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REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

(SEVENTH SESSION)

(28 FEBRUARY - 7 MARCH 1951)

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS

THIRTEENTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 7

New York

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ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS



THIRTEENTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 7

NEW YORK

Report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (seventh session) to the Economic and Social Council. Lahore, Pakistan, 28 February - 7 March 1951

Introduction-Scope of the Report

1. This annual report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East is presented for the consideration of the thirteenth session of the Economic and Social Council in accordance with paragraph 12 of the Commission's terms of reference, which states that the Commission shall "submit to the Council a full report on its activities and plans including those of any subsidiary bodies, once a year".

2. The last annual report of the Commission (E/1710 and E/CN.11/241/Rev.1) covered the period 6 April 1949 to 20 May 1950. The present report covers mainly the period from 21 May 1950 to 7 March 1951. In view of the fact that the Council at its thirteenth session will be reviewing the future of the regional economic commissions, however, it has been deemed desirable that the report should also survey briefly its operations since its inception in 1947, and include an appraisal of its achievements and an examination of its future.

3. The report is divided into six parts: part I surveys the organization and work of the Commission, its subsidiary bodies, and the secretariat since the Commission's establishment in June 1947; part II describes relations with specialized agencies and other organizations over the same period; part III gives an account of the seventh session held in Lahore from 28 February to 7 March 1951; part IV contains an appreciation of the achievements of the Commission and recommendations regarding its future; part V contains the texts of the resolutions adopted by the Commission at its seventh session, including the resolution expressing the Commission's views on its future and suggestions for amendment of its terms of reference; part VI presents the programme of work and priorities for 1951 and 1952. The latest texts of the terms of reference of the Commission and of its rules of procedure are contained in appendices I and II. Appendix I also shows the terms of reference as they will appear if the Council accepts the Commission's suggestions for their amendment. Appendix III lists the meetings of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies, and appendix IV lists the principal documents issued in connexion with these meetings as well as major studies and publications by the secretariat.

4. This report was adopted by the Commission at its 89th meeting on 7 March 1951.

Summary

INTRODUCTION

5. In view of the forthcoming review by the Economic and Social Council of the future of the regional economic commissions, this report describes developments in the Commission's organization and work since its establishment in 1947. Emphasis, however, is placed on the development of the work since the publication of the Commission's last annual report, i.e. May 1950.

6. The Commission was established by the Council on 28 March 1947, since when it has held seven sessions. It has also set up several subsidiary bodies, notably the Committee on Industry and Trade and the Committee on Inland Transport, and sub-committees on iron and steel and on electric power. Working parties have been held on a considerable number of subjects, in co-operation with the specialized agencies concerned.

7. The secretariat has gradually been strengthened, a significant development being the establishment of the Bureau of Flood Control in 1949. The secretariat has worked closely with Headquarters, with the secretariats of the other regional commissions, and with many of the specialized agencies.

DEVELOPMENT OF WORK

8. The development of the work is described in part I, section B under the following subject headings:

Industry

9. There has been a marked shift in emphasis from problems of reconstruction to problems of industrial development and planning, and reports on various aspects of the latter have been presented to both the Commission and the Committee on Industry and Trade. The secretariat has been able to render various kinds of informal advisory services to governments in the region in regard to their problems of planning. The Sub-Committee on Iron and Steel has held three sessions and has considered problems of supply and production of iron and steel in the region. The secretariat has made a number of technical studies, and has also rendered direct advisory services to governments. Reports have been prepared on various aspects of mineral resources

development, including a report on possible sources of obtaining geologists. A study of the social and economic aspects of the production and use of chemical fertilizers was made in co-operation with FAO and may be followed up by the establishment of a joint ECAFE/FAO working party. A study of cottage and small-scale industries, including textiles, has been prepared for submission to a working party. Other working parties are to be set up to examine problems relating to supply and production of building materials and of DDT and medical supplies. At the third session of the Committee on Industry and Trade it was agreed to establish a Sub-Committee on Electric Power.

Trade and finance

10. A number of studies have been prepared on trade and financial problems in the region. At the third session of the Committee on Industry and Trade, a comprehensive study was submitted on means of mobilizing domestic financial resources for industrial development. It has been agreed that more detailed examination of this subject should continue. Reclassification of national budgets has also been started. The Commission has repeatedly stressed the region's need for capital goods, and the subject was raised again at the seventh session of the Commission in connexion with supply difficulties arising from defence programmes. Another major study in the field of finance was that on investment laws and regulations in the region. Several studies have been prepared on ways of developing the region's trade with Japan with a view to assisting the economic development of the region; recently it was recommended, however, that further action in this field be left to interested countries. A Trade Promotion Section has been functioning in the secretariat since 1948. Attention has been concentrated on encouraging the development of national trade promotion machinery; the development of a clearing house of trade information; a study of measures to promote travel to the region to earn foreign exchange; co-operation with business conferences, fairs and exhibitions in the region; and examination of ways to stimulate handicraft exports through better designing and marketing. A handbook on trade promotion facilities has been published, and a periodical *Trade Promotion News*; a monthly periodical, *Asian Travelways*, has also been issued. It is planned to convene a regional conference on trade promotion in 1951. One notable result of the Commission's activities in the field of travel promotion was the decision of the International Union of Official Travel Organizations to establish an IUOTO Regional Travel Commission for Asia and the Far East. At the seventh session of the Commission, a report was submitted by a joint ECAFE/UNESCO Working Party on measures to increase the availability of educational and scientific materials in the region.

Inland transport

11. Following a Regional Conference of Inland Transport Experts held in October 1949, a Transport

Division was formed in the secretariat. Studies were prepared for submission to an *Ad Hoc* Committee of Transport Experts which met in 1950. The report and recommendations of this *Ad Hoc* Committee were considered at the seventh session of the Commission, when it was decided to set up a Committee on Inland Transport, authorized to establish sub-committees on railways, road transport and inland waterways.

Agriculture

12. The Commission has devoted close attention to economic aspects of regional agricultural problems. A joint FAO/ECAFE Working Party was set up in 1948 to report on the needs of the countries of the region for agricultural requisites. There has been further extensive co-operation with FAO in other fields, notably chemical fertilizers and timber.

Flood control

13. The Bureau of Flood Control started to function in 1949. It has issued a considerable number of technical publications and has provided advisory services to several governments in the region. Early in 1951, the Bureau organized a Regional Technical Conference on Flood Control. A joint programme of study and experiment is being planned in conjunction with technical organizations and institutions in the region.

Technical training

14. Early in the life of the Commission, working relations were established with the ILO and a report was prepared on technical training facilities in Asia and the Far East. In 1949 the ILO set up an Asian field office on technical training, which took over the work hitherto done by the ECAFE secretariat in this field. Co-operation continued with ILO, and also UNESCO, in the preparation of a report on fields of economic development handicapped by lack of trained personnel. Negotiations with SCAP in 1949 resulted in a statement by SCAP on the conditions under which Japanese technicians could be employed abroad, and since then a number of countries of the region have availed themselves of this possibility.

Technical assistance

15. Considerable discussion has taken place both in the Commission and in the Committee on Industry and Trade regarding the role which the Commission can play in the field of technical assistance. The secretariat has been able to provide a limited amount of direct advisory services to countries of the region, including advice on the preparation of their technical assistance projects. The secretariat has also been assisting the United Nations Headquarters by advising on applications from the region under the United Nations Fellowships Programme. The Commission welcomed the recent decision of the Technical Assistance Administra-

tion to appoint technical assistance officers at the headquarters of the regional economic commissions.

Research and statistics

16. Three issues of the annual *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East* have been published, and the 1950 issue will go to press very shortly. The *Survey* has recently been supplemented by the publication of a quarterly *Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East*. A statistical unit has been gradually built up in the secretariat and is preparing basic statistical series for the region. In June 1951, a Regional Conference of Statisticians was convened in Rangoon by the Statistical Office of the United Nations and the ECAFE secretariat in co-operation with the International Monetary Fund. The conference concentrated its attention on foreign trade and balance-of-payments statistics and submitted a report to the seventh session of the Commission. It has been decided to hold a second regional conference of statisticians in 1952.

RELATIONS WITH SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

17. The secretariat has gradually established close working relations with most of the specialized agencies. Useful consultative arrangements have also been established with several non-governmental organizations, notably in the fields of inland transport and travel promotion, as well as with the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in Japan and the Commissioner-General for the United Kingdom in South East Asia.

SEVENTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION

18. The deliberations of the Commission at its seventh session are described in part III of the report under the principal agenda headings. The report of the third session of the Committee on Industry and Trade was approved, as was also the report and recommendations of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts on Inland Transport, subject to certain modifications. Reports were also received on the Regional Technical Conference on Flood Control, the work of the Bureau of Flood Control, the Regional Conference of Statisticians and the ECAFE/UNESCO Joint Working Party on Educational and Scientific Materials. Note was taken of reports submitted by the ILO and FAO on these organizations' respective fields of interests in the region. Arising from these and other reports the Commission adopted resolutions, *inter alia*, on flood control, statistics, measures to increase the availability of educational and scientific materials, the annual *Economic Survey* and quarterly *Bulletin*, inland transport, relations with non-governmental organizations, technical assistance and implementation of Commission recommendations. The texts of these resolutions are reproduced in part V.

FUTURE OF THE COMMISSION

19. In view of the forthcoming review by the Economic and Social Council, the Commission at its seventh session gave special thought to its future development. Part IV of this report contains a statement regarding the Commission's achievements and its future, including suggestions regarding the future treatment in Commission sessions of economic questions predominantly concerning countries of the region. A resolution was adopted recommending the continuance of the Commission subject to periodic review by the Economic and Social Council, and proposing certain changes in the terms of reference to bring these up to date.

Part I. Historical review of the organization and work of the Commission, its subsidiary bodies and the secretariat: June 1947 to March 1951

A. CONSTITUTIONAL AND STRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT

I. Establishment of the Commission

20. The establishment of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East may be traced to a resolution (2/6) of the Economic and Social Council dated 21 June 1946, under the terms of which there was set up a Temporary Sub-Commission on the Economic Reconstruction of Devastated Areas. This Sub-Commission, in its turn, set up a working group for Asia and the Far East, which presented a report (E/307/Rev. 1, dated 4 March 1947), describing the extent of war devastation, analysing reconstruction problems, setting out methods of organizing international aid, and recommending that the Economic and Social Council, under Article 68 of the Charter, establish an Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East.

21. In the meantime, the General Assembly of the United Nations, at its 55th plenary meeting on 11 December 1946, had, on the basis of a preliminary report by the Sub-Commission, recommended that "the Economic and Social Council at its next session give prompt and favourable consideration to the establishment of an Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East".¹

22. On 28 March 1947, the Economic and Social Council, having considered these recommendations, resolved to establish an Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East and adopted terms of reference for it.

II. The mandate

23. The main purpose of the Commission, as originally envisaged by the General Assembly, was "to give effective aid to the countries devastated by war".

24. The functions of the Commission, as described in the terms of reference,² were defined as follows:

¹ General Assembly resolution 46 (I) of 11 December 1946.

² Economic and Social Council resolution 37 (IV) of 28 March 1947 establishing the Commission.

"The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, acting within the framework of the policies of the United Nations and subject to the general supervision of the Council, shall, provided that the Commission takes no action in 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 reconstruction of Asia and the Far East, for raising the level of economic activity in Asia and the Far East and for maintaining and strengthening the economic relations of these areas both among themselves and with other countries of the world;

"(b) Make or sponsor such investigations and studies of economic and technological problems and development within territories of Asia and the Far East as the Commission deems appropriate;

"(c) Undertake or sponsor the collection, evaluation and dissemination of such economic, technological and statistical information as the Commission deems appropriate."

25. The Commission, like the other regional commissions, was given broad responsibilities by the Council. Paragraph 4 of its terms of reference empowers the Commission "to make recommendations on any matters within its competence directly to the governments of members or associate members concerned, governments admitted in consultative capacity, and the specialized agencies concerned". This paragraph also stipulates, however, that "The Commission shall submit for the Council's prior consideration any of its proposals for activities that would have important effects on the economy of the world as a whole." Paragraph 10 of the terms of reference authorizes the Commission to "adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its Chairman".

III. Geographical scope

26. The Commission's geographical scope, now generally known as the "ECAFE region", was to "include in the first instance, British North Borneo, Brunei and Sarawak, Burma, Ceylon, China, India, the Indochinese Federation, Hong Kong, the Federation of Malaya and Singapore, the Netherlands Indies, the Philippine Republic and Siam".¹

27. With the partition of India, Pakistan automatically became part of the ECAFE region, while Nepal and Korea were included in the region by resolutions of the Economic and Social Council adopted at its seventh and eighth sessions respectively.

IV. Membership

28. The Council decided that the membership of the Commission should, in the first instance, consist of Australia, China, France, India, the Netherlands, the

Philippine Republic, Thailand, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

29. New Zealand was admitted as a member of the Commission by the Economic and Social Council at its sixth session, and Pakistan and Burma, as countries within the geographical scope of the Commission, automatically became members of the Commission when they were admitted into membership of the United Nations, Indonesia, after passing through associate membership, automatically became a member of the Commission when it was admitted into membership of the United Nations on 28 September 1950.

30. The Economic and Social Council, in the resolution establishing the Commission, had requested it to appoint, at its first session, a Committee of the Whole to meet at the interim Headquarters of the United Nations to consider, *inter alia*, provisions for associating Non-Self-Governing Territories in the region with the work of the Commission. This Committee of the Whole met at Lake Success from 10 to 17 July 1947, and its report was issued as document E/491. The Committee considered proposals for the Non-Self-Governing Territories ranging from full membership to consultative status on matters of particular concern to them. Eventually, a compromise was reached by which these territories might become associate members of the Commission on the following terms:

"(i) Any of the following territories, namely North Borneo, Brunei and Sarawak, Burma, Ceylon, the Indochinese Federation, Hong Kong, Korea, Federation of Malaya and Singapore, Nepal and Netherlands Indies, or any part or group of such territories 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 an associate member of the Commission on itself presenting its application to the Commission.

"(ii) Representatives of associate members shall be entitled to participate without vote in all meetings of the Commission, whether sitting as Commission or as Committee of the Whole.

"(iii) Representatives of associate members shall be eligible to be appointed as members of any committee, or other subsidiary body, which may be set up by the Commission and shall be eligible to hold office in such body."²

31. The Economic and Social Council at its fifth session adopted a resolution requesting members of the

¹ The "Indochinese Federation" should now read "Cambodia, Laos and Viet-Nam"; the "Netherlands Indies" should read "Indonesia", and "Siam" should read "Thailand".

² See paragraph 3A of the terms of reference of the Commission. It may be noted that representatives of associate members have voting rights in all subsidiary bodies of the Commission.

Commission concerned to forward applications to the Commission in respect of the territories for which they were responsible. Associate members at the present time are Cambodia, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Laos, the Republic of Korea, the Malaya and British Borneo group, Nepal and the State of Viet-Nam.

32. Burma passed through an initial phase of associate membership before its admission to the United Nations. Indonesia was initially admitted into associate membership in two parts, later converted to a single unit, before becoming a full member as reported above.

33. Applications for associate membership by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and by the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam were rejected by the Commission at its fifth session.

34. At the sixth session of the Commission, considerable discussion took place regarding the representation of China, but it was eventually decided, without questioning the competence of the Commission in the matter, to leave the subject to decision "by a higher body of the United Nations" (resolution E/CN.11/247). The same question was raised at the seventh session (see part III C).

V. Commission sessions

35. The Commission, since its inception, has held seven sessions: at Shanghai (China), Baguio (Philippines), Ootacamund (India), Lapstone (Australia), Singapore, Bangkok (Thailand) and Lahore (Pakistan). To start with, sessions were held twice yearly, but, following a recommendation by the Economic and Social Council, the Commission has, since 1949, met only once in each year.

36. The Commission sat twice as a Committee of the Whole. The first Committee of the Whole, as noted above, was held at Lake Success in July 1947; the second at Bangkok in March-April 1949.

VI. Subsidiary bodies

37. The work of the Commission has been advanced by several working parties and conferences of experts, as well as by subsidiary bodies of a representative character.

38. The question of the establishment of subsidiary bodies of a representative character was considered by the Commission at its third session in June 1948 and again at the fourth session in December 1948. The establishment of the Committee on Industry and Trade, by a decision of the Commission meeting as a Committee of the Whole in Bangkok in March-April 1949, marked a significant advance in the organization of the Commission's work. The Committee has held three sessions in the period under review.

39. Under the Committee on Industry and Trade there was established the Sub-Committee on Iron and Steel, which was attended mainly by experts also

serving in a representative capacity. At the seventh session it was decided, on the recommendation of the Committee on Industry and Trade, to establish a Sub-Committee on Electric Power. Another representative subsidiary body was the *Ad Hoc* Sub-Committee on Travel, which was preceded by an Expert Working Group; its report was considered at the fifth session of the Commission and led to the adoption of a detailed resolution on means of improving travel facilities in the region (E/CN.11/218).

40. At the seventh session, the Commission adopted a recommendation to establish a representative Committee on Inland Transport. This recommendation formed part of the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts on Inland Transport (E/CN.11/262) which met in Bangkok in October 1950 pursuant to a resolution (E/CN.11/227) of the Commission's fifth session (see section B III below). This Committee is authorized to set up sub-committees on railways, road transport and inland waterways.

VII. The secretariat

41. The Commission has been served by a secretariat appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and forming an integral part of the United Nations Department of Economic Affairs. For the first one-and-a-half years of the Commission's existence, the secretariat was a very small body, whose professional staff did not number more than a dozen. It was, however, supplemented by nationally-nominated experts and representatives of specialized agencies, meeting in working parties on specific subjects. During the second half of the Commission's life to date, the secretariat has been strengthened very considerably although it must, even now, be regarded as small in relation to the size and problems of the region.

42. Discussions regarding the location of the secretariat headquarters took place at the first, second and third sessions of the Commission. The headquarters were initially in Shanghai, and at the third session it was resolved to recommend to the Council that "the temporary headquarters of the Commission remain in Shanghai until such time as a site of the office of the United Nations in Asia and the Far East shall be determined".¹ This recommendation was accepted by the Council, and the Commission's terms of reference were amended accordingly. At the end of 1948, in view of the difficult conditions in Shanghai, the Secretary-General, acting within his discretionary powers,² and on the invitation of H.M. Government of Thailand, decided

¹ See also paragraph 14 of the Commission's terms of reference (reproduced in appendix I).

² At the fourth session the Commission heard a statement by the Assistant Secretary-General in charge of Economic Affairs to the effect that the Secretary-General had decided for the present to make no change in the location of the United Nations offices in Asia and the Far East, but would use his administrative discretion concerning the best arrangements for successful operation of the work of the secretariat of the Commission.

to move the secretariat to Bangkok, where its working site has remained up to the present.

43. One other significant development in organization which should be mentioned was the establishment of a Bureau of Flood Control by the Commission at its fourth session, pursuant to a resolution adopted at the second session and to Council resolution 105 (VI). Under the terms of the resolution (E/CN.11/178) of the fourth session, it was understood that "The Bureau should form part of the Secretariat of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East for all administrative and financial matters, but that the Chief of the Bureau should enjoy the necessary autonomy on all technical matters subject to the decisions of the Commission" (see section B V below).

44. Increasingly effective liaison arrangements have been established between governments and the secretariat. Most governments have appointed liaison officers, at the seat of government, to channel communications to and from the secretariat. In some cases special officers have been appointed by governments to participate actively in particular ECAFE projects. Recently there have also been informal meetings each month between members of the secretariat and government representatives, resident in Bangkok, whose governments have nominated them as local liaison officers. The secretariat, for its part, has sought, within its available resources, to establish closer relations with governments through field trips, some of which are referred to later in this report.

VIII. *Relationship with Headquarters and with the secretariats of other regional commissions*

45. The secretariat, as part of the Economic Affairs Department of the United Nations, has worked closely with the Secretariat at Headquarters and, to an increasing extent, with the secretariats of the other regional commissions.

46. Headquarters has kept the ECAFE secretariat regularly informed of the most important developments in United Nations activities, has advised and commented on the drafts of many ECAFE documents, and in particular has contributed chapters to the annual *Economic Survey*. The ECAFE secretariat, in its turn, has contributed material for Headquarters publications, including the *World Economic Survey*. Now that the Economic and Social Council is devoting increasing attention to the problems of under-developed areas, while ECAFE, for its part, is becoming increasingly concerned with the regional aspects of the specialized fields covered by the functional commissions, such as the Economic and Employment Commission, the Transport and Communications Commission and the Fiscal Commission, the scope for collaboration with Headquarters is rapidly becoming greater.

47. Co-operation with the secretariats of the other two regional economic commissions has consisted

largely of an exchange of documentation. In particular ECAFE trade promotion publications have been regularly supplied to them, and information received from ECE on export availabilities of the European engineering industry has been circulated in the ECAFE Trade Promotion Series. The ECE secretariat assisted the ECAFE/UNESCO Joint Working Party by collecting data on European availabilities of educational and scientific materials; the ECLA secretariat has been kept fully informed on this project since they are conducting a similar joint project with UNESCO. In accordance with a recently expressed wish of the Economic and Social Council, plans are being prepared for a joint ECAFE/ECE study of ways to increase trade between Europe and the ECAFE region.

48. On the initiative of the Assistant Secretary-General in charge of Economic Affairs, the Executive Secretaries of the three regional commissions have conferred from time to time with him and the directors of the Department of Economic Affairs on problems of common interest to both Headquarters and regional secretariats. There has also been a useful, though limited, exchange of staff between the ECAFE and ECE secretariats.

B. DEVELOPMENT OF THE WORK

49. In this section, the object is to summarize the work of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies and of the secretariat under the principal subject headings for the period June 1947 to March 1951, with special emphasis on the period since the sixth session of the Commission. It will be noted that, whereas the Commission was initially concerned mainly with fact-finding and analysis, especially in regard to rehabilitation needs, there has gradually been a shift in emphasis to more practical activity, including various forms of advice to governments in such fields as flood control, industrial and mineral resources development, trade and finance.

I. *Industry*

(a) *Industrial development and planning*

50. The Commission at its first session considered the report of the Working Group for Asia and the Far East on Economic Reconstruction of Devastated Areas (E/307/Rev.1) and asked the secretariat to analyse the short-term requirements of countries of the region in respect of essential reconstruction needs, such as food, fertilizers, textiles, industrial, agricultural, mining and transport equipment and coal and other fuels, and to make recommendations. The emphasis at that time was on reconstruction and rehabilitation. Already at the second session there developed a change of emphasis towards industrial development, and it was resolved (E/CN.11/62) that the secretariat, assisted by a working party and in co-operation with the governments concerned, should prepare a report on existing plans for promoting industrial development in each country of the region. This working party presented an interim

report to the Commission's third session, and a final report to the fourth session. In resolution E/CN.11/168, adopted at the fourth session, the Commission generally endorsed the working party's recommendations for action to be taken by countries of the region in the fields of fuel and power, transport and transport equipment, production of fertilizers and agricultural requisites, irrigation and drainage, basic materials (including metals and ores), textiles and heavy engineering industries. Further, it requested governments of the more advanced industrial countries to help countries of the region to obtain imports of iron and steel and capital equipment. In regard to organization of further work on industrial development, the Commission decided to meet a few months later as a Committee of the Whole in order to examine further the report of the working party and to decide on a form of organization which would "take the work of the Commission from the stage of investigation, survey and fact finding to the stage of positive action".

51. The Committee of the Whole at its meeting in March-April 1949 decided (E/CN.11/AC.11/18) to establish a Committee on Industry and Trade which "should devote its attention to those specific projects and programmes in the field of industry or trade which are considered to be of special importance to the region, which have already developed or may in the future be developed, and which afford a promise of early and successful realization, giving priority to those fields for which subsidiary bodies may have been set up . . ."

52. The secretariat, at the first session of the Committee on Industry and Trade, in October 1949, presented a preliminary report on priorities and progress in industrial development projects and, at the second session, presented a more comprehensive report on the same subject. At both sessions, the Committee emphasized the special importance of finance and action taken thereon is described in sub-section II (a) below. The Committee recommended that the secretariat "should continue to follow and report upon the regional developments in industrial planning, bearing in mind the possibilities of industrial decentralization in each country and the interdependence between the plans of the different countries" (E/CN.11/239). It was also agreed that the secretariat should include in its studies such factors as technical and management skills, domestic financial requirements, and encouragement of domestic savings and investment. Studies were recommended on electric power resources and needs, hand tools and small-scale and cottage industries, particularly in regard to textiles.

53. In order to relate the secretariat's work on industrial development as closely as possible to the problems faced by governments, the latter were asked to nominate officers to keep in close touch with the secretariat in regard to the various stages of development of individual projects. Many countries of the region have desig-

nated such officers, and contacts with them are proving to be of considerable value, particularly in the collection of data and in the rendering, wherever possible, of direct services.

54. Various kinds of informal services have been rendered by the secretariat to governments in the region in regard to their general problems of planning. For example, during 1950, the Executive Secretary, accompanied by two senior members of the secretariat, visited India and Ceylon, where they were able to discuss methods and techniques of planning with the National Planning Commission of India and with the Minister of Industry in Ceylon.

55. In connexion with techniques of economic planning, it may be noted that in the latter half of 1950, the secretariat co-operated with the Government of Pakistan, the International Bank, and the FAO in the organization of a regional training institute on the economic appraisal of development projects.

56. At the third session of the Committee on Industry and Trade, the secretariat submitted a report on Industrial Development and Planning (E/CN.11/I&T/29) analysing country plans with a view to bringing them to a stage of positive action, projecting an over-all picture of the pattern of regional economic development so as to provide an informed and realistic base for national planning, investment and trade policies, and reviewing the problems, processes and machinery of planning in various types of economies. The Committee took note of the report and recommended that it be published in printed form. It commended to the attention of governments certain suggestions contained in the report, in particular its emphasis on the present need to base external aid to countries of the region on an over-all assessment of current requirements rather than merely¹ on specific projects, and on the fundamental need to maintain consumption standards during the implementation of development programmes. It recommended, *inter alia*, that the secretariat take steps, with the help of the Technical Assistance Administration, to organize a regional centre for training in the formulation of industrial development programmes; undertake a comparative study of the structure of industrial organizations in the public sector evolved in the region; and continue the examination of industrial development plans in the light of known mineral resources.

(b) *Iron and steel*

57. Acting on the conclusions drawn from the section on iron and steel in the report of the Industrial Development Working Party, the Committee of the Whole, in April 1949, decided under the terms of resolution E/CN.11/AC.11/4, to set up an expert Sub-Committee on Iron and Steel. The Sub-Committee's terms of reference included the assembly of information

¹ The word "merely" was introduced when the Commission adopted the Committee's report (E/CN.11/296).

on deposits of iron and other ores used in the manufacture of steel, the collection of reports on the progress of iron and steel projects in the region, the making of recommendations to remove obstacles in the way of specific iron and steel projects, etc. The Sub-Committee has held three sessions, in August 1949, April 1950 and February 1951. At its first session, it considered a preliminary report by the secretariat and resolved that the following projects be undertaken initially for study and preparation of further reports:

(i) Survey, in collaboration with UNESCO, of geological and industrial research laboratories in the ECAFE region and in Australia and New Zealand;

(ii) Provision by countries with such laboratory and research facilities to test the ores of other countries of the region not having such facilities;

(iii) Estimates of requirements of iron and steel projects;

(iv) Production plans and obstacles in their execution;

(v) Survey of availabilities of auxiliary raw materials;

(vi) Study of methods of scrap collection;

(vii) Possibilities of uniform statistical reporting.

58. The secretariat's iron and steel consultant, after the first session of the Sub-Committee, visited several countries of the region to discuss with officials and experts the various problems of development of the iron and steel industry. Preliminary reports were prepared which were received with interest by the countries concerned; several countries expressed appreciation of the services of the consultant and asked for his further assistance.

59. At the second session of the Sub-Committee, continuation of the seven initial projects was recommended. In particular, the Sub-Committee emphasized the need for a study of statistical reporting methods on an internationally comparable basis with a view to the possible introduction of such methods in the region. A detailed study of present and potential regional and inter-regional trade in the raw materials, semi-finished and finished products of the iron and steel industry was also recommended.

60. The Sub-Committee emphasized two factors in the study of iron and steel, namely (i) economic aspects of expanding the iron and steel industry; (ii) examination of the problems of electric power, particularly power needs and costs in relation to the development of the iron and steel industry.

61. Reports of the two sessions of the Sub-Committee were submitted to the Committee on Industry and Trade at its first and second sessions respectively. The Committee approved the recommendations

of the second session of the Sub-Committee subject to the following modifications:

(i) That the secretariat should render assistance when highly-developed technical studies on iron and steel plans were not involved, but should not undertake a general study of economic aspects as a separate project;

(ii) That the secretariat should undertake a study of present and potential regional and inter-regional trade in raw materials, semi-finished and finished products of the iron and steel industry, keeping in view the apprehensions expressed by some delegations about long-term contractual arrangements, particularly at predetermined prices; that a study by the secretariat of power problems should be factual and should only be undertaken if it could be carried out by the existing staff;

(iii) That high priority should be given to the secretariat studies on uniform statistical methods.

62. Among direct services rendered to countries on request the assistance given to Ceylon in appraising its plans for the development of the iron and steel industry is particularly noteworthy. At the request of the Government of Ceylon, the Executive Secretary approached the Government of India for the services of an expert. This expert, together with the secretariat's iron and steel consultant, discussed with government officials the technical and financial aspects of the several schemes proposed and recommended a line of development most advantageous to the country.

63. At the third session of the Sub-Committee, in February 1951, six reports (E/CN.11/I&S/19-24) were considered; these are listed in appendix IV. The Sub-Committee took note of the urgent needs of the region for semi-finished and finished iron and steel materials. It was decided to recommend to supplying countries that they take account of the importance of certain materials to the economies of the region with a view to meeting their requests as far as possible. Importing governments were urged to develop adequate information to enable them to present sufficiently comprehensive statements of needs to the supplying countries.

64. In view of the fact that shortages of raw materials are likely to prevent full use of productive capacity in Europe and Japan, and that some of the deficient materials appear to exist in surplus quantities in the ECAFE region, it was decided to explore with governments of the region the possibility of increased production and export of these materials. It was hoped that, if more supplies of raw materials could be made available in this way, the producing countries would endeavour to supply an increasing quantity of semi-finished and finished products to the region.

65. In regard to technical studies, the secretariat was asked to pay special attention to the following sub-

jects: direct reduction of iron ore without using coking coal (low temperature processes); Tysland hole electric furnace operation; small open-hearth furnaces; relatively small cogging mills.

