the other regions would not be reduced. The programme reflected a notable increase in fellowships, both numerically and in terms of man-months. Provision had been made for a sizable programme for Algeria and, for the first time, substantial advisory and training assistance to the Congo (Leopoldville) had been included in the Expanded Programme.

18. A heartening development was the increasing contribution of the developing countries themselves to the technical assistance given other recipient countries. More than 800 fellows and scholars had received their training in the developing countries in 1961, and 27 per cent of the Expanded Programme experts had come from areas which were receiving substantial aid.

19. The field offices were playing a more and more important role and had increased in number as the number of countries served by the Expanded Programme had increased. A substantial strengthening of the sixty existing offices was planned for 1963 and five new offices would be established. That development, which accounted almost entirely for the expanded TAB budget—which had been endorsed by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and TAC—was related not only to the general enlargement of the Expanded Programme and the maturing of the Special Fund programme, but reflected the growing role of the resident representatives who, in addition to their many former functions, were also to serve as agents for the Director of the World Food Programme in recipient countries. Co-operation was growing between the Expanded Programme and its field offices on the one hand, and the regional economic commissions, on the other, and meetings were held annually in each region.

20. There was widespread and encouraging evidence of appreciation, on the part of the recipient countries, of the value of the projects carried out under the Expanded Programme. The Board could point with pride to a number of major accomplishments of the Programme in Asia, the Middle East, Africa and Latin America.

21. Some problems had inevitably been encountered, however, the overriding one being that of finding ways and means to increase the Expanded Programme's impact on the economic and social development efforts of the recipient countries. Through such bodies as TAB itself, ACC, the *ad hoc* Committee of Ten, TAC, and the Economic and Social Council, various means of effecting such improvement were being explored. It

was desirable also that the recipient countries themselves should concentrate on the improvement of development plans, more effective co-ordination machinery, emphasis on programme requests bearing directly on economic and social development plans, better provision of counterpart officials who could profit from the technical assistance efforts, better local support in terms of contributions to the local cost of field offices and provision of necessary local facilities and services. Progress was being made, however, and every assistance would be given to Governments in their efforts. With the approval of TAC, it was hoped to hold in Africa a first seminar on the administration and co-ordination of external aid, with special reference to technical assistance, for Government officials and others engaged in such work. If it proved successful, similar seminars would be held in other regions.

22. Further clarification of the definition and use of priorities was needed. Some held that the wishes of Governments should determine priorities. Carried to the extreme, that implied that anything requested by a Government, provided it was within the scope of the Programme, was of necessity the correct answer. Others held that priorities should be fixed in the governing bodies of the organizations concerned. A growing number of resolutions were being adopted urging technical assistance activities in such fields as industrialization, public administration and community development. No adequate reconciliation of those divergent views had yet been achieved and further attention would have to be devoted to the matter. In any event, the recommendations embodied in such resolutions would be brought to the attention of Governments, through the resident representatives, in order that they might give them due consideration before determining their priorities for technical assistance.

23. The problem of co-ordinating activities, first within the United Nations system of organizations, and then with bilateral efforts and country development plans, was still a major one. Improvements had been made as a result of decisions of TAB and ACC, as well as suggestions made by the *ad hoc* Committee of Ten (E/3639) and TAC (E/3680), but perfection had not yet been achieved and more attention would have to be devoted to that problem. The recruitment of experts also constituted a continuous problem and a continuing challenge. The participating organizations were improving their methods and the national committees of technical assistance were redoubling their efforts. There was a need for greater recognition of the desirability of sparing qualified experts both from government service and from professional and industrial employment.

24. The expansion of the field service entailed increasing administrative costs and renewed vigilance was required in order to make the most effective and economical use of the Expanded Programme's administrative machinery. A study was needed of the share the Expanded Programme should bear of the expenses of field offices that were increasingly called on to assist in other programmes and activities. He welcomed the comments made on the subject by the *ad hoc* Committee (E/3639) and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/5275) and pledged the full support of the TAB Secretariat for a constructive study of that matter.

25. Evaluation of the effectiveness and efficiency of the Expanded Programme was another important subject. Lessons could be drawn both from successes and

from failures. However, technical co-operation was a combined exercise involving the participation of thousands of experts, consultants and technicians, international administrators and national government officials, as well as the personnel of hundreds of professional and technical training institutions throughout the world. Success depended on the harmonious interaction of many different factors, not the least important of which were intangible ones which defied statistical analysis. Any worth-while evaluation of the Expanded Programme's activities would have to take those factors into account. The Board would be reporting in 1963 on the whole of the first two-year programme and hoped, at that time, to present a more comprehensive and rigorous evaluation of its work than had previously been attempted. He had been encouraged in that enterprise by the great interest in the problem of evaluation which had been shown by TAC.

26. Finally, there was the financial problem. In view of the needs of the recipient countries and the opportunities for increased assistance, it was highly desirable to have larger financial resources. There was also the problem of the proper utilization of some of the contributions received in non-convertible currencies. The Board was doing what it could in that regard, but management of the Programme would be more efficient if more Governments made all or a substantial part of their contributions in fully convertible currencies, as quite a number had recently done. Earlier payment of pledges would also assist greatly. Unpaid pledges for 1961 and prior years amounted at present to over \$4 million, approximately double the figure of one year before.

27. The Board hoped that the work to be undertaken under the Expanded Programme in 1963 would contribute increasingly to the great effort of the United Nations Development Decade. Thanks to improved planning and programming, better selection and definition of projects, more effective co-operation with Governments and the increasingly successful recruitment of experienced staff for service in the field, those hopes certainly appeared to be justified.

28. It was also hoped that further useful improvements could be made in the Expanded Programme's operational machinery. The nine international agencies involved contributed a wealth of professional knowledge and experience, each one bringing an unrivalled complex of organizational contacts in its own special field. That called, however, for an organizational structure which served not only to correct centrifugal tendencies, but also to ensure that the limited resources available were applied with maximum effect to meet the high priority needs of the developing countries. An imaginative reappraisal of the organizational machinery would be undertaken following the recent discussions in TAC.

29. Finally, he hoped that the financial resources of the Expanded Programme would increase to meet the challenge of the United Nations Development Decade. The results of the last three pledging conferences had been cheering and it was his expectation that the \$600,000 needed to reach the target of \$50 million might be pledged by the few Governments which had not yet given their final commitment for 1963. Looking ahead, the Programme should set its sights at a level which would make possible the provision of adequate service in Asia, the Middle East and Latin America, where technical assistance needs had been neglected to some extent in recent years in order to meet the urgent

claims of the newly independent States of Africa. It was necessary also to keep pace with the growing realization in the developing countries that international technical co-operation could be a key factor in the achievement of their development aims.

30. It did not appear unrealistic for the Expanded Programme and the Special Fund to raise their short-term sights from the present level of \$150 million, to a target figure of \$200 million for the two programmes combined. He certainly hoped that a limited objective of \$60 million could be reached for the Expanded Programme in time to finance the next biennial programme (1965-1966) at a level of \$120 million. That was a modest hope and its fulfilment would involve no more than the average rate of growth of the previous few years. Nevertheless, that would permit maintenance of the present progress; new ground could be broken without abandoning unfinished projects and it would then be possible to work and plan in the sure knowledge that the Expanded Programme could play a significant role in the endless adventure of serving the developing world.

31. Mr. HOO (Commissioner for Technical Assistance) said that the level of implementation of the regular programme and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance during the first ten months of 1962 had amounted to nearly \$12 million, as compared with a little over \$8 million in the corresponding period of 1961. Of those totals, the obligations for the award of fellowships had amounted to \$2.7 million and \$1.5 million respectively. The number of experts employed under the programmes had increased from 811 on 31 October 1961, to 1,035 one year later. During the same period, the programmes for Africa had shown a rise from \$2 million to \$4.3 million, in line with the General Assembly directive of assigning a high priority to the development of the newly independent countries.

32. The role of the United Nations as an executing agency for the Special Fund had been considerably enlarged in 1962; the United Nations was now responsible for thirty-seven projects which had been requested by twenty-seven individual Governments and groups of Governments and for the implementation of which the Governing Council of the Special Fund had earmarked a little over \$42 million. The United Nations was also providing administrative and financial services for six WMO/Special Fund projects and was actively associated with the implementation of two other projects for which the FAO was the executing agency.

33. In order to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations to help developing countries in drawing up and implementing integrated national development plans and sectional programmes, an Economic Projections and Programming Centre had been established at Headquarters, and regional centres and regional institutes of economic development and planning were being organized within the framework of the regional economic commissions. One of their main functions was to encourage the dissemination of experience and to provide channels of communication among the developing countries themselves and between them and the economically more advanced countries.

34. The key role of the national budget as an instrument in implementing economic development plans was being increasingly realized. Following the discussions at the Workshop on Budgetary Classification and Management in South America, held at Santiago, Chile,

in September 1962, at which the urgent need for a well-integrated system of economic planning and budget formulation and execution had been stressed, increased technical assistance, particularly in government accounting, would be required in Latin America and similar requests were expected from other regions.

35. Developments in the matter of statistics in 1962 had included the special emphasis placed on the training of intermediate-level statisticians in the newly independent countries of Africa and the appointment of regional statistical advisers in the regional economic commissions. In that context, it might be noted that the advisory statistical service, established by the Economic Commission for Africa in 1961, had proved its usefulness and had alleviated the general shortage of statisticians at the country level. Attention might also be drawn to the seminars on industrial statistics and on national accounts in Africa, on housing statistics for participants from Latin American countries, and on statistics needed for economic development which was held for the ECAFE countries. A statistical survey and development centre in Indonesia, financed by the Special Fund, had initiated a five-year programme of assistance to the Government of Indonesia.

36. The United Nations had continued to provide experts in various areas of industrial development both at the planning, management and accountancy levels and in production. A major development had been the organization of industrial survey teams. One such mission was being organized for Burma and another had recently completed its work in British Honduras. Another major development was the provision in the 1963 regular programme of a considerable number of senior industrial advisers at Headquarters and in the regions, including the Middle East.

37. Under both the technical assistance programmes and the Special Fund, the United Nations had provided teams of experts to a number of countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America to work on the investigation and exploration of mineral resources. Mining economists, geochemists and aerial survey and other experts had been provided to Governments and in many countries assistance had been given in the organization of cartographic services.

38. Over a dozen countries had received assistance in 1962 in water resources surveys, including both surface and underground waters. A United Nations/FAO/WMO water resources survey team had completed studies in Venezuela, Bolivia and Colombia. A reconnaissance survey of the Nakdong river in Korea had been under way since May 1962, covering hydro-electric power, flood control, irrigation and land and water conservation. A team of experts had continued to undertake semi-executive responsibilities for the construction of the Guddu barrage in Pakistan through which the Indus river had been successfully diverted in March 1962; the irrigation system, which was being completed, would provide a regular supply of water to 2.7 million acres. A team of seven experts had completed the reconnaissance survey for the Chindwin river development project in Burma in March 1962.

39. As regards the development of international river basins, the pledged assistance for the Lower Mekong Basin project under bilateral and other programmes had increased to over \$16 million. With United Nations assistance, a survey had been completed on the effects that development projects might have on the region adjoining the Niger river. United Nations experts were

also helping to explore the possibilities of the Senegal river basin for multi-purpose development.

40. A number of countries, especially in Latin America and Africa, had received assistance in the transport sector and the number of transport economists engaged in 1962 had shown an increase. Assistance had been given to Jordan, British Guiana, India, Thailand and several other countries, mostly in Asia and Latin America, in the construction and development of ports. The Inter-Regional Ports and Shipping Centre, organized at Copenhagen, had proved of great value to the twenty-five participants from Asia, Africa and Latin America. Many Governments had also received expert assistance for dealing with various road transport problems, including the planning of networks, highway construction, materials testing, soil stabilization and paving. At the regional level, one of the major projects was the Asian highways system which, when completed, would link all the countries between Iran and Viet-Nam. Another important undertaking was the West African subregional road network which had been initiated at the West African Transport Conference in 1961. The United Nations had also provided technical assistance for railways and inland navigation.

41. In the social sector there had been increased demand for technical assistance in housing and physical planning, social services, community development, urban planning and over-all national planning.

42. Preliminary work had been undertaken for an Asian population conference, to be held in 1963, at which experts would be able to examine the major problems of planning for economic and social development arising from population growth, composition and distribution and to consider economic and social policies designed to promote fuller utilization of human resources and to affect population trends.

43. The United Nations had continued to assist Governments in public administration, with special reference to training activities to improve public services. A seminar had recently been organized by the Economic Commission for Africa. Comprehensive programmes for improving public administration were being developed in some Latin American and African countries. Regional consultants had been appointed in the economic commissions for Africa, Asia and the Far East and Latin America to assist member Governments by undertaking short-term advisory assignments, formulating projects and developing activities requested by the regional commissions and their member Governments.

44. He drew the Committee's attention to the report by the Secretary-General on operational, executive and administrative personnel (A/5330), from which it could be seen that the appropriation of \$850,000, which had been approved by the General Assembly, would be inadequate even for maintaining the programme at the present level of seventy-five posts. The Secretary-General was suggesting specific solutions for the shortage of funds, and another solution, which had been mentioned at the current session of TAC, was to use Expanded Programme funds for certain OPEX programme posts. The Executive Chairman would report on the implications of that suggestion to the next session of TAB.

45. A problem facing the United Nations was that requests exceeded available resources under the regular programme. Thus, the known requests under that programme as a whole for 1963 amounted to \$13.4

million, whereas the recently approved appropriation was \$6.4 million. Acting under General Assembly resolution 1768 (XVII), TAC had established a working group which had submitted a brief report (E/TAC/124) recommending that the Secretary-General should again propose a total appropriation of \$6.4 million for the regular programme in 1964 and that the long-term aspects of the study of the relationships between the regular programme and the Expanded Programme should be undertaken by the *ad hoc* Committee of Ten. The working group's report was being considered by TAC. He hoped that the study by TAC and the *ad hoc* Committee of Ten would, in the future, facilitate the work of determining the size and content of the regular programme so that it could play its appropriate role in fulfilling the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade.

Mr. Allana (Pakistan), Vice-Chairman, took the Chair.

46. Mr. CARANICAS (Greece), supported by Mr. KANO (Nigeria) and Mr. YAKER (Algeria), stressed the importance of the statements which the Committee had just heard and proposed that they should be circulated as Committee documents.

It was so agreed.^{1/}

47. Mr. WODAJO (Ethiopia) introduced the draft resolution on African educational development (A/C.2/L.683/Rev.1). Recalling the increased priority assigned by the Governments of the African countries to the development of education and the assistance given for some time in that field by the United Nations and the specialized agencies, particularly UNESCO, he emphasized that educational development on a planned basis was of recent date and had started with the Conference of African States on the Development of Education in Africa, held at Addis Ababa in May 1960. At that Conference, thirty-nine Governments of independent States and non-self-governing territories had decided to consider the subject as a factor for economic development. They had arrived at the conclusion that education was a long-term gainful economic investment and contributed to economic growth, that the development of human resources was as urgent as the development of natural resources and that the content of education should be related to economic needs, greater weight being given to science and its applications.

48. It went without saying that, in a continent where four out of five could neither read nor write and only 16 per cent of the school-age children were enrolled, the educational needs of Africa were enormous. In Ethiopia alone, 100,000 new classrooms and 20,000 additional teachers were required to provide universal elementary education during the coming fifteen years. The Addis Ababa Conference had felt that a planned approach in education was necessary and related to economic growth, and that certain priorities should be established in planning educational development. Secondary education had been felt to be the most critical need in the context of bringing about more rapid economic growth, because the ultimate structure of the national economy depended on the secondary education of the future national corps of administrators, technicians and teachers. Such expansion in secondary educa-

^{1/} The complete text of the statements made by the Managing Director of the Special Fund, the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board and the Commissioner for Technical Assistance was circulated as documents A/C.2/L.712, A/C.2/L.713 and A/C.2/L.714, respectively.

tion would enable higher education to be developed in its turn.

49. From the deliberations at Addis Ababa, a short-term and a long-term plan had emerged.^{2/} The former covered the period 1961-1966 and would increase total school enrolment from 11 million to 15 million. Total investment in education would be raised from \$584.4 million in 1960-1961 to \$1,154.4 million in 1965-1966. The primary objective of the long-term plan was achievement of the goal of universal primary education by 1980; investment for that purpose should rise from \$584.4 million to \$2,593.4 million in 1980. The African Governments should finance their own plans of development to a large extent and the majority of them were already devoting 17 per cent of their national budgets to education. But it was obvious that the goals which the African countries had established for themselves could not be achieved except with assistance from outside.

50. In resolution 1717 (XVI), the General Assembly, after welcoming the decisions adopted at Addis Ababa and noting the financial deficit faced by the African countries in pursuit of their objectives, had invited States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to contribute financial and technical assistance to the African countries. Since then, the Governments of the African countries had taken steps to carry out their educational programmes and a meeting of Ministers of Education of African countries participating in the implementation of the Addis Ababa plan, held at Paris in March 1962, had drawn up, for the General Assembly and the Second Committee, an accurate statement of the deficits with which the main participating countries would be faced.

^{2/} See *Outline of a Plan for African Educational Development*, transmitted to members of the General Assembly at its sixteenth session by a note of the Secretary-General (A/4903).

51. The draft resolution before the Committee was the logical sequel to General Assembly resolution 1717 (XVI) and informed the Assembly of the efforts made by the African Governments to carry out their educational programmes under the Addis Ababa plan and of the most recent estimates of their additional financial requirements. The only new element was in operative paragraph 4, dealing with the provision of grants and loans. He hoped that the draft resolution would, like the one adopted at the Assembly's sixteenth session, be unanimously adopted by the Committee.

52. Mr. DELGADO (Senegal) recalled the debt of gratitude which his country owed to UNESCO and said that that agency was partly responsible for the success of the Addis Ababa conference and the Paris conference. The educational development plan prepared in Senegal in 1960 had also been based on the humanistic ideas of UNESCO and had included the general objectives which had subsequently been adopted at Addis Ababa: primary school enrolment of 52 per cent of the school-age population and the admission to the secondary level of 20 per cent of the children leaving primary school. At the moment, 13 million out of 25 million school-age children in Africa were not enrolled, hardly three out of a hundred could hope to receive a secondary education and two out of a thousand could attend African universities. The Addis Ababa plan was intended to remedy that situation and there were grounds for hoping that, with outside assistance provided in conjunction with the enthusiastic efforts of the countries directly concerned, that fundamental problem could be solved for the future of Africa.

53. He announced that the delegations of Algeria, Burundi, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, Ghana, Guinea, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Tanganyika and Upper Volta had expressed the wish to be included in the list of sponsors of the draft resolution.

The meeting rose at 1 p.m.