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ECONOMIC COMMISSION
FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST**

(15 FEBRUARY 1953 — 18 FEBRUARY 1954)

**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS: SEVENTEENTH SESSION**

SUPPLEMENT No. 3

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**UNITED NATIONS
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ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST
Annual report to the Economic and Social Council, covering the period
15 February 1953 — 18 February 1954

INTRODUCTION

1. This annual report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, which covers the period 15 February 1953—18 February 1954, was adopted without dissenting vote by the Commission at its 137th meeting on 18 February 1954. It is presented for the consideration of the Economic and Social Council at its

seventeenth session in accordance with paragraph 15 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".

PART I

**REVIEW OF THE ORGANIZATION AND WORK OF THE COMMISSION, INCLUDING ITS
SUBSIDIARY BODIES AND THE SECRETARIAT**

A. Organization

Membership

2. The Economic and Social Council adopted on 24 April 1953 resolution 465 (XV) admitting Afghanistan as a member of the Commission by amending paragraph 3 of the Commission's terms of reference.

Meetings

3. The meetings of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies, including *ad hoc* conferences and meetings of experts, held during the period under review, are listed in appendix I.

*Relations with member and
associate member governments*

4. Liaison arrangements were maintained between governments and the secretariat. Informal meetings have continued to be held between the secretariat and representatives of governments acting as liaison officers in Bangkok¹ to foster close working relations between the secretariat and governments. Bearing in mind the views expressed by the Commission and to the extent of the limited budgetary resources available, members of the secretariat continued to visit countries of the region in connexion with the implementation of the work programme. This has greatly facilitated effective co-operation between governments and the secretariat.

The secretariat

5. The secretariat of the Commission is a part of the United Nations Secretariat and its staff is appointed by the Secretary-General in accordance with the Commission's terms of reference.

6. The work of the Commission's secretariat is an in-

tegral part of the United Nations activities in the economic field and is co-ordinated, especially regarding avoidance of overlapping and duplication, with the programme of work undertaken by other units at Headquarters as well as with the work of the secretariats of other regional commissions.

7. Through inter-secretariat consultations several projects are carried out by co-operation of the secretariat units concerned as well as occasionally through direct contribution of papers or reports from other units of the United Nations Secretariat. The secretariat of the Commission, considered as a part of the Department of Economic Affairs, continued to work very closely with appropriate units of this department, and developed co-operation with appropriate units of the Department of Social Affairs and with the Technical Assistance Administration at United Nations Headquarters.

8. In the course of the year the collaboration with the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Europe developed further and included the following fields: trade and trade promotion, electric power, coal, iron and steel, inland transport and housing.

Relations with the Technical Assistance Administration

9. Close co-operation was maintained between the secretariat and TAA during the year under review. The secretariat, as a result of its various studies, was able to bring to the notice of TAA many regional needs for technical assistance. TAA also sought the advice of the secretariat in preparing its own operational programme and in dealing with country requests. The secretariat continued to comment on fellowship and scholarship applications, as well as on governments' requests to TAA for technical assistance.

10. TAA has been collaborating with the secretariat in a number of important regional projects. A regional training centre for railway operating and signalling officials is being established at Lahore, Pakistan, with its assistance. A group study tour of lignite experts of the

¹ The following governments at present have representatives acting in Bangkok in this capacity: Australia, Burma, Cambodia, China, France, India, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Netherlands, Philippines, Thailand, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom (also representing Malaya and British Borneo), United States of America.

countries of the region to Australia was organized during October-November 1953. Arrangements are being made for a study tour in Japan by cottage industry experts of the region scheduled to be undertaken in May 1954. A seminar on the organization and administration of public enterprises in the industrial field will be convened in Rangoon, Burma, in March 1954. Another seminar, this one on housing and community improvement, was held in New Delhi in January-February 1954.

11. TAA made the services of experts available to the ECAFE Conference on Mineral Resources Development held in Tokyo, Japan, in April 1953 and to the ECAFE Working Party on Cottage and Small-Scale Industries and Handicraft Marketing held in Bangkok, Thailand, in September 1953. The participation of TAA experts stationed in the countries of the region in the meetings of the various technical bodies of the Commission proved mutually beneficial.

B. Development of the work

INDUSTRY AND TRADE

12. The sixth session of the Committee on Industry and Trade was held in Kandy, Ceylon, from 26 January to 4 February 1954. The Committee's deliberations covered industrial development and planning; electric power; iron and steel; mineral resources; cottage and small-scale industries; trained personnel for economic development; trade between Asia and Europe; intra-regional trade and payments; trade promotion; and financial aspects of economic development. Its report (E/CN.11/383) was submitted for consideration by the Commission at its tenth session.

(1) Industry

(a) Industrial development and planning

13. In accordance with the recommendation of the Committee on Industry and Trade at its third session, the secretariat undertook a study on the "Techniques of Material Resources Budgeting" (E/CN.11/I&T/97). The Committee on Industry and Trade at its sixth session attached great importance to economic planning, and suggested that a working party be convened in 1955 for a detailed examination of the problems of economic planning, including resources budgeting. It expressed the desire that the methods of measuring progress in economic development should also be considered by the working party. It also took note of the offer of certain countries to provide information on their experience in this field to the proposed working party.

14. On the recommendation made by the Committee at its fifth session, the secretariat made arrangements for convening a seminar on the organization and administration of public enterprises in the industrial field, in co-operation with TAA and the International Institute of Administrative Science (IIAS), and helped prepare documentation. At the invitation of the Government of the Union of Burma, the seminar was scheduled to be held in Rangoon in March 1954.

(b) Electric power

15. The third session of the Sub-Committee on Electric Power was held in Bangkok, Thailand, from 5 to 9 October 1953.

16. The Sub-Committee considered papers submitted by the secretariat on "Co-ordinated Development of Hydro and Thermal Power and Integrated Power Development" (E/CN.11/EP/22); "Rural Electrification

—Second Report: Tariffs and Finance" (E/CN.11/EP/23); "General Conditions for the Supply of Plant and Machinery for Export" (E/CN.11/EP/26); "Utilization of Lignite in Thermal Power Plants" (E/CN.11/EP/27); and also the *Electric Power Bulletin for Asia and the Far East* (ST/ECAFE/SER.L/1). A number of technical papers on electrical power development were also submitted for information by certain member governments.