66. The Sub-Committee reiterated its recommendation, made to the second session of the Committee on Industry and Trade, for the establishment of a sub-committee on electric power.

67. Other recommendations related to the preparation of a standard classification of scrap for production and trade purposes; the use of ECE proforma in the compilation of iron and steel statistics; the possibility of arranging group visits and seminars; the working out, in co-operation with UNESCO field science offices, of a procedure for obtaining samples and transmitting them properly to their destinations; and the future programme of work.

68. The Committee on Industry and Trade, at its third session, adopted the report of the Sub-Committee (E/CN.11/I&T/34).

(c) *Mineral resources development*

69. In relation to the work of the Sub-Committee on Iron and Steel, and also arising from resolution E/CN.11/AC.11/3, the secretariat submitted to the first session of the Committee on Industry and Trade a progress report on coal and iron ore studies (E/CN.11/I&T/4) with an annex on coal and iron ore resources of the ECAFE region. The report and annex were received with interest by the Committee, and the secretariat was encouraged to continue its studies. Members of the secretariat visited Burma, Ceylon, Malaya, India, Indochina, Indonesia, Pakistan and Thailand, and prepared reports on the basis of discussions with the officials and experts of these countries. These reports were submitted to the governments for their comments, and formed the basis of a detailed report on coal and iron ore studies (E/CN.11/I&T/16), containing topographical and geological maps and sketches indicating distribution of deposits, which was presented to the second session of the Committee on Industry and Trade. Since the report covered only eight countries, it was agreed that similar studies should be completed as soon as possible for the other countries of the region. In view of the general shortage of geologists, the Committee recommended that the secretariat give top priority to the examination of possible sources for obtaining geologists, the existing facilities for training and the possibilities of extending them.

70. The secretariat expert visited Japan, the Philippines and Hong Kong, and plans to visit Burma in response to a request by the Government.

71. The secretariat submitted four reports to the third session of the Committee on Industry and Trade (E/CN.11/I&T/35-8) which are listed in appendix IV. The Committee took note of the report on coal

and iron ore studies (E/CN.11/I&T/35) and recommended that, after completion of further country reports, the full report be published in printed form. It was agreed that future action in this field by the secretariat be concentrated on: specific projects related to problems facing governments in the field, extension of direct field services and dissemination of technical information.

72. The Committee considered the report on possible sources for obtaining geologists (E/CN.11/I&T/36) and noted that the secretariat was ready to assist countries in locating suitable centres for training geologists and in undertaking surveys to formulate requirements. The Committee endorsed the report and recommendations relating to the possibility of joint research in treating low grade coal and iron ores, including lignites and laterites (E/CN.11/I&T/37), and instructed the secretariat to examine the possibility of encouraging further the expansion of joint research and of inducing some country or countries of the region to set up a pilot plant for the treating of low grade coal and iron ores, with such assistance as might be necessary under the Technical Assistance Programme.¹

73. The Committee also endorsed the suggestions contained in the report on coal classification for regional use (E/CN.11/I&T/38), and recommended that standardization should, so far as possible, be in line with that proposed for adoption in Europe and America.

(d) *Chemical fertilizers*

74. Also under the terms of resolution E/CN.11/AC.11/3 of the Committee of the Whole, the secretariat was instructed, in co-operation with FAO, to study the social and economic aspects of the production and use of chemical fertilizers. Accordingly, after joint field trips with an FAO expert, and on the basis of a draft table of contents for the report agreed with the FAO Regional Office, a report on the production of chemical fertilizers, including a chapter on organic manures, was prepared by the secretariat and integrated with the FAO part of the study on utilization (see part II, section A II (d)).

75. The report (E/CN.11/I&T/33) was presented to the Committee on Industry and Trade at its third session. The Committee took note of the report and of the fact that the proposal for setting up a joint ECAFE/FAO working party would depend on the results of the forthcoming meeting of the Fertilizer Working Party of the International Rice Commission. In the event of a joint working party being established, it was considered that increased production of organic manures should receive special attention.

(e) *Technique of producing power alcohol*

76. The secretariat, also under the terms of resolution E/CN.11/AC.11/3, was instructed to study the

¹ This sentence is reproduced as amended by the Commission when adopting the Committee's report (E/CN.11/296).

possibilities and methods of producing power alcohol and other substitutes for petroleum. At the fifth session of the Commission, it was resolved (E/CN.11/216) that emphasis in this study should initially be laid on the preparation of a bibliography of available scientific and technical papers. While the ECAFE secretariat was engaged, with the co-operation of other parts of the Department of Economic Affairs, in collecting materials for such a bibliography, it was found that there already existed in published form a comprehensive bibliography by the United States Department of Agriculture on the *Technical Literature of Agricultural Motor Fuels*. Copies of this publication were transmitted to governments of the region and their suggestions invited on any specific fields in which additional scientific or technical information or assistance was desired. A note on the bibliography on power alcohol (E/CN.11/I&T/31) was submitted to the third session of the Committee on Industry and Trade. The Committee recommended that a seminar of experts on specific problems of power alcohol be convened at an early date with the help of the Technical Assistance Administration.

(f) *Cottage and small-scale industries*

77. The Committee on Industry and Trade, at its second session, recommended that the secretariat should undertake a study of cottage and small-scale industries, including textiles. A consultant was engaged to assist in this study, which has been made as concrete as possible by identifying the problems actually faced by governments in this field. The basic approach is the modernization of cottage and small-scale industries by the introduction or adaptation of advanced technological processes of manufacture and organization. A report (E/CN.11/I&T/30) has been prepared by the secretariat for submission to a working party which will consist of representatives of governments engaged in the development of cottage and small industries and of non-governmental and other experts.

(g) *Electric power resources and needs*

78. A report on electric power resources and needs of ECAFE countries (E/CN.11/I&T/32) was submitted to the third session of the Committee on Industry and Trade. The Committee recommended the establishment of a sub-committee on electric power, in connexion with which an expert should be recruited for the secretariat. It was recommended that the terms of reference of the sub-committee should include consideration of problems of electric power development in countries of the region, with special reference to (i) power projects and the organizational problems involved, (ii) development of power transmission systems over large areas, (iii) co-ordination between industrial and power development, (iv) methods of surveying load-growth upon which to base power programmes, (v) the possibility of processing and burning low-grade fuels for generating power, (vi) increased use of power, and (vii) needs for and availability of machinery.

(h) *Building materials*

79. At the third session of the Committee on Industry and Trade, the WHO submitted a note on building materials for countries in the South East Asia area (E/CN.11/I&T/46), which emphasized the difficulties experienced by countries of the region in obtaining essential building materials. It was agreed that the secretariat should seek to carry out as far as possible the following work, and that the Executive Secretary be authorized to apply, if necessary, to the Economic and Social Council for the necessary additional staff (i) to assemble available information on alternative construction methods which can be applied in the region by using locally available building materials; (ii) to consult with housing authorities and building industries in the countries concerned on possible methods of manufacture of such materials and on the possibilities of increasing local production of building materials which might be exported in exchange for other scarce materials; and (iii) to submit a report with recommendations for further action.

(i) *Production of DDT and medical supplies*

80. The WHO also submitted to the third session of the Committee on Industry and Trade a note on the production and free flow of medical supplies in the region (E/CN.11/I&T/47). It was agreed that a joint ECAFE/UNICEF/WHO/FAO working party be set up, meeting in Bangkok, with the following terms of reference in order of priority: (a) (i) examination of the problems of manufacturing DDT in countries of the region, with special reference to availability of raw materials, requirements for trained personnel, capacity, finance and markets; (ii) estimation of the present and forward requirements for DDT in the light of programmes under anti-malarial and agricultural insecticides plans; (iii) consideration of methods for procurement and distribution of DDT; (b) examination of problems of manufacture and distribution of antibiotics in the region; (c) examination of problems of manufacture and adequate availability within the region of the other most urgently needed medical supplies.

II. *Trade and finance*

(a) *Studies on trade, finance and investment*

81. From the first session of the Commission onward, the need has been emphasized for studies on regional and extra-regional trade, with a view to promoting an expansion of the trade of countries of the region. In implementing a resolution (E/CN.11/64) of the second session, the secretariat presented a report on regional and extra-regional trade and on trade promotion (E/CN.11/84) to the Commission's third session in June 1948. A resolution (E/CN.11/104) was then adopted recommending an exchange of information on import needs and export availabilities and consideration of the possibilities of countries of the region entering into special trade arrangements. A further resolution (E/CN.11/113) recommended that the secretariat, in

co-operation with SCAP, should collect and distribute information on the region's trade with Japan (see sub-section (b) below).

82. The importance of foreign exchange problems to the development of the region's trade has prompted the Commission to devote considerable attention thereto. In the report on trade (E/CN.11/84) mentioned above, it was recommended that governments devise intra-regional and other financial arrangements in order to expand trade, and the Commission at its third session decided to set up a working party, consisting of members of the secretariat assisted by experts nominated by governments and by representatives of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, to study the desirability of adopting special financial arrangements to facilitate the trade of countries of the ECAFE region. The report of the working party (E/CN.11/128/Add.1) was submitted to the fourth session of the Commission where it was resolved (E/CN.11/171) to request the International Monetary Fund to undertake a study of balance of payments, trade movements, etc. in the region and to advise on the desirability of a multilateral clearing system for the ECAFE region. To assist the Fund in this study, the ECAFE secretariat prepared three reports; on trade and exchange controls in the ECAFE region, trade and financial agreements in the ECAFE region,¹ and import/export estimates for countries of the region, 1949 to 1951. The International Monetary Fund, at the fifth session of the Commission, presented an extensive report on "Intra-Regional Trade of ECAFE Countries" (E/CN.11/206, annex A, add.I), and at the second session of the Committee on Industry and Trade, a note on trade and balance of payments. The Committee welcomed the close working relations established between the Fund and the secretariat, and urged continued co-operative work on analysis of balance of payments and improvement of statistics in the region. The Fund having reserved its position in the matter of recommendations regarding a regional clearing system, the Committee found that the time was not propitious for such a system.

83. The special problem of dollar shortage led to a resolution by the Committee of the Whole (E/CN.11/AC.11/6) calling on the Executive Secretary to prepare a report on this subject in consultation with the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The report (E/CN.11/I&T/34), which was submitted as a working paper, covered the current situation, measures taken or contemplated, and measures required, and was considered by the Committee on Industry and Trade at its second session. The Committee felt that only limited additional work and consultation should be undertaken on this subject.

¹ The working of trade agreements is being studied further by the secretariat as a result of the recommendations of the second session of the Committee on Industry and Trade.

84. From its inception, the Commission has attached the highest importance to the region's need for capital, both domestic and foreign. Accordingly, at the third session, it authorized the Industrial Development Working Party, in co-operation with governments, to study the financial requirements of the ECAFE region, to determine:

"(a) The short-term and long-term capital needs for rehabilitating the national economies and for developing new industries;

"(b) The means of improving the banking and credit structures of the countries, in order to utilize domestic capital to the full;

"(c) The ways by which dormant local capital in this region could be made available for economic development;

"(d) The extent to which the capital needs may be met from domestic and foreign sources respectively;

"(e) The means of obtaining, from foreign sources, loans, investments and advances;

"(f) By what means the difficulties of obtaining foreign exchange may be overcome..."

85. The relevant section of the report of the Industrial Development Working Party (E/CN.11/131) presented approximate estimates of the region's needs for external and domestic capital on the basis of national industrial development plans, and recommended, *inter alia*, that a study be made of means of mobilizing domestic financial resources for industrial development. The Committee of the Whole decided that the secretariat should give top priority to the study of this latter question, and the first country studies on the subject were available at the time of the Commission's sixth session. A number of individual country studies were issued separately, some of these, by arrangement with the International Monetary Fund, having been prepared by the Fund. A comprehensive report for the whole region (E/CN.11/I&T/40) was submitted to the third session of the Committee on Industry and Trade. The Committee took note of the report and recommended that it be published promptly after taking into account such further comments as individual countries might offer. The Committee recommended that the secretariat hold itself in readiness to assist countries in the analysis of specific problems in this field; that the secretariat, if possible with the co-operation of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank, prepare detailed schemes for consideration by governments on measures for mobilizing savings through postal facilities, co-operatives and other credit associations, methods of promoting increased domestic savings through expanding the sales of government bonds, and steps for improving the unorganized money and capital markets; and that the Executive Secretary, if possible in co-operation with the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank and other interested

organizations, convene a working party to consider ways of increasing domestic resources for financing economic development.

86. Closely related to this has been the analysis of the budgets of ECAFE governments based on a scheme of economic reclassification of budgets evolved by the secretariat. Work was started on this in the last quarter of 1950. This reclassification scheme has made it possible to analyse the magnitude and impact of government expenditure on national income and capital formation, the differences between current and capital expenditures, enterprises and governmental functions, and the sources of finance such as taxes, earnings and other revenues, voluntary and involuntary borrowings. In the case of India, the Central Bank's transactions have also been incorporated with the analysis of government budgets. Preliminary work on the budgets of Burma, Hong Kong, India, the Philippines and Thailand has already been undertaken, governments being consulted on these working papers. The Government of the Union of Burma welcomed the proposal to send a staff member to work out reclassification of their current budget, and this was done. Additional country and regional analyses are contemplated.

87. In regard to the region's need for imports of capital goods, a resolution (E/CN.11/114) of the third session contained an appeal to the more advanced industrial countries to assist the ECAFE region by making available, to meet its needs, an adequate share of their production of capital goods and basic materials. At the fourth session, replies to this appeal were received from the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States of America describing the extent of the help which they had been able to extend, and the Commission reiterated the continued need of the region for such assistance. This matter was raised again at the seventh session of the Commission (see part III C).

88. At the first session of the Committee on Industry and Trade, a long discussion took place on the role of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in providing capital for the region, and it was felt that clarification was needed of the Bank's conception of soundly-conceived development projects. It was accordingly agreed that the secretariat, in consultation with the Bank, should study the Bank's requirements in respect of a few categories of high priority projects common to most countries of the region. A statement by the Bank (E/CN.11/I&T/19) was submitted to the Committee on Industry and Trade at its second session. The Committee took note of the information contained therein and expressed the desire to see an expanded volume of Bank loans for productive purposes in the region. It was suggested that the Bank should consider ways of speeding up its operations and of cultivating closer relations with its members with a view to benefiting from criticism and suggestions for such new techniques or modifications of policy as would enhance the ability of the Bank to do the job for which

it was established. It was generally felt that if more governments were aware of their own responsibilities for advance planning, and took full advantage of the technical assistance facilities of the Bank in regard to such planning, they might be able to secure more loans.

89. At the fourth session of the Commission, a resolution (E/CN.11/172) was adopted recommending, *inter alia*, that "governments wishing to encourage the entry of foreign capital into their territories make available to the secretariat full information regarding the laws and regulations governing the treatment of foreign investment in their territories, including the remittance of dividends, interest and profits, taxation, etc., and that the secretariat publish this information in the annual *Economic Survey* or otherwise, and make it available to bona fide enquirers". The secretariat accordingly circulated a questionnaire to governments, on the basis of replies to which it submitted a report (E/CN.11/I&T/25) to the Committee on Industry and Trade at its second session. The Committee approved the report, and urged that the information contained therein be brought up to date and published in a suitable form with a view to wide circulation, especially in investing countries. The report was accordingly revised and published in printed form. At the same time, the Committee requested that the Headquarters Secretariat prepare and publish a complementary study, for distribution in the region, of the laws and regulations of capital-exporting countries. This report is being prepared.

(b) Trade with Japan

90. The Commission at its third session adopted a resolution (E/CN.11/113) stressing the importance of the industrial capacity of Japan and its potentialities in meeting part of the essential needs of ECAFE countries. It was recommended, *inter alia*, that (i) governments in the ECAFE region give immediate consideration to the possibility of entering into working arrangements with Japan for obtaining capital goods, materials and consumer goods in exchange for raw materials and other goods; (ii) in order to facilitate such arrangements the secretariat, in co-operation with the authorities in Japan, should from time to time provide governments with information on Japan's economic plans, productive capacity, trade prospects and financial position; (iii) such arrangements should be based on the principle that, within the limits set by the Far Eastern Commission and the peace settlement, when concluded, Japan's trade and industrial plans should be adjusted to the needs and economic development requirements of member and associate member countries.

91. Reports on the trade of the ECAFE region with Japan were presented to the fourth session of the Commission (E/CN.11/132), to the Committee of the Whole (E/CN.11/183), and to the first, second and third sessions of the Committee on Industry and Trade (E/CN.11/I&T/5 and annex A, and E/CN.11/I&T/21 and 42). At its fourth session, the Commission

adopted a resolution (E/CN.11/170) taking note of the trade and payments arrangements in operation between certain ECAFE countries and Japan, and recommending that the ECAFE countries continue to explore the possibilities of maximizing their trade with Japan within these arrangements and of entering into new arrangements, bearing in mind the principles enumerated at the third session. The Commission at its fifth session adopted a resolution (E/CN.11/221) which indicated that the reconstruction of Japan should not be allowed to prejudice the peace and economic progress of the region, noted that the trade with Japan and ECAFE countries was at present complementary and that its expansion would be beneficial to the region as a whole, and recommended that studies of the region's trade with Japan be intensified. A member of the secretariat subsequently visited Tokyo for consultation with the SCAP and the Government of Japan to ascertain the possibilities of expanding Japan's production of capital goods for export in exchange for food and raw materials from countries of the region.

92. At the sixth session, the Commission, while advocating the development of trade between the ECAFE countries and Japan, considered it important to avoid suggesting measures which might have the effect of retarding the progress of national industrial development programmes of the ECAFE countries.

93. The Committee on Industry and Trade, at its third session, after consideration of the report submitted by the secretariat (E/CN.11/I&T/42), recommended that further action be left to the countries which are interested in the matter.

(c) Trade promotion

94. The Commission at its second session adopted a resolution (E/CN.11/64) recommending that countries in the region, which had not already done so, establish trade departments authorized to collaborate with the Commission secretariat in the furtherance of trade activities.

95. Arising from this resolution, from the report on trade (E/CN.11/84) and from a resolution of the third session of the Commission (E/CN.11/109), it was decided at the third session to set up a Trade Promotion Section within the secretariat to supplement the efforts of national trade promotion agencies. The Section was to be charged, *inter alia*, with the following functions:

“(i) To carry out research and investigation into problems relating to the trade of the ECAFE region, with special reference to their bearing on the economic development of the countries concerned, and to make recommendations;

“(ii) To promote collaboration between governments represented on the Commission and through such governments between businessmen in their territories

by means of conferences or otherwise, for the solution of common trade problems;

“(iii) To promote through advice and recommendations to governments represented on the Commission other measures designed to foster the trade of the ECAFE region;

“(iv) At the request of any government in the ECAFE region:

“(a) To furnish the government with advice and assistance in the development of its trade promotion machinery,

“(b) To provide liaison between the government and *either* any other government represented on the Commission *or* any inter-governmental or non-governmental organization concerned with international trade, and

“(c) To assist the government in making use of the commercial service facilities provided in the region by member governments outside the region; and

“(v) To act as a clearing house of commercial information and other economic information bearing on trade, and in particular, to make arrangements for the collection and dissemination of information relating to trade possibilities within and outside the region.”

96. Initially, on account of the shortage of staff in the secretariat, the Section concentrated its efforts mainly on research including a number of the studies mentioned in the preceding sub-sections.

97. Early in 1949, a specialist in trade promotion joined the secretariat, and from then onwards there was a rapid expansion in the field of trade promotion services, notably improvement of national trade promotion machinery, development of a clearing house of trade and economic information; co-operation with business conferences, fairs and exhibitions in the region; encouragement to governments and traders to participate in overseas trade fairs; and development of tourist travel to the region (see (d) below).

98. To meet an evident need, a provisional report entitled “Trade Promotion Facilities” was prepared and circulated to governments for comment in June 1949 and later revised and published in March 1950 (E/CN.11/237). This report indicates, amongst other things, government-commercial services within and outside the region, principal trade organizations, and trade publications most commonly used as standard references.

99. Efforts by the secretariat to develop clearing-house services on trade and other economic information have been productive. Governments and non-governmental organizations are increasingly turning to the secretariat for information and services in the field of trade promotion. A series of trade promotion circulars has been issued which are widely used by governments and other bodies. In this way, lists of import require-

ments and export availabilities have been circulated as soon as received from governments, while other circulars have covered changes in trade and exchange controls, government calls for tenders, and a wide range of other trade data. To supplement the meagre trade information literature in the commercial intelligence departments of many countries of the region and to illustrate how pooled information may provide mutual assistance in building up trade promotion departments, complimentary copies of a wide range of trade publications have been obtained and sent to governments of the region. Requests from governments for information on a great number of different topics have also been met.

100. A monthly periodical, *Trade Promotion News*, was launched in March 1950 and has been circulated to both governments and trading circles. The Committee on Industry and Trade at its second session expressed appreciation of this publication and recommended that a section on market prices be included in future issues. Five governments have requested bulk supplies for special distribution.

101. A monthly "Calendar of Conferences, Commercial Fairs and Overseas Trade Exhibitions", was instituted in September 1949. This calendar has served to stimulate participation in these gatherings, and airlines and travel agencies have found it helpful.

102. Assistance has been given to an increasing number of official trade delegations and businessmen's groups visiting countries of the region. They have been furnished with regional trade data and helped in making contacts, etc.

103. Two approaches have been made towards meeting the shortage of personnel trained in the techniques of trade promotion both for government services and for international trade. First, at the secretariat's suggestion, training in the techniques of trade promotion was accepted as falling within the fields of study in the United Nations Fellowships Programme. Subsequently, several countries nominated candidates. Secondly, the secretariat has encouraged several universities in the region to include foreign trade courses in their economic curricula and/or to hold foreign trade seminars.

104. Relationships are maintained with both governmental and non-governmental trade promotion agencies. Co-operation has been established with the headquarters, and national committees in the region, of the International Chamber of Commerce for the exchange of information and publications; with various chambers of commerce both within and outside the ECAFE region as well as with several of the specialized agencies and with SCAP. The International Chamber of Commerce and other interested bodies are being consulted regarding a recommendation of the Committee on Industry and Trade, approved at the sixth session of the Commission, that a regional conference of commercial attachés and businessmen be convened in 1951.

105. A report on trade promotion activities (E/CN.11/I&T/43) was considered by the Committee on Industry and Trade at its third session. The Committee noted the progress made on continuing projects and recommended that, in addition, the secretariat should undertake marketing and distribution surveys of the principal products of the region. The Committee noted with appreciation an invitation from the Governor of Singapore to hold the above-mentioned conference on trade promotion at Singapore, and recommended that, if possible, the invitation be accepted.

106. Arising out of an earlier recommendation, the Commission at its fifth session approved a handicrafts marketing survey as a project within the field of trade promotion. The Commission at its sixth session urged that this project be started forthwith and recommended that a consultant be engaged, who would endeavour, in the first instance, to bring to ECAFE countries increased knowledge of hard currency markets for handicrafts and to advise them, after examination of their production techniques, as to methods of improving the marketability of their handicraft products. A consultant, recruited in June 1950, visited Burma, Ceylon, Hong Kong, India, Indochina, Malaya, Pakistan, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. The Government of the Philippines, following upon his visit, made a preliminary request for technical assistance to improve its handicrafts industry, and a proposal is being formulated as the basis for a formal application under the United Nations Technical Assistance Programme. The consultant also assisted the Government of Burma in connexion with its proposal to obtain the services of Japanese technicians in building up its cottage industries. The survey, including recommendations, on handicraft marketing (E/CN.11/I&T/43) was presented to the third session of the Committee on Industry and Trade. The Committee commended the report to the attention of governments in the region and considered that all the recommendations deserved close study and implementation so far as local conditions permitted. It was hoped that the proposed working party on cottage and small-scale industries would give due consideration to marketing aspects. The Committee recommended that governments be invited to study the possibility of establishing special means of financing the production and marketing of handicrafts; that the Executive Secretary in consultation with the Technical Assistance Administration, explore the possibility of appointing two technical marketing experts on behalf of all countries of the region, one in North America and the other in Europe; and that one or two experts be appointed to the secretariat to follow up the recommendations made in the survey and to advise countries on the development of their handicrafts marketing.

(d) *Improvement of travel facilities*

107. Arising out of a recommendation contained in the report on financial arrangements mentioned in

sub-section (a) above, the Committee of the Whole adopted a resolution (E/CN.11/AC.11/5) setting up a Working Group on Travel Facilities to examine the regulations relating to customs, passports, immigration, health, currency and exchange that act as a hindrance or deterrent to the free movement of students, traders and tourists with a view to (i) facilitating technical training, (ii) promoting trade in the region and (iii) stimulating tourist traffic as a general means of earning foreign exchange and in particular United States dollars.

108. This Working Group, composed of representatives of travel agencies and carriers, held two sessions, in May and July 1949, and its members, at their own expense, travelled extensively throughout the region. The report and recommendations of the Working Group were examined in detail by an *Ad Hoc* Sub-Committee on Travel, meeting in Singapore in October 1949. The *Ad Hoc* Sub-Committee in its report (E/CN.11/205) re-emphasized the importance of tourist industries as sources of foreign exchange and adopted almost all the detailed recommendations of the Working Group. At the fifth session of the Commission, the report of the *Ad Hoc* Sub-Committee was examined and a resolution (E/CN.11/218) was adopted. This resolution comprised seventy-one recommendations (fifty-six necessitating action by governments, ten by the secretariat, three by carriers, and others by international agencies) regarding (a) promotion of tourist travel; (b) relaxation of controls; (c) improvement of quality and quantity accommodation and (d) activities of international organizations relative to travel.

109. The secretariat has been concerned with stimulating implementation of these recommendations. In April-September 1950, a travel consultant made trips to Burma, Ceylon, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, Pakistan, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. In each country, conferences were held with government officials, travel agencies, carriers, hotel associations and others interested in the development of the tourist industry. Specific recommendations by the travel consultant have been made to each government, based upon his on-the-spot observations. In Pakistan and Singapore the consultant advised on the setting up of national tourist organizations. A report (E/CN.11/I&T/44), with recommendations, was submitted to the third session of the Committee on Industry and Trade.

110. The International Union of Official Travel Organizations (IUOTO), at its General Assembly Conference in October, formally voted to create an IUOTO Regional Travel Commission for Asia and the Far East and to explore possibilities of opening a regional office. This action is a direct result of the Commission's resolution E/CN.11/218 recommending such steps.

111. *Asian Travelways*, a monthly periodical growing out of the travel section of *Trade Promotion News*,

was first issued in July 1950 and has proved a valuable medium for implementing one of the recommendations of resolution E/CN.11/218. In addition, eleven special information papers on tourist travel have been prepared and distributed.

112. The Committee on Industry and Trade, at its third session, took note of the report on travel facilities (E/CN.11/I&T/44), and welcomed the decision of the IUOTO to establish a Regional Travel Commission for Asia and the Far East. It was agreed that the work being done by the secretariat should be continued until such time as this IUOTO Regional Travel Commission was fully organized and prepared to take up the work. The Committee recommended, *inter alia*, that governments give earnest consideration to the recommendations of the travel consultant; that the secretariat undertake a continuous follow-up on the uncompleted implementation of resolution E/CN.11/218 requiring action by governments and other agencies; that the secretariat establish close working relations with the IUOTO Regional Travel Commission; and that, if and when the IUOTO Regional Travel Commission becomes operative, the secretariat turn over to it such portions of its travel promotion work as might more appropriately be undertaken by the new body.

(e) *Measures to increase the availability of educational, scientific and cultural materials in the region*

113. On the basis of a memorandum submitted by the Director-General of UNESCO and by the Executive Secretary of the Commission (E/CN.11/199 and annex A), it was decided at the fifth session to set up a Joint ECAFE/UNESCO Working Party to study economic measures to increase the availability of educational, scientific and cultural materials in the region. The Working Party, which included national experts as well as representatives of the two secretariats, held two meetings, in December 1949 and December 1950. At the first meeting, it was decided that the first phase of the work should cover only scientific materials and equipment and audio-visual aids for education. It was further decided to request governments of the region for certain limited information regarding import needs arising from key shortages of these items and export availabilities. On the basis of the replies to these inquiries, the two secretariats, in consultation with the secretariat of ECE, prepared working papers for the second meeting of the Working Party, information on supply availabilities having already been circulated to governments of the region in the form of a trade promotion circular. At its second meeting, the Working Party approved a report and recommendations (E/CN.11/266) for submission to the seventh session of the Commission (see part III C.).

III. Inland transport

114. The first time that transport problems were specifically raised in the Commission was during its third session in June 1948 when it endorsed a recom-

mendation of the second session of the Transport and Communications Commission for convening an inland transport meeting to consider the transport problems of the region and the means best suited to provide their solution. Problems of transport and transport equipment in relation to industry were also included in the terms of reference of the Industrial Development Working Party (see section B I (a) above). In the Working Party's report (E/CN.11/131), the recommendations on transport were related, in general terms, to action to be taken or policies to be adopted by the countries of the region concerning improvement of roads, co-ordination of transport and development of inland water transport. These recommendations were endorsed by the Commission at its fourth session. The report placed the estimated financial requirements for transport reconstruction and development in the region at a total of \$5,230 million. This sum represented 38 per cent of the planned expansion for all industries.

115. The Committee of the Whole, in March-April 1949 decided that the transport recommendations of the Industrial Development Working Party should be referred in the first instance to a conference of inland transport experts and that a transport division be established in the secretariat (E/CN.11/AC.11/2). Accordingly, a Conference of Inland Transport Experts was convened in October 1949 at Singapore. This was the first time that representatives of the countries of the region had met together to discuss their common transport problems. The meeting provided a forum for the exchange of information regarding transport needs of each country and the factors affecting rehabilitation and development of transport. It enabled attention to be focused particularly on problems that were common to most countries and the investigation of which could usefully be taken up at an international level with a view to exchanging experience and avoiding duplication of effort. Particular stress was laid on the primary importance of transport to the economic rehabilitation and development of the region.

116. The report of the Conference to the Commission (E/CN.11/204) recommended that (i) an immediate programme of work, consisting of a series of studies by the secretariat, should be undertaken on specific short-term road, rail and waterway problems; (ii) arrangements should be made for the collection and dissemination of transport statistics; (iii) a regional library service should be established for the dissemination of technical transport literature; and finally (iv) an inland transport committee should be established to meet the need for continuous and co-ordinated action in the field of transport.

117. The Commission at its fifth session endorsed the recommendations for the programme and proposed methods of work, collection of transport statistics and technical library service, but referred consideration of the creation of an inland transport committee to an *Ad*

Hoc Committee of Transport Experts to be convened in 1950 (E/CN.11/227).

118. In the execution of the programme of work the secretariat was handicapped initially by lack of staff. However, by the autumn of 1950, the whole programme had been covered and, pursuant to the resolution of the fifth session, the studies were submitted for consideration at an *Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts which met at Bangkok from 24 October to 4 November 1950. This meeting included experts representative of countries of the region and of the various fields of transport.

119. The trend of discussions at the meeting and the recommendations made by the *Ad Hoc* Committee in respect of the problems discussed are indicated in the report submitted to the seventh session of the Commission (E/CN.11/262). The report presented two aspects. In the first place, it recommended the establishment of the following machinery to undertake the programme of work; (i) a standing committee on inland transport to deal with general policy matters and common problems; (ii) a sub-committee to deal with inland waterway problems; and (iii) certain *ad hoc* working parties to deal with problems in the field of highways and road transport. It further recommended the establishment of a non-governmental association of railways in the region to consider technical railway problems.¹

120. The second aspect of the report concerns detailed recommendations on rail, road and water transport and general transport problems which are outlined below.

(a) Railways

121. The *Ad Hoc* Committee was of the opinion that rail problems should be handled at two levels: on a governmental level to deal with matters of principle and governmental policy; on a non-governmental level to deal with the technical aspects of problems that either governments or railway administrations themselves might wish to be investigated. The former would be dealt with by the proposed inland transport committee. For the handling of problems at a non-governmental level, it was agreed, as already mentioned, to recommend the establishment of an association of Asian railways. The *Ad Hoc* Committee felt that such an organization was essential for purposes of exchanging experiences, practices and techniques in the field of rail transport, and recommended the formation of a small working party of representatives of certain railway administrations in the region to draft a constitution for the proposed association. As already stated, this matter was remitted to the projected railway sub-committee.

¹ The Commission, at its seventh session, while generally approving the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, decided to refer this recommendation for further study to the railway sub-committee which the Inland Transport Committee was authorized to establish (see part III G).

122. The *Ad Hoc* Committee's discussions and recommendations on technical railway problems may be summarized as follows:

123. (i) Best methods of using available types of fuel: taking into consideration the limited resources of high-grade fuel of the region and the need for making the best use of available lower-grade fuels, the Committee recommended that a further joint study be undertaken by the secretariat in co-operation with FAO on the economic use of firewood, and that, pending the establishment of an Asian and Far Eastern railway association, the secretariat undertake preparatory work on some of the other common aspects of the problem.

124. (ii) Improved turn round of rolling stock: the Committee felt that measures for bringing about an improvement in the turn round of wagons were of great importance and recommended that, pending the establishment of the proposed railway association, the secretariat should make preliminary investigations and collect information on modern telecommunication systems and improved operation of terminals and of single-line sections of railways. The Committee further recommended that governments should make available to the secretariat main operating statistical data normally prepared by railway administrations, in order that tables of common operating statistics might be prepared and circulated for information of governments.

125. (iii) Improved methods of repair and maintenance of rolling stock: the Committee considered that the very heavy backlog in the repair and maintenance of rolling stock was seriously affecting railway operation and that this backlog had been aggravated by the shortage of skilled personnel and the drop in the productivity of labour. The Committee recommended that the secretariat should explore the possibility of undertaking a joint study of this question with the ILO, and that, pending the creation of the proposed railway association, it should make preliminary studies in regard to improving workshop practices and organization, giving special attention to the layout of shops for maintenance of diesel locomotives.

126. (iv) Standardization of railway equipment: it was appreciated that standardization of railway equipment not only facilitates maintenance but is also desirable from the economic point of view in that it simplifies production, reduces costs, and improves availability. It was felt, however, that the problems required continuous and specialized technical treatment which could best be given by railway administrations themselves through the agency of the proposed railway association. The Committee, therefore, recommended that the problem should be referred in its entirety to the proposed railway association and that, in the meantime, governments of countries interlinked by rail instruct their railway administrations to continue joint examination of questions relating to standardization of stock interchanged between them.

127. (v) Long-term railway problems: these problems included establishment of international railway connexions and rehabilitation of existing ones, promotion of transit and through railway traffic between countries interlinked by rail, including simplification of customs formalities, simplification and unification of terms and conditions of transport, including rates and fares and their apportionment, and establishment of regulations for the exchange of rolling stock. The Committee felt that these problems should be taken up for study by the inland transport committee and made a recommendation to this effect.

(b) *Roads and road transport*

128. The programme of work on roads and road transport outlined at the fifth session was of a very general nature covering problems dealing with highway construction and maintenance, financing, and standard characteristics, as well as problems concerned with road transport such as improved utilization of equipment. Accordingly the secretariat grouped the work under the following studies:

129. (i) The most economical methods for the construction, repair and maintenance of roads including standardization and other characteristics and comparative methods of national financing: the importance of a long-term over-all planning of highway development and the need for increased adoption of mechanical methods of construction and repair was stressed by the Committee, which recommended that initial steps be taken for the preparation of a long-term master plan of highway development. To this end it also recommended that countries should undertake national surveys of the availability of road-building equipment and technical manpower resources which might aid in obtaining technical assistance under the United Nations Technical Assistance Programme. The Committee took special note of the recent increase in the incidence of road accidents in the region and recommended that immediate further study of the problem be undertaken by an *ad hoc* working party of experts interested in highway safety, which should formulate specific proposals for improvement of existing practices in traffic control systems and recommend measures for improved accident prevention. Resolutions containing specific recommendations on highway cost accounting, highway finance and highway classification were also adopted.

130. (ii) Improved utilization of existing road transport equipment: the Committee was unanimous in stressing the importance of better utilization of existing road transport equipment in the region. Owing to poor roads, bad maintenance and inadequacy of repair facilities, there was great wastage caused by rapid deterioration of such equipment. The Committee felt that part of the solution of the problem would lie in improved repair facilities as well as better technical training of mechanics. Accordingly it was decided to establish an *ad hoc* working party of experts, in consultation with ILO, to study this problem. Resolutions containing

specific recommendations to governments were also adopted on the following subjects: motor vehicle spare parts; test of competence and minimum age for drivers of public passenger vehicles; vehicle design and construction; road transport administrative organization; and enforcement of motor vehicle legislation.

131. (iii) Suggested new design for wheels and axles for animal-drawn country carts: the Committee was fully alive to the urgency of the problem of the damage to roads caused by the iron-tired wheels of country carts, and recommended that all governments faced with this problem give encouragement to the use of pneumatic tires on country carts in constant use in level country and, in other areas, encourage improvement in the design of wheels and axles so as to minimize road wear.

132. (iv) Long-term road problems: the long-term problems affecting roads and road transport were referred to the inland transport committee for consideration. It would appear that among such problems, the development of international highway connexions, unification in construction of vehicles, as well as problems of the liability and insurance of motorists, will require joint consideration in the near future.

(c) *Inland waterways*

133. A field of action in regard to inland waterways, as established by the Commission at its fifth session, was the "development of the traffic capacity of specific inland waterways and ports".

134. In accordance with these rather general terms, an expert from the secretariat visited Burma, India, Pakistan and Thailand. As a result of these visits a report was prepared dealing with the problems as a whole (E/CN.11/TRANS/19), and containing four annexes covering the specific problems of each of the countries mentioned.

135. The *Ad Hoc* Committee discussed the report and agreed with the conclusion that many countries had problems in common and were likely to benefit from a joint approach. It considered that the following aspects of the problems should receive immediate attention: fuller utilization of country boats; improvement of towing methods; improvement of craft design; unification of statistical data on inland craft. It was recommended, therefore, *inter alia*, that the secretariat (i) continue its study on the fuller utilization of country boats; (ii) investigate the possibility of arranging for a pilot project covering craft design and operation under the auspices of the United Nations Technical Assistance Programme; (iii) prepare a study of the use of pusher craft in Indonesia, and of towing methods in the Associated States of Indochina and in Thailand; and (iv) discuss with governments and the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration the possibility of arranging for a team of experts drawn from countries of the region, to study abroad the technological advances in inland water transport methods. The Com-

mittee also agreed on a recommendation regarding the principles for measurement of craft.

136. The *Ad Hoc* Committee realized that these and other problems would need continuous and co-ordinated action and that, to undertake this, a permanent group should be set up solely concerned with inland water transport problems. It recommended, therefore, establishment of a sub-committee on waterways of the proposed inland transport committee.

137. The *Ad Hoc* Committee referred other long-term problems regarding inland water transport to the proposed inland transport committee.

(d) *General transport problems*

138. (i) Transport library service: at the fifth session the establishment of a transport library service was strongly recommended. The secretariat accordingly published an *ECAFE Transport Bulletin* containing important articles, transport news of the region and transport documentation. The Committee, after discussing the first issue of the *Bulletin* and the secretariat's report (E/CN.11/TRANS/20), stressed the usefulness of such a service and recommended the publication of a similar bulletin in its present form as a quarterly during 1951. The development of the library has been restricted due to budgetary reasons; basic books and publications on transport will be acquired in 1951.

139. (ii) Co-ordination of transport: the Committee in discussing the note on transport questions referred by the Economic and Social Council to the regional Commissions (E/CN.11/TRANS/23), recognized the primary importance of this problem for the region and recommended that co-ordination of transport should be treated with priority by the proposed inland transport committee.

140. (iii) Transport statistics: the Committee, in discussing a note on transport statistics (E/CN.11/TRANS/14), recommended that the statistics necessary for general economic studies be collected by the United Nations Statistical Office and that those for specific studies be collected by the secretariat, examples of the latter being statistics affecting the repair situation of rolling stock and railways operating in the region.

141. All these problems were considered by the Commission at its seventh session (see part III C).

IV. *Agriculture*

142. In view of the major role of agriculture in the region, close attention has been devoted by the Commission to economic aspects of regional agricultural problems. The Commission at its second session adopted a comprehensive resolution (E/CN.11/59) dealing with the need for a number of studies on food and agriculture in the region, and emphasizing the need for close co-operation with the FAO, and at the fourth session reaffirmed its keen interest in agricultural prob-

lems (resolution E/CN.11/174). The FAO subsequently established a regional office for Asia and the Far East, in Bangkok, at the beginning of 1949. Prior to this, ECAFE and FAO co-operated in a Joint Working Party to examine the needs of countries of the region for agricultural requisites and to make recommendations for satisfaction of those needs (resolution E/CN.11/117 of the third session). This Joint Working Party, co-operating with the Industrial Development Working Party, met in Shanghai in 1948 and submitted its report to the fourth session of the Commission. The Commission, in resolution E/CN.11/175, asked the Executive Secretary to draw the attention of governments of the region to those recommendations of the Working Party which involved action at the national level to increase the supply of requisites. It also recommended that FAO emphasize the needs of the region to countries in other parts of the world producing agricultural requisites.

143. In resolutions of the second and third sessions (E/CN.11/67 and 119) the Commission requested the FAO to convene a technical conference on timber in Asia and the Far East, and drew special attention to the desirability of standardization of timber terminology. The FAO first convened a Forestry and Timber Utilization Conference for Asia and the Pacific in Mysore, in 1949, and, arising therefrom, called a meeting of technical experts at Dalat, Viet-Nam, in April 1950, to consider standardization of nomenclature, terminology, testing methods, grading, and dimensions of timber. The recommendations of the technical experts were submitted to the first meeting of the Commission on Forestry and Forest Products for Asia and the Pacific held in Bangkok in October 1950.

144. Co-operation between the Commission and FAO in a study of chemical fertilizers was reported in sub-section I (d) above. Other fields of co-operation are described in part II A below.

V. Flood control

(a) *Organization and functions of the Bureau of Flood Control*

145. The establishment of the Bureau of Flood Control may be traced to a resolution of the Commission (E/CN.11/66) adopted at its second session. The Commission, taking note of the fact that, of the thousand million people living in the ECAFE region, almost half live in the valleys of great rivers and are subject to the danger of floods which bring famine in their wake and cause millions of casualties every year, and considering that large-scale problems of flood control are peculiar to Asia, recommended that the Economic and Social Council should give favourable consideration to the establishment of a bureau of flood control. This bureau would collate existing documentation on floods, conduct studies in conjunction with other organizations, with particular reference to dikes and the silting of river beds, ascertain whether it would be appropriate for

special facilities, such as laboratory facilities, to be provided in the Far East for the training of specialists in flood control, and place the results of its studies at the disposal of governments.

146. The Economic and Social Council at its sixth session considered the above recommendation and resolved (E/755) that a preliminary study of it should be undertaken by the Secretary-General, in consultation with the specialized agencies concerned, and that the results be submitted to the third session of the Commission with a view to the preparation and submission to the seventh session of the Council of proposals concerning methods of dealing with the problem of flood control. The Commission, at its third session, having noted the Council's resolution and having taken into consideration the preliminary study undertaken by the secretariat (E/CN.11/87), resolved to recommend the establishment of a bureau of flood control (E/CN.11/110) with the following functions:

(i) To enter into relations, through the member governments, with the national and regional organizations in charge of questions relating to flood control and allied problems within the ECAFE region and, where necessary, regions outside that area;

(ii) To maintain constant contact with FAO and other specialized agencies concerned with allied problems, within the limits provided in the agreements between the United Nations and the specialized agencies;

(iii) To compare the methods and experiences of the various organizations with a view to preparing a synthesis of the same and, so far as possible, defining general principles; and, eventually, to suggest joint programmes of study and experiment;

(iv) To place at the disposal of member governments, the results obtained from paragraphs (ii) and (iii);

(v) To promote the exchange of information among the member governments and the various national and regional organizations either through reciprocal communication of reports and documents or by exchange and bringing together of specialists;

(vi) To advise and assist governments requesting help in the establishment or improvement of national organizations dealing with flood control and related problems;

(vii) To depute, upon request of member governments, experts to the national organizations with a view to advising them in the solution of certain specific problems;

(viii) To promote the training of specialists in matters of flood control and allied problems by making use of such national laboratories and services as exist and, if need be, by proposing the creation of an international laboratory;

(ix) To suggest to member countries such international assistance as may be necessary; and

(x) To compile and keep up to date whatever documentation is required for the Bureau's studies under (iii), for the dissemination of information under (iv) and (v), and for effective assistance to be given to the national organizations under (vi), (vii), (viii) and (ix).

147. The Economic and Social Council, in resolution 144 D (VII) adopted at its seventh session, requested the Secretary-General to establish a bureau of flood control and recommended that the Commission report to the eighth session of the Council its fuller consideration of the plans and activities for dealing with flood control in its geographic area as well as recommendations on the organizational problems connected with the formation of the Bureau. The third session of the General Assembly decided to appropriate the sum of \$100,000 for the expenses of the Bureau during 1949.

148. The Commission, at its fourth session, decided to request the Secretary-General to take early steps to appoint a chief for the Bureau and two expert associates and furnish them with the appropriate services (E/CN.11/178). The Chief of the Bureau was appointed in April 1949 and the two experts joined in May and August 1949 respectively. At its fifth session, the Commission, realizing the need for continuous effort to deal with the problem of flood control which is essentially long range in character, adopted a resolution (E/CN.11/224) which noted with satisfaction the progress achieved by the Bureau during its initial stage, approved its 1950 programme of work, including the holding of a technical conference of experts on flood control, which the Commission later decided to hold in New Delhi early in January 1951, and recommended that the necessary steps be taken to make full use of the Bureau in the special fields of its activities and in the implementation of the United Nations Technical Assistance Programme. The Commission also expressed its appreciation of the direct services which the secretariat had been able to render to some countries of the region, especially in the field of flood control.

149. At its sixth session the Commission approved the Bureau's work programme and priorities of work for the remainder of 1950 and 1951, including the convening of the Technical Conference on Flood Control (E/CN.11/257). At the seventh session, the Commission approved a further programme for the Bureau (see part III C below).

(b) *Work of the Bureau*

150. Considering the vast task confronting the Bureau and the staff and resources available to it, the approach to the problem has been to correlate the experience already developed in flood control both within and outside the region, with a view to securing improvement and promoting international co-operation

on problems of common concern to two or more countries. The work of the Bureau falls under the following broad heads, the progress in each of which is described below:

(i) *Field investigation of methods of flood control on major rivers of the region*

151. Since May 1949, the experts of the Bureau have conducted field investigation of major rivers of the region including the Irrawaddy and the Sittang rivers of Burma; Kalu Ganga of Ceylon; Cauvery, Damodar, the Ganges, Godavery, Kistna and Mahanadi of India; the Mekong and Red of Viet-Nam; the Brantas of Indonesia, the Agno and Pampagna of the Philippines; the Indus of Pakistan and the Chao Phya of Thailand. In the course of these investigations, technical discussions have been held with engineers working on flood control projects. These trips have enabled the Bureau to make detailed studies of the existing flood control methods employed on the major rivers, particularly the river deltas of the region, with a view to comparing the existing methods and recommending improvements.

(ii) *Publication of studies on flood control and the promotion of exchange of technical information*

152. The studies, conducted by the Bureau experts during their investigation trips of the existing works and of the technical projects made available to the Bureau, are to be published in the Flood Control Series. The English version of the first number of the series, entitled *Flood Damage and Flood Control Activities in Asia and the Far East* was published in December 1950 and the French version in January 1951. The second number entitled "Methods of Flood Control in Asia and the Far East" was presented to the Technical Conference on Flood Control, mentioned in sub-section (iii), for discussion and amendment before publication.

153. A *Flood Control Journal* has been published quarterly since May 1949, and widely distributed in the region, describing flood control activities and the latest developments in flood control works of the region.

154. To promote the exchange of technical information, the Bureau has secured the co-operation of many technical organizations of the region, in particular the Central Board of Irrigation in India, in supplying publications on flood control for distribution by the Bureau among the countries of the region. A number of papers dealing with problems of flood control have been prepared from time to time and widely distributed.

(iii) *Technical Conference on Flood Control*

155. In pursuance of the resolutions adopted by the Commission at its fifth and sixth sessions, the Regional Technical Conference on Flood Control was convened in New Delhi, India, from 7 to 10 January 1951. One hundred and twenty experts from fifteen member and associate member countries of the Commission, from

the specialized agencies, and from international and other organizations, attended the meeting. Among the subjects discussed were methods of flood control, flood problems of international rivers, the silt problem, and the use of hydraulic model in flood control. Discussions were based on the background papers prepared by the Bureau and thirty conference papers prepared by the experts attending the conference.

156. The report and recommendations (E/CN.11/264), which were adopted unanimously by the conference, contained concrete suggestions regarding methods of flood control based on the extensive experience already gained within and outside the region as well as on the studies conducted by the Bureau. The principal technical aspects of the recommendations were as follows: soil conservation should always be incorporated in any flood control scheme; detention or storage reservoirs for flood control should be combined with other phases of water resource development; small reservoirs scattered all over the watershed in the upper reaches should be encouraged; natural depressions as desilting basins should be considered as a means of decreasing the silt charge; a series of dams of medium height should be considered in preference to a single large dam; embankments should be adopted for rivers with low silt charges; adequate section and proper alignment of embankments should be provided; too early embanking of deltaic area should be avoided; combinations of water conservation, channel improvement embankments, and reservoirs should be considered in preference to a single method; and mechanization and electrification should be progressively utilized for the construction and operation of projects.

157. The conference strongly urged the importance of international co-operation in the field of flood control, and suggested that, in furthering such co-operation, the work of the Bureau should include: the study of flood control and multiple-purpose development on the régime of international rivers; standardization of technical terminology as well as methods and records of hydrological measurements; exchange of results of hydraulic laboratories; and clearing-house service relating to technical information on flood control and water resource development.

(iv) *Joint programme of study and experiment*

158. Many phases of flood control work await international co-operation. There are problems of common interest to all countries which need solution. In view of the limited resources available, both in specialists and equipment, it is highly desirable that a joint programme of study and experiment be mapped out with the technical organizations and institutions of every country responsible for various aspects of the co-ordinated programme. Following the views on the silt problem repeatedly stressed by the Commission, the Bureau has, since January 1950, initiated a joint study with the Punjab Irrigation Research Institute of India. In this

respect, the Bureau made a grant of approximately half the cost of the equipment and apparatus required for the study. The results of the study will be published in 1951.

(v) *Advice requested by member and associate member governments*

159. In response to a request by the Government of Ceylon, the Bureau sent experts to draw up a flood control scheme for the Kalu Ganga, one of the main rivers of the island, whose floods frequently threaten two towns and damage extensive areas of paddy fields. The experts conducted an over-all investigation during May-June 1950 and a comprehensive report was submitted to the Government of Ceylon in December 1950.

160. The Bureau, at the request of the Royal Irrigation Department of Thailand, assisted in conducting the first hydraulic model tests in the country in connexion with the Chao Phya Barrage Project, a joint irrigation-cum-flood control project. Before the outbreak of the war in Korea, the Republic of Korea sought the advice of the Bureau in joint research and planning of flood control for south Korean rivers. The Bureau has also helped various countries of the region in recruiting technical personnel for flood control and allied works.

161. Reports on the Technical Conference on Flood Control and on the work of the Bureau (E/CN.11/263 and 264) were submitted to the seventh session of the Commission (see part III C below).

VI. *Technical training and technical assistance*

(a) *Technical training*

162. Special attention has been given by the Commission to the technical skills required for industrial development. Resolutions of the second and third sessions of the Commission (E/CN.11/70 and 111) instructed the Executive Secretary to negotiate with the specialized agencies concerned regarding the establishment of regional machinery to provide information on technical training facilities and generally to stimulate the provision of technical training for nationals of countries in the ECAFE region. At the third session it was decided, as an interim measure, to create a working section for this purpose within the secretariat. Following these resolutions, the Executive Secretary obtained the services of an expert from the International Labour Office to prepare a report on technical training facilities in Asia and the Far East, which was published by the ILO and presented to the fourth session of the Commission. The Commission took note of this report and also of the proposals adopted by the Governing Body of the ILO to set up, *inter alia*, an Asian Field Office on Technical Training. Consequent upon the setting up of this Office in India in mid-May 1949, responsibility for direct negotiation with countries of the ECAFE region on the subject of technical training was transferred from the ECAFE secretariat

to the ILO Asian Field Office. Countries of the region were informed that requests for and offers of technical training facilities should in future be referred to the ILO Asian Field Office.

163. It was also decided at the Commission's fourth session (resolution E/CN.11/176) that the secretariat should prepare a report regarding those fields of economic development which are handicapped by the lack of trained personnel. This report (E/CN.11/I&T/39), which was prepared in consultation with the ILO and UNESCO, was submitted to the third session of the Committee on Industry and Trade. The Committee expressed its approval of the conclusions and recommendations on specific shortages of personnel mentioned in part IV of the report, and recommended the establishment of a joint ECAFE/ILO/UNESCO working party, at staff level, to make a periodic survey of the progress being made in overcoming the more persistent of these shortages, bearing in mind the desirability of focusing attention on specific programmes which would assist in the training of personnel required for economic development projects already under way or which might soon be undertaken.

(b) Japanese technicians

164. Negotiations with SCAP relating to the basis on which the services of Japanese technicians might be made available to countries of the region were opened by the Executive Secretary in September 1948 and were pursued both with SCAP and the Far Eastern Commission. Concurrently the Indian Liaison Commission in Tokyo had also been negotiating on this matter in relation to its own immediate needs. In August 1949, SCAP informed the ECAFE secretariat and the heads of foreign missions in Japan of its decision on the conditions under which Japanese technicians could be employed abroad and the types of contract which should be adopted. Full particulars were then circulated by the ECAFE secretariat to governments in the region, and a number of these countries have since availed themselves of these facilities.

(c) United Nations Technical Assistance Programme

165. At the fourth session of the Commission, a resolution (E/CN.11/177) was adopted taking note of the decision of the third session of the General Assembly to make financial provision for technical assistance to under-developed countries, and requesting the Secretary-General to take full account of the needs of such countries of the ECAFE region. At its fifth session, the Commission had before it a report by the Executive Secretary on the United Nations programme and it resolved (E/CN.11/231) that the secretariat should "make available its facilities to assist the governments of the member and associate member countries to prepare their technical assistance projects and schemes". It was generally felt that there was need for clarification of the role of the regional secretariats in

the United Nations Technical Assistance Programme, and the Economic and Social Council was asked to consider in what ways ECAFE and its secretariat might with advantage participate in specific aspects of the programme.

166. Acting on the above resolution, the secretariat has been able to assist several countries, at their request, in the formulation of their applications for technical assistance. It has also kept governments informed of developments in the United Nations programme, and has advised Headquarters on requests for technical assistance and on candidates for fellowships put forward by countries of the region.

167. The secretariat was represented on the United Nations Exploratory Mission on Technical Assistance which visited Indonesia in April-May 1950. Following this mission, an agreement was signed in November between the Government of Indonesia and the representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the latter acting also on behalf of the international organizations on the Technical Assistance Board. The agreement provided that a resident technical assistance representative and eight senior technical experts be appointed for an initial period of one year.

168. As mentioned in sub-section I (a) above, the secretariat also co-operated in the organization of a regional training institute on the economic appraisal of development projects, held in Pakistan in 1950.

169. Resolution E/CN.11/226, adopted at the fifth session of the Commission, drew attention to the fact that the Technical Assistance Programme was limited to Members of the United Nations and, therefore, did not appear to apply to certain associate members of the Commission which were countries responsible for their own international relations. This matter was considered by the Economic and Social Council, where it was pointed out that such countries, as members of any specialized agency, could apply, under the Technical Assistance Expanded Programme in accordance with the Council resolution 222 (IX), for any form of technical assistance available under the Programme. This, however, does not cover Nepal, an associate member of the Commission, which is not a member of any specialized agency. Therefore the position of Nepal under the Technical Assistance Programme still requires consideration.

170. At its third session, the Committee on Industry and Trade noted with satisfaction the recent decision of the Technical Assistance Administration to appoint technical assistance officers at the headquarters of the regional economic commissions. The Commission endorsed this view.

(d) Expert assistance and advice rendered by the ECAFE secretariat

171. As reported under other subjects in this section of the report as well as in document E/CN.11/268 sub-

mitted to the seventh session, the Commission's secretariat has also been able to provide various forms of technical assistance direct to a number of governments in the region. For example, as mentioned in V (b) (v) above, the services of flood control experts have been put at the disposal of the Governments of Ceylon and Thailand, and other governments have been provided with technical advice on such matters as trade and financial problems, trade promotion, handicraft marketing, tourist travel facilities, planning machinery and techniques, geological survey problems, development of mineral resources, management procedures, development of iron and steel industries, and development of small-scale and cottage industries. The secretariat has also been able to help governments by recommending experts from within the region in connexion with their stated needs for specific types of assistance.

VII. Research and statistics

(a) *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East.*

172. The resolution on statistical and economic documentation (E/CN.11/63), adopted by the Commission at its second session in November 1947, directed the secretariat to compile and publish a comprehensive annual survey of economic conditions and problems in Asia and the Far East. Three issues, for 1947, 1948 and 1949, have been published. The 1948 and 1949 issues were discussed by the Economic and Social Council at its ninth and eleventh sessions respectively and several delegations described them as representing a considerable improvement over the previous years' issues.

173. In addition to surveying the economic development of the region during the year, each issue contains special sections dealing with the economic problems of the region. In the 1947 issue there was a comparison of the pre-war and post-war situations; in the 1948 issue an analysis of the characteristics of Asian economy and salient changes since the war, and in the 1949 issue a study of the factors and problems underlying post-war economic developments. In the 1950 *Survey* an analysis will be made of post-war economic recovery and patterns of economic development in the region.

174. Co-operation with Headquarters and with the specialized agencies in the preparation of the *Survey* has increased during the last two years. For the 1950 issue, the Population Division of the Department of Social Affairs, and the Economic Stability and Development Division and the Fiscal Division of the Department of Economic Affairs, will again contribute chapters, as also will the FAO and the ILO. In addition, the Statistical Office of the United Nations has agreed to prepare a chapter on national income. The International Monetary Fund and the International Civil Aviation Organization are again supplying material for the survey.

175. Several governments, including those of Burma, Ceylon, India, Japan, Malaya, Sarawak and Thailand

have, in response to the resolutions adopted by the Commission at its fourth and fifth sessions (E/CN.11/179 and E/CN.11/222), appointed correspondents for the supply of information required in the preparation of the *Survey*, while other governments are continuing to supply information through their liaison officers. In addition, the secretariat staff have made an increasing number of field trips to the countries of the region for on-the-spot collection of the materials required. During these trips frequent consultations with the government officials concerned have proved to be highly useful in clarifying the trends and problems of economic development in the countries visited.

(b) *Quarterly "Economic Bulletin"*

176. At the fifth session the Commission adopted a resolution (E/CN.11/222) recommending to the Executive Secretary that "as far as the Secretariat resources and availability of staff permit, the plan to publish a Quarterly Economic Bulletin be taken into account so that up-to-date information on the region's economic situation be made available". Plans were accordingly made to issue in February, August and November of each year three numbers of the quarterly *Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East*, covering economic developments during the first, second and third quarters of the year. Developments in the fourth quarter will be dealt with in the annual *Survey*. Thus far three numbers of the *Bulletin* have been published. Each issue is divided into three sections. The first contains a review of economic developments during the quarter in the countries of the region. The second section is devoted to special articles on current economic problems. The third section, "Asian Economic Statistics", brings together comprehensive statistical tables on production, trade, transport, banking, credit and prices for countries of the region and provides, in addition to the returns of the current quarter, comparable figures for pre-war and post-war years.

(c) *Statistics*

177. Resolution E/CN.11/63 of the second session also requested the secretariat to make the necessary organizational arrangements to collect and analyse statistical data supplied by countries of the region, and at the third session, after consideration of a report submitted by the Executive Secretary (E/CN.11/81), it was decided that the secretariat should establish a statistical unit, to advise other sections of the secretariat on statistical matters, to promote the statistical programmes of the United Nations Statistical Office and of the specialized agencies in regard to the region, and to help in strengthening the statistical work of member and associate member countries. This statistical unit in the secretariat has been gradually built up, and has played an important part in the preparation of the annual *Survey* and the quarterly *Bulletin*. Reports on

statistical data in the ECAFE region were submitted to the fifth session of the Commission, and pursuant to a resolution adopted at that time (E/CN.11/223), basic statistical series for the region have been prepared, covering all major fields, including production, transport, trade, public finance, currency and banking, prices and national income.

178. Pursuant to the same resolution, material was collected from governments on their existing statistical organizations and activities. A first report by the Executive Secretary on the "Statistical Organization and Activities in Countries of Asia and the Far East", with eleven country annexes prepared for comments by governments before final issue, was presented to the Regional Conference of Statisticians in the ECAFE area held in Rangoon from 22 January to 3 February 1951. The conference recommended that a review of statistical developments along the lines presented in the report be placed on a continuing basis.

179. The Conference was convened by the United Nations Statistical Office and the ECAFE secretariat in co-operation with the International Monetary Fund. Two topics of primary importance to the countries of the region were selected for discussion, namely foreign trade statistics and balance-of-payments statistics. Working groups were appointed to consider these topics on the basis of papers prepared by the three participating organizations, in addition to the *Balance of Payments Manual* prepared by the International Monetary Fund and the *Standard International Trade Classification* (Statistical Office, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 10) recommended for adoption by governments by the Economic and Social Council. The Conference was attended by expert representatives of sixteen member and associate member governments of the Commission and by a representative from the Food and Agriculture Organization, and observers from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, the International Statistical Institute and the International Statistical Association for Asia and the Far East. The Conference adopted three resolutions calling for:

(i) The convening of a second Regional Conference of Statisticians in the ECAFE area during 1952,

(ii) The establishment of a working party of experts from governments in the region for co-ordinating national trade classification lists within the framework of the Standard International Trade Classification, and

(iii) The preparation of statistical questionnaires and inquiries in such a manner as to take into consideration the limited statistical staff and local conditions in countries of the region and the need to avoid duplication.

180. A report (E/CN.11/265) was submitted to the seventh session of the Commission (see part III C).

Part II. Relations with specialized agencies and other organizations

A. SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

181. Good working relations have gradually been developed with the specialized agencies whose interests cover similar ground to that of the Commission. Thanks to these close relations, the risks of overlapping action have been greatly reduced, and there has been a substantial area of joint activity which has proved of value to all concerned.

182. To state this is not to depreciate the problems involved in securing the most fruitful co-operation between the Commission and the specialized agencies. It is inevitable that delicate problems of co-ordination should have arisen between economic bodies having, on the one hand, worldwide competence and responsibilities in a specialized field and, on the other hand, regional competence and responsibilities in all economic fields. Overlapping of interests between the regional body and the specialized agencies cannot be avoided. The need is for continuous vigilance to achieve co-ordinated action in fields of mutual interest and to eliminate wasteful overlapping of activities.

183. In the early days of the Commission, resolutions were sometimes adopted which presented a danger of overlapping action and, in consequence, might have given rise to criticism at the headquarters of the specialized agencies affected. On the other hand, activities in which regional interests were involved were sometimes undertaken by specialized agencies which might have gained by prior consultation and exchange of information with the Commission.

184. As closer relations were developed at secretariat level between the Commission and the specialized agencies, these various difficulties were gradually overcome. Three factors stand out in bringing about this improvement: (a) the regional representation of specialized agencies (for example, with the development of the FAO Regional Office in Bangkok, there has been a steady strengthening of relations between FAO and ECAFE; similarly, the presence of UNESCO Field Science Offices in the region has materially helped the work of the ECAFE/UNESCO Joint Working Party); (b) representation of specialized agencies at ECAFE sessions, and of ECAFE at regional meetings of the specialized agencies; (c) development of personal contacts, by exchange of visits in connexion with work projects, between staff of the respective organizations.

185. There follows a description of the principal fields of co-operation between the Commission and the specialized agencies since the establishment of the Commission.

1. *International Labour Organisation*

(a) *Technical training*

186. Prior to the establishment of the ILO Manpower Programme for Asia which was approved by the 107th session of the Governing Body of the ILO in December 1948, the ECAFE secretariat at the request of the Commission developed activities in the field of technical training and entered into consultation with ILO and UNESCO. This led to the seconding of an ILO expert to the ECAFE secretariat who surveyed training needs and facilities in the region. A survey on *Training Problems in the Far East* was submitted both to the Commission and to the ILO and was published by the latter.

187. The ILO, in a memorandum (E/CN.11/154) submitted to the fourth session of the Commission, described the nature of the ILO's new manpower programme for Asia and expressed its intention of seeking the full co-operation of the Commission. The Commission adopted a resolution (E/CN.11/176), affirming its continuing interest in the question of technical training in relation to economic development in the region, and re-defined its own responsibilities in a way which would ensure co-operation and co-ordination of work with the ILO.

188. In particular the Commission requested the ILO to make reports to ECAFE on regional activities in Asia under its manpower programme. Accordingly the ILO submitted reports to the fifth and seventh sessions of the Commission (E/CN.11/198 and annexes and E/CN.11/272).

189. In May 1949 the ILO established its Asian Field Office on Technical Training in New Delhi; it subsequently moved the office to Bangalore, India, and the ECAFE secretariat transferred its operational activities in the field of technical training to that office. Close co-operation, involving exchange of information and materials, has been maintained between the ECAFE secretariat and the ILO Asian Field Office on Technical Training. Members of the secretariat attended the ILO Asian Conference of Experts on Vocational and Technical Training held in Singapore, in September 1949, and the ILO Asian Regional Conference at Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon, in January 1950.

190. Comments on a number of subjects of interest to the Commission were sent to the ILO in relation to the agenda and preparatory papers for the ILO Asian Advisory Committee meeting in December 1950.

(b) *Manpower problems and expert assistance needs in relation to economic development*

191. The ILO has recognized the Commission's interest in manpower problems and expert assistance needs in relation to economic development, and in its memorandum submitted to the Commission's fourth session, stated that the Commission "would assist it greatly by indicating to the ILO its view of the needs of the

region with respect to technicians and skilled workers; the ILO would then do its utmost to meet these needs by furthering a technical training programme closely related to the formulation of plans for economic development" (E/CN.11/154). The Commission requested the Executive Secretary "to prepare a report regarding those fields of economic development which are handicapped by the lack of trained personnel" (E/CN.11/175). The ILO, directly and through its Asian Field Office on Technical Training, was kept informed of the work on this report, and submitted comments which were incorporated in the final draft of the report (E/CN.11/I&T/39).

192. The ECAFE secretariat is in consultation with governments in the region and is serving as a centre of information in connexion with their needs for experts. Consultation has been maintained between the secretariat and the ILO on these matters.

193. At the Commission's fifth session, where an ILO representative was present, a resolution was adopted recommending that "the present good relations between the two organizations be maintained and developed in every way possible in view of the fundamental contribution to be made by the provision of increased technical training facilities in the industrial sphere to the economic development of the region" (E/CN.11/239/Rev.1).

(c) *Other*

194. The ILO prepared a chapter on labour for the 1949 *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East*, and is preparing a chapter on manpower and employment for the 1950 *Survey*. The ILO is also supplying cost-of-living and other labour data for inclusion in the section on Asian economic statistics of the quarterly *Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East*.

195. The ECAFE *Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts on Inland Transport, at its meeting in October-November 1950, adopted a resolution (E/CN.11/TRANS/10) on improved methods of repair and maintenance of rolling stock, in connexion with which the Executive Secretary was asked to explore the possibility of a joint study with the ILO on improvement of the productivity of labour and training of technical personnel including diesel mechanics. A second resolution (E/CN.11/TRANS/48) recommended the setting up of a working party on improvements in vehicle maintenance and repair standards and on the training of mechanics, in regard to which the co-operation of the ILO would also be sought.

II. *Food and Agriculture Organization*

(a) *Arrangements for co-operation*

196. Initial co-operative arrangements were established with the FAO between the second and the third sessions of the Commission. At its third session the Commission instructed the Executive Secretary to enter into further consultations with the Director-General of the FAO (E/CN.11/116). The results of these con-

sultations were presented to the fourth session of the Commission which approved "the general principles for continued co-operation with FAO as contained in document E/CN.11/134". The main points of understanding between the Executive Secretary of the Commission and the Director General of the FAO were incorporated in a resolution (E/CN.11/174), which may be summarized as follows:

(i) The Commission, while recognizing FAO's primary responsibility for all questions concerning food and agriculture, would continue to devote close attention to the economic aspects of regional agricultural problems;

(ii) The ECAFE secretariat would continue to co-operate with the FAO in order (a) to develop additional data and studies on the economic aspects of regional agricultural problems and (b) to eliminate duplication and ensure co-ordination;

(iii) The FAO agreed to continue to submit to sessions of the Commission full reports on food and agricultural conditions in Asia and the Far East;

(iv) The development of a formal agreement between the Commission and the FAO was not regarded as necessary for the time being.

197. Co-operation between the two secretariats was facilitated by the establishment in 1949 of the FAO Regional Office in Bangkok, headed by the regional representative of the Director General of the FAO.

(b) Reports and representation

198. In execution of the co-operative arrangements, the FAO submitted reports on food and agricultural conditions in Asia and the Far East to the fourth, fifth and seventh sessions of the Commission.

199. In the *Economy Survey of Asia and the Far East 1949*, the FAO prepared chapter I on food and agriculture; sub-sections on food, beverages and tobacco, and raw materials (fibres and rubber) in chapter IX on international trade, and the sub-section on agricultural plans in chapter XVI on economic plans.

200. For inclusion in the *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East 1950*, FAO is again preparing a chapter on food and agriculture; sections on land resources, fisheries and forestry in the chapter on the utilization of natural resources; and the section on trade in agricultural commodities in the chapter on trade in principal commodities. The FAO Regional Office is also supplying current food and agricultural statistics, and special articles, e.g. on fisheries, for the quarterly *Economic Bulletin*.

201. As agreed with FAO, the ECAFE secretariat prepared a review of the general economic situation in the region for the FAO Regional Pre-Conference Meeting, held at Singapore in September 1949.

202. Representatives of FAO have attended sessions of the Commission and members of the ECAFE secre-

tariat have attended several regional meetings of FAO, including its Regional Pre-Conference Meeting.

(c) Joint FAO/ECAFE Working Party on Agricultural Requisites

203. After consideration of the Economic and Social Council's resolution 103 (VI) on co-ordinated action to meet the continuing world food crisis, and in accordance with a proposal by the FAO (E/CN.11/85), the Commission at its third session adopted a resolution (E/CN.11/117) recommending that a working party on agricultural requisites "be established jointly by the Food and Agriculture Organization and the Commission". The Working Party was established accordingly by agreement between the Executive Secretary of the Commission and the Director-General of the FAO in August 1948, and completed its work in November of the same year. It comprised two representatives of the Executive Secretary, two representatives of the Director-General of the FAO, an industrial expert selected by the Chairman of the Commission from a panel of names proposed by the ECAFE Working Party on Industrial Development, and a senior administrator as Chairman, selected jointly by the FAO and ECAFE. The Working Party presented its progress and final reports (E/CN.11/135 and Add.1) to the fourth session of the Commission and to the Conference of FAO. At the fourth session of the Commission a resolution was adopted requesting the Executive Secretary and the Director-General of the FAO to take appropriate action on the recommendations of the Working Party. The recommendations were accordingly transmitted to governments.

(d) Chemical fertilizers

204. The recommendations of the above-mentioned joint FAO/ECAFE Working Party concerning chemical fertilizers were considered in March-April 1949 by the ECAFE Committee of the Whole, which resolved that the secretariat, in consultation with the FAO, should make a study of the economic and social aspects of the production and utilization of chemical fertilizers (E/CN.11/AC.11/3), and this was reaffirmed by the Commission at its fifth session (E/CN.11/216, E/CN.11/228).

205. Discussion between experts and staff members both of the FAO Regional Office and of ECAFE led to the preparation of a scheme for a co-ordinated study, according to which the FAO would be responsible for the part on utilization of fertilizers and the ECAFE secretariat, in co-operation with FAO, for the part on production of fertilizers.

206. Material for this study was collected in the course of an extensive field investigation into soil fertility practices which was undertaken by the FAO for the International Rice Commission. A member of the ECAFE secretariat accompanied the FAO staff member and took part in this investigation.

207. The first draft of the ECAFE part of the report on the production of chemical fertilizers was sent, in August 1950, to the FAO headquarters for their comments. The FAO Regional Office made many helpful suggestions, and prepared a special memorandum on the use of timber resources for fertilizer production. The FAO headquarters, on its part, prepared a report on the utilization of fertilizers. A member of the secretariat visited FAO headquarters to integrate the material and complete both parts of the report with the assistance of the FAO. At various stages of the preparation of the report, discussions were held between officers of the two secretariats, and the FAO headquarters was kept informed on the progress. A jointly-agreed report (E/CN.11/I&T/33) was submitted to the third session of the ECAFE Committee on Industry and Trade (see part I, section B I (d) above).

(e) *Flood control*

208. The FAO was represented at the ECAFE Technical Conference on Flood Control held in New Delhi, 7-10 January 1951, to which the Chief of the FAO Forestry and Forest Products Working Group for Asia and the Pacific contributed a paper entitled "The Soil and Water Conservation Key to Flood Control".

(f) *Timber*

209. The FAO, in preparing the agenda for the Forestry and Timber Utilization Conference for Asia and the Pacific, held at Mysore, India, March-April 1949, took note of the ECAFE recommendations on the standardization of timber terminology and the need for uniform grades and standards (E/CN.11/67 and E/CN.11/119), and the Conference, in its report recommending the establishment of a forestry and forest products commission for Asia and the Pacific, also recommended that this commission, when established, "should work in close consultation and accord with the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East and with all other United Nations agencies existing within the region".

210. The ECAFE secretariat participated in the first session of the Forestry and Forest Products Commission for Asia and the Pacific held from 9 to 17 October 1950. Assurances were given of ECAFE's readiness to co-operate in joint tasks concerning industrial, transport and other aspects affecting the Commission, and the ECAFE secretariat agreed to take up with the appropriate United Nations body the question, raised at the meeting, of excessive shipping rates for forest products.

(g) *Inland transport*

211. In the field of inland transport, the FAO has assisted in a special study of the use of firewood as locomotive fuel which formed part of the secretariat's

study of the best methods of using available types of fuel. At the ECAFE *Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts on Inland Transport, in October-November 1950, further joint study of the economic use of firewood was recommended (resolution E/CN.11/TRANS/34, Rev.1), and the FAO representatives at the meeting stated that they would gladly co-operate.

(h) *Other*

212. In collaboration with the Government of India, the FAO and the United Nations during 1950 conducted an institute for the training of persons to be employed in agricultural and population census work. ECAFE was a joint sponsor of the institute, and took steps to bring it to the attention of the governments in the region. The Executive Secretary and the Chief of the ECAFE Statistics Section visited the Institute and had talks with the faculty and the delegates.

213. Under the sponsorship of the Government of Pakistan, FAO, the International Bank, the United Nations Headquarters, and the ECAFE secretariat, a training centre on the formulation and economic appraisal of development projects was established during the latter part of 1950, and members of the ECAFE secretariat participated as lecturers.

214. The Commission, at its third session, recommended that a conference of officials engaged in the task of reconstruction in relation to food and agriculture in the ECAFE region should be called jointly by the FAO and the Commission, and it repeated the recommendation at the fourth session, adding that the conference should be called as soon as practicable and after adequate preparation had been made. After discussion between the FAO and the ECAFE secretariats, however, it was decided that, in view of the development of the former's activities in the region, such a conference of officials was no longer needed, and the Commission at its fifth session agreed with this view.

215. The secretariat has had consultations with the FAO Regional Office in Bangkok on its study of co-operatives in relation to small-scale and cottage industries and on its study of hand tools.

216. Contact is being maintained with the FAO in regard to its work on standardizing nomenclature of rice and timber, since this is relevant to the glossary of commercial terms being prepared by the ECAFE secretariat.

217. In order to promote closer relations between FAO and ECAFE staff in Bangkok, regular joint meetings have been instituted for discussion of questions of mutual interest. Also, the FAO has been invited to send a representative to the informal monthly meetings of the ECAFE secretariat with member and associate member governments' liaison officers in Bangkok.

III. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

(a) Technical training and availability of fellowships

218. Co-operation between the Commission and UNESCO has been established since the second session of the Commission. In accordance with the second session's resolution (E/CN.11/55), the Executive Secretary consulted the Director-General of UNESCO in regard to exchange of information on technical training and the administration of fellowships. At its third session the Commission re-affirmed the need for co-operation with UNESCO. UNESCO submitted to the fourth session a note on UNESCO's World Survey of International Fellowships, Scholarships and Related Opportunities for Study in Other Countries (E/CN.11/126, annex F).

(b) Availability of educational, scientific and cultural materials

219. As reported in part I, section B II (e), there has been active co-operation with UNESCO in connexion with the joint ECAFE/UNESCO Working Party on measures to increase the availability of educational and scientific materials in the region. The first meeting of the Working Party was held at New Delhi, in December 1949, and the second in Bangkok in December 1950. The two secretariats, in consultation with the secretariat of ECE, co-operated in the preparation of working papers for the second meeting. The Working Party's report (E/CN.11/266 and annexes) was presented to the seventh session of the Commission (see part III C) and to the Director-General of UNESCO for consideration by the UNESCO General Conference.

(c) Survey of geological and industrial research laboratories

220. In accordance with a resolution (E/CN.11/216) of the fifth session, a co-operative arrangement was made with UNESCO by which UNESCO field science offices in the region assisted the ECAFE secretariat in a survey of laboratory facilities with a view to improving the position of the region, in particular by arranging more extensive use of the services of the existing laboratories in the region and in Australia, New Zealand and Japan by all member and associate member countries of the Commission.

(d) Other

221. UNESCO has assisted in the study of material collected by the ECAFE secretariat relating to fields of economic development handicapped by lack of trained personnel, and is collaborating in the gathering of statistics on education and training.

IV. World Health Organization

222. In connexion with the work of the ECAFE *Ad Hoc* Sub-Committee on Travel, the secretariat entered into consultation with WHO, which was

represented at the meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Sub-Committee in Singapore, in October 1949, and at the fifth session of the Commission. The Commission at its fifth session adopted a resolution on travel (E/CN.11/218) which, *inter alia*, expressed "its appreciation of the progress being made by the WHO toward revision of the International Sanitary Conventions" and recommended that countries of the region comply with the international certificates of inoculation and vaccination of the International Sanitary Conventions for Aerial Navigation of 1933 as amended in 1944, and the International Sanitary Convention for Maritime Navigation of 1926 as amended in 1944, with such changes from time to time as are effected by the World Health Organization in accordance with its Constitution.

223. The Director-General of the WHO expressed "warm appreciation of the invaluable assistance rendered to WHO by the Commission in so strongly recommending compliance by ECAFE member and associate member countries with the provisions of the International Sanitary Conventions now in force and with such changes in provisions of this nature as may from time to time be effected by WHO".

224. Pursuant to a decision of the WHO Regional Committee for South East Asia, the representative of WHO presented to the first session of the ECAFE Committee on Industry and Trade a statement on building materials for countries in the South East Asia region (E/CN.11/I&T/10), to the effect that: "The advice and the assistance of ECAFE is urgently sought to enable the countries needing building materials, for housing schemes, to obtain these materials." Preliminary conversations have taken place on this recommendation, and WHO submitted a further note to the Committee's third session (E/CN.11/I&T/46) (see part I, section B I (h)).

225. The secretariat, at the request of the WHO Regional Office for Asia and the Far East, supplied the latter with information in regard to facilities for manufacturing penicillin and other drugs in the region. WHO also submitted a note on this subject to the third session of the Committee (E/CN.11/I&T/47) (see part I, section B I (i)).

V. International Civil Aviation Organization

226. The ICAO supplied the secretariat with civil aviation data for countries in the ECAFE region for the chapter on transport in the 1949 *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East*, and has been requested to supply similar data for the 1950 *Survey*.

227. The secretariat has kept the ICAO advised of developments in its travel facilities project. In regard to resolution E/CN.11/218 on travel, adopted at the fifth session, which recommended that all ECAFE member and associate member governments take prompt steps to adopt the ICAO Standard Forms and Recommended Practices in the Facilitation of International Air Transport, the Director-General of the

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) advised the secretariat that ICAO was particularly gratified by the action of the Commission. Considerable progress has taken place since the adoption of this recommendation. Of eleven ECAFE governments reporting to date to the secretariat, ten have taken or are taking favourable action, though some minor reservations have been made.

VI. *International Bank for Reconstruction and Development*

228. In 1948 the Bank seconded an economist from its staff to participate in the ECAFE Working Party on Industrial Development and assist in the preparation of its report and recommendations. He was also available for consultation by the ECAFE Working Group on Financial Arrangements to Facilitate Trade.

229. The secretariat has kept the Bank informed on the Commission's decisions and on projects which may be of interest to the Bank and may lead towards closer co-operation. The Bank made available to the secretariat several of its studies relating to the economy of the ECAFE region and an outline of research on foreign investments undertaken by the Bank's Economic Department.

230. During its fourth session, in the formulation of a resolution on the financing of capital goods and materials for economic development (E/CN.11/173), the Commission took into account the Bank's views as indicated to the Commission during that session (E/CN.11/155).

231. At its fifth session, the Commission adopted a resolution (E/CN.11/216), recommending that the secretariat should, in consultation with the International Bank, "make a study of the Bank's loan requirements in respect of a few categories of projects of an important character or common to most of the countries of the region, and report its results for the information of the Commission". The International Bank, in response to this resolution, submitted a statement (E/CN.11/I&T/19) to the second session of the Committee on Industry and Trade indicating the requirements which it expects to be fulfilled in terms of the general economic data and specific details of the projects to be supplied by the applicant country to enable the Bank to judge whether a particular project for which a loan is applied can be considered a sound project.

VII. *International Monetary Fund*

232. From the earliest days of the Commission, working relations with the Fund have been close and continuous.

(a) *Balance-of-payments study*

233. In 1948 the Fund co-operated in the preparation of the report on Financial Arrangements to Facilitate Trade of the Countries in the ECAFE Region (E/CN.11/128) by seconding two economists from its staff who participated in the ECAFE Working Group

on this project. On the basis of this report, the Commission at its fourth session requested the Fund to undertake a study of the balance of payments, trade movements, etc. in the region, and advise in the light of such study and of similar studies undertaken in other regions, whether and to what extent the establishment of a multilateral clearing system for the ECAFE region might be expected to remove any financial or payment impediments to trade within the region, or otherwise to increase trade (E/CN.11/171).

234. Pursuant to this resolution a co-operative arrangement was arrived at between the secretariat and the Fund in accordance with a plan proposed by the latter. In order to expedite the Fund's study, the secretariat agreed to transmit the Fund's questionnaires to countries in the region, follow them up by sending field investigators and by other means, and prepare special reports on future patterns of trade, exchange and trade regulations and existing bilateral agreements, necessary in connexion with the study.

235. As reported in part I, section B II (a), the Fund submitted to the fifth session of the Commission a study on Intra-Regional Trade of ECAFE Countries (E/CN.11/206, annex A), and to the second session of the Committee on Industry and Trade, a note on the balance of payments of the ECAFE region (E/CN.11/I&T/23).

(b) *Report on dollar shortage*

236. The Fund was consulted in connexion with the ECAFE working paper on dollar shortage (E/CN.11/I&T/24) prepared in accordance with a resolution of the ECAFE Committee of the Whole (E/CN.11/AC.11/6).

(c) *Study of financial institutions and the mobilization of domestic capital*

237. The Fund has been specially helpful in connexion with the ECAFE study on Financial Institutions and Mobilization of Domestic Capital. It undertook studies on China, India, Pakistan, South Korea and the Philippines, and has provided detailed advice and suggestions in connexion with the regional report (E/CN.11/I&T/40).

(d) *Other*

238. As mentioned in part I, section B VII (c), the Fund participated in the regional conference of statisticians held in Rangoon in January-February 1951, and took major responsibility for one of the two principal agenda items, namely balance-of-payments statistics.

239. At the suggestion of the Fund, governments of the region were informed of the special courses in balance-of-payments compilation conducted by the Fund, and, on their request, were given additional information and advice.

VIII. *International Refugee Organization*

240. IRO has been in communication with the ECAFE secretariat with regard to possible placement of technicians and specialists in countries in the ECAFE region and, in this connexion, informed the secretariat that it had been able to make extensive use of the ECAFE country studies on Fields of Economic Development Handicapped by Lack of Trained Personnel (E/CN.11/I&T/39 and annexes).

IX. *Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization*

241. Pursuant to the resolution on the establishment of a trade promotion section (E/CN.11/109), liaison has been maintained by the ECAFE secretariat with the secretariat of ICITO, which has been kept informed of ECAFE activities of interest to it within its terms of reference.

242. There has been regular exchange of documents with the ICITO, and the ECAFE *Trade Promotion News* has included several articles based on ICITO publications and Press releases.

243. The ICITO has been consulted regarding the proposed regional conference of commercial attachés and businessmen and will prepare an information paper on the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) with special reference to the ECAFE region.

B. OTHER GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

I. *Allied Control Authorities in Japan and Korea*

244. The Economic and Social Council, at its fifth session, added the following clause to the terms of reference of the Commission:

"The Commission may consult with the representatives of the respective control authorities in Japan and in Korea and may be consulted by them for the purpose of mutual information and advice on matters concerning the economies of Japan and Korea respectively in relation to the rest of the economy of Asia and the Far East".

245. The Commission at its second session considered a note submitted by the Executive Secretary (E/CN.11/33) regarding working relations with the Allied Control Authorities in Japan and Korea, and adopted a resolution (E/CN.11/57) empowering the Executive Secretary to consult with the Control Authorities in accordance with the Commission's terms of reference.

246. Observers from the United States Military Government in Korea (USAMGIK) attended the second and third sessions of the Commission. Observers from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in Japan (SCAP) have attended all sessions of the Commission since the second session, and also meetings of several of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission.

247. With the end of the military occupation of Korea, the Economic and Social Council at its eighth session amended paragraph 6 of the Commission's terms of reference so as to refer only to the control authority in Japan, and decided to include Korea within the scope of the territories of Asia and the Far East (see part I, section A III).

248. Besides being represented at sessions of the Commission and certain of its subsidiary bodies, the SCAP has provided the Commission and its secretariat with a considerable amount of information regarding the trade and industry of Japan. The Executive Secretary and the Deputy Executive took up the question of the basis on which Japanese technicians might be made available to countries of the region, with the result that SCAP subsequently issued a statement permitting such employment abroad (see part I, section B IV).

249. A member of the secretariat spent several weeks in Tokyo early in 1950 collecting information for a study of the development of trade between Japan and countries of the ECAFE region.

250. Observers from SCAP attended the second and third sessions of the Sub-Committee on Iron and Steel and took considerable interest in the studies on iron and steel and related aspects. The observers furnished valuable information in regard to Japan's capacity to produce various items of steel and steel products, its steel making, particularly foundry machinery, methods of utilizing low-grade fuel, scrap, etc. The ECAFE consultant on iron and steel and the expert on mineral resources visited Japan in 1950. A great deal of technical information of value to the countries of the region was made available by SCAP. The SCAP authorities also agreed to the holding of the third session of the Sub-Committee on Iron and Steel in Tokyo, but for various reasons, it was not possible to take advantage of the facilities.

251. Close co-operation has been provided by SCAP on the subject of trade between the ECAFE region and Japan. Statistics, compiled by SCAP for the special use of the ECAFE secretariat, have proved to be most helpful in the preparation of the latest report on this subject (E/CN.11/I&T/42). SCAP has also provided detailed information on discussions relating to the working of trade agreements with countries of the region.

252. Commercial intelligence data have been exchanged with the Foreign Trade and Commerce Division of the Economic and Scientific Section of SCAP, and, at the request of this Division, the ECAFE travel consultant visited Japan to confer on tourist travel promotion.

253. Observers from SCAP attended the meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts on Inland Transport in October-November 1950, and made valuable contributions to the discussions on railway subjects. They

also furnished interesting information on railway practices in Japan.

254. A representative and advisers from SCAP also took part in the second meeting of the ECAFE/UNESCO Working Party on Educational and Scientific Supplies.

II. *Economic Organization of the Commissioner-General for the United Kingdom in South East Asia*

255. The Commission, at its second session, considered a note submitted by the Executive Secretary (E/CN.11/36) regarding relations between the Commission and the Economic Organization of the Special Commissioner in South East Asia (later known as the Economic Organization of the Commissioner-General for the United Kingdom in South East Asia (CGSEA)) and a resolution (E/CN.11/56) was adopted approving the recommendations of the Executive Secretary regarding co-operation between the two bodies. Arising from this resolution, the secretariat prepared a Survey of the Economic Organization of the CGSEA (E/CN.11/88). In this Survey the Executive Secretary expressed the view that there was no risk of duplication as between ECAFE and the Economic Organization of the CGSEA, except possibly in the collection and dissemination of statistics and in the convening of regional conferences. He recommended continuous liaison and exchange of information between the ECAFE secretariat and the Commissioner-General's Economic Organization, and prior consultation by the latter with ECAFE before the convening of regional conferences. He also suggested that, at a later date, some of the statistical work of the Commissioner-General's Economic Organization might be more conveniently undertaken by the ECAFE secretariat. These recommendations by the Executive Secretary were approved by the Commission at its third session (resolution E/CN.11/99).

256. An observer from the CGSEA attended the third, fourth, fifth and sixth sessions of the Commission and also meetings of certain subsidiary bodies. There has been regular exchange of information with the CGSEA, and in particular, the latter has supplied valuable data on rice trade and trends and on trade with Japan.

C. NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS¹

257. At the suggestion of the Economic and Social Council, the Commission at its third session resolved to amend its rules of procedure so as to provide for consultation with non-governmental organizations (E/CN.11/100/Rev.1).² These rules were generally based

¹ In this section the past and present consultative relations of the Commission with all non-governmental organizations, both with and without consultative status, are reviewed. Those having consultative status with the Economic and Social Council in category A are marked *; those in category B **; those on the register of the Secretary-General ***. Those which are not marked are NGO's without status.

² See rules 6 (e), 45, 47 and 48.

on the rules and practices of the Council at the time when they were adopted (i.e. June 1948). At its seventh session, after considering the revised statute relating to non-governmental organizations adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its tenth session (see document E/CN.11/269), the Commission introduced certain changes in its rules (see part III C).

I. *Attendance at meetings*

258. Observers from the International Chamber of Commerce* attended the third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh sessions of the Commission, and the meeting of the Committee of the Whole in March-April 1949. At the fourth and seventh sessions, observers were also present from the International Organization of Industrial Employers*, the World Federation of Trade Unions*, and the World Federation of United Nations Associations*. An informal observer from the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs** attended the sixth session. Observers from the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions*, the Inter-Parliamentary Union* and the Liaison Committee of Women's International Organizations** attended the seventh session. Observers from the International Chamber of Commerce* attended the first, second and third sessions of the Sub-Committee on Iron and Steel. An observer from the World Federation of Trade Unions* attended the third session of the Committee on Industry and Trade and the seventh session of the Commission. A representative of the Joint Committee of the International Touring Alliance and the International Automobile Federation (AIT/FIA)** attended the Conference of Inland Transport Experts in Singapore, in September 1949, and an observer of the International Road Federation attended the meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts on Inland Transport held in Bangkok, October-November 1950.

259. Observers from the International Statistical Organization now being established in Asia and the Far East, the International Statistical Institute**, the International Union of Official Travel Organizations (IUOTO)**, and other NGO's were invited to attend the Regional Conference of Statisticians in January 1951 at Rangoon. By request of the United Nations Transport and Communications Commission, the IUOTO** is officially compiling international travel statistics. International technical and other organizations sent observers to the Technical Conference on Flood Control, in January 1951, in New Delhi. These included the International Association for Hydraulic Research, the International Commission on Irrigation and Canals, the International Commission on Large Dams, the World Power Conference***, the International Meteorological Organization, as well as the Inter-Parliamentary Union*.

260. Members of the ECAFE secretariat attended the Stratford-on-Avon and the Lucknow conferences of the Institute of Pacific Relations as representatives

of the Secretary-General. A member of the secretariat was to have attended the IUOTO** General Assembly in October at Dublin, but for budgetary reasons this proved impossible. A written statement was submitted for which formal appreciation and thanks were expressed by the meeting.

261. The secretariat provided secretarial services for the first Far Eastern Regional Conference of NGO's held in Bangkok in February 1950. Two observers from the secretariat attended the conference and provided information about the work of the Commission and the United Nations Technical Assistance Programme.¹

II. Written statements

262. Observers from several NGO's have submitted written statements at meetings of the Commission and of its subsidiary bodies.

263. The observers from the International Road Federation, who attended the meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts on Inland Transport, aided in arranging the demonstration of a new design for wheels and axles on country carts.

264. As already indicated, a written statement was submitted by the ECAFE secretariat to the IUOTO** General Assembly in Dublin.

III. Exchange of information

265. Official ECAFE documents are regularly sent to the following non-governmental organizations:

- International Chamber of Commerce *
- International Co-operative Alliance *
- International Confederation of Free Trade Unions *
(and also the American Federation of Labor, one of its affiliates)
- International Federation of Agricultural Producers *
- International Federation of Christian Trade Unions *
- International Organization of Employers *
- International Transport Workers Federation **
- International Union of Official Travel Organizations **
- Inter-Parliamentary Union *
- World Federation of Trade Unions *
- World Federation of United Nations Associations *

266. Publications are received from the organizations listed above as well as from:

- Carnegie Endowment for International Peace **
- Indian Council of World Affairs **
- International Road Federation
- International Road Transport Union **

¹ The Conference adopted, *inter alia*, two resolutions, one to familiarize itself with the work of ECAFE, to distribute its surveys and studies, and to assist governments in seeing that its recommendations were implemented, and the other to urge governments to make more use of the technical assistance programmes of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies.

The International Touring Alliance and the International Automobile Federation **
International Union of Railways **

267. ECAFE documents have been sent from time to time to the above organizations, as well as to the International Air Transport Association ***, International Organization for Standardization **, and the World Power Conference ***.

268. Correspondence also takes place with most of the organizations listed above. With the International Chamber of Commerce * this covers trade promotion, economic studies and transport matters.

269. In the field of trade promotion, the Secretariat keeps in contact with various organizations concerned with international trade, including chambers of commerce, commodity groups, manufacturers' associations, foreign trade zones, and publishers of trade journals and trade directories. Considerable correspondence takes place with the IUOTO **, particularly in connexion with tourist travel. Contact on tourist travel promotion is also maintained with such organizations as the American Society of Travel Agents (ASTA), convention and tourist bureaux and national tourist organizations, both within and outside the region.

270. Exchange of information on industrial development matters is carried on with such national technical institutes as the Institute of Scrap Iron and Steel Inc. (USA), American Iron and Steel Institute, the British Iron and Steel Institute, British Iron and Steel Research Association, Fuel Research Station (UK) and the Institute of Fuel (UK).

271. The World Federation of United Nations Associations * asked the ECAFE secretariat to assist in drawing up the programme of lectures for a seminar in Lahore in February 1951 on the work of the United Nations including ECAFE. This was agreed to, and the seminar was held under the auspices of the World Federation of United Nations Associations * and the United Nations Association of Pakistan. In a resolution adopted in September 1950 the WFUNA * urged increased study of inter-regional trade by the Commission.

272. Considerable informal exchange of technical information takes place on flood control matters with the organizations invited to the Technical Conference on Flood Control. The ECAFE Bureau of Flood Control agreed to exchange documentation and observers and to arrange its meeting to coincide with the international technical conferences also scheduled by four of these organizations in India in January 1950. Contact is also maintained on flood control matters with such technical organizations as the American Society of Civil Engineers, Central Board of Irrigation (India), Institute of Engineers (India), Philippine Society of Civil Engineering, the Chinese Institute of Engineers, and certain French laboratories.

273. In addition to the organizations with which documents are exchanged, correspondence on transport matters also takes place with the International Bureau of Motor Manufacturers and American Motor Manufacturers. The secretariat drew upon NGO resources in preparing many of the documents for the meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts on Inland Transport in November 1950. Consultations were held with the Secretary-General of the International Union of Railways (UIC)** in regard to studies on international railway organizations. The UIC** also supplied information used in studies on methods of repair and maintenance of rolling stock and on a regional transport library service. The Association of American Railways supplied its organizational plan and a memorandum on the availability of secondhand machine tools for railway workshops in the United States. The Conference of Indian Railway Associations supplied a copy of its constitution. Information from the Locomotive Manufacturers Association was used in a study on methods of using available types of fuel, and conversations were held with representatives of the International Road Federation in the study of methods of construction, repair and maintenance of roads.

274. During a visit to Bangkok in July 1950, a delegation of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU)* had a meeting with the ECAFE secretariat. Problems discussed included the establishment of a regional ICFTU office and future active participation in the work of the Commission.

275. Certain papers prepared by the secretariat, including the *ECAFE Transport Bulletin*, *Asian Travelways* and the *Trade Promotion News*, contain information on activities of non-governmental organizations.

IV. ECAFE recommendations affecting NGO's

276. The report of the second session of the Committee on Industry and Trade (E/CN.11/239) recommended "rapid dissemination of trade promotion material by Government agencies to boards of trade, chambers of commerce, trade associations and trade generally", and also that the secretariat be instructed to organize a regional conference of commercial attachés and businessmen in 1951. An exchange of correspondence was initiated with the International Chamber of Commerce* and the National Association of Manufacturers** regarding their co-operation in the conference and inviting the views of the ICC* Committee on the Far East and Asia on agenda items. Consultations regarding this Conference will also take place with other NGO's.

277. A proposal to request the IUOTO** to convene a joint ECAFE/IUOTO tourist travel conference for Asia and the Far East was discussed at the sixth session of the Commission, but a decision was postponed. The secretariat has consulted the IUOTO** on this matter.

278. Resolution E/CN.11/218 on travel, adopted at the fifth session of the Commission, recommended, *inter alia*, that the official travel agencies of all countries in the ECAFE region should be requested to join the IUOTO**, and that the IUOTO should be urged to establish a regional office in the ECAFE region to foster and co-ordinate the development of tourist travel. The IUOTO** General Assembly, in October 1950, acted upon these recommendations, adopting a resolution which, amongst other things, set up an IUOTO** Regional Commission for Asia and the Far East.

279. A recommendation of the Working Group on Travel Facilities which was brought to the attention of the Conference of Inland Transport Experts, asked that the Commission "urge the International Air Transport Association (IATA)*** to liberalize and extend the present fare reductions for student travel to include all bona fide students regardless of age, and that such reductions should be world-wide". While no specific Commission action was taken, air carriers have subsequently been able to introduce considerable modifications in this respect.

280. The Report of the Conference of Inland Transport Experts (E/CN.11/204) which was approved at the fifth session of the Commission, included several recommendations concerning NGO's. Among these were methods for pooling information, research and techniques in the field of railway transport through possible affiliations of the railways in the region with existing international railway organizations and/or through the establishment of an independent regional association. Resolution E/CN.11/227 adopted at the fifth session stressed the need for making fuller use of international technical associations in respect of not only railways but also roads and inland water transport. The meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts on Inland Transport (see part I, section B III), called for favourable consideration of the formation of a non-governmental Asian and Far Eastern railway association. This proposal was referred by the seventh session of the Commission for further consideration to the Railway Sub-Committee of the Inland Transport Committee.

Part. III Seventh session of the Commission

A. MEMBERSHIP, ATTENDANCE, ORGANIZATION OF WORK, ETC.

I. Opening and closing meetings

281. The opening meeting of the seventh session was held on 28 February 1951 in the Punjab Assembly Chambers, Lahore, Pakistan. Addresses were delivered by the Honourable Liaquat Ali Khan, Prime Minister of Pakistan (E/CN.11/287); by the Honourable Chulam Muhammad, Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs, Government of Pakistan (E/CN.11/282); by Dr. P. S. Lokanathan, Executive Secretary

of the Commission (E/CN.11/283); by Mr. B. Lukac, Representative of the Assistant Secretary-General in charge of Economic Affairs, United Nations (E/CN.11/284); and by U Kyin, retiring Vice-Chairman of the Commission (E/CN.11/285).

282. The closing meeting of the session was held on 7 March 1951.

II. Membership and attendance

(a) Attendance

283. The representatives of all member and associate member countries of the Commission, except Hong Kong and Nepal, attended the session. Also in attendance were representatives from the Food and Agriculture Organization, International Bank, International Labour Office, International Monetary Fund, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and the World Health Organization, and observers from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in Japan, International Chamber of Commerce, International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, International Organization of Employers, Inter-Parliamentary Union, Liaison Committee of Women's International Organizations, National Association of Manufacturers, World Federation of Trade Unions, and the World Federation of United Nations Associations. The list of the delegations follows below:

MEMBER GOVERNMENTS

Australia

D. J. Munro, delegate

Burma

U Kyin, delegate
U Tha Myat, alternate
U Yone Mo, alternate
U Saw Tun, alternate

China

Patrick Pichi Sun, delegate
Chen Yang Sheng, adviser
Soong Shang Ping, secretary

France

Achille Clarac, delegate
Rene Millet, alternate
Pierre Joubert, adviser
Pierre Cabon, adviser
Robert Douteau, adviser
P. A. Nespoulous-Neuville, adviser
F. Blanchouin, secretary
Mlle. S. Nutini, secretary

India

Hon. D. P. Karmarkar, delegate
L. K. Jha, alternate
Jang Bir Singh, alternate
Dr. D. K. Malhotra, adviser
Dr. P. J. J. Pinto, adviser
H. P. Mathrani, adviser
K. L. Punjabi, adviser

Indonesia

H.E. Soedarsono, delegate
T. Maimun Habsjah, alternate

Gunari Wiriodinoto, adviser
Dr. Jan de Vries, adviser
Sumaryo, secretary
Usman Sharif, secretary

Netherlands

H.E. Dr. A. B. Speekenbrink, delegate
Dr. W. J. Cator, alternate
G. Elshove, adviser
J. A. Koster, adviser
A. A. J. Warmenhoven, adviser
Miss A. M. Volkers, secretary

New Zealand

J. S. Reid, delegate
N. Y. Lough, alternate

Pakistan

Hon. Qazi Fazlullah, delegate
Hon. Syed Amjad Ali, alternate
Abdul Qadir
Said Hasan
A. Khaleeli
M. H. Zuberi
Dr. M. M. Junaid
S. M. Ahmad
M. Ismail
M. H. Sufi
A. A. Shah
M. Azam
Hadi Hussain
M. Hassan
Ghulam Ishaq Khan
W. A. Hewitt
Md. H. Farukhi

Philippines

Hon. Cornelio Balmaceda, delegate
Tagakotta O. Sotto, alternate
Amado N. Bautista, alternate
Dr. Andres V. Castillo, alternate
Antonio A. Villanueva, alternate
Leon T. Garcia, alternate
M. G. Luna, secretary

Thailand

Mom Chao Sakol Varavarn, delegate
Chalong Pungtrakul, alternate

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

H.E. S. S. Nemtchina, delegate
A. M. Dorofeev, adviser
B. M. Volkov, adviser
A. I. Korolev, secretary

United Kingdom

P. J. H. Stent, C.I.E., delegate
Eleanor M. Hinder, O.B.E., alternate
R. J. J. Hill, C.I.E., alternate
J. F. Saunders, M.B.E., adviser
T. F. Brenchley, adviser
A. E. Smith, adviser
R. G. Standing, secretary
Miss J. I. Boon, secretary

United States of America

Hon. Merrill C. Gay, delegate
Edward Dahl, adviser
William W. Diehl, adviser

R. Burr Smith, adviser
D. W. Wainhouse, adviser
G. A. Mann, adviser

ASSOCIATE MEMBER GOVERNMENTS

Cambodia

Eng Hun, delegate
Hing Sakhon, adviser
Em Sambaur, adviser

Ceylon

H.E. Tuan Brahanudeer Jayah, delegate

Korea

Dr. Pyun Yung-tai, delegate
Woo-Pyung Kim, alternate

Laos

M. Pheng Phongsavan, delegate
M. Oukeo Souvannavong, alternate

Malaya and British Borneo

Dato Haji Mohamed Eusoff Bin Mohammed Yusof, O.B.E.,
M.C.S., delegate
A. Gilmour, C.M.G., M.C.S., alternate
Ismail Mohamed Ali, M.C.S., adviser
Yap Pheng Geck, J.P., adviser

Viet-Nam

M. Tran-Van-Thi, delegate
M. Huynh-Van-Diem, alternate

REPRESENTATIVES OF SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

Food and Agriculture Organisation

W. H. Cummings

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

A. Basch

International Labour Office

Muhammad Aslam
P. Silberer
Hasan Askari

International Monetary Fund

Roger H. Star
Ching G. Chang

United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organisation

W. E. Purnell

World Health Organisation

Dr. R. L. Tuli

OBSERVERS

Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in Japan

S.H. Deibert
H. Murata
T. Tamura
T. Mitsui
H. Mori
S. Okita

OBSERVERS FROM NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Chamber of Commerce

R. C. Summerhayes, O.B.E.

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions

D. Mungat
Deven Sen
Faiz Ahmed
M.A. Khatib
Umar Din
Jay B. Krane

International Organisation of Industrial Employees

M. K. Mir

Inter-Parliamentary Union

M. A. Khuhro

Liaison Committee of Women's International Organisations

Lady (Elizabeth) Russell

National Association of Manufacturers

E. A. Emerson

World Federation of Trade Unions

Lin Ning
Mohammed Afzal
T. F. McWhinnie
Ting Ming
Hsu Tashen
Wang Chao Cheng
Lo Chingyi
Yu Chihying
Tsai Ying Ping
Li Hweichau

World Federation of United Nations Associations

John A. F. Ennals
A. Matine-Daltary
N. C. Mallik
T. L. Kantam
Dr. S. M. Akhtar
Dr. Ahmed Mukhtar
Latif Ahmed Sherwani
S. P. Govil

(b) *Credentials*

284. The Chairman, in accordance with rule 12 of the Commission's rules of procedure, reported to the meeting held on 2 March, that the credentials of the delegations to the seventh session as presented to the Executive Secretary had been examined by the Chairman and Vice-Chairman and had been found to be in order.

III. *Question of representation of China*

285. Before the election of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics presented a motion calling for the expulsion of the representative of the Nationalist Government of China and for the recognition of the representative of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China as the legal representative of China.

286. The representative of Thailand drew attention to resolutions on this subject adopted by the Commission itself, the Trusteeship Council, the Technical Assistance Conference, the Executive Board of UNICEF and the General Assembly, and in particular to the resolution adopted by the latter on 19 September 1950 to set up a special committee to consider the question of the representation of China; this Committee had not yet reported, therefore he argued that the matter was *sub judice* and asked the Acting Chairman to rule the Soviet motion out of order.

287. The Acting Chairman ruled that the Soviet motion was within the competence of the Commission to consider and therefore in order. This ruling was supported by the representatives of Burma, India and the United Kingdom. The ruling was challenged by the representative of Thailand, supported by the representative of the United States, and, on being put to the vote, was overruled by 8 votes to 5 with one abstention. The Soviet representative stated that this decision of the Commission was incorrect and illegal.

IV. Question of representation of Viet-Nam and Korea

288. The Soviet representative then introduced a motion to exclude the representatives of the State of Viet-Nam and of the Republic of Korea from the Commission on the grounds that they did not actually represent Viet-Nam and Korea respectively.

289. After some discussion, in which it was argued that nothing had happened to change the situation that existed when the Commission had accepted these countries into associate membership at its fifth session, the representative of the Netherlands proposed that, for this reason and in the light of General Assembly resolution 396 (V) adopted on 14 December 1950, the Soviet motion be ruled out of order. The Acting Chairman ruled that the Soviet motion was in order. His ruling was challenged and, on being put to the vote, was overruled by 7 votes to 5, with 2 abstentions. The Soviet representative stated that the decision was incorrect and illegal.

V. Organization of the work of the seventh session

290. The retiring Vice-Chairman, U Kyin (Burma) acted as Chairman until the Chairman and Vice-Chairman were elected.

291. In accordance with rule 13 of the Commission's rules of procedure, the following officers were elected at the 80th meeting: *Chairman*: H.E. Cornelio Balmaceda (Philippines); *Vice-Chairman*: H.E. Soedarsono (Indonesia).

292. The Chairman addressed the meeting (E/CN.11/291) expressing his appreciation of the honour

conferred on his country and himself, and the Vice-Chairman similarly expressed his thanks to the Commission.

293. Before the adoption of the agenda, the representative of the United Kingdom submitted a motion expressing the deep regret of the Commission at the untimely and tragic death of M. Henri Maux, who had led the delegation of France since the second session of the Commission. The Commission indicated its unanimous support for the motion by standing for a moment in silence (resolution E/CN.11/288). The representative of France thanked the Commission on behalf of the French Government for the tribute which had been paid to the late M. Maux.

294. The provisional agenda (E/CN.11/261/Rev.1) was adopted subject to some re-arrangement of the order of the items. The agenda as adopted is reproduced in section B below.

295. An *ad hoc* committee was set up to consider the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts on Inland Transport (E/CN.11/262). This Committee consisted of representatives of France, India, Malaya and British Borneo, Pakistan and Thailand. Mr. M. H. Zuberi (Pakistan) was elected Chairman of the Committee. Its report to the Commission was issued as document E/CN.11/AC.15/1.

296. Another *ad hoc* committee was established to consider the proposed Programme of Work and Priorities for 1951 and 1952 (E/CN.11/277). This Committee consisted of representatives of Burma, India, Pakistan, the Philippines, the United Kingdom, the United States and Viet-Nam. The Committee elected U Kyin (Burma) as its Chairman. Its report to the Commission was issued as document E/CN.11/AC.19/1.

297. A third *ad hoc* committee was set up to consider the future arrangements for consultative resolutions between the Commission and non-governmental organizations. This Committee consisted of representatives of India, New Zealand, Pakistan, the United Kingdom and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Observers from several non-governmental organizations also took part in the deliberations of the Committee. The Committee elected Mr. D. K. Malhotra (India) as its Chairman, and submitted a report (E/CN.11/AC.16/1) to the Commission.

298. A fourth *ad hoc* committee, consisting of representatives of Burma, France, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, the United Kingdom and the United States was set up to consider and draft appropriate comments on the future of the Commission and to consider the annual report to the Economic and Social Council. The Committee elected Mr. A. Khaleeli (Pakistan) as its chairman.

299. A fifth *ad hoc* committee was set up, consisting of representatives of Australia, France, Indonesia, New Zealand, the Netherlands, Pakistan and the Philippines, to consider the question of technical assistance. Mr. M. Ismail (Pakistan) was elected Chairman. The Committee submitted a report and draft resolution (E/CN.11/AC.17/1&2) to the Commission.

300. A sixth *ad hoc* committee, consisting of representatives of France, India, Pakistan, the Philippines, the United Kingdom and the United States, was set up to consider the question of supply of capital goods to the region. Mr. Amjad Ali (Pakistan) was elected Chairman. The Committee submitted a report and draft resolution to the Commission (E/CN.11/AC.20/1).

B. AGENDA OF THE SEVENTH SESSION

301. The agenda of the seventh session was as follows:

1. Election of Chairman and Vice-Chairman.
2. Adoption of agenda.
3. Report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts on Inland Transport (E/CN.11/262 and Add.1).
4. Flood control:
 - (i) Annual report of the Bureau of Flood Control (E/CN.11/263);
 - (ii) Report of the Regional Technical Conference on Flood Control (E/CN.11/264).
5. Report of the Regional Conference of Statisticians (E/CN.11/264).
6. Report of the ECAFE/UNESCO Joint Working Party on measures to increase the availability of educational and scientific materials in the ECAFE region (E/CN.11/266 and annexes).
7. Report of the Committee on Industry and Trade (E/CN.11/267).
8. Review of regional economic commissions by the Economic and Social Council in 1951 (E/CN.11/278).
9. Consultative relations between the Commission and non-governmental organizations (E/CN.11/269).
10. Consideration and adoption of the annual report of the Commission to the Economic and Social Council (including a summary of the Commission's work in the last four years, appraisal of its achievements and examination of its future) (E/CN.11/L.1).
11. Technical assistance for economic development (E/CN.11/268).
12. Report on the annual *Economic Survey* and the quarterly *Economic Bulletin* (E/CN.11/270 and Add.1).

13. Continued co-operation with the specialized agencies (E/CN.11/271).
14. Report of the International Labour Office on its activities in relation to the ECAFE region (E/CN.11/272).
15. Report by the Food and Agriculture Organization on food and agricultural conditions in Asia and the Far East (E/CN.11/273).
16. Implementation of Commission recommendations (E/CN.11/274).
17. Programme of work and priorities (E/CN.11/277).
18. Date and place of the eighth session.

C. ACCOUNT OF PROCEEDINGS

I. *Report of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts on Inland Transport* (agenda item 3)

302. The Commission had before it the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts on Inland Transport (E/CN.11/262). In the course of the discussions, the report was highly commended, and there was general agreement on the proposal that the Commission should establish a standing committee on inland transport. Some delegations from countries outside the region, however, while supporting the proposal, stated that their governments could not undertake to send experts regularly to meetings of the Committee.

303. An *ad hoc* committee was set up to consider the report in detail. This Committee proposed a number of amendments to the recommendations contained in the report, and in particular expressed the view that the creation of an Asian and Far Eastern railway association might be deferred for the present and that, at this stage, it would be wiser to establish a railway sub-committee of the proposed inland transport committee. This sub-committee could, *inter alia*, consider the need for creating a railway association and submit recommendations to the Committee.

304. The Commission decided to set up a Committee on Inland Transport and adopted the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts subject to the amendments proposed by its own *ad hoc* Committee (E/CN.11/298).

II. *Reports on flood control* (agenda item 4)

305. The Commission noted with satisfaction the annual report of the Bureau of Flood Control (E/CN.11/263) and the report by the Regional Technical Conference on Flood Control (E/CN.11/264 and Add.1). The Commission highly commended the work of the Bureau and the high technical level of the Regional Technical Conference. The delegates of Ceylon and Thailand expressed their appreciation of the technical services rendered by the Bureau regard-

ing, respectively, the preparation of a comprehensive planning report on flood control of the Kalu Ganga, Ceylon, and the advice given in connexion with the Chainat Project, Thailand.

306. The Commission also had before it the publication *Flood Damage and Flood Control Activities in Asia and the Far East* (Flood Control Series No. 1). It was recommended that the publication of this valuable series be continued.

307. The Commission endorsed the view expressed by the Regional Technical Conference that flood control is fundamentally a part of, and cannot be separated from, unified river basin development; and approved the suggested programme of work of the Bureau as given in the annual report with modification in the order of priority.

308. In the resolution adopted on flood control (E/CN.11/292), the Commission also requested the Executive Secretary to bring to the notice of governments the recommendations by the Regional Technical Conference.

III. *Report of the Regional Conference of Statisticians* (agenda item 5)

309. The report of the Regional Conference of Statisticians (E/CN.11/205 and E/CN.11/STAT/9) was considered by the Commission. The report was highly commended by most of the delegations as a valuable document, and its recommendations on the three principal agenda items of the Conference, namely, (1) external trade statistics, (2) balance-of-payments statistics, and (3) statistical methodology and organization, were approved. Appreciation was expressed of the part taken by the secretariat in preparing the technical documentation for the Conference, in collaboration with the United Nations Statistical Office and the International Monetary Fund.

310. A resolution (E/CN.11/293) was adopted in which the Commission commended the recommendations contained in the report and (1) requested the Executive Secretary, in consultation with the United Nations Statistical Office, the Technical Assistance Administration and the specialized agencies concerned, to convene in 1951 a working party of experts to co-ordinate the work of governments in the region relating to the adoption of the Standard International Trade Classification; (2) recommended that the Second Regional Conference of Statisticians be convened by the Executive Secretary in collaboration with the United Nations Statistical Office, the Technical Assistance Administration and the specialized agencies concerned; and (3) requested the governments of the region to report at the Second Regional Conference of Statisticians on the implementation of the recommendations of the First Regional Conference.

311. The representative from the State of Viet-Nam, on behalf of his Government, confirmed the invitation, extended at the First Regional Conference, to hold the Second Regional Conference in 1952 at Saigon, Viet-Nam.

IV. *Report of the ECAFE/UNESCO Joint Working Party on measures to increase the availability of educational and scientific materials in the ECAFE region* (agenda item 6)

312. The report of the ECAFE/UNESCO Joint Working Party (E/CN.11/266 and annexes) was warmly commended as giving valuable information and guidance to countries of the region on means of securing increased supplies of educational and scientific materials, particularly from non-dollar sources or under aid programmes. Special emphasis was laid by several delegations on the proposal for increased production of these materials within the region and on the help which might be obtained from UNESCO and under technical assistance programmes in achieving this. It was generally felt that, to start with, such production should be limited to relatively simple equipment.

313. The recommendations of the Working Party were adopted *in toto* and incorporated in resolution E/CN.11/295 for transmission by the Executive Secretary to governments and to UNESCO. It was generally agreed that future action rested primarily with governments. It was also felt that any decision to convene a further meeting of the Working Party should be left to the discretion of the Executive Secretary and the Director-General of UNESCO.

V. *Report of the Committee on Industry and Trade* (agenda item 7)

314. The report of the Committee on Industry and Trade (E/CN.11/267) was presented to the Commission by the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. A. Khaleeli. There was general appreciation of the work of the Committee; the Soviet representative, however, expressed the view that the Committee had evaded its main responsibilities. The report was adopted subject to minor amendments (resolution E/CN.11/296). Its recommendations, which were approved, included the establishment of a Sub-Committee on Electric Power, and the formation of working parties, in co-operation with appropriate specialized agencies, on cottage and small-scale industries, shortages of certain categories of trained personnel, ways and means of increasing domestic resources for financing economic development, fertilizers (depending on decisions of the Fertilizer Working Party of the International Rice Commission), and the production, supply and distribution of DDT and urgently needed medical products.

315. A motion submitted by the delegation of the Union of Burma, regarding a joint ECAFE/ECE study of means to increase trade between the ECAFE region and Europe, was adopted and incorporated in

the above-mentioned resolution. The resolution also contained an expression of the Commission's interest in the programme for the conservation and utilization of non-agricultural resources and for conferences on resources problems as outlined in a report by the Secretary-General (E/1906) and requested the Executive Secretary to take such steps as might be required by the Council in connexion with the programme.

VI. *Supply of capital goods to the region*

316. In connexion with item 7 of the agenda, a motion (E/CN.11/L.10, also reproduced in E/CN.11/SR.83) submitted by the delegation of Pakistan regarding the supply of capital and consumer goods to the region was also considered. The motion was referred to an *ad hoc* Committee which presented a report and draft resolution to the Commission (E/CN.11/AC.20/1). (For the summary record of the discussion see E/CN.11/SR.89). The resolution (E/CN.11/305) was adopted.

VII. *The future of the Commission* (agenda item 8)

317. In connexion with this item "Review of regional economic commissions by the Economic and Social Council in 1951" the Commission had before it a note by the Executive Secretary on the future of the Commission (E/CN.11/278). The question was first discussed at length at the 85th plenary meeting (for the summary record of the discussion, see E/CN.11/SR.85). It was then referred to an *ad hoc* Committee. The conclusions of the *ad hoc* Committee, which were approved by the Commission, are given in full in part IV of this report.

318. The *ad hoc* Committee also submitted a draft resolution on the future of the Commission which was approved by the Commission (E/CN.11/304).

VIII. *Consultative relations with non-governmental organizations* (agenda item 9)

319. The Commission had before it the report by the Executive Secretary on Consultative Relations between the Commission and Non-Governmental Organizations (E/CN.11/269 and annexes). In the discussions, in which observers from non-governmental organizations participated, the view was generally expressed that the special circumstances of the Commission would justify different rules of procedure in respect of non-governmental organizations from those adopted by the Economic and Social Council for the Council itself and for the functional Commissions.

320. The item was referred to an *ad hoc* committee, which, in its report (E/CN.11/AC.16/1) recommended certain changes in the existing rules of procedure designed to clarify the position of non-governmental organizations in relation to the Commission. The Commission generally approved the recommendations of the *ad hoc* Committee and adopted a resolution (E/CN.11/299) amending the rules accordingly.

IX. *Technical assistance* (agenda item 11)

321. The Commission took note of the report by the Executive Secretary on Technical Assistance (E/CN.11/268). Several delegations expressed appreciation of the useful though necessarily limited contribution made by the ECAFE secretariat in the provision of technical assistance to countries of the region. It was felt that the flow of technical assistance through the Technical Assistance Administration had been slow, and the hope was expressed that the flow would be accelerated. The Commission also desired that technical assistance should be made available at as low a cost as possible to the under-developed countries. The USSR representative stated that technical assistance was being used as a guise for the economic exploitation and political domination of the countries of Asia. This statement was challenged by a number of delegations from countries of the region.

322. The Commission referred the subject to an *ad hoc* Committee. The Committee submitted a draft resolution to the Commission which the latter adopted (E/CN.11/300).

X. *Annual "Economic Survey" and quarterly "Economic Bulletin"* (agenda item 12)

323. The Commission had before it the report on the annual *Economic Survey* and quarterly *Economic Bulletin* (E/CN.11/270). The representative of the USSR, while admitting that the 1949 *Survey* contained much factual material, considered that it had failed to give a true picture of developments in countries of the region, chiefly through the inadequate treatment of events on the mainland of China since the establishment of the Central People's Government in Peking late in 1949.

324. Most delegations, however, considered that the *Survey* was an extremely useful document, which had increasingly been recognized as a standard reference work on the economic developments and trends of countries in the region. The French representative desired to see the simultaneous publication of the English and French versions of the *Survey*, as had been resolved at the fifth session by the Commission. Regarding the outline for the 1950 *Survey*, the wish was expressed to see a full treatment of the effects of devaluation and of the Korean war on the economies of the countries of the region. It was emphasized that care should be taken to see that future issues of the *Survey* should not become more bulky than the 1949 volume.

325. A resolution on the annual *Economic Survey* and quarterly *Economic Bulletin* was adopted unanimously (E/CN.11/297). It commended the secretariat on the steady improvement in the *Survey* and on the publication of the quarterly *Economic Bulletin*. The resolution also requested the governments in the region which had not yet done so, to appoint correspondents to supply the secretariat with information for the *Survey* and the *Bulletin*.

- XI. (a) *Continued co-operation with specialized agencies* (agenda item 13)
- (b) *Report by the ILO on its activities in relation to the ECARE region* (agenda item 14)
- (c) *Report by the FAO on food and agricultural conditions in Asia and the Far East* (agenda item 15)

326. The Commission took note of the report on continued co-operation with specialized agencies (E/CN.11/271) and of the reports submitted by the ILO (E/CN.11/272) and the FAO (E/CN.11/273). Several delegations stressed the importance of avoiding overlapping between the Commission and the specialized agencies. The representative of the USSR protested against the Commission delegating its responsibilities to these agencies and said that the latter were not carrying out their duties adequately.

327. A resolution (E/CN.11/302) was adopted expressing the Commission's appreciation of the reports by FAO and ILO and reiterating its interest in agricultural and labour problems in the region.

XII. *Implementation of Commission recommendations* (agenda item 16)

328. The Commission had before it the report of the Executive Secretary on Implementation of Commission Recommendations (E/CN.11/274) and noted with satisfaction that governments and the specialized agencies had, to a considerable degree, implemented the recommendations of the Commission.

329. The Commission expressed the hope that governments would give continuous attention to the implementation of its resolutions and recommendations and decided to request the Executive Secretary to submit a report on implementation of Commission recommendations at intervals of three years. It was understood that the Executive Secretary, before sending out questionnaires on implementation to governments, would consult Headquarters in order to avoid any overlapping with similar inquiries made on behalf of the Economic and Social Council.

XIII. *Programme of work and priorities* (agenda item 17)

330. The Commission had before it the proposed programme of work and priorities for 1951 and 1952 submitted by the Executive Secretary (E/CN.11/274). It was referred to an *ad hoc* committee. The report of the *ad hoc* Committee (E/CN.11/AC.19/1) was considered by the Commission and approved subject to minor amendment (see part VI below).

XIV. *Date and place of the eighth session* (agenda item 18)

331. The Commission noted with warm appreciation the invitation of the Government of the Union of Burma to hold the fourth session of the Committee on

Industry and Trade and the eighth session of the Commission at Rangoon.

332. The Commission decided to recommend that the fourth session of the Committee on Industry and Trade be held in Rangoon on about 15 January 1952 and that the eighth session of the Commission also be held in Rangoon a few days after the conclusion of the Committee's session.

XV. *Adoption of the annual report to the Economic and Social Council* (agenda item 10)

333. The preparation of this annual report was referred to the same *ad hoc* Committee which considered the future of the Commission (agenda item 8). The report submitted by the *ad hoc* Committee (E/CN.11/AC.18/1 and add.1) was adopted, subject to minor amendment, at the 89th meeting of the Commission (see E/CN.11/SR.89). In the course of the discussion, the representatives of Indonesia and the Philippines, supported by other delegations, expressed the hope that the Chairman and the Executive Secretary would be able to be present at the next session of the Economic and Social Council when the future of the Commission would be under consideration.

Part IV. Achievements of the Commission and its future

334. The development of the work of the Commission and its secretariat has been described in some detail in part I of this report. The character of the future programme of work, reproduced in part VI, indeed reflects that development. In the early days, the Commission had to concentrate its limited resources on fact-finding of a very broad nature. One of the early fruits of this work was the annual *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East*, a publication whose value has been widely acknowledged, the quality of which has improved with each year of issue, and which has recently been supplemented by the publication of a quarterly *Economic Bulletin* for the region.

335. The need for fact-finding of course remains, but it is now possible to do it in much greater detail and give more attention to analysis. This, in its turn, has made possible a marked shift in emphasis towards the promotion of concrete action. It is only necessary to cite a few examples to illustrate this point: improvement of flood control methods, improved marketing of handicraft products, trade promotion services, promotion of travel, interchange of research and technical facilities, advisory services on mineral resources, the work of the Sub-Committee on Iron and Steel and the projects in the field of inland transport.

336. It has been a natural complementary development for the Commission to decide to set up standing subsidiary bodies, such as the Committee on Industry and Trade, the Sub-Committee on Iron and Steel, the Sub-Committee on Electric Power, and the Committee

on Inland Transport. Similarly, there has been an increase in the number of technical conferences and working parties organized under the Commission's auspices, notable examples being the Technical Conference on Flood Control and the Regional Conference of Statisticians. This treatment of technical problems by experts and the subsequent submission of reports and recommendations to the Commission or its subsidiary bodies have been extremely valuable in enabling the Commission to do its work effectively and expeditiously.

337. It must be pointed out that, owing to reasons well known to all, for the last two years the Commission's activities and those of its secretariat could not extend to China.

338. Other aspects of the development of the Commission's work were described and assessed in the last annual report (E/CN.11/241/Rev.1, part VI). This statement is more concerned with the future.

339. All the members and associate members of the Commission are agreed upon the value of the Commission. It is primarily an arena for economic co-operation both between the several countries of the region and between the region and the countries of the West, especially those with which there are traditional ties of trade and commerce. It serves also as a platform whereon the smaller, or less-developed countries, can ventilate their difficulties and seek the assistance and advice of their more experienced neighbours. The secretariat under the Commission's guidance can and does make valuable economic studies for which some of the governments either have not the expert personnel available, or cannot spare them from the more pressing problems of practical day-to-day administration. It enables countries of the region which have, necessarily, been too much preoccupied with their own problems of economic development to spare men, time and money for travel abroad, to learn something of the economies of their neighbours and to see how, in some cases, the problems with which they have been wrestling have been solved elsewhere under similar conditions. Above all, the sessions of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies provide opportunities for friendly intercourse between representatives of the countries of both East and West, and for the exchange of views and experience between officials engaged on the same or similar technical and professional tasks. All these things lead to that material understanding and sympathy which is the indispensable foundation of friendly and peaceful co-operation. For these reasons, as well as on account of its positive achievements, there is a unanimous desire on the part of the countries of the region that the Commission should continue its work on substantially the same lines as in the past.

340. One of the most satisfactory features of the Commission's working has been the substantial measure of agreement behind all decisions and recommendations.

Decisions on all major economic issues have been taken either unanimously or by an overwhelming majority of votes. General agreement on all economic problems has characterized the working not only of the Commission itself but also of the committees and other subsidiary bodies functioning under it in which the associate member countries have voting rights, and as a rule the decisions of these bodies have been adopted with but slight if any modification by the Commission.

341. In effect, therefore, countries within the region, both members and associate members, have been taking their own decisions in the formulation of which the presence, co-operation and advice of countries outside the geographical scope of the Commission have been most welcome. Member governments feel, however, that the time has come when clearer recognition should be given to the principle that member countries belonging to the region should take their own decisions in the Commission on their own economic problems; and that in doing so they should take full account of the views of the associate members in the region, to be ascertained when not known by referring any specific resolution to a committee. In pursuance of this principle the member countries of the Commission not in the region would be willing, as a general rule, to refrain from using their votes in opposition to economic proposals predominantly concerning the region which had the support of a majority of the countries of the region. The Commission does not consider a more formal expression of this conclusion to be necessary and notes with satisfaction that all members are agreed on the principle which governs their co-operation.

342. Looking to the future, it is thought desirable to recommend certain changes in the Commission's terms of reference in order to bring these up to date. The suggested amendments are contained in a resolution for reference to the Economic and Social Council (E/CN.11/304). Notably, it is proposed that there should be greater emphasis on economic development in the statement of functions contained in paragraph 1 of the terms of reference. Specific mention is also proposed, in paragraph 1, of the technical advisory services which may be rendered by members of the secretariat and of the assistance which the Commission may render to the Council, at the latter's request, in regard to economic problems, *inter alia*, of technical assistance, in the region. In paragraph 3 A (iii), it is proposed that the accepted practice, by which associate members have the right to vote in subordinate bodies of the Commission, be explicitly stated. Finally, it is recommended that the present working site of the secretariat, namely Bangkok, should be specified in paragraph 14.

343. Among other matters which the Commission has considered in regard to its future, is the desirability for countries of the region to be adequately represented by appointment of their nationals at all levels on the staff of the Department of Economic Affairs, including

the secretariat of the Commission. Hitherto, many of the countries, being short of suitable personnel to meet their own needs, found it difficult to spare people for international service. Now, however, the position in this respect in some countries of the region is somewhat easier, and these countries are ready to give every assistance within their power to the Secretary-General in his efforts to recruit suitable personnel. A useful development, which might be encouraged, is the practice by which governments of the region second officials to the ECAFE secretariat for a period of a year or more. This is of great value both to the secretariat and to the governments concerned, in facilitating the work of the secretariat, creating closer understanding between the latter and the governments, and in giving the officials in question wider experience and greater knowledge of the problems of the region as a whole.

344. The Commission has given some thought to the scale of its budget. It desires to point out that the relative shortage of expert and administrative personnel in some of the countries of the region necessitates more travelling by members of the secretariat, while the great distances to be traversed make the cost of such travel higher than in smaller and more homogeneous areas such as Europe. By its very nature, the work of the Commission has steadily expanded. The Commission hopes that full account will be taken of these factors in determining the budget provision for 1952.

345. Finally, the Commission would like to express its high appreciation of the valuable work done in the last three and a half years by the secretariat under the able leadership of Dr. Lokanathan on whom fell the main responsibility — and privilege — of doing pioneering work in this new field of activity.

Part V. Resolutions adopted at the seventh session

A. RESOLUTION ON THE FUTURE OF THE COMMISSION AND SUGGESTED CHANGES IN THE TERMS OF REFERENCE

THE FUTURE OF THE COMMISSION

Resolution of 7 March 1951 (E/CN.11/304)

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East

Having considered the development and achievements of the Commission since its inception;

Recognizing that its work has been of increasing value in the economic reconstruction and development of the region;

Recommends to the Economic and Social Council that the Commission be continued indefinitely, subject to periodic review of its activities by the Council; and further

Recognizing that its terms of reference (E/CN.11/1/29/Rev.2) require modification in the light of its development and in order to enable it to continue its service to the region as effectively as possible;

Recommends that the following changes be made in the terms of reference:

In paragraph 1 (a), after the words "economic reconstruction", add "and development";

After paragraph 1 (c), add two new clauses 1 (d) and 1 (e) to read as follows:

"(d) Perform such advisory services, within the available resources of its secretariat, as the countries of the region may desire, provided that such services do not overlap with those rendered by the specialized agencies or the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration;

"(e) 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";

Paragraph 2, amend to read as follows:

"2. The territories of Asia and the Far East referred to in paragraph 1 shall include Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, China, Federation of Malaya, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Korea, Laos, Nepal, North Borneo, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sarawak, Singapore, Thailand and Viet-Nam";

Paragraph 3, omit the words, "in the first instance", and amend the list of member countries to read as follows:

"Australia, Burma, China, France, India, Indonesia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom and the United States of America";

Paragraph 3 A (1) renumber 4 and amend to read as follows:

"4. The associate members shall include Cambodia, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Korea, Laos, Malaya and British Borneo (i.e. North Borneo, Brunei, Federation of Malaya, Sarawak and Singapore), Nepal and Viet-Nam";

New paragraph 5, insert a new paragraph 5 reading as follows:

"5. Any territory, part or group of territories within the geographical scope of the Commission as defined in paragraph 2 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 an associate member of the Commission on itself presenting its application to the Commission”;

Old paragraph 3 A (ii), alter the numbering to 6;

Old paragraph 3 A (iii), alter the numbering to 7 and before the words “hold office”, insert the words “vote and”;

Old paragraph 3 A (iv), delete;

Old paragraphs 4-13, renumber 8-17;

Old paragraph 14, renumber 18 and amend the last ten words to read as follows:

“the working site of the Commission shall remain in Bangkok”;

Old paragraph 15, renumber 19 and amend to read as follows:

“19. The Council shall, from time to time, make special reviews of the work of the Commission”.

Footnotes, delete all footnotes.

B. OTHER RESOLUTIONS

1. Death of M. Henri Maux (E/CN.11/288).
2. Flood Control (E/CN.11/292).
3. Statistics (E/CN.11/293).
4. Measures to Increase the Availability of Educational and Scientific Materials in the ECAFE Region (E/CN.11/295).
5. Report of the third session of the Committee on Industry and Trade (E/CN.11/296).
6. *Annual Economic Survey and Quarterly Economic Bulletin* (E/CN.11/297).
7. Inland Transport (E/CN.11/298): (a) Resolution on the Report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts on Inland Transport; (b) Resolution on the Creation of the Inland Transport Committee of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East; (c) Resolution on the Establishment of a Railway Sub-Committee.
8. Consultative Relations with Non-Governmental Organizations (E/CN.11/299).
9. Technical Assistance (E/CN.11/300).
10. Implementation of Commission Recommendations (E/CN.11/301).
11. Continued Co-operation with FAO and ILO (E/CN.11/302).
12. Date and Place of the Eighth Session of the Commission and of the Fourth Session of the Committee on Industry and Trade (E/CN.11/303).
13. Supply of Capital Goods (E/CN.11/305).

DEATH OF M. HENRI MAUX

Resolution of 1 March 1951 (E/CN.11/288)

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East

Expresses its deep regret at the untimely and tragic death of M. Henri Maux, who had led the delegation of France since the second session of the Commission with such skill, tact and courtesy; with his logical mind, clear and incisive presentation and his wide practical knowledge of economic questions he made a most valuable contribution to the work of the Commission, and his courtesy and charm of manner endeared him personally to all who came in contact with him;

Desires that a copy of this resolution with an expression of its sincere condolence be transmitted through the French Government to M. Maux's family.

FLOOD CONTROL

Resolution of 2 March 1951 (E/CN.11/292)

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East

Having considered the annual report of the Bureau of Flood Control (E/CN.11/263) and the report by the Regional Technical Conference on Flood Control (E/CN.11/264 and Add.1);

Notes with satisfaction the work achieved by the Bureau and in particular the technical services rendered by the experts of the Bureau to the countries of the region;

Commends the Bureau for its valuable publication on Flood Damage and Flood Control Activities in Asia and the Far East (Flood Control Series No. 1) and recommends the continuation of the publication of the Flood Control Series;

Stressing that flood control is fundamentally a part of, and cannot be separated from, unified river basin development;

Requests the Executive Secretary to bring to the notice of member and associate member governments for their consideration the recommendations by the Regional Technical Conference on Flood Control as given in part IV of its report; and

Approves the following programme of work of the Bureau for 1951 in the following order of priority:

1. Improvement of flood control methods;
2. Joint study on river bank protection, river training and the silt problem;
3. Investigation and promotion of multiple-purpose river basin development for flood control;
4. Technical advice and assistance to governments;
5. Technical problems relating to international rivers;
6. Standardization of methods and records for hydrological measurements including standard form of hydrological year book;

7. Publication of technical information on flood control works and flood control methods;
8. Co-ordination of research programmes of hydraulic research stations;
9. Pooling of experts of the region for flood control works;
10. Dissemination of technical reports and publications.

STATISTICS

Resolution of 2 March 1951 (E/CN.11/293)

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East

Having noted with satisfaction the report of the Regional Conference of Statisticians (E/CN.11/265):

Commends the recommendations therein;

Resolves that a working party of experts, to co-ordinate the work of governments in the region relating to the adoption of the Standard International Trade Classification, be convened in 1951 by the Executive Secretary, in consultation with the United Nations Statistical Office, the Technical Assistance Administration and the specialized agencies concerned;

Recommends that the Second Regional Conference of Statisticians be convened by the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the United Nations Statistical Office, the Technical Assistance Administration and the specialized agencies concerned, in 1952;

Requests the governments of the region at the Second Regional Conference, to report on the implementation of the recommendations of the First Regional Conference of Statisticians.

MEASURES TO INCREASE THE AVAILABILITY OF EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC MATERIALS IN THE ECAFE REGION

Resolution of 2 March 1951 (E/CN.11/295)

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East

Having considered the report of the ECAFE/UNESCO Joint Working Party on "Measures to Increase the Availability of Educational and Scientific Materials in the ECAFE Region" (E/CN.11/266 and annexes);

Commends the report;

Approves the recommendations contained therein, namely:

1. That governments of the region, when negotiating new trade agreements or reconsidering existing agreements, specifically enumerate educational and scientific supplies in their lists of proposed imports;
2. That governments of the region fully explore the possibilities of obtaining grants of educational and scientific materials under Point 4, the Colombo Plan, and other aid programmes; similarly, in view of the urgent needs of the region for such materials, that the

countries sponsoring aid programmes give favourable consideration to such needs;

3. That supplying countries favourably consider the extension of medium-term credits, either commercially or by government, for the supply of educational and scientific materials to countries of the region; similarly, that governments of the region approach suppliers for such credits, and further that, in order to obtain the best terms, they consolidate so far as possible their national requirements;

4. That governments of the region make more liberal allocations of foreign exchange for the import of educational and scientific materials;

5. That governments of the region, in the light of known availabilities outside the dollar area, re-examine their lists of key shortages with a view to utilizing other sources of supply;

6. (a) In regard to existing production of educational and scientific materials in the region, that governments encourage increased and improved production and publicize their products more widely with a view to promoting sales to other countries of the region;

(b) That UNESCO carry into effect as soon as possible its plan for the preparation and distribution of handbooks of drawings and blueprints for the construction of simple scientific instruments and apparatus; the possibility of utilizing the United Nations Programme of Technical Assistance in effecting this plan might also be considered;

(c) That governments of the region, with the aid of the handbooks mentioned in (b) above, if available, encourage the setting up by private enterprise, or themselves set up, workshops for the production of simple scientific instruments and apparatus;

(d) That governments of the region, in promoting new production and in encouraging increased and improved production of educational and scientific materials, draw fully upon the equipment and services available under development and technical assistance programmes;

Requests the Executive Secretary to submit these recommendations to the member and associate member governments for their consideration; and further

Requests the Executive Secretary to submit recommendation 6 (b) to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for its consideration.

REPORT OF THE THIRD SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY AND TRADE

Resolution of 3 March 1951 (E/CN.11/296)

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East

(a) *Notes* with satisfaction the report of the third session of the Committee on Industry and Trade (E/CN.11/267);

Approves the recommendations therein, subject to the following amendments:

(i) Add the word "merely" after the words "rather than" on line 3 of page 7;

(ii) The first two lines of page 13 should read "examine the possibility of encouraging further the expansion of joint research and of inducing some country or countries of the region to set up a pilot plant for the treating of low grade coal and iron ores";

(iii) The first two lines of the last paragraph on page 17 should read: "That the United Nations Transport and Communications Commission be requested by the Economic and Social Council to continue its programme for the reduction....";

(b) *Noting* that the programmes for industrial and agricultural development of the countries of the region require increased use of machinery, equipment and materials, and that Europe is an important source of supplies for such purposes;

Considering that an expansion of trade between countries of Europe and of this region is therefore desirable;

Welcomes the action of the Executive Secretary in discussing this matter with the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Europe;

Requests the Executive Secretary to undertake, in co-operation with the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Europe, a joint study of ways and means to increase trade between the ECAFE region and Europe on terms equitable and advantageous to the countries concerned, preparatory work for such study to commence forthwith and the study to be completed, if practicable, in 1952;

(c) *Expresses* its keen interest in the programme on the conservation and utilization of non-agricultural resources and on conferences on resources problems, as outlined in the Secretary-General's report (E/1906) and approved by the Economic Committee of the Economic and Social Council on 22 February 1951;

Requests the Executive Secretary, in co-operation with the United Nations Headquarters, to take any such steps in connexion with the programme as may be required by the Council's resolutions;

(d) *Approves* the recommendation of the Committee to hold its fourth session immediately before the eighth session of the Commission.

ANNUAL ECONOMIC SURVEY AND QUARTERLY ECONOMIC BULLETIN

Resolution of 6 March 1951 (E/CN.11/297)

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East

Having noted with satisfaction the report on the annual *Economic Survey* and the quarterly *Economic Bulletin* (E/CN.11/270);

Commends the secretariat for the steady improvement in the annual *Economic Survey* and for the publication of the quarterly *Economic Bulletin*;

Recognizing the importance of regular and timely supply of information on current economic developments in countries of the region for inclusion in the *Survey* and the *Bulletin*, and the useful functions being performed by economic correspondents and liaison officers in the supply of such information;

Requests the governments in the region which have not yet appointed such correspondents to appoint them as soon as possible.

REPORT OF THE AD HOC COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON INLAND TRANSPORT

Resolutions of 6 March 1951 (E/CN.11/298)

(A)

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East

Having considered the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts on Inland Transport (E/CN.11/262 and Add.1) and the report of the Committee of the Commission thereon (E/CN.11/AC.15/1);

Having noted with satisfaction the valuable work undertaken by the *Ad Hoc* Committee;

Approves the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee and the recommendations contained therein as amended in the report of the Committee of the Commission.

(B)

Creation of the Inland Transport Committee of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East

Considering that the inland transport system in the region needs to be improved and developed, with proper balance between the different forms to meet the demands of a rapidly increasing population and industrialization;

That the scope and the number of problems of international transport as well as those of national transport require continuous and co-ordinated consideration at an inter-governmental level;

That these problems could best be dealt with by a subsidiary body of the Commission so as to provide a means to ensure appropriate action in the solution of urgent transport questions;

Resolves to establish an inland transport committee as a subsidiary body, to be known as the Inland Transport Committee of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, specially qualified to deal with inland transport problems;

Resolves further that the Inland Transport Committee should:

(a) Serve in a consultative and advisory capacity in the field of inland transport in Asia and the Far East, taking no action in respect of any specific country without the agreement of the government of that country;

(b) Provide a forum for discussion among governments of subjects of common interest in the field of inland transport;

(c) Stimulate the development of inland transport in Asia and the Far East;

(d) Promote agreements between governments on long-term inland transport policy in Asia and the Far East;

Recommends that the main specific functions of the Inland Transport Committee might be:

(a) To undertake the study of problems in the field of transport in Asia and the Far East and to formulate the results of these studies as concrete proposals;

(b) To stimulate research on inland transport development in the region by national or other appropriate authorities;

(c) To collect, and promote the standardization of, statistics in the field of inland transport and to disseminate this and other information among governments in consultation with the Statistical Office of the United Nations;

(d) To give the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East such advice as it may require in the field of inland transport and to carry out such tasks as the Commission may assign to it;

(e) To advise governments at their request on matters of intra-regional transport;

(f) To make recommendations on the creation of intra-regional inland transport bodies in Asia and the Far East;

(g) To study the co-ordination of the different forms of inland transport and to make recommendations for the promotion of action in this matter where desirable;

(h) To advise, if requested by the governments concerned, on the revision of existing conventions in the field of international inland transport and on the conclusion of new conventions in that field;

(i) To receive and collect information regarding transport requirements, and to assist in the realization of such requirements if so requested by the governments concerned;

(j) To recommend, where necessary, ways and means of co-ordinated action under the United Nations Technical Assistance Programme in the field of inland transport in order that the maximum benefit to the region be derived;

Recommends that membership of the Inland Transport Committee should be open to all member and associate member governments of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East;

Recommends that the Committee, with the consent of the Commission and when considered necessary for the discussion of specific subjects, may invite non-member governments from outside the region to be represented at its meetings;

Recommends that the Inland Transport Committee should meet at least once a year and that the Executive Secretary convene the first meeting of the Committee in 1951;

Recommends that recommendations of the Inland Transport Committee should be submitted to the Commission; in respect, however, of recommendations not affecting other spheres of activity of the Commission and not involving inter-governmental instruments of long-term transport policy, these could be submitted directly to governments by the Committee, unless instructions to the contrary were given by the Commission in particular cases; in cases where divergent views are expressed, any member should be entitled to bring the matter to the notice of the Commission at the latter's first session after the submission of a minority report which the member must submit in writing within six months of the Committee's meeting;

Recommends that the Inland Transport Committee of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East be entitled to:

(i) Set up, if deemed necessary, sub-committees on railways, roads and inland waterways, to consider and examine problems essentially concerning these means of transport; and that the Committee and its sub-committees be entitled to convene working parties of its members, assisted, if necessary, by one or more experts at their discretion, or of experts appointed by governments at the invitation of the Committee or its sub-committees, the working parties being authorized to elect their own chairman, determine their own methods of procedure and report either to the Committee or to a sub-committee as the case may require;

(ii) To request the Secretariat to make investigation or factual studies of any inland transport problems.

(C)

Establishment of a Railway Sub-Committee

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East

Recognizing the great importance of railway transport to the economic life of the peoples of Asia and the Far East, and the value of co-operation among railway transport authorities of the countries of this region;

Recommends that the Inland Transport Committee of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far

East establish a railway sub-committee to deal with such matters as the Committee may refer to it, or the governments or the railway administrations of the region may request;

Recommends that this sub-committee, when formed, should consider and examine the desirability of the creation of a railway association for the Asian and Far Eastern region.

CONSULTATIVE RELATIONS WITH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Resolution of 6 March 1951 (E/CN.11/299)

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East

Having noted the report by the Executive Secretary on Consultative Relations between the Commission and Non-Governmental Organizations (E/CN.11/269) and annexes);

Recognizing that the special circumstances of the Commission justify different rules of procedure in respect of non-governmental organizations from those adopted by the Economic and Social Council for the Council itself and for the functional commissions,

Resolves that the existing rules of procedure in respect of the Commission's relations with non-governmental organizations be retained, subject, however, to the following amendments:

Rule 3. Add the following words at the end of the sentence: "Distribution shall be similar to that under rule 45".

Rule 6. Item (e) after the words "Category (a)" add the following words: "subject to the provisions of clause 6 A".

Last paragraph. ("Before... as may be necessary") to be deleted.

New rule 6 A. Add a new clause 6 A reading as follows:

"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 sixty-three days before the commencement of the session, and before formally proposing an item shall give due consideration to any comments he may make;

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

Rule 43. Amend the last sentence to read as follows:

"This shall include distribution 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 consultative members."

References to organizations in Category (c): Wherever "Category (c)" in reference to non-governmental organizations appears in the rules of procedure, substitute the words "On the Register".

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Resolution of 7 March 1951 (E/CN.11/300)

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East

Recognizes that the question of raising the standard of living of the people of under-developed countries is one of prime importance and urgency;

Recognizes further that improvement in standards of living and economic and social progress require increased technical skill in addition to an adequate supply of capital;

Appreciates the efforts of the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration and the specialized agencies in their technical assistance programmes, but

Notes that the flow of technical assistance to the countries of ECAFE region in the field of economic development has so far been slow;

Expresses the hope that the flow would be accelerated following the initiation of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance of the United Nations and specialized agencies under the ECOSOC resolution 222 (IX) and the General Assembly resolution 304 (IV);

Recommends to the Economic and Social Council that it request the Secretary-General to ensure:

(i) An increased supply on a continuing basis of technical assistance to under-developed countries in the region with minimum delay including the establishment of pilot and demonstration projects and assistance in the establishment of training and research institutes;

(ii) The provision of experts, technicians, other personnel of requisite ability, and training facilities to the utmost extent at as low a cost as possible to the underdeveloped countries;

Suggests that the governments of the countries of the region make prompt requests for technical assistance, including the technical assistance required by them for the work projects recommended by the Commission; and

Requests the Executive Secretary to keep closely in touch with the member and associate member governments of the Commission in connexion with technical assistance developments, in particular concerning the work projects recommended by the Commission, and to give them such help and advice as they may wish in the preparation of their requests for technical assistance.

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

foreseen make this desirable in his opinion. Such alterations, however, are to remain within the framework of the programme.

The Commission authorized the Executive Secretary, in dealing with the work projects, to convene such expert working parties, meetings or panels of specialists as he deems desirable, provided he obtains prior approval of the governments concerned, and has had such consultations with specialized agencies as are suggested in the recommendations regarding concentration of effort and resources approved by the Council in resolution 324 (XI).

The Commission noted the Executive Secretary's statement on Criteria for Priorities and Concentration of Efforts and Resources (E/CN.11/280), containing the recommendations on these matters approved in the Council resolution cited above, and the Resolution on Co-ordination of Effort and Resources adopted by the General Assembly on 1 December 1950 at its fifth session.

The Commission further noted the Executive Secretary's statement on Personnel Implications of the Work Programmes (E/CN.11/L.12), including his opinion that certain high-priority projects will require additional posts. It had his assurance that fullest utilization of existing staff and possible re-arrangements thereof are being and will continue to be made. The Commission also noted that the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Council, which is undertaking in co-operation with the Secretary-General a comprehensive review of the organization and operation of the Council and its commissions, may have a bearing on the programme of regional commissions. If it is found that the projects of high priority and urgency cannot be implemented without additional posts, the Commission authorized the Executive Secretary to present a request to the Council for not more than three additional substantive posts and one additional consultant for 1951, provided that this request is consistent with the recommendations of the Council's *Ad Hoc* Committee, and is fully justified after his further examination of the secretariat's internal resources.

The Commission observed that fifty projects are continuations or extensions of projects initiated before the end of 1950; and that twenty-four new projects are to be initiated in the year 1951 and four new projects in 1952. It noted that twenty-four projects are scheduled for completion in 1951 and four are scheduled for completion in 1952. The Commission further observed that it is expected that a total of seventy-four projects will be worked on in 1951, and that it is planned to reduce the total number of projects in 1952.

The Commission noted with approval the recommendation¹ of the Executive Secretary that personnel resources of the secretariat be increasingly concentrated in more intensive examination of fewer problems.

¹ Paragraph 5 (c) of document E/CN.11/L.12.

The Commission expressed the view that it might be useful to have the proposed work programme for 1952-53 examined by an informal working party composed of representatives of member and associate member governments available in Bangkok and serving as liaison officers to the secretariat, prior to the next session of the Commission.

I. INDUSTRY AND TRADE

(A) *Industrial development: general*

1951

10-01 Industrial development and planning : analysis of significant factors and barriers in respect of specific programmes with a view to assisting in their planning and implementation; review of problems of planning in ECAFE countries; over-all regional study of industrial development to be presented from time to time (E/CN.11/296). Continuing project. Work begun 1949. Target date for completion of the fourth report: December 1951.

10-02 Centre for training in the formulation of industrial development programmes with the help of the Technical Assistance Administration (E/CN.11/296). New project. Preliminary work to begin in 1951.

10-03(51) Comparative study of the structure of public industrial organization evolved in the region, with some reference to typical examples elsewhere, to assist countries in evolving suitable and efficient forms of such organizations (E/CN.11/296). New project. Target date for completion of report : December 1951.

10-04 Cottage and small-scale industries (E/CN.11/296).

(a) Convening of a working party to identify, in respect of selected industries, production and organizational problems of a technical nature; to make recommendations concerning their rationalization and/or mechanization with particular reference to the possibility of introducing or adapting techniques; and to suggest a planned programme of work with proper priorities. Work begun 1950. Continuing project. Working party to be convened in 1951.

Scope of following two projects will depend on the conclusions of the working party :

(b) Survey of production and organizational problems of a technical nature of selected industries with a view to

the introduction or adaptation of advanced techniques, including:			
	(i) Textile industry organized on small scale or cottage basis.		(f) Increased utilization of power, e.g. introduction of direct drives; rural electrification; and cottage and small-scale industries.
	(ii) Other cottage and small-scale industries, viz. fibre, ceramics, hand-made paper, jaggery, smithy and carpentry. Continuing project. Work to be undertaken in the form of technical teams, pilot plants, etc., with the assistance of the Technical Assistance Programme.	10-09	(g) Requirements and availability of plant and machinery. Continuing project. Report to be prepared for consideration of the Sub-Committee on Electric Power.
	(c) Interchange of research and technical facilities (E/CN.11/296): Survey of existing research and technical training institutions for cottage and small-scale industries with a view to determining scope and adequacy, and exploring the possibilities of interchange of these facilities, in co-operation with UNESCO and ILO.	1952	Examination of the problems of manufacture of DDT and other urgently needed medical requirements and their supply in the ECAFE region, in co-operation with UNICEF, WHO and FAO (E/CN.11/296). New project. Work to begin in 1951.
10-05(51)	Utilization and production of chemical fertilizers (E/CN.11/296): Continuation of project initiated in 1949. Convening of a joint ECAFE/FAO working party, if required, to investigate specified problems. Target for completion: 1951.	10-01	Industrial development and planning. Continuing project. Target date for completion of the fifth report: December 1952.
10-06(51)	Power alcohol (E/CN.11/296). Project arising from earlier project, commenced in 1950. Seminar under the Technical Assistance Programme to be convened in 1951.	10-02	Centre for training in the formulation of industrial development programmes with the help of the Technical Assistance Administration. Continuing project.
10-07	Study of the industrial development plans of ECAFE countries in the light of known mineral resources (E/CN.11/296). Continuing project, related to project 10-01. Work begun 1950. Target date for completion of the second report: December 1951.	10-04	Cottage and small-scale industries. Continuing project.
		10-07	Study of the industrial development plans of ECAFE countries in the light of known mineral resources. Continuing project, related to project 10-01. Target date for completion of the third report: December 1952.
		10-08	Electric power development projects arising from the sub-committee's work. Continuing project.
10-08	Electric power development (E/CN.11/296). Work of the Sub-Committee, including:	10-09	Examination of the problems of manufacture of DDT and other urgently needed medical requirements and their supply in the ECAFE region, in co-operation with UNICEF, WHO and FAO. Continuing project.
	(a) Power projects and the organizational problems involved therein, e.g. methods of governmental planning, administration, control and operation of electric power facilities.		(B) <i>Iron and steel</i>
	(b) Development and extension of power transmission systems over large areas.	1951	
	(c) Co-ordination between industrial and power development.	12-01	Country programmes: survey of existing and planned expansion of iron and steel industry in ECAFE countries (E/CN.11/296). Continuing project. Work begun 1949. Target date for completion and publication of a full report on the iron and steel industry in Asia and the Far East: December 1951.
	(d) Methods of surveying load-growth upon which to base power programmes.	12-02	Advisory services in respect of iron and steel industry, on request from governments (E/CN.11/296). Work begun 1950. Continuing service project.
	(e) Possibility of processing and burning low-grade fuels for generating power.		

- 12-03(51) Intra-regional and inter-regional trade development: Study of trade trends and obstacles to trade development; availabilities throughout the region and elsewhere of raw materials and semi-finished products of particular importance to the ECAFE region, including in particular melting scrap, re-rollable scrap, billets, refractories, and equipment (E/CN.11/296). Project carried forward in co-operation with the ECE secretariat. Work begun 1950. Target date for completion of the final report: October 1951.
- 12-04(51) Possibility to be explored with governments of further developing the production and export of raw materials, required in the iron and steel industry, in the countries of the region (E/CN.11/296). New project. Target date for completion of study: October 1951.
- 12-05 Possibilities of reducing cost of production and improving quality of products of re-rolling mills (E/CN.11/296). New project. Target date for completion of the first report: December 1951.
- 12-06(51) Exploration of the possibility of introduction and use in the ECAFE countries of uniform and internationally comparable statistical reporting methods to be evolved by the United Nations Statistical Office, ECE, and ILO (E/CN.11/296). Work begun 1950. Expected date for completion: December 1951.
- 12-07(51) Techniques of scrap collection: assessment of scrap resources of, and method of collection in, the ECAFE countries; and advice on improved techniques in the light of systems developed in advanced countries (E/CN.11/296). Work begun in 1950. Completion of a standard classification of scrap for production and trade purposes, and studies on the preparation of scrap, particularly heavy scrap. Target date for completion of the final report: November 1951.
- 12-08(51) Interchange of research and laboratory facilities (E/CN.11/296). Work begun September 1949, in co-operation with UNESCO. Target date for completion of a directory: August 1951.
Procedure, in collaboration with UNESCO, for obtaining samples and transmitting them to laboratories for testing (E/CN.11/296). Target date for completion: August 1951.
- 12-09 Technical information: dissemination to ECAFE countries of technical information concerning, *inter alia*, refractories, electric furnace practice, Tysland hole electric furnace operation, small open hearth furnaces, and relatively small cogging mills (E/CN.11/296). Work begun 1950. Continuing project.
- 12-10(51) Group visit and seminar (E/CN.11/296). Arranging a group visit to Japan of experts from the countries of the region, with the assistance of the Technical Assistance Administration. A seminar at an appropriate stage on specific aspects including, in particular, the subject of low temperature processes, with the assistance of the Technical Assistance Administration. New project in 1951.
- 12-11(51) Survey of existing facilities or plans for the manufacture of auxiliary materials like ferro-silicon, ferro-manganese, ferro-tungsten, refractories, fluxes, and alloy steels (E/CN.11/296). Work arising out of project 12-01. Target date for completion: December 1951.
- 1952
- 12-01 Country programmes: survey of existing and planned expansion of iron and steel industry in ECAFE countries (E/CN.11/296). Continuing project.
- 12-02 Advisory services in respect of iron and steel industry, on request from governments (E/CN.11/296). Continuing service project.
- 12-05 Possibilities of reducing cost of production and improving quality of products of re-rolling mills (E/CN.11/296). Target date for completion of the second report: December 1952.
- 12-09 Technical information: dissemination to ECAFE countries of technical information concerning, *inter alia*, re-rolling processes, lignite and anthracite utilization, sponge iron processes, blast furnace practice including reduction of coke consumption in blast furnace, washing and blending of coals (E/CN.11/296). Continuing project.
- 12-12 Agricultural implements (E/CN.11/296). Survey of possibilities for establishing factories on small scale to manufacture agricultural implements or expanding existing plants, including advisory service in respect of quality control and productivity. New project to be undertaken in consultation with FAO.
- (C) Mineral resources
- 1951
- 13-01(51) Surveys of coal and iron ore deposits and related matters (E/CN.11/296). Continuing project. Work begun September

1949. Target date for completion and publication of a full report on coal and iron ore studies: August 1951.
- 13-02 Survey and advisory services (E/CN.11/296). Assistance to governments on request in regard to specific problems. Work arising out of project 13-01. Continuing project.
- 13-03 Survey and investigation of possibility of lignite utilization with particular reference to electric power and metallurgical industry (E/CN.11/296). Examination of the possibility of encouraging further the expansion of joint research and of inducing some country or countries of the region to set up a pilot plant for treating low-grade coal and iron ore with the help of the Technical Assistance Administration. New project. Work to start in 1951.
- 13-04 Dissemination of technical information concerning air surveys, methods of mineral discovery, techniques for increasing coal production, sink and float process (E/CN.11/296). New project. Target date for completion of the first report: December 1951.
- 13-05(51) Preparation of a standard classification of coal for regional use (E/CN.11/296). Work begun in 1950. Target date for completion: December 1951.
- 1952
- 13-02 Survey and advisory services (E/CN.11/296). On request from governments in respect of specified fields. Continuing service project.
- 13-03 Survey and investigation of possibility of lignite utilization with particular reference to electric power and metallurgical industry (E/CN.11/296). Examination of the possibility of encouraging further the expansion of joint research and of inducing some country or countries of the region to set up a pilot plant for treating low-grade coal and iron ore with the help of the Technical Assistance Administration. Continuing project.
- 13-04 Dissemination of technical information concerning air surveys, methods of mineral discovery, techniques for increasing coal production, sink and float process (E/CN.11/296). Continuing project.
- 13-06(52) Meeting of experts on mineral resources, drawn from the region and outside including experts operating in the region under Technical Assistance or other programmes to exchange ideas, to review the progress already made in the studies by the secretariat and to consider measures for the rapid development of the mineral resources of the region, indicating the scope for further action on the part of the secretariat (E/CN.11/296). New project. Meeting to be held in 1952.
- (D) *Trade promotion*
- 1951
- 20-01 Assistance to governments in development of national commercial and trade promotion services (E/CN.11/296). Work begun April 1949. Continuing service project.
- 20-02(51) Regional conference on trade promotion (E/CN.11/296). To be held in the second half of 1951.
- 20-03 Clearing house for collection and dissemination of commercial information (E/CN.11/296). Including publication of periodic trade promotion series, monthly calendar of regional conferences, commercial fairs and trade exhibitions, and monthly *Trade Promotion News*. Work begun April 1949. Continuing service project.
- 20-04 Promotion of tourist travel (E/CN.11/296). Work begun April 1949. Continuing service project.
- 20-05(51) Handicrafts marketing: implementation of recommendations of the handicrafts marketing consultant based upon survey made during July-November 1950 (E/CN.11/296). Target date for completion: December 1951.
- 20-06 Marketing and distribution surveys, including surveys of principal products of countries of the ECAFE region (E/CN.11/296). New project. A beginning should be made on this important trade promotion work as early in 1951 as staff is available. To be continued in 1952.
- 20-07 Dissemination of information on needs for and availabilities of building materials in the region (E/CN.11/296). Assembling information on construction methods and preliminary work on possibilities of research on the utilization of indigenous materials. New project.
- 20-08 Joint ECAFE/UNESCO Working Party on Educational, Scientific and Cultural Supplies in co-operation with UNESCO (E/CN.11/295). Continuing project.
- 20-09(51) Glossary of commercial terms, including weights and measures, with particular ref-

erence to trade terms employed in ECAFE countries (E/CN.11/296). Provisional draft report in preparation during 1950, to be completed in 1951 for circulation to governments; and after review to be revised and issued in final form. If staff is not available, this project will probably be carried over into 1952.

1952

- 20-01 Assistance to governments in development of national commercial and trade promotion services. Continuing service project.
- 20-03 Clearing house for collection and dissemination of commercial information. Continuing service project.
- 20-04 Promotion of tourist travel. Continuing project.
- 20-06 Marketing and distribution surveys. Continuing project. Work would begin in 1951, if staff be made available in that year.
- 20-07 Dissemination of information on needs for and availabilities of building materials in the region. Continuing project.
- 20-08 Joint ECAFE/UNESCO Working Party on Educational, Scientific and Cultural Supplies (resolution E/CN.11/229 adopted 29 October 1949, and E/CN.11/295). Co-operation with UNESCO. Continuing project.

(E) *Economic studies*

1951

- 30-01 Mobilization of domestic capital and financing of economic development (E/CN.11/296):
 - (a) Assistance to countries, at their request, in the analysis of specific problems in this field.
 - (b) Concrete and detailed studies, in consultation with the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, of the following problems:
 - (i) Measures for mobilizing savings through postal facilities, co-operatives and other credit associations.
 - (ii) Methods of promoting increased domestic savings through expanding the sales of government bonds.
 - (iii) Steps for improving the unorganized money and capital markets.
 - (c) Working party of experts to consider the ways and means of increasing

domestic resources for the financing of economic development, in consultation with the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and other organizations.

Continuing project.

30-02

Trade with Europe: Analysis of present conditions of trade between the countries of the region and the countries of Europe and of ways and means to increase trade between the two regions on terms equitable and advantageous to the countries concerned (E/CN.11/296). New project. Initial work of gathering basic information to begin in 1951. This will be a co-operative study with the Economic Commission for Europe.

30-03(51)

Working of trade and financial agreements (E/CN.11/296). Work commenced 1948. Target completion date: December 1951.

30-04

Impact of industrialization of the economies of the ECAFE countries (E/CN.11/296). Effects on the distribution of population; effects on agriculture; changes in the economic structure. Work to begin in early 1951. Target date for initial report: December 1951.

1952

30-01

Mobilization of domestic capital and financing of economic development. Continuing project.

30-02

Trade with Europe. Co-operative study with the Economic Commission for Europe. Continuing project. Report to be completed, if practicable, in 1952.

30-04

Impact of industrialization on the economies of the ECAFE countries. Continuing project.

30-05

National income and capital formation: analysis of distribution and utilization of national income in ECAFE countries including comparative study of investment in different sectors of the economies of ECAFE countries. Related to project 71-04(51). Project to be started in 1952.

II. INLAND TRANSPORT

(A) *General*

1951-1952

40-01

Collection and dissemination of statistics. Work to be undertaken in conjunction with the United Nations Statistical Office, in particular as regards specific studies such as railway operation, etc. (E/CN.11/298). Work began 1950. Continuing project.

40-02	Library service. Collection and dissemination of information and documentation concerning inland transport in connexion with the quarterly issue of the <i>Transport Bulletin</i> (E/CN.11/98). Work began 1950. Continuing project.		(vi) The best techniques of turning fuel oil in steam locomotives. Continuing project. Work began 1950. Target completion date: December 1951.
40-03	Co-ordination of transport (E/CN.11/298). Collection of basic information for discussion on co-ordination of transport (E/CN.11/262, page 44). Project beginning in 1951. To be continued in 1952.	1952	(vii) The best methods of use of low-grade coal in steam locomotives. A portion of this project was begun in 1950.
	(B) Railways	41-01	Continuing work in consultation with the Technical Assistance Administration in arranging courses for training railway officials in modern practices and devices for efficient train operation with special reference to railway signalling. Continuing project.
1951		41-02	Improvement in productivity of labour. Joint study with ILO. Continuing project.
41-01	Preliminary work in consultation with the Technical Assistance Administration to arrange courses for training railway officials in modern practices and devices for efficient train operation with special reference to railway signalling (E/CN.11/298). New project. Work to begin in 1951.		(C) Roads and road transport
41-02	Improvement in productivity of labour (E/CN.11/298). Study in co-operation with the ILO on the improvement of the productivity of labour and the training of technical personnel (including diesel mechanics) on request of governments. New project to begin in 1951.	1951	
		42-01	Vehicle maintenance, repair, and training of mechanics. Preparatory work jointly with ILO in connexion with the convening of a proposed working party (E/CN.11/298). Work began in 1951. Continuing project.
41-03(51)	Locomotive fuel (E/CN.11/298). Joint study with FAO on the economical use of firewood as locomotive fuel: a development of the earlier study on the best methods of using available types of fuel (E/CN.11/262), Resolution No. 2. Study began in 1950. Target completion date: September 1951.	42-02	Mechanical road construction (E/CN.11/298). Preliminary work in connexion with the proposed surveys by governments on the availability of mechanical road construction equipment and technical manpower resources. New project. Progress reports, 1951-1952.
41-04(51)	Collection of information and preliminary studies (E/CN.11/298) on:	42-03(51)	Survey of methods of maintaining road registers (E/CN.11/298). New project, to be completed in 1951.
	(i) Improved operation of single line sections of railways by adaptation of centralized traffic control, automatic signalling, etc.	1952	
	(ii) The use of modern telecommunication systems applicable to railways.	42-01	Vehicle maintenance and repair. (It is very likely that the Working Party of Experts may require further information on this subject). Continuing project.
	(iii) Improved workshop practices and organization with special attention to the layout of shops for maintenance of diesel locomotives.	42-02	Mechanical road construction. Continuing project.
	(iv) The most suitable types of diesel locomotives for the region.		(D) Inland waterways and ports
	(v) Collection of information and preliminary studies on improved operation of terminals by better methods, supervision and design.	43-01	Improved design and operation of craft (E/CN.11/298). Investigation of the possibility of pilot project covering craft design and operation under the United Nations Technical Assistance Programme. Work began in 1950. Continuing project.
		43-02(51)	Discussions with governments and the Technical Assistance Administration concerning the possibility or arranging for a

team of experts from countries in the region to study abroad technological advances in inland water transport (E/CN.11/298). New project for 1951.

- 43-03 Use of pusher-craft and towing methods (E/CN.11/298). Study of the use of pusher-craft in Indonesia and towing methods in the Associated States of Indochina and Thailand. Preliminary work started in 1950. Continuing project.

1952

- 43-01 Improved design and operation of craft. Continuing project.

- 43-03 Use of pusher-craft and towing methods. Continuing project.

III. FLOOD CONTROL

1951

- 50-01 Improvement of flood control methods. Continuation of former project (E/CN.11/292) on "Field Investigation of Methods of Flood Control on Major Rivers Causing Serious Flood Damages", which began May 1949. Work in close association with the governments concerned or at their request. Continuing project.

- 50-02 Joint study with technical organizations of the region on the silt problem, river bank revetment, and river training (E/CN.11/292). Continuing project.

- 50-03 Investigation and promotion of multiple-purpose river basin development for flood control (E/CN.11/292). Work in close association with governments concerned or at their request. New project. To start July 1951. To be continued in 1952.

- 50-04 Technical advice and assistance to governments (E/CN.11/292). Work undertaken only at the requests of governments concerned. Continuing project.

- 50-05 Technical problems relating to flood control of international rivers (E/CN.11/292). This will replace former project viii (paragraph 288 of document E/CN.11/241/Rev.1), and consists of the two parts:

(a) Exchange of hydrological data for the prediction of floods. New work to start March 1951. To be continued in 1952.

(b) Effect of flood control schemes on the region of international rivers. New work to start March 1951. Target date: December 1952.

- 50-06 Standardization of methods and records for hydrological observation and publication of

Hydrological Year Book of Asia and the Far East (E/CN.11/292). New project. Work to start July 1951. Target date for standardization, September 1952; and continuing project for Year Book.

- 50-07 Publication of technical information on flood control works and flood control methods on major rivers of the region, including the *Flood Control Series* and the *Flood Control Journal* (E/CN.11/292). Continuing project.

- 50-08 Co-ordinating the utilization of existing facilities and research programme of hydraulic research stations (E/CN.11/292). New project. Work to start May 1951. To be continued in 1952.

- 50-09 Dissemination of technical reports and publications (E/CN.11/292). Continuation of project vi (paragraph 286 of document E/CN.11/241/Rev.1). Continuing project.

- 50-10(51) Technical Conference on Flood Control. Project iii (paragraph 283 of document E/CN.11/241/Rev.1). Conference held from 7 to 10 January 1951 in New Delhi, India. Proceedings of the conference to be published in June 1951.

1952

- 50-01 Improvement of flood control methods. Continuing project. Target completion date: December 1952.

- 50-02 Joint study with technical organizations on problems of common interest to the region. Continuing project.

- 50-03 Investigation and promotion of multiple-purpose river basin development. Continuing project.

- 50-04 Technical advice and assistance to governments. Continuing project.

- 50-05 Technical problems relating to flood control of international rivers.

(a) Exchange of hydrological data for the prediction of floods. Continuing project.

(b) Effect of flood control schemes on the region of international rivers. Target completion date: December 1952.

- 50-06 Standardization of methods and records for hydrological observation and publication of Hydrological Year Book. Continuing project. Target completion date: September 1952 for standardization, and continuing project for Year Book.

- 50-07 Publication of technical information on flood control works and flood control methods. Continuing project.
- 50-08 Co-ordinating the utilization of existing facilities and research programme of hydraulic research stations. Continuing project.
- 50-09 Dissemination of technical reports and publications. Continuing project.

IV. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

1951-1952

- 60-01 Experts and expert advisory services: the secretariat will continue (a) to render expert assistance to countries in the region upon their request, whenever possible within the resources at its disposal; (b) to assist governments in the region in obtaining experts either directly from countries in the region or through the Technical Assistance Administration; and (c) to participate in comprehensive, exploratory or other missions organized by the Technical Assistance Administration for countries in the region (E/CN.11/296). Continuing work.
- 60-02 Fellowships (E/CN.11/296). The secretariat will continue (a) to supply information to governments regarding the United Nations Fellowship Programme; (b) to comment, for the guidance of the Technical Assistance Administration, on the importance of each candidate's proposed field of study to his country's economy and on his qualifications; and (c) to forward periodically to Headquarters material on subjects of study considered of special value to the ECAFE region. Continuing work.
- 60-03 Technical information, seminars and temporary institutes. The secretariat will continue to give whatever help it can by providing staff members to deliver lectures and by advising on the need for such seminars and the content of the proposed agenda (E/CN.11/296). Continuing work.

V. RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

(A) Survey and Bulletin

1951

- 70-01 *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East* (annual) (E/CN.11/297). Continuing project.
- 70-02 Quarterly *Economic Bulletin*: (a) quarterly review of regional economic developments; (b) analytical articles on regional economic

problems, mostly related to ECAFE work projects; and (c) statistical tables (E/CN.11/297). Continuing project.

- 70-03(51) Public finance: analysis of economic implications of financial statements and budgets of ECAFE governments (E/CN.11/179). In consultation with United Nations Fiscal Division and International Monetary Fund. Target completion date: December 1951.

- 70-04 Post-war agrarian systems and reforms (E/CN.11/63 and E/CN.11/174). Relevant materials collected in the course of this project will appear from time to time in the form of country studies in the quarterly *Economic Bulletin* but will be integrated in the *Economic Survey*. To be carried out in co-operation with FAO. Work to be continued in 1952.

1952

- 70-01 *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East* (annual) (E/CN.11/297). Continuing project.
- 70-02 Quarterly *Economic Bulletin*: (a) quarterly review of regional economic developments; (b) analytical articles on regional economic problems, mostly related to ECAFE work projects; and (c) statistical tables (E/CN.11/297). Continuing project.
- 70-04 Post-war agrarian systems and reforms. Continuing project.

(B) Statistics

1951

- 71-01(51) First Regional Conference of Statisticians (E/CN.11/223/Rev.1). Jointly organized by the United Nations Statistical Office, the International Monetary Fund, and the ECAFE secretariat. Conference convened 22 January to 4 February 1951 in Rangoon, Burma.
- 71-02 Basic statistical series: Assembly and analysis of basic statistical series now compiled throughout the region and preparation of additional series to fill existing gaps (E/CN.11/223/Rev.1). Continuing service project for background use within the secretariat and to enable preparation of occasional papers for distribution to governments.
- 71-03 Surveys of statistical organizations and activities in the ECAFE countries (E/CN.11/223/Rev.1 and E/CN.11/293). Work begun August 1948. Continuing project. First major study completed February 1951. Target date of completion of a second major report: December 1951.

71-04(51) National income and capital formation: assessment of methods employed in ECAFE countries and Japan in estimating national income and rate of capital formation (E/CN.11/179). Related to project 30-05. Target completion date: December 1951.

71-05(51) Working party of experts to co-ordinate the work of governments in the region relating to the adoption of Standard International Trade Classification (E/CN.11/293). In consultation with the United Nations Statistical Office, the Technical Assistance Administration and the specialized agencies concerned. To be convened in 1951.

1952

71-01(52) Second Regional Conference of Statisticians in the ECAFE area (E/CN.11/293). To be held in 1952.

71-02 Basic statistical series: Assembly and analysis of basic statistical series now compiled throughout the region and preparation of additional series to fill existing gaps (E/CN.11/223/Rev.1). Continuing service project for background use within the secretariat and to enable preparation of occasional papers for distribution to governments.

71-03 Surveys of statistical organizations and activities in the ECAFE countries (E/CN.11/223/Rev.1 and E/CN.11/293). Continuing project.

71-06 Index of economic statistics in Asia and the Far East. Arising from the work on project 71-02 (E/CN.11/223/Rev.1), it is proposed to compile a classified index of economic statistics for Asia and the Far East in co-operation with the United Nations Statistical Office. This will include a description of statistical series published by international organizations as well as subsidiary series in the national publications which might be considered to have broader interest. New project.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS

1951-1952

01-01 Joint ECAFE/ILO/UNESCO Working Party on technical training and shortage of trained personnel (E/CN.11/296). A continuation of the project, "field of economic development handicapped by lack of trained personnel". This working party will make a periodic survey of the progress made in overcoming shortage of technical personnel and in the training programmes in ECAFE countries, with emphasis on specific programmes related to development projects already under way or in prospect. Continuing project.

Appendix I

TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE COMMISSION AND SUGGESTED CHANGES

Terms of reference as adopted at the fourth session of the Economic and Social Council, and amended at the fifth, seventh, eighth and ninth sessions of the Council (E/CN.11/29/Rev.2)

The Economic and Social Council

Having considered the resolution adopted at the 55th plenary session of the General Assembly on 11 December 1946, namely, that the General Assembly "recommends that, in order to give effective aid to the countries devastated by war, the Economic and Social Council, at its next session, give prompt and favourable consideration to the establishment of an Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East", and

Having noted the report of the Working Group for Asia and the Far East of the Temporary Sub-Commission on Economic Reconstruction of Devastated Areas,

Establishes an Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East with terms of reference as follows:

1. The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, acting within the framework of the policies of the United Nations and subject to the general supervision of the Council, shall, provided that the Commission takes no action in 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 reconstruction of Asia and the Far East, for raising the level of economic activity in Asia and the Far East and for maintaining and strengthening the economic relations of these areas both among themselves and with other countries of the world;

Text of the terms of reference incorporating the changes recommended by the Commission at its seventh session (E/CN.11/304)

The Economic and Social Council

(Note: The Commission generally felt that while the main purpose as defined in the Preamble should be retained, it might be modified in the light of the Commission's development.)

Establishes an Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East with terms of reference as follows:

1. The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, acting within the framework of the policies of the United Nations and subject to the general supervision of the Council, shall, provided that the Commission takes no action in 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 reconstruction and development of Asia and the Far East, for raising the level of economic activity in Asia and the Far East and for maintaining and strengthening the economic relations of these areas both among themselves and with other countries of the world;

(b) Make or sponsor such investigations and studies of economic and technological problems and development within territories of Asia and the Far East as the Commission deems appropriate.

(c) Undertake or sponsor the collection, evaluation and dissemination of such economic, technological and statistical information as the Commission deems appropriate;

2. The territories of Asia and the Far East referred to in paragraph 1 shall include, in the first instance, British North Borneo, Brunei and Sarawak, Burma, Ceylon, China, India, Indo-Chinese Federation, Hong Kong, Korea, Federation of Malaya and Singapore, Nepal, Netherlands Indies (now Indonesia), Pakistan, Philippine Republic and Siam.¹

3. The members of the Commission shall, in the first instance, consist of Australia, China, France, India, Netherlands, Philippine Republic, Siam, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom and United States of America, provided that any State in the area which may hereafter become a Member of the United Nations shall be thereupon admitted as a member of the Commission.²

¹ Nepal and Korea were included in the territory by resolutions of the Economic and Social Council at its seventh and eighth sessions respectively. With the partition of India, Pakistan became a territory within the scope of this paragraph.

² New Zealand was admitted as a member of the Commission by the Economic and Social Council at its sixth session. Under this proviso Pakistan and Burma became members of the Commission when they were admitted into the United Nations.

(b) Make or sponsor such investigations and studies of economic and technological problems and development within territories of Asia and the Far East as the Commission deems appropriate;

(c) Undertake or sponsor the collection, evaluation and dissemination of such economic, technological and statistical information as the Commission deems appropriate;

(d) Perform such advisory services, within the available resources of its secretariat, as the countries of the region may desire, provided that such services do not overlap with those rendered by the specialized agencies or the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration;

(e) 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.

2. The territories of Asia and the Far East referred to in paragraph 1 shall include Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, China, Federation of Malaya, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Korea, Laos, Nepal, North Borneo, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sarawak, Singapore, Thailand and Viet-Nam.

3. The members of the Commission shall consist of Australia, Burma, China, France, India, Indonesia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, provided that any State in the area which may hereafter become a Member of the United Nations shall be thereupon admitted as a member of the Commission.

3A (i) Any of the following territories, namely North Borneo, Brunei and Sarawak, Burma, Ceylon, the Indo-Chinese Federation, Hong Kong, Korea, Federation of Malaya and Singapore, Nepal, and Netherlands Indies, or any part or group of such territories,³ 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.⁴ If it has become responsible for its own international relations, such territory, part or group of territories may be admitted as an associate member of the Commission on itself presenting its application to the Commission.

(ii) Representatives of associate members shall be entitled to participate without vote in all meetings of the Commission, whether sitting as Commission or as Committee of the Whole.

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

(iv) Any territory or part or group of territories mentioned in paragraph 3A (i) which is not a member or an associate member of the Commission may, with the concurrence of the member responsible for its international relations, be invited by the Commission to participate in a consultative capacity in the consideration of any matter of particular concern to that territory, part or group of territories.

³ Burma became a member of the Commission at the time of admission to the United Nations. Nepal and Korea were included in paragraph 3A (i) by the Economic and Social Council at its eighth session.

⁴ The Economic and Social Council at its fifth session passed a resolution requesting members of the Commission concerned to forward such applications to the Commission. Associate members so far admitted are Ceylon, Hong Kong, Malaya and British Borneo group, the Kingdom of Cambodia and the Kingdom of Laos, Nepal, the Republic of Indonesia, and the "rest of Indonesia".

4. The associate members shall include Cambodia, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Korea, Laos, Malaya and British Borneo (i.e. North Borneo, Brunei, Federation of Malaya, Sarawak and Singapore), Nepal and Viet-Nam.

5. Any territory, part or group of territories within the geographical scope of the Commission as defined in paragraph 2 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 an associate member of the Commission on itself presenting its application to the Commission.

6. Representatives of associate members shall be entitled to participate without vote in all meetings of the Commission, whether sitting as Commission or as Committee of the Whole.

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

4. The Commission is empowered to make recommendations on any matters within its competence directly to the governments of members or associate members concerned, governments admitted in consultative capacity, and the specialized agencies concerned. The Commission shall submit for the Council's prior consideration any of its proposals for activities that would have important effects on the economy of the world as a whole.

5. 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.

6. The Commission may consult with the representatives of the control authority in Japan and may be consulted by such representatives for the purpose of mutual information and advice on matters concerning the economy of Japan in relation to the rest of the economy of Asia and the Far East.

7. The Commission shall invite representatives of specialized agencies and may invite representatives of any intergovernmental organizations to participate in a consultative capacity in its consideration of any matter of particular concern to that agency or organization, following the practice of the Economic and Social Council.

8. The Commission shall take measures to ensure that the necessary liaison is maintained with other organs of the United Nations and with the specialized agencies.

9. The Commission may, after discussion with any specialized agency functioning in the same general field, and with the approval of the Council, establish such subsidiary bodies as it deems appropriate, for facilitating the carrying out of its responsibilities.

10. The Commission shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its Chairman.

8. The Commission is empowered to make recommendations on any matters within its competence directly to the governments of members or associate members concerned, governments admitted in consultative capacity, and the specialized agencies concerned. The Commission shall submit for the Council's prior consideration any of its proposals for activities that would have important effects on the economy of the world as a whole.

9. 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.

10. The Commission may consult with the representatives of the control authority in Japan and may be consulted by such representatives for the purpose of mutual information and advice on matters concerning the economy of Japan in relation to the rest of the economy of Asia and the Far East.

11. The Commission shall invite representatives of specialized agencies and may invite representatives of any intergovernmental organizations to participate in a consultative capacity in its consideration of any matter of particular concern to that agency or organization, following the practice of the Economic and Social Council.

12. The Commission shall take measures to ensure that the necessary liaison is maintained with other organs of the United Nations and with the specialized agencies.

13. The Commission may, after discussion with any specialized agency functioning in the same general field, and with the approval of the Council, establish such subsidiary bodies as it deems appropriate, for facilitating the carrying out of its responsibilities.

14. The Commission shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its Chairman.

11. The Commission shall submit to the Council a full report on its activities and plans, including those of any subsidiary bodies, once a year.¹

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

13. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall appoint the staff of the Commission, which shall form part of the Secretariat of the United Nations.

14. The headquarters of the Commission shall be located at the seat of the office of the United Nations in Asia and the Far East. Until such time as the site of the office of the United Nations in Asia and the Far East shall be determined, the temporary headquarters of the Commission shall remain in Shanghai.

15. Not later than 1951 the Council shall make a special review of the work of the Commission with a view to determining whether the Commission should be terminated or continued, and if continued what modification if any should be made in its terms of reference.

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

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 staff of the Commission, which shall form part of the Secretariat of the United Nations.

18. The headquarters of the Commission shall be located at the seat of the office of the United Nations in Asia and the Far East. Until such time as the site of the office of the United Nations in Asia and the Far East shall be determined, the working site of the Commission shall remain in Bangkok.

19. The Council shall, from time to time, make special reviews of the work of the Commission.

Appendix II

RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE COMMISSION

As drawn up at the first session, confirmed and adopted at the second session, and amended at the third, fifth, sixth and seventh sessions of the Commission (E/CN.11/2/Rev.7)

Chapter I. Sessions

Rule 1

Sessions of the Commission shall be held:

(a) On dates fixed by the Commission, after consultation with the Executive Secretary, at previous meetings;

(b) Within forty-five days of the communication to the Executive Secretary of a request to that effect by the Economic and Social Council;

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

¹ The Economic and Social Council at its ninth session adopted a resolution deleting the words, "and shall make interim reports at each regular session of the Council", at the end of paragraph 11.

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

Rule 2

Sessions shall ordinarily be held at the office of the United Nations in Asia and the Far East. The Commission may, with the concurrence of the Secretary-General, decide to hold a particular session elsewhere.

Rule 3

The Executive Secretary shall, at least thirty-five days before the commencement of a session, distribute a notice of the opening date of the session, together with three copies of the provisional agenda and of the basic documents relating to each item appearing on the provisional agenda. Distribution shall be similar to that under rule 45.

Rule 4

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 Member.

Chapter II. Agenda

Rule 5

The provisional agenda for each session shall be drawn up by the Executive Secretary in consultation with the Chairman.

Rule 6

The provisional agenda for any session shall include:

- (a) Items arising from previous sessions of the Commission;
- (b) Items proposed by the Economic and Social Council;
- (c) Items proposed by any member of the Commission;
- (d) Items proposed by a specialized agency in accordance with the agreements of relationship concluded between the United Nations and such agencies;
- (e) Items proposed by non-governmental organizations in Category A, subject to the provisions of clause 6A; and
- (f) Any other items which the Chairman or the Executive Secretary sees fit to include.

Rule 6A

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 sixty-three days before the commencement of the session, and before formally proposing an item shall give due consideration to any comments he may make;
- (b) The proposal shall be formally submitted with the relevant basic documentation not less than forty-nine days before the commencement of the session.

Rule 7

The first item upon the provisional agenda for each session shall be the adoption of the agenda.

Rule 8

The Commission may amend the agenda at any time.

Chapter III. Representation and credentials

Rule 9

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

Rule 10

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 11

The credentials of each representative appointed to the Commission, together with a designation of alternate representatives, shall be submitted to the Executive Secretary without delay.

Rule 12

The Chairman and the Vice-Chairman shall examine the credentials and report upon them to the Commission.

Chapter IV. Officers

Rule 13

The Commission shall, at its first meeting of each year, elect from among its representatives a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman who shall hold office until their successors are elected. They shall be eligible for re-election.

Rule 14

If the Chairman is absent from a meeting, or any part thereof, the Vice-Chairman shall preside.

Rule 15

If the Chairman ceases to represent a member of the Commission, or is so incapacitated that he can no longer hold office, the Vice-Chairman shall become Chairman for the unexpired portion of the term. In that case, or if the Vice-Chairman ceases to represent a member of the Commission, or is so incapacitated that he can no longer hold office, the Commission shall elect another Vice-Chairman for the unexpired portion of the term.

Rule 16

The Vice-Chairman acting as Chairman shall have the same powers and duties as the Chairman.

Rule 17

The Chairman or the Vice-Chairman acting as Chairman shall participate in the meetings of the Commission as such and not as the representative of the member by whom he was accredited. The Commission shall admit an alternate representative to represent that member in the meetings of the Commission and to exercise its right to vote.

Chapter V. Secretariat

Rule 18

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

Rule 19

The Executive Secretary or his representative may at any meeting make either oral or written statements concerning any question under consideration.

Rule 20

The Executive Secretary shall direct the staff provided by the Secretary-General and required by the Commission, its sub-commissions, and any other subsidiary bodies and committees.

Rule 21

The Executive Secretary shall be responsible for the necessary arrangements being made for meetings.

Rule 22

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

Chapter VI. Conduct of business

Rule 23

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

Rule 24

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 may also call a speaker to order if his remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion.

Rule 25

During the discussion of any matter a representative may raise a point of order. In this case the Chairman shall immediately state his ruling. If it is challenged, the Chairman shall forthwith submit his ruling to the Commission for decision and it shall stand unless overruled.

Rule 26

During the discussion of any matter a representative may move the adjournment of the debate. Any such motion shall have priority. In addition to the proposer of the motion, one representative shall be allowed to speak in favour of, and one representative against the motion.

Rule 27

A representative may at any time move the closure of the debate, whether or not any other representative has signified his wish to speak. Not more than two representatives may be granted permission to speak against the closure.

Rule 28

The Chairman shall take the sense of the Commission on a motion for closure. If the Commission is in favour of the closure, the Chairman shall declare the debate closed.

Rule 29

The Commission may limit the time allowed to each speaker.

Rule 29A

Upon the request of any member, any motion and amendment thereto made by any speaker shall be given 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 motion or amendment. The Chairman may direct that any motion or amendment be circulated to the members present before a vote is taken.

This rule shall not apply to formal motions such as one for closure or adjournment.

Rule 30

Principal motions and resolutions shall be put to the vote in the order of their submission unless the Commission decides otherwise.

Rule 31

When an amendment revises, adds to or deletes from a proposal, the amendment shall be put to the vote first, and if it is adopted, the amended proposal shall then be put to the vote.

Rule 32

If two or more amendments are moved to a proposal, the Commission shall vote first on the amendment furthest removed in substance from the original proposal, then, if necessary, on the amendment next furthest removed and so on, until all the amendments have been put to the vote.

Rule 33

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.

Chapter VII. Voting

Rule 34

Each member of the Commission shall have one vote.

Rule 35

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

Rule 36

The Commission shall take no action in respect of any country without the agreement of the government of that country.

Rule 37

The Commission shall normally vote by show of hands. If any representative requests a roll call, a roll call shall be taken in the English alphabetical order of the names of the members.

Rule 38

All elections shall be decided by secret ballot.

Rule 39

If a vote is equally divided upon matters other than elections, a second vote shall be taken at the next meeting. If this vote also results in equality, the proposal shall be regarded as rejected.

Chapter VIII. Languages

Rule 40

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

Rule 41

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

Chapter IX. Records

Rule 42

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 to the representatives of any other government agency or organization which participated in the meeting concerned. Such representatives shall inform the secretariat not later than seventy-two hours after the circulation of any summary 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 43

The corrected version of the summary records of public meetings shall be distributed as soon as possible in accordance with the usual practice of the United Nations. This shall include distribution 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 consultative members.

Rule 44

The corrected version of the summary records of private meetings shall be distributed as soon as possible to the members of the Commission, to any consultative member participating in the meeting concerned, and to the specialized agencies. They shall be distributed to all the Members of the United Nations if and when the Commission so decides.

Rule 45

As soon as possible the text of all reports, resolutions, recommendations and other formal decisions made by the Commission, its sub-commissions or other subsidiary bodies and its committees shall be communicated to the members of the Commission,

to the consultative members concerned, to all other Members of governmental organizations in Category A and to the appropriate non-governmental organizations in Category B and on the Register.

Chapter X. Publicity of meetings

Rule 46

The meetings of the Commission shall ordinarily be held in public. The Commission may decide that a particular meeting or meetings shall be held in private.

Chapter XI. Relations with non-governmental organisations

Rule 47

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. The Executive Secretary will circulate to the members and associate members of the Commission written statements and suggestions submitted by Category A organizations on matters within their competence. Non-governmental organizations in Category B and on the Register may submit such statements and suggestions to the Executive Secretary, who will prepare and distribute at each session of the Commission a list of such communications briefly indicating the substance of each. Upon the request of any member or associate member of the Commission, the Executive Secretary will distribute the full text of any such communication.

Rule 48

The Commission may consult with non-governmental organizations in Categories A and B and on the Register on matters in which the Commission regards these organizations as having special competence or knowledge. Such consultations may be arranged either on the invitation of the Commission or upon the request of the organization. In the case of non-governmental organizations in Category A, consultations should normally be held with the Commission itself. The Commission may consult with organizations in Category B and on the Register either directly or through a committee or committees established for that purpose.

Chapter XII. Sub-commissions, other subsidiary bodies and committees

Rule 49

After discussion with any specialized agency functioning in the same general field, and with the approval of the Economic and Social Council, the Commission may establish such continually acting sub-commissions or other subsidiary bodies as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions and shall define the powers and composition of each of them. Such autonomy as may be necessary for the effective discharge of the technical responsibilities laid upon them may be delegated to them.

Rule 50

The Commission may establish such committees and sub-committees as it deems necessary to assist it in carrying out its tasks.

Rule 51

Sub-commissions or other subsidiary bodies and committees and sub-committees shall adopt their own rules of procedure unless otherwise decided by the Commission.

Chapter XIII. Reports

Rule 52

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

Chapter XIV. Amendments and suspensions

Rule 53

Any of these rules of procedure may be amended or suspended by the Commission provided that the proposed amend-

ments or suspensions do not attempt to set aside the terms of reference laid down by the Economic and Social Council.

Appendix III

LIST OF MEETINGS OF THE COMMISSION AND ITS SUBSIDIARY BODIES, JUNE 1947 - MARCH 1951

The Commission

First session: Shanghai, 16-25 June 1947.

Second session: Baguio, 24 November-6 December 1947.

Third session: Ootacamund, 1-12 June 1948.

Fourth session: Lapstone (Australia), 29 November-11 December 1948.

Fifth session: Singapore, 20-29 October 1949.

Sixth session: Bangkok, 16-20 May 1950.

Seventh session: Lahore, 28 February-7 March 1951.

Committees of the Whole

Lake Success, 10-17 July 1947.

Bangkok, 28 March-5 April 1949.

Committee on Industry and Trade

First session: Singapore, 12-18 October 1949.

Second session: Bangkok, 9-17 May 1950.

Third session: Lahore, 15-23 February 1951.

Sub-Committee on Iron and Steel

First session: Bangkok, 29 August-2 September 1949.

Second session: Calcutta, 10-13 April 1950.

Third session: Lahore, 14-16 February 1951.

Ad Hoc Sub-Committee on Travel

Singapore, 12-17 October 1949.

Travel Facilities Working Group

Bangkok, 16-21 May 1949.

Bangkok, 18-23 July 1949.

Bangkok, 17-18 April 1950 (consultative meeting).

Working Party on Industrial Development

Shanghai, 25 March-5 May 1948.

Shanghai, 26 August-25 October 1948.

Working Group on Financial Arrangements

Shanghai, 29 August-29 September 1949.

FAO/ECAFE Joint Working Party on Agricultural Requisites

Shanghai, 9 August-10 November 1948.

Regional Conference of Inland Transport Experts

Singapore, 5-10 October 1949.

Ad Hoc Committee of Experts on Inland Transport

Bangkok, 24 October-4 November 1950.

Meeting of Railway Experts

Bangkok, 20-22 February 1950.

ECAFE/UNESCO Joint Working Party on Educational and Scientific Materials

New Delhi, 21-22 December 1949.

Bangkok, 20-22 December 1950.

Technical Conference on Flood Control

New Delhi, 7-10 January 1951.

Regional Conference of Statisticians¹

Rangoon, 22 January-3 February 1951.

Appendix IV

LIST OF PRINCIPAL DOCUMENTS ISSUED

COMMISSION

First session

E/CN.11/2 Rev.6	Rules of procedure (as adopted and amended at later sessions)
3	Background information re appointment of a Committee of the Whole
17	Digest of decisions of first session of ECE
27	Commission report to ECOSOC on first session (E/452)
29 Rev.2	Terms of reference (as adopted and amended at later sessions)
33	Executive Secretary's note re relations with Control Authorities in Japan and Korea

Second session

E/CN.11/36	Working relations between ECAFE and CGSEA
37	Executive Secretary's note on regional working relations with specialized agencies
38	Functions and methods of ECAFE
39	Survey of reconstruction problems and needs
40 and Add.1	Training of technical personnel in economic fields and use of expert assistance by governments Commission Report to ECOSOC on second session (E/491)
53 and Corr.1 and Corr.2	Commission Report to ECOSOC on first and second session (E/606)
71 and Add.1	Study of future organization in field of inland transport for Asia and the Far East

Third session

E/CN.11/78	Report on appeal re prices of cereal exports
79 and Add.1	Executive Secretary's note on consultation with NGO's
81 and Add.1	Executive Secretary's note on statistical and economic documentation
82	Interim report on industrial development by the Industrial Development Working Party
Annex A	Burma
Annex B	Ceylon
Annex C	India
Annex D	Indochina
Annex E	Philippines
83 and Add.1	Report on technical training
84 and Add.1	Report on trade promotion
85	Report on consultations with FAO
87	Executive Secretary's note on proposal for a bureau of flood control
91	Executive Secretary's report
94	International trade of rice
95	Executive Secretary's note on transport

101

Commission report to ECOSOC on third session (E/839)

Fourth session

E/CN.11/127 and Add.1

	Executive Secretary's note on ECOSOC resolutions on a conference on road and motor transport, use of inland transport experts from other regions, and co-ordination of inland transport
128	Report on financial arrangements to facilitate the trade of the countries of the ECAFE region
Annex I	Estimated imports and exports for 1949, 1950 and 1951 for certain countries in the ECAFE region
Annex II	Notes on financial and commercial arrangements in the ECAFE region
131	Report and recommendations on industrial development by the Working Party
Annex A	Fuel and power
Annex B	Transport
Annex C	Fertilizers
Annex D	Basic materials
Annex E	Textiles
Annex F	Heavy engineering
Annex G	Finance
132	Report on action take on the resolution concerning Japanese economy
133	Report on work of trade promotion section
134	Report on continued co-operation with FAO
135 and Add.1	Progress report and recommendations on agricultural requisites by the Joint FAO/ECAFE Working Party
136	Report on work of Technical Training Section
Annex A	Letter from Executive Secretary to Director General of ILO
Annex B	Technical and vocational training facilities in ECAFE countries
Annex C	Facilities for technical training of supervisory personnel offered by member and associate member countries of ECAFE region
Annex D	Summary of a survey of technical assistance available for economic development in the United Nations and specialized agencies
Annex E	List of publications on technical training
137	Report on establishment of a Bureau of Flood Control
139	Plan for economic survey 1948
Annex A	List of statistical publications received by ECAFE secretariat
Annex B	Note on collection of material from member governments for 1948 survey
140	Guide for commercial entrants to Japan
144	Food and agricultural conditions in Asia and the Far East 1948
146	Report by Executive Secretary

¹ Conducted jointly with the United Nations Statistical Office and in co-operation with the International Monetary Fund.

180	Commission report to ECOSOC on fourth session (E/1088)	246	Memorandum on statistical programme of IMF
183	Executive Secretary's report on subsidiary bodies	255 and Corr.1	Report of <i>Ad Hoc</i> Sub-Committee on Implementation of ECAFE Recommendations
185	Executive Secretary's statement to Committee of Whole	260	<i>Economic Survey 1949</i> (printed)
190	Commission's annual report to ECOSOC (E/1329)	<i>Seventh session</i>	
<i>Fifth session</i> E/CN.11/191	Annual <i>Economic Survey 1948</i> (printed)	E/CN.11/262 and Add.1	Report of <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee of Experts on Inland Transport
192	Flood control progress report	263 and Corr.1	Report of Bureau of Flood Control
196	Trade Promotion Division report	264	Report of Regional Technical Conference on Flood Control
197	Report on continued co-operation with FAO	265	Report on Regional Conference of Statisticians
Annex A and Add.1	Food and agricultural conditions in Far East	266	Report of ECAFE/UNESCO Joint Working Party on measures to increase the availability of educational and scientific materials
Annex B	Supplementary report on continued co-operation with FAO	267	Report of Committee on Industry and Trade
198	Report on continued co-operation with ILO	268	Report on technical assistance
Annex A and Add.1	Manpower questions	269 and Annex I, II	Consultative relations with NGO's
Annex B	ILO report on technical training	270 and Corr.1	Note on <i>Economic Survey</i> and quarterly <i>Economic Bulletin</i>
199 and Corr.1	Report on continued co-operation with UNESCO	Annex I	Outline of economic survey 1950
Annex A	UNESCO memorandum	271 and Corr.1	Co-operation with specialized agencies
200 and Corr.1 and Add.1	Report on United Nations programme of technical assistance for economic development	272	Report by ILO on its activities in relation to ECAFE region
201 and Add.1	Report of Bureau of Flood Control	273	Report by FAO on conditions in Asia and the Far East
202	Plan for economic survey 1949	274	Implementation of Commission recommendations
Annex A and Corr.1	List of publications	277	Work programme
203 Rev.1 and Corr.1	Report of availability and supply of statistical data in Asia and the Far East	278	Future of the Commission
Annex A	Statistical publications received by ECAFE	<i>COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY AND TRADE</i>	
204	Report on regional meeting of Inland Transport Experts	<i>First session</i>	
205	Report of <i>Ad Hoc</i> Sub-Committee on Travel	E/CN.11/I&T/2	Executive Secretary's note on Report of Iron and Steel Sub-Committee
206	Report of Committee on Industry and Trade	and Add.1	Report of first session of Iron and Steel Sub-Committee
Annex A and Add.1	Intra-regional trade	3 and Corr.1	Preliminary report on progress of industrial planning and development and problems of priority
208	Economic conditions: present outlook	4	Progress report on coal and iron ore studies
	Report by the Secretary General on Action arising out of resolutions of the fifth session (E/1578)	Annex A	Coal and iron ore resources of ECAFE region
<i>Sixth session</i> E/CN.11/237 and Add.1, 2, 3	<i>Trade Promotion Facilities</i> (printed)	5	Trade with Japan
239	Report of Committee on Industry and Trade	Annex A	Note on pre-war and post-war trade of ECAFE region with Japan
240 Rev.1	Note by Executive Secretary on proposed secretariat programme of work and priorities	6	Studies of ECOSOC aspects of production and use of fertilizers, and power alcohol
241 Rev.1	Commission's annual report to ECOSOC (E/1710)	7	Alleviation of dollar shortage
244 and Corr.1	Note by Executive Secretary on implementation of Commission recommendations	8	Report of travel group meetings
		11	Report of first session to the Commission (E/CN.11/206)

Second session

E/CN.11/I&T/14	Report by Executive Secretary
Add.1	Technique of producing power alcohol
Add.2	Mobilization of domestic financial resources
Add.3	Supplement to Executive Secretary's report
15 and Corr.1	Industrial development and planning: programmes and priorities
Annex A	Burma
Annex B	Ceylon
Annex C	Federation of Malaya and Singapore
Annex D	Hong Kong
Annex E	India
and Corr.1	
Annex F	Indochina
Annex G	Indonesia
Annex H	Korea
Annex I	Nepal
Annex J	Pakistan
Annex K	Philippines
Annex L	Thailand
16 and Corr.1	Status of surveys of coal and iron ore deposits
18	Report of second session of Sub-Committee on Iron and Steel
Annex A	Secretariat programme of work and priorities: recommendations by Iron and Steel Sub-Committee
19	Loan requirements of International Bank
20 and Add.1, 2	Progress report on trade promotion activities
21	Development of trade between ECAFE countries and Japan
22	Trade and payments arrangements
23 and Add.1, 2	Study on desirability of establishing a multilateral clearing system for the ECAFE region
24 and Corr.1 and Corr.2	Dollar shortage
Annex A	Measures to relieve dollar shortage
Annex B	Tables
25 and Add.1	Foreign investment laws and regulations in the ECAFE region
26	Report of second session to the Commission (E/CN.11/239)

Third session

E/CN.11/I&T/28	Work programme and priorities
29	Industrial development and planning
30	Cottage and small-scale industries
32 and Corr.1	Preliminary report on power resources and needs
33	Report on production and utilization of chemical fertilizers
34	Iron and Steel Sub-Committee Report

35 and Corr.1	Coal and iron surveys
36	Geological surveys
37	Low-grade coal and iron ore
38 and Corr.1	Coal standard classification
39 and Annexes	Economic development handicapped by lack of trained personnel
40	Financial institutions
42	Trade with Japan
43	Trade promotion
44 and Add.1	Travel facilities
Annex A	Travel project—final report by travel consultant
Annex B	Tourist industry in Japan
45	Handicraft marketing survey
46	Building materials
47 and Add.1 and Add.2	Production and supply of DDT and certain medical products
48	Report of third session to Commission (E/CN.11/267)

IRON AND STEEL SUB-COMMITTEE

First session

E/CN.11/I&S/2	Iron and steel industry in Asia and the Far East
Annex A	Notes on fuel economy—experiments in Japan
4 and Add.1	Report of first session (E/CN.11/I&T/2Add.1)

Second session

E/CN.11/I&S/6	Survey of iron and coal deposits of ECAFE region
7	Survey of ferro-alloys and auxiliary raw materials used in manufacture of iron and steel.
8	Interchange of research and technical facilities in iron and steel industry of ECAFE region
9	Note on possibilities and problems of securing plant and equipment for expansion of capacity and for new projects
10	Survey of present and future requirements of iron and steel products in countries of ECAFE region
11	Progress of plans for expansion of existing iron and steel industries and/or for establishing new projects
Annex A	Burma
Annex B	Ceylon
Annex C	India
Annex D	Hong Kong
Annex E	Pakistan
Annex F	Philippines
12	Fuel utilization for manufacturing iron and steel
13	Scrap iron and steel
14	Intra-regional trade in raw materials
15 and Add.1	Future programme of work
16	Report of second session (E/CN.11/I&T/18)

Third session

E/CN.11/I&S/19	Iron and steel projects
Annex A	Ceylon
and Corr.1	
Annex B	Indochina
Annex C	Indonesia
and Corr.1	
Annex D	Pakistan
20 and Corr.1	Laboratory facilities
21 and Corr.1	Scrap collection
22 and Corr.1	Coalite and charcoal blast
23	Uniform statistical reporting
24	Intra-and inter-regional trade
25	Work programme
27	Report of third session (E/CN.11/I&T/34)

AD HOC SUB-COMMITTEE ON TRAVEL

E/CN.11/205	Report
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REGIONAL CONFERENCE OF INLAND TRANSPORT EXPERTS

TRANS/WPR/3	Summary report of meeting of group of experts on preliminary note prepared by secretariat concerning possibility of some measure of standardization in field of railway equipment
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CONFERENCE OF INLAND TRANSPORT EXPERTS

E/CN.11/TRANS/1	Introductory memorandum to meeting of Inland Transport Experts
Annex A	Current situation, development plans and requirements for inland transport in Asia and the Far East
and Corr.1	
Annex B	Study on transport and transport equipment
Annex C	Items suggested for inclusion by governments and by SCAP
and Add.1	
Annex D	Recommendations on transport by Industrial Development Working Party
Annex E	Recommendations of Working Group on Travel Facilities
4	Programme of work
5	Report

AD HOC COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON INLAND TRANSPORT

E/CN.11/TRANS/6	Study on international railway organization in Europe and North America and possible methods of organization in Asia and the Far East
Annex I	International Union of Railway Statutes
Annex II	Association of American Railroads — plan of organization

Annex III	Conference of Indian Railway Associations — articles of constitution
Annex IV	Draft plan of organization proposed Asian and Far Eastern railway organization
Annex V	Communication received from Government of Philippines
and Add.1, 2	
7	Possibility of some measures of standardization of railway equipment in the ECAFE region
Annex I	Summary note prepared by the secretariat on progress of standardization in India
Annex II	ECE note on American freight cars
Annex III and IV	Reports by the secretariat of the Inland Transport Committee of ECE on standardization of rolling stock in Europe
Annex V	Note by the secretariat on standardization
Annex VI	Summary report of railways
8 and Add.1	Improved turnround of rolling stock
Annex I	Summary of replies from railways in the region
Annex II	Formula for wagon miles per wagon day
9 and Add.1	Best methods of using available types of fuel
Annex I	Extract from report on coal and iron ore studies presented at Industry and Trade Committee (II)
Annex II	Survey on use of firewood by Royal Thailand Railways
Annex III	Information from Locomotive Manufacturers Association of Great Britain
10 and Corr.1 and 2	Study on improved methods of repair and maintenance
Annex I	Statistical table of the cost and duration of repairs to locomotives and rolling stock in the region
11 and Add.1 and Corr.1	Country carts
Annex I	Burma's comments on suggested new design for wheels and axles for animal-drawn country carts
12	Communication from Ceylon on study on international railway organization and possible methods of organization in Asia and the Far East
13	Memorandum received by secretariat from United Kingdom on study on statistics
14 and Add.1	Study on the collection and analysis of transport statistics

15	Letter from American Embassy on international railway organization	3	Damodar Valley
16	Letter from Burma on international railway organization	4	Control of rivers with embankments
17 and Add.1	The most economic method for construction, repair and maintenance of roads, including standardization and other characteristics, and comparative methods of national financing	5	Silt transportation
18 and Corr.1, 2 and Add.1	Improved utilization of existing road transport equipment	6	Soil conservation and flood control
19 and Corr.1	Development of the traffic capacity of specific inland waterways and ports	7	Embankments of Taiwan rivers
Annex I	Amended report of the Consultant on Inland Waterways and Ports on his mission to Burma between 23-28 May 1950 as approved by the Government of Burma	8	Beas River
Annex III	Report on Pakistan inland waterways and ports	9	Yungting River
Annex IV	Report on Thailand inland waterways and ports	10	Three laws of liquid flow
20	Establishment of a regional library service in the field of inland transport	11	Stable channels in alluvium
21	Long-term problems having bearing on the present programme of work	12	Water control and management
22	Further measures of intra-regional co-operation: Standing Committee of ECAFE on inland transport or other measures	13	Flood control in Japan
23 and Corr.1	Information by secretariat on transport questions referred to regional commissions by ECOSOC	14	Dyking of River Krishna
25	Problems of timber transport	15	Soil conservation affecting flood control
27	Communication from ILO concerning the meeting of the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee of Experts on Inland Transport	16	Floods and rainfall
28	Measures to be used in increasing the traffic capacity of country boats	17	Sluices and reservoirs
58 and Add.1	Report (E/CN.11/262 and Add.1)	18	Sediment in Java rivers
		19	Merits of embankments
		20	Calculation of controlled discharge
		21	Silt transportation
		22	Technical assistance in field of flood control
		23	Recent floods in Punjab
		24	Punjab flood control
		25 and Corr.1	North Viet-Nam Embankments
		26	Economic and social aspects of erosion control
		27	Patalia problems

MAJOR STUDIES

Economic Surveys of Asia and the Far East, 1947, 1948, 1949 (E/CN.11 —, 191 and 260).

Flood Damage and Flood Control Activities in Asia and the Far East, December 1950.

Trade Promotion Facilities (E/CN.11/237) December 1949.

PERIODICALS

Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East, first, second and third quarters of 1950.

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