

51 (XX). Transit trade of land-locked countries^{27/}

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East,

Recalling the resolution adopted by its Committee on Industry and Trade at its eighth session, held in January 1956, and approved by the Commission at its twelfth session recommending:

"..... that the needs of land-locked member States and members having no easy access to the sea in the matter of transit trade be given full recognition by all member States and that adequate facilities therefore be accorded in terms of international law and practice in this regard", ^{28/}

Noting General Assembly resolution 1028 (XI), dated 20 February 1957, which recognized the need of land-locked countries for adequate transit facilities in promoting international trade and invited the Governments of Member States

"..... to give full recognition to the needs of land-locked Member States in the matter of transit and trade and, therefore, to accord them adequate facilities in terms of international law and practice in this regard, bearing in mind the future requirements resulting from the economic development of the land-locked countries",

Noting also the coming into force of the High Seas Convention under which the right of land-locked countries has been preserved,

Noting the resolution of the ECAFE Ministerial Conference of 1963 on Asian Economic Co-operation, "recognizing the right of free transit for land-locked countries and the special considerations which apply to their transport and transit problems and the importance of the relationship of these problems to questions of regional co-operation and the expansion of intra-regional trade",

Noting further with satisfaction that the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its third session agreed to include the subject in the agenda of the Conference under its item 10 (e), "Principles governing international trade relations and trade policies conducive to development",

Recognizing that the subject is of the utmost importance in the economic development of the land-locked countries of Asia, Africa, Europe and Latin America, which form one-fifth of the nations of the world,

1. Strongly recommends that the subject be given urgent and sympathetic consideration at the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Trade and Development with a view to formulating an adequate and effective international convention to ensure the freedom of transit trade of land-locked countries;

2. Notes that the following documents will be placed before the Conference by the land-locked countries of the ECAFE region:

^{27/} See para. 387 above.

^{28/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-second Session, Supplement No. 2 (E/2821), para. 271.

(a) Right of free access to the seas: principles enunciated by the Preliminary Conference of Land-locked States;

(b) A draft convention drawn up by the representatives of Afghanistan, Laos and Nepal to replace the Barcelona Statute on Freedom of Transit;

3. Recommends further that the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Trade and Development establish a committee especially to achieve the above objectives.

308th meeting,
14 March 1964.

52 (XX). Activities in the field of industrial
development 29/

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East,

Taking note of General Assembly resolution 1940 (XVIII) on "Activities in the field of industrial development" requesting the Secretary-General of the United Nations to consult with, among others, the regional economic commissions, on the advisability of holding, not later than 1966, an international symposium, preceded, as appropriate, by regional and sub-regional symposia, relating to the problems of industrialization of developing countries,

Mindful of the importance of industrial development to the economies of the developing countries,

1. Welcomes the suggestion to convene a world symposium on industrialization in 1966;

2. Invites the member countries in the region to give their full support to and participate in the proposed symposium;

3. Suggests that the main objectives of the symposium be:

(a) To examine the measures adopted for accelerating industrial development in the developing countries, to assess their success and to identify measures for improvement and for better utilization of resources,

(b) To consider the needs of developing countries in further accelerating their industrial development programmes and to recommend measures for the establishment and expansion of industries,

(c) To consider the applicability of modern technological methods and techniques to developing countries in the establishment of the above industries,

(d) To promote the organization of industrial feasibility surveys, particularly in those countries where coherent industrial development plans have not yet been formulated,

29/ See para. 399 above.