17. The Sub-Committee recommended that measures be taken to integrate power systems as far as possible in order to secure the optimum exploitation of hydro sites, the operation of thermal plants at high efficiency levels, and the use of all sources of power, with a view to making electric energy available to the consumer at the lowest possible cost. It suggested that the possibility of interchange of electric power across national frontiers should always be kept in mind. The provisional agenda, prepared in consultation with governments, focused attention on the consideration of trends and types of government-owned enterprises, problems of organization, financial and commercial aspects, and public relations.

18. With regard to rural electrification, the Sub-Committee stated that the main problem was to cater economically for small loads scattered over wide areas. In the formulation of rural tariffs, due consideration should be given to factors which influence production, such as maximum demand, time and place of supply, as well as the value of services to the consumer. The Sub-Committee recommended that, wherever possible, rural tariffs should not exceed urban tariffs. It recognized that the returns to be realized for rural electrification were likely to be low, from a strictly financial point of view, at the initial stages. Methods to make good the financial losses to be incurred had, therefore, to be devised. It laid great stress on the role of governments in extending electricity to rural areas, either by assuming direct responsibility for rural electrification or by granting subsidies for this purpose to the electric supply undertakings.

19. With regard to the utilization of lignites in thermal power plants, the Sub-Committee noted the special characteristics of the lignites of the region and the problems of storage, handling and combustion which arose therefrom. It recommended that, as far as possible, lignites should be used in thermal power plants located as near the mines as possible. It emphasized the need for highly trained personnel to be associated with the work of exploitation and utilization of lignite from the very beginning. It also stressed the desirability of including technical personnel in the marketing organization to assist potential consumers in making the necessary adjustments in existing equipment.

20. As regards the use of heavy bunker fuel in diesel electric sets, the Sub-Committee was of the opinion that the conversion of existing engines to burn such fuel would in some cases result in substantial economies. It would, however, be necessary for such conversions to be carried out on the basis of individual assessments and in consultation with the manufacturers of the engines.

21. The Sub-Committee recommended that the document entitled "General Conditions for the Supply of Plant and Machinery for Export", prepared by the *ad hoc* Working Party on Contract Practices on Engineering set up by the Economic Commission for Europe, be circulated to the governments in the region for comments.

22. The Sub-Committee considered the project relating to a group visit of electric power experts of the region to manufacturers' plants and power stations in Europe to be of great technical value to the countries of the region and suggested that a high priority should be given to this project.

23. The Sub-Committee noted with interest that Japan and the USSR were prepared to assist countries of the region in planning and developing integrated power systems and rural electrification schemes.

24. At the request of the Governments of the Union of Burma and of Pakistan, the secretariat rendered advisory services in connexion with rural electrification and formulation of tariffs, respectively.

25. The Committee on Industry and Trade at its sixth session endorsed the report and recommendations of the Sub-Committee. It considered that in some cases it might be desirable, without waiting for the implementation of large power projects, to instal diesel plants which could subsequently be integrated with long-term power projects. It emphasized the importance of the supply of electric power to rural industries. It felt that the study of the utilization of lignite in thermal power plants should include other low-grade coals. It noted with satisfaction the close and continuous co-operation existing between the secretariats of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, the Economic Commission for Europe, and the Food and Agriculture Organization in the implementation of electric power projects.

26. The Committee considered that the proposed group visit of electric power experts of the region to manufacturers' plants and power stations in Europe would be of great value and hoped that it would be organized at the soonest and, if possible, extended to include North America and Japan.

27. The Committee noted with satisfaction that Australia, France, Japan, New Zealand, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom and the United States of America were prepared to assist the countries of the region in planning and developing integrated power systems and rural electrification schemes, and to offer facilities to visiting experts or technicians or study groups.

(c) Iron and steel

28. The fifth session of the Sub-Committee on Iron and Steel was held in Bangkok, Thailand, from 31 August to 3 September 1953.

29. The Sub-Committee considered the "Report of the ECAFE/TAA Study Group of Iron and Steel Experts from Asia and the Far East on Japanese Iron and Steel production techniques" (ST/TAA/SER.C/5) with appendices on operation techniques in each plant, and the secretariat papers on "Applicability of Japanese Techniques to Countries of Asia and the Far East" (E/CN.11/I&S/41) and "Review of Plans and Problems of Development and Expansion of the Iron and Steel Industry and Allied Industries in the Countries of the Region" (E/CN.11/I&S/42).

30. The Sub-Committee commended the study group for its report and noted with satisfaction that some countries had already taken steps to implement some of the recommendations of the group.

31. As regards the applicability of Japanese techniques to countries of Asia and the Far East, the Sub-Committee noted the possibilities for the exploitation of iron

ores in Burma, Indonesia and Thailand and for the utilization, to a limited extent, of the lateritic iron ores containing nickel and chromium in Indonesia.

32. The Sub-Committee made certain suggestions and observations regarding the charcoal blast furnace; sintering; coal-washing; the utilization of non-coking coals; the manufacture of pig iron by electric smelting; the electric furnace for steel-making; the open-hearth furnace; the use of oxygen in steel-making; small bar and sheet mills; the manufacture of wire products; strip mills; pipes and tubes; ferro-alloys; tool and alloy steels; rolls; refractories; the manufacture of agricultural implements, and foundry practices.

33. In view of the usefulness of the group study trip by the iron and steel experts of the region to Japan, the Sub-Committee suggested that a similar group visit to Europe and, if possible, also to the United States of America, should be organized in 1954. It suggested that the governments might bear the subsistence cost of their own experts for the duration of the trip and that TAA might be requested to bear the travel expenses. The Sub-Committee noted with satisfaction that France and the United Kingdom would welcome experts from the region.

34. The secretariat rendered advisory services to the Government of the Union of Burma in connexion with its steel project.

35. The Committee on Industry and Trade at its sixth session endorsed the report and recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Iron and Steel. It considered the technical study prepared by iron and steel experts participating in the group visit to Japan and thought that a similar study tour to Europe and North America should be undertaken before the programmes of the countries of the region in this field had reached the stage of implementation. The Committee noted that TAA would give consideration to this project in 1955, and that Burma, Ceylon, India, Japan, Nepal, Pakistan and the Philippines had expressed their willingness to bear the subsistence expenses of their experts so as to reduce the financial burden on TAA. The Committee also noted with satisfaction that France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom and the United States of America were prepared to assist the countries of the region in the planning and development of their iron and steel industries, and to offer facilities to visiting experts or technicians, or study groups.

