

IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS

Resolution of 7 March 1951 (E/CN.11/301)

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East

Notes with satisfaction from the report by the Executive Secretary (E/CN.11/274) that governments have to a considerable degree implemented, and that specialized agencies have co-operated in carrying out requests contained in the resolutions of the Commission;

Hopes that governments will give continuous attention to the implementation of resolutions and recommendations of the Commission;

Requests the Executive Secretary with the co-operation of member governments to submit a report on this subject at intervals of three years.

CONTINUED CO-OPERATION WITH FAO AND ILO

Resolution of 7 March 1951 (E/CN.11/302)

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East

Having noted the report by the Food and Agriculture Organization on Food and Agricultural Conditions in Asia and the Far East (E/CN.11/273) and the report by the International Labour Office on its Activities in Relation to the ECAFE Region (E/CN.11/272).

Expresses its warm appreciation to the Directors-General of FAO and ILO for their continuing co-operation;

Reiterates its keen interest in the agricultural and labour problems of the region.

THE DATE AND PLACE OF THE EIGHTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION AND OF THE FOURTH SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY AND TRADE

Resolution of 7 March 1951 (E/CN.11/303)

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East

Noting with warm appreciation the invitation extended by the Government of the Union of Burma;

Recommends

1. That the fourth session of the Committee on Industry and Trade be held in Rangoon on about 15 January 1952;

2. That the eighth session of the Commission be held in Rangoon immediately after the session of the Committee on Industry and Trade.

THE SUPPLY OF CAPITAL GOODS

Resolution of 7 March 1951 (E/CN.11/305)

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East

Considering that the overriding claims of defence are likely to increase the difficulties of meeting all needs for

machinery and equipment which the under-developed countries require for their economic development;

Bearing in mind the commitment of the United Nations to promote the development of under-developed countries in accordance with Article 55 of the Charter of the United Nations;

Conscious of the great need of countries which are producers of raw materials used by manufacturing countries for an assured supply of development goods of all types;

Recognizing that although certain countries have channels of group consultation with some supplying countries and opportunities to concert action with them in respect of their economic development, for other countries there are fewer and less effective channels;

(1) *Resolves to recommend* to supplying governments that they continue to make every effort to ensure that supply difficulties do not interfere with the development plans of countries of the region; and

(2) *Recommends* that, where existing channels are likely to prove inadequate for securing their requirements, countries which find themselves unduly hampered by shortage of manufactured goods should seek, in consultation with supplying governments, to establish machinery for the purpose;

(3) *Recommends* also that the secretariat, in studying the possibility of expanding trade between the countries of the region and Europe, should give prior attention to this aspect of the matter and should endeavour to use its good offices in facilitating the establishment of consultative arrangements of the kind contemplated.

Part VI. Programme of work and priorities

INTRODUCTION

The Commission approved the programme of work and priorities for 1951 and 1952 set out below.

No implication of priority is intended as between the major sections of projects designated by roman numerals or between the sub-groups designated by capital letters. Within each group (I, II, III, etc.) or within each sub-group (A, B, C, etc.) projects are listed in order of priority. If it is found impossible to undertake all projects listed in any category, the Commission feels that elimination should commence with the last project listed.

While it is desirable to adopt as firm a programme as possible, this programme is not and by nature cannot be definitive, as factors not now foreseeable may later make it necessary that certain projects be altered or abandoned, or different priorities established. The Commission therefore left to the Executive Secretary discretion to alter or abandon certain projects, or establish different priorities, should developments not now