(d) Mineral resources

36. A Regional Conference on Mineral Resources Development was held in Tokyo, from 20 to 30 April 1953.

37. The Conference considered the secretariat papers "A review of the Mineral Resources Situation of the Region" (ECAFE/MRC/7), "Aluminium Ore Deposits and Aluminium Industry in the ECAFE Region" (ECAFE/MRC/13), "Sulphur and Sulphur-Bearing Materials for the Manufacture of Sulphuric Acid in the Region" (ECAFE/MRC/14), "Mineral Raw Materials for Fertilizer Manufacture in the Region" (ECAFE/MRC/17), "Geological Survey of the Mineral Resources of the Region" (ECAFE/MRC/18), "Activities of the ECAFE Secretariat in the Field of Mineral Resources" (ECAFE/MRC/21), and "National Activities in the Exploitation and Utilization of the Mineral Resources of the Region" (ECAFE/MRC/22). The United Nations Department of Economic Affairs submitted a paper on "The Role of Minerals in the Process of Economic Development" (ECAFE/

MRC/6). TAA contributed two reports, one on "Activities in the Field of Mineral Resources Development carried out under the UN Technical Assistance Programme in the ECAFE Region" (ECAFE/MRC/20), and the other on "Geological Air Surveys and other Modern Techniques for Mineral Discovery" (ECAFE/MRC/19). A number of technical papers on specific mineral resources were also submitted by countries of the region.

38. The Conference considered various phases of mineral resources development in the region, including the role of minerals in economic development, possibilities of increasing production, and the ways and means of speeding up the geological surveys. It recognized the need for a regional geological map of Asia and the Far East and suggested that it be divided into five separate areas. It further suggested that the countries consult with each other and maintain close contact with the International Geological Congress in connexion with the preparation of this map. As a result of this recommendation, the International Geological Congress has initiated a programme for the early completion of a regional geological map for South-East Asia.

39. The Conference recommended that increased attention be paid to the exploration of low-grade deposits, particularly of low-grade coals and of titanium, niobium and tantalum, since these minerals had found increasing use in recent years. It noted that the production of aluminium was very small and that of magnesium practically non-existent in the region. With the plans for increasing power development, there was scope for expanding aluminium and magnesium production. These metals might take the place of other scarce non-ferrous metals.

40. The Conference suggested that the possibility of establishing a pilot plant for the manufacture of pig iron with non-coking coal and the production of ferro-alloys be considered by the secretariat in co-operation with TAA.

41. It drew the attention of the countries of the region to the large spare capacity in the Japanese smelting plants for aluminium, copper and tin, and suggested that this capacity might be used for the benefit of other countries of the region for the time being.

42. The Conference considered that provision should be made by periodic meetings of experts, for a continuous review of the problems relating to the development of mineral resources. A majority of the representatives were in favour of the establishment of a sub-committee on mineral resources development but considered that the decision on the setting-up of such a sub-committee, with appropriate terms of reference, rested with the Committee on Industry and Trade.

43. On the recommendation of the Conference, the report and essential documents of the Conference were published (*Development of Mineral Resources in Asia and the Far East*, United Nations publication 1953.II.F.5) and presented to the Committee on Industry and Trade at its sixth session.

44. At the conclusion of the Conference, the delegations participated in a tour of areas of geological and mining interest in Japan, organized by the Government of Japan.

45. In accordance with the recommendation of the Commission, a study group visit of lignite experts of countries of the region to Australia was organized during October and November 1953 under the joint sponsorship of ECAFE and TAA. The group included

participants from Burma, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, British Borneo, Pakistan, the Philippines and Thailand. Upon concluding its visit, the group submitted a preliminary report (ECAFE/I&T/14) making concrete recommendations on the organization and administration of lignite mining concerns, lignite prospecting, analysis, processing, mining and utilization, for the consideration of the countries of the region.

46. The secretariat rendered advisory services to Thailand regarding the development of lignite resources. Such services will also be rendered to the Government of Laos after the work of preparing a topographic map, now being undertaken by the Government, has been completed. The secretariat also made arrangements for the testing in Japan of coals from Burma, lignite from Thailand and the Federation of Malaya, and kaolin and peat from Ceylon.

47. For the sixth session of the Committee on Industry and Trade, the secretariat issued reports on "Mining Development in Asia and the Far East, 1952-53" (E/CN.11/I&T/87), and on "Clays in Relation to Ceramics and Building Materials Industries" (E/CN.11/I&T/94).

48. The Committee on Industry and Trade, at its sixth session, noted with satisfaction that progress had been made in the study of the mineral resources of the region. Taking into account the views expressed at the Conference on Mineral Resources Development held in Tokyo, it considered that the work in this field had reached a stage at which the examination by an expert body, at a technical level, of the various problems involved would promote the development of mineral resources in the countries of the region. Therefore, in accordance with its terms of reference, the Committee decided to establish a sub-committee on mineral resources development with the following terms of reference:

- (a) To promote the development of the mineral resources of the countries of the region;
- (b) To study the problems of geological surveys;
- (c) To study the problems of mining, beneficiation, utilization and marketing of minerals;
- (d) To review the progress made by the countries of the region in the development of their mineral resources;
- (e) To promote regional and international co-operation in the development of mineral resources.

49. The Committee held the view that the Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development should concentrate its attention on a limited number of projects at a time, and that it should work in close co-operation with other bodies set up by the Commission in related fields.

50. In order to facilitate the exchange of information between countries of the region, the Committee considered that one of the objectives of the Sub-Committee should be the promotion, in the region, of uniform standards of terminology, classification, definition and procedure in the field of minerals, within the framework of such global standards as might be established by the United Nations.

51. The Committee endorsed the recommendation of the Regional Conference on Mineral Resources Development for the preparation of a regional geological map of Asia and the Far East, and considered that an *ad hoc* working party of senior geologists of the countries of the region might, if necessary, be convened in

1954 to consider the problems involved in the preparation of the map. The Committee noted that this project would be undertaken in co-operation with the International Geological Congress, the Cartographic Office of the United Nations Department of Social Affairs and other organizations concerned.

52. The Committee noted the offer made by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to receive a study group of experts in brown coal, and in this connexion also noted that other countries, including Australia, France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, were at present providing assistance in various aspects of mineral resources development.

(e) Cottage and small-scale industries

53. The third meeting of the Working Party on Small-Scale Industries and Handicraft Marketing was held in Bangkok from 21 to 26 September 1953.

54. The Working Party considered the secretariat papers on "Economic Aspects of Cottage and Small-Scale Industries" (ECAFE/I&T/CIWP.3/4), and on the proposed "Study Tour in Japan by Cottage Industry Experts" (ECAFE/I&T/CIWP.3/5), "Domestic and Export Marketing of Handicrafts of Countries in Asia and the Far East" (ECAFE/I&T/CIWP.3/7), and seventeen papers prepared by national experts, describing government aid to handicraft marketing and finance and the results of research and experiments on (1) textiles competitiely suitable for handloom production; (2) improved handlooms; (3) common facility services; (4) handmade paper; (5) pottery production; and (6) spinning with bast fibres. It also considered a paper prepared by TAA on "Technical Assistance Activities of the United Nations in the Field of Cottage and Small-Scale Industries and Handicraft Marketing in Asia and the Far East" (ECAFE/I&T/CIWP.3/6).

55. The Working Party considered that the technique of countries submitting reports on experiments and research undertaken by them was of very great value and that it should be continued. The Working Party suggested that at each future meeting the technical aspects of no more than two small-scale industries be examined. The ceramics industry was selected for intensive study at the next meeting.

56. The Working Party noted that the secretariat had started work on the study of economic aspects of cottage and small-scale industries. Further work on the study would depend on the availability of detailed statistical information. While fully recognizing that the information available in the countries was limited, the Working Party suggested that the governments should nevertheless supply as much statistical data to the secretariat as was possible. It considered that the present practice of government experts preparing working papers would be suitable for supplementing statistical material on the subject.

57. The Working Party noted with satisfaction that the preparatory arrangements for the ECAFE/TAA study tour in Japan by cottage industry experts had progressed satisfactorily. It endorsed the proposed programme for the tour (ECAFE/I&T/CIWP.3/5) and suggested that the study tour should include sericulture, celluloid and plastic industries. It was glad to note that the scope of the study tour would include management, the technical, organizational and marketing features of silk and rayon weaving, cotton and spun rayon fabrics, rope and cordage, carpet-making and woollen and

worsted fibres, porcelain and pottery, lacquerware and bamboo industry, machine-made and hand-made paper, and farm and aquatic products processing. The Committee on Industry and Trade at its sixth session noted with appreciation that a useful and comprehensive itinerary had been drawn up for the study group and that the Government of Japan would provide the group with the services of a ceramic expert, in addition to other facilities.

58. The Committee noted that attempts had been made in some countries to effect partial mechanization of cottage industry operations and thought that, if such mechanization were applied to industries for whose products there was a substantial demand, it would not result in unemployment but would, in fact, increase employment opportunities.

59. The Working Party emphasized that marketing was still one of the difficult problems confronting small scale and cottage industries, and that marketing considerations should be brought to bear at every stage of operation from producer to consumer. It stressed the importance of this approach for the home market as well as the foreign market. Although export sales had many special features, they could best develop where domestic sales were well-organized and quality, productivity and workmanship were receiving particular attention. The Working Party noted that the United States market was a volume market at low prices, and that the prospects in this market depended much upon the United States tariff policy with respect to these products. The Committee on Industry and Trade at its sixth session considered that, so far as foreign markets were concerned, emphasis should be laid on establishing long-term business relationships rather than on immediate specific sales. It considered quality control to be particularly important and suggested that it could be exercised either by a government agency or by co-operatives concerned with export. It also emphasized the need for improvements in handicraft industries with a view to enabling their products to compete with factory products.

60. The Working Party considered that better incomes could be secured for handicraft workers by (a) increasing the productivity of the workers, and (b) improving and simplifying the marketing organization so as to reduce the number of charges by middlemen, without neglecting any of the essential marketing functions. It suggested the establishment of a system of inspection to ensure quality. It also noted the possibilities of improving the marketing organization through co-operatives. It attached great importance to the training of craftsmen. The Committee on Industry and Trade at its sixth session considered it highly desirable to explore the possibility of using co-operatives for marketing products, bearing in mind, however, that the objective should be the reduction of costs rather than a mere change in the form of distribution.

61. An exhibition of bamboo woodwork products including lacquerware, with special emphasis on marketing analysis, was held simultaneously with the Working Party. Handicraft products from Burma, China: Taiwan, India, Japan, the Philippines, Thailand and Viet-Nam were examined by a marketing expert from the point of view of domestic and export marketing, and concrete suggestions were made for the improvement of the products to facilitate marketing. These suggestions were favourably received by the countries concerned.

62. UNESCO displayed at the exhibition working designs and models of simple laboratory equipment and supplies which could be produced by small-scale industries. The Working Party felt that a new range of small-scale industries in the region could be developed to meet local needs for such equipment.

63. The Committee took note of the activities of TAA in the development of small-scale industries in the region and of the fact that TAA experts, working in Burma and Indonesia, had actively participated in the meetings of the Working Party.

64. The Committee on Industry and Trade endorsed the report and the recommendations of the Working Party. The USSR delegation abstained.

(f) Trained personnel for economic development

65. The third meeting of the ECAFE/ILO/UNESCO Inter-Secretariat Working Party on Trained Personnel for Economic Development was held in September 1953 at Bangkok, Thailand. The Working Party noted that manpower surveys had been carried out in Burma and Ceylon, and that India was preparing an estimate of its manpower needs under its Five-Year Development Plan. It recommended that other governments should also examine the possibility of undertaking manpower surveys. In this connexion, it noted with satisfaction that ILO was developing techniques for carrying out manpower surveys and was preparing a manpower survey guide.

66. The Working Party considered the question of the establishment of an international institute of management and concluded that the stage had not yet been reached at which a definite scheme, including location and organizational set-up, could be recommended to governments. It suggested that governments might indicate, at an early date, whether they wanted a regional institute to be established and the extent to which they would be prepared to contribute towards its maintenance and operation. It also noted that the subject would be duly considered by the Seminar on the Organization and Administration of Public Enterprises in the Industrial Field, scheduled to be held in Rangoon, Burma, in March 1954. The Committee on Industry and Trade at its sixth session endorsed the view of the Working Party that the proposal for the establishment of an international institute of management was premature and considered that the improvement or establishment of national institutes and training centres and the holding of managerial seminars would, for the time being, prove more useful.

67. With regard to the training facilities for engineers, the Working Party expressed the hope that UNESCO would undertake, as a part of its programme of exchange of persons, a survey of the existing educational and training facilities, including the availability of seats for foreign students in particular institutions, and would assist the governments in placing students from one country in the institutions of other countries.

68. The Working Party considered that the available information on large-scale training of workers, artisans and craftsmen was very meagre and emphasized the importance of training for workers in community development projects in rural areas. As regards a proposal for a survey of training facilities for workers in community development projects, the Committee on Industry and Trade at its sixth session considered that due account should be taken of the work being carried out by the United Nations Department of Social Affairs

in the countries of the region, in co-operation with TAA and the specialized agencies concerned.

69. The Committee noted the work being done by ILO in organizing productivity centres and training-within-industry programmes in the countries of the region and considered that this would assist materially in raising management standards.

70. The Committee on Industry and Trade at its sixth session endorsed the report and the recommendations of the Working Party.

(g) Housing and building materials

71. The Inter-Secretariat Working Party on Housing and Building Materials had, at its first meeting in November 1952, recommended that two regional research and demonstration centres for construction methods and designs, one for arid and another for humid climates, be established in co-operation with TAA. The Governments of Indonesia and Thailand had offered to act as host for the regional centre for humid climates. The secretariat is pursuing this matter with TAA and those governments.

72. The second meeting of the Working Party was scheduled to be held at New Delhi, India, in late February 1954. In addition to the secretariat of ECAFE, the secretariats of FAO, ILO, UNESCO, WHO, the United Nations Department of Social Affairs and the Technical Assistance Administration were invited to participate. The secretariat prepared a second report on "Housing and Building Materials in Asia and the Far East" (ECAFE/I&T/HBWP.2/1) for the consideration of the Working Party.

73. A joint ECAFE/TAA Seminar on Housing and Community Improvement was held in New Delhi in January-February 1954. Members of the ECAFE secretariat participated in the regional conference of the International Federation of Housing and Town Planning, held in New Delhi in conjunction with the seminar.

(2) Trade and finance

(a) Trade analysis

74. The *Study of Trade between Asia and Europe* (United Nations publication 1953.II.F.3), jointly undertaken by the secretariats of ECAFE, ECE and FAO, was completed and published in November 1953. The study deals with the exports of ECAFE countries to Europe, the imports of ECAFE countries from Europe, and the problems and prospects of the expansion of trade between the two areas, including consideration of the scope for increased trade between the two regions in specific commodities, commercial policies and procedures; it indicates the way in which the trade may be related to basic adjustments in world commerce designed to obtain a more viable post-war pattern. It also includes special commodity studies on rubber, tin, fats and oils, tea, jute and jute manufactures, cotton and cotton manufactures, rice and wool. The Committee on Industry and Trade at its sixth session commended the study and the suggestions contained therein for the consideration of the Asian and European governments concerned. The Committee emphasized that an increase in the trade between Asia and Europe was consistent with a general expansion of international trade. It noted with concern the decline in the share of Asian exports to Europe. It also noted that, except to a certain extent in the case of a few countries of the region, there was no marked change in the pattern of Asian imports from consumer goods to producer goods.

It emphasized the importance of a reasonable measure of price stability for Asian exports and expressed keen interest in international discussions in regard to the stabilization of prices of a number of major commodities. It stressed the need for equipment designed to increase production rather than save on labour and took note of the emphasis laid by certain countries of the region on the necessity for obtaining short- and medium-term credit facilities for the import of capital equipment. It endorsed the suggestion that the European engineering industry should adapt itself to suit the special requirements of Asian countries. The Committee attached great importance to the industrialization of the countries of the region. It recognized, however, that high priority should be given to the expansion of the production of primary commodities and the development of cottage and small-scale industries.

(b) Supply of capital goods and materials

75. In view of the improvement of the supply position of capital goods and materials, further work in this field was not considered necessary by the secretariat.

(c) Intra-regional trade and payments

76. The Committee on Industry and Trade considered a preliminary note on "Intra-regional Trade and Payments" (E/CN.11/I&T/92) and paid special attention to the outline contained in appendix I to the note. The Committee, while agreeing that the expansion of intra-regional trade was of great importance, recognized that this should not prejudice the trade of the countries concerned with the rest of the world. It considered the outline to be of a preliminary character and advised the secretariat, before finalizing it, to consult the governments of the region about the various subjects and commodities to be covered. The study could, in the opinion of the Committee, cover only the major commodities entering into intra-regional trade, and should include, to the extent that the resources of the secretariat permitted, statistical data on the trade of each country with the other countries of the region. Attention should also be paid to commodities in which intra-regional trade might be expected to expand or might be initiated, taking into account the development of production in various countries. The Committee considered that a factual study on intra-regional trade should precede the analysis of payments problems. While the study on intra-regional trade could be taken up by the newly established Sub-Committee on Trade (see para. 89) with a view to determining what further action might be necessary, a working group comprising specialists from the ECAFE secretariat, the International Monetary Fund and selected central banks of the countries of the region would be convened to discuss the payments problems, and only in the light of the findings of this group would it be possible to decide whether or in what manner these questions should be pursued.

(d) Trade promotion

77. The Second ECAFE Conference on Trade Promotion was held in Manila, Philippines, from 23 February to 4 March 1953.

78. The conference recommended that the governments should increasingly utilize the advice of business groups in the formulation of trade policies, and that they should keep under constant review the possibilities of simplifying exchange, customs, import and export regulations. It noted the proposals by the President of the United States on customs and reciprocal tariff

matters and stressed the importance of reducing tariff barriers to promote international trade. It emphasized the need for the development of arbitration facilities and the promotion of marketing research which might concern itself with production and marketing of commodities, search for new products for export, new uses of existing products, and utilization of by-products. It suggested that the activities of internationally co-ordinated research organizations, such as those at present carried on in respect of rubber, tin and rice, be encouraged for other commodities such as coconut products, abaca and other hard fibres.

79. The Conference recommended that full use should be made of the existing trade associations in the region. It noted the establishment of the Commission for Asian and Far Eastern Affairs (CAFEA) of the International Chamber of Commerce and recommended that advantage be taken of the facilities offered by CAFEA for the co-ordination of the activities of the various trade associations in the region.

80. As regards the training of trade promotion personnel, the Conference noted the favourable comments of the representatives of the countries which had sent trainees to Australia for the Trade Promotion Seminar held there in September 1952; it also noted that, in view of the success of that seminar, the Australian Government planned to arrange a similar seminar annually, if desired by the countries of the region. The Conference recommended that the countries should avail themselves of the facilities provided by Australia. It requested TAA to take urgent action to implement the programme of on-the-spot training in trade promotion for countries requesting it.

81. For the sake of increasing world trade and for good international relationships, it was considered desirable that importers should be free to buy from the best sources with due regard to commercial considerations of price, quality and goodwill and without distinction between one country and another. However, the Conference thought that special barter agreements might, as an interim measure, facilitate trade which might not otherwise take place. It, therefore, pointed out that special barter agreements should not be ruled out and suggested that interested governments should continue to explore the possibilities of trade expansion through such agreements.

82. The Conference noted that countries of the region generally were interested in securing the greatest number of supply sources possible for their imports. A limiting factor, however, had been the wide difference in specifications from one supplying country to another. Although it recognized that a general solution to this problem would take a very long time, the Conference considered that one of the most important measures that could be adopted was that potential purchasers should be asked to include in their specifications a clear indication of the end-use to be made of the equipment with a view to permitting the largest possible number of suppliers to tender.

83. In view of the shortage of capital resources and the abundant supply of labour in the region, the Conference suggested that European and other engineering firms should pay particular attention to developing types of machinery which were designed primarily to increase production rather than to save labour.

84. The Committee on Industry and Trade at its sixth session endorsed the report and the recommendations of the Conference. It noted the statements made by

several delegations indicating the extent to which their respective governments had implemented or intended to implement the various recommendations of the Conference. The Committee noted with satisfaction the practical results which had been achieved as a direct outcome of the two trade promotion conferences and considered that the bringing together of representatives of the business community and the government officials concerned with commercial policy was particularly useful. It noted the progress made in the training of personnel in trade promotion techniques and expressed its appreciation of the intention of the Government of Australia to organize a second seminar in trade promotion in 1954 and of the offers of the Governments of Australia and the United States of America to organize on-the-spot training in countries requesting it.

85. The Committee noted that, in the field of standards and specifications, it was highly desirable to assist buyers of capital equipment and machinery in order to enable them to purchase their requirements from the cheapest and best sources and that close attention should be paid to this problem by the governments and by the secretariat.

86. The *Trade Promotion News* is now issued once every two months instead of once a month as heretofore. Each issue includes trade items of timely interest as well as an article highlighting important trade developments, and other special articles. The emphasis has been placed on including brief summaries and sources of information that governments and others might consult rather than on reproducing and disseminating such information directly.

87. The *Glossary of Commercial Terms*, a preliminary draft of which had been issued earlier, is being revised in the light of additional information supplied by the governments. The revised glossary is expected to be issued in 1954.

88. The Committee on Industry and Trade at its sixth session approved the secretariat report on activities relating to trade promotion and observed that the secretariat's activities in this field should, in future, be directed towards disseminating information which would assist the trade promotion activities of the countries of the region. It emphasized the need for market research and noted the use which had been made of commodity marketing boards in some countries. It also noted that the secretariat had undertaken a survey of existing commercial arbitration facilities in the region. It recommended that the countries of the region should adopt suitable standards of commercial arbitration and requested the secretariat to assist countries which required help in improving or establishing such facilities.

89. The Committee considered the functional advantage of a conference on trade promotion as compared with other means of consultation and concluded that, while trade promotion conferences, organized on an *ad hoc* basis, had certain advantages, some other means were necessary to ensure a regular and thorough examination of trade promotion problems. It therefore decided that a sub-committee on trade should be established with the following terms of reference:

- (a) To review the trade and commercial policies of the countries of the region and to promote the development of inter-regional and intra-regional trade, with a view to assisting the economic development of the countries of the region;
- (b) To review the progress made by the countries of the region in the development of techniques and methods for trade promotion including the training of trade promotion personnel;

- (c) To study other problems affecting international trade such as price stabilization of commodities, standardization of commodities, commercial arbitration, market research and freight rates, having due regard to the work being done in these fields by the United Nations and other international agencies.

(e) *Financial aspects of economic development*

90. The first meeting of the Working Party of Experts on Financing Economic Development was held in Bangkok, Thailand, from 7 to 12 September 1953.

91. The secretariat submitted papers on "Recent Developments in Mobilizing Capital" (ECAFE/I&T/FED/3); "Taxation as an Instrument of Development Policy" (ECAFE/I&T/FED/4) and "Development Expenditure and Variability in Tax Yields" (ECAFE/I&T/FED/5). The Working Party considered altogether twenty-seven papers, including thirteen papers submitted by the countries of the region, five by countries outside the region, two by staff members of the International Monetary Fund, one by a staff member of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and one by the United Nations Secretariat at Headquarters.

92. The report of the Working Party (E/CN.11/I&T/89) contained twenty-three principal conclusions and recommendations relating to the progress of measures for mobilizing savings, taxation and related measures, taxation in relation to individual development projects and the secretariat work programme in the field of finance.

93. The Working Party noted that the rate of increase in volume of personal savings in Asia was not encouraging and recommended that additional incentives and institutional improvements should be considered in order to increase savings. Credit co-operatives should be combined with multi-purpose co-operatives for production, marketing and related activities and the co-operative movement at the village level should be further stimulated.

94. The Working Party was of the opinion that tax yields should be increased to provide larger public savings as a supplement to private savings, though limitations in consumption should be moderate and the tax structure should provide adequate incentives to induce investment. Tax structures should be modified to support a steady rate of economic development. In the interest of efficient tax collection, tax morality should be developed through increased information on uses of public revenues as well as by firm application of penalties. Greater attention should be paid to rural taxation so that increased agricultural output and higher land values brought about by development programmes might result in larger tax revenue. Foreign exchange reserves should be built up during periods of buoyant activity in order to maintain stable development. Administrative measures were desirable to increase the revenue from taxes levied on a "pay-as-you-earn" basis.

95. The Working Party considered that special tax inquiry committees would facilitate the consideration of tax revisions, including the part that special assessments should play in financing development projects. Governments should consider increasing local responsibilities for decisions on local development and should study the scope for expansion of local development schemes to which labour and possibly materials are freely contributed.

96. The Committee on Industry and Trade at its sixth session approved the report of the Working Party, with the USSR abstaining. It noted with satisfaction that some of the recommendations of the Working Party were already being implemented by the various countries of the region. The Committee noted the adverse effects of the fall in the prices of export commodities. It pointed out that the adoption of sound financial policies, by keeping prices and the cost of living stable, could inspire the public confidence necessary for the stimulation of savings. It also emphasized the importance of postal facilities and of the various social security schemes in the mobilization of savings. The Committee suggested further development of incentives for private enterprises, both local and foreign, and stressed the need for flexibility in tax structures to permit adjustments in fiscal policies to expanding as well as contracting incomes. The Committee, while recognizing the importance of the greatest possible mobilization of domestic financial resources, recognized that in view of the low *per capita* incomes, domestic resources would not be sufficient for financing the development programmes and concluded that the need for foreign capital was evident. In this connexion, it also urged the capital-receiving countries to continue the policy of encouraging private foreign investment, and was of the opinion that capital-exporting countries should take steps to encourage the investment of private capital abroad. It suggested that the secretariat should, if possible, examine whether the measures already taken by both capital-receiving and capital-exporting countries were adequate and what further steps, if any, should be taken.

97. The Committee noted that consideration was being given by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly to the establishment of the Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development (SUNFED).

98. The Committee considered that the Working Party, having at various stages studied the mobilization of savings and financing of economic development, should at its next meeting devote attention to the question of deficit financing. It felt that an objective analysis of what this involved in different circumstances would help countries in arriving at decisions concerning the financing of their development programmes.

INLAND TRANSPORT

99. The third session of the Inland Transport Committee was held in Kandy, Ceylon, from 20 to 25 January 1954. The Committee's deliberations covered library service, statistical study of performance of transport systems with a view to quality control, railways, highways and waterways. The report of the Committee (E/CN.11/377) was submitted for consideration by the Commission at its tenth session.

(1) General

100. *Library service.* TAA continued during 1953 to supply to railway administrations of the region the English version of the *Documentation Bulletin of the International Union of Railways*. In pursuance of the recommendation, made by the Inland Transport Committee at its second session, that governments of the region should become members of the Permanent International Association of Road Congresses (Paris) and of the Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses (Brussels), the secretariat circulated the constitutions and regulations governing membership

to the governments which had not yet joined these congresses, to enable them to take a decision.

101. *Transport Bulletin.* The *Transport Bulletin* continued to appear on a quarterly basis during 1953.

102. *Railway Statistical Bulletin.* The Inland Transport Committee, at its second session had recommended that the *Railway Statistical Bulletin* should be compiled annually instead of quarterly. The data for 1953 is being collected and analysed.

(2) Railways

103. The second session of the Railway Sub-Committee was held in Paris, France, from 5 to 10 October 1953.

104. The Sub-Committee considered the following secretariat papers: "Railway Training Centre for Operating and Signalling Officials—Progress Report" (E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.1/26 and annexes I and II); "Prevention and Speedy Disposal of Claims—Preliminary Report" (E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.1/29); "Improved Methods of Track Construction and Maintenance—Interim Report" (E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.1/27); "Diesel Locomotives" (E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.1/28); "Railcars" (E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.1/32); "Operating Cost of Motive Power" (E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.1/33); and "Types of Diesel Oils for Diesel Locomotives and Railcars" (E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.1/34).

105. The Sub-Committee reviewed in detail the progress made in the establishment of the ECAFE/TAA Regional Training Centre for Railway Operating and Signalling Officials at Lahore, Pakistan. The centre was being organized on the lines indicated by the Study Group of Railway Operating and Signalling Officials of the region, in respect of curriculum and equipment. The teaching staff was being recruited and the Government of Pakistan was making arrangements for the necessary accommodation. It was expected that the centre would start functioning early in 1954. The Sub-Committee noted with satisfaction the offer of generous gifts of equipment by the Governments of France, Japan, the United Kingdom, Belgium and the Netherlands, which had substantially reduced the financial burden on TAA. The Inland Transport Committee, at its third session, took note of the progress made in the establishment of the Railway Training Centre and the terms of reference, composition and method of procedure of the Advisory Board of the centre. The Committee expressed its gratification at the manner in which the countries of the region and others had combined to establish the centre, which was a new and important experiment in international co-operation.

106. The Sub-Committee reviewed the general position with regard to freight claims made on the railways and the various measures adopted for the prevention and the speedy settlement of such claims. It recommended that a small *ad hoc* working group be set up for a detailed examination of the possible measures for the prevention and speedy disposal of claims.

107. It carefully examined the various problems connected with the construction and maintenance of track and made detailed recommendations for the improvement of existing techniques.

108. It considered the subject of diesel locomotives and railcars and in this connexion examined the possibility of drawing up standard specifications of eight to ten suitable locomotives and about six railcars for the countries to choose from. It expressed the desire that

the subject should be further studied and suggested that a small group of experts composed of representatives of France, India, Indonesia, Japan, Pakistan and the United Kingdom be set up to determine by correspondence the scope of the further study.

109. The session of the Sub-Committee was followed by a group inspection tour of important railway installations in France, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Switzerland and West Germany, the purpose of which was a study of the application of the latest techniques and equipment in railway operations. The group examined the various mechanical devices for handling goods consignments and for packing, loading and unloading, from the point of view of claim prevention. It also observed modern methods of operation of different types of diesel locomotives and railcars and the techniques and equipment utilized for the construction and maintenance of railway track. After completion of the tour, the group submitted a report embodying its recommendations for improving the existing operational techniques in the countries of Asia and the Far East. It also recommended that a similar inspection tour by engineering experts of the countries of the region be organized in 1955 to study the latest techniques for track construction and maintenance in the United States of America where a remarkably high degree of efficiency had been achieved in this field. The Inland Transport Committee at its third session endorsed this recommendation of the group and suggested that, if no substantial extra expenditure were involved, other countries *en route*, e.g. Japan, should also be included in this study tour so that the track experts of the region should have the opportunity of studying the latest techniques in as many places as possible.

110. The Inland Transport Committee at its third session approved the report of the Railway Sub-Committee.

(3) Highways

111. The second session of the Highway Sub-Committee was held in Bangkok, Thailand, from 14 to 19 September 1953.

112. The Sub-Committee considered the following secretariat documents: "Highway Bridge Register—Standard Form" (E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.2/14); "Register for Recording Data on Cement Concrete Road Pavements—Standard Form" (E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.2/15); "Highway Project Schemes—Preparation and Presentation—Standard Form" (E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.2/16); "Economics of Highway Engineering" (E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.2/18); and "Vehicle Maintenance and Repair, and Training of Mechanics—Progress Report" (E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.2/19).

113. The Sub-Committee expressed the view that the printed *Highway Bridge Register*, which incorporated the various suggestions it had made at its first session, would ensure the recording of data required for the formulation of a programme for improvements, reconstruction and new construction. It suggested that the form should be adopted by the countries of the region.

114. It was of the opinion that the printed *Standard Form for the Preparation and Presentation of Highway Project Schemes*, which also incorporated the various suggestions it had made at its first session, would be helpful in the preparation and presentation of project schemes and in expediting technical and administrative approval of such schemes. It suggested that the form should be adopted by the countries of the region with

such modifications as might be necessary to adapt it to local conditions.

115. The Sub-Committee noted with satisfaction the progress that had been made by ILO in the preparation of a simplified instruction manual for drivers and mechanics and suggested certain modifications in the draft outline of the manual.

116. It considered that since road transport costs consisted of two important elements, namely the cost of constructing and maintaining the highway and the cost of operating the vehicles, it was necessary that both these elements should be taken into account in determining the type of highway construction to be used in each particular case. The procedure recommended by the secretariat for such analysis in its document "Economics of Highway Engineering" (E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.2/18) was considered suitable for adoption in the countries of the region.

117. The Sub-Committee considered the draft outline of the proposed study on "Highway Safety—Engineering Aspects" (E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.2/21) and approved it with certain modifications. It suggested that a seminar be held on the engineering and traffic aspects of highway safety with a view to pooling information on current practices in the various countries and formulating recommendations for adoption by the governments.

118. The Inland Transport Committee at its third session attached great importance to low-cost roads. It felt that in view of the need for connecting agricultural areas with important centres and of the limited resources available for road construction, it was necessary to have a larger mileage of low-cost roads rather than a smaller mileage of very good roads. As regards the Seminar on Highway Safety, the Committee felt that it should be held in one of the countries of the region. Subject to the above observations, the Committee approved the report of the Highway Sub-Committee.

(4) Waterways

119. No session of the Inland Waterway Sub-Committee was held since the last session of the Commission. The next session of the Sub-Committee was scheduled for May 1954.

120. The "Interim Report of the Expert Working Group on Inland Water Transport for Asia and the Far East" (ST/TAA/SER.C/9) is finalized and will be published by TAA.

121. A preliminary draft convention regarding the measurement of vessels employed in inland navigation was considered by an ECAFE working party which met at Dacca, Pakistan, in January 1954. The draft, as revised by the Working Party will be submitted to the Inland Waterway Sub-Committee at its next session, together with comments and suggestions by the United Nations Legal Department.

122. After studying the recommendations of the Expert Working Group on Inland Water Transport for Asia and the Far East, the Joint Steamer Companies in East Pakistan decided to hold trials to establish the relative efficiencies of the various towing methods and craft designs. A paper entitled "Report on the Trials of the Joint Steamer Companies in East Pakistan" (ECAFE/TRANS/Sub.3/11/Rev.1), giving details of the operations and an analysis of the results, was issued for the consideration of the Inland Waterway Sub-Committee at its next session. The Inland Transport Committee thought that the adoption of uniform

methods of craft measurement would greatly facilitate inland water transport and promote the movements of goods and passengers along the international rivers.

123. The Inland Transport Committee gave careful consideration to (a) the demonstration/pilot projects to determine the most efficient and economical type of water craft and the application of modern methods of towing and (b) the establishment of a training centre for inland water transport personnel.

124. Regarding demonstration/pilot projects, the Committee took note of the efforts already made by the Governments of India and Pakistan to establish such projects. In view, however, of the difficulty of financing the purchase of equipment from technical assistance funds, it was felt that the method of procuring equipment for the railway training centre should be followed, i.e., countries should be approached in order to ascertain whether they might be able to contribute equipment. Preliminary steps in this connexion were being taken.

125. Regarding a regional training centre for inland waterway transport personnel, particularly for the training of diesel marine mechanics, the Committee understood that the Government of the Union of Burma had initiated discussions with ILO for the establishment of a training centre for diesel marine mechanics and was willing that this centre be used on a regional basis. The Committee expressed the wish that the secretariat approach ILO to ascertain the extent of its interest in such a regional project. The United Kingdom offered, if approached, to consider the possibility of providing some equipment with a view to helping the establishment of the centre.

126. The secretariat rendered advisory services to the Government of Cambodia in the improvement of the navigability of the Mekong and to the Royal Irrigation Department of Thailand in the construction of gates and valves for the large shiplock in the Chainat Dam.

127. The Committee expressed its appreciation of the work done by the secretariat in the field of inland water transport.

FLOOD CONTROL AND WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

(a) *Multiple-purpose river basin development*

128. Since 1951, the Bureau of Flood Control and Water Resources Development had been engaged in the preparation of (i) a manual on the methods of economic analysis and planning of multiple-purpose river basin development and (ii) a country-by-country survey of water resources development and the problems involved. The manual was completed shortly before the tenth session. It was constantly kept in mind, in the course of the preparation of the manual, that water resources development could not be separated from other economic and social development such as improved land use and watershed management, improved environmental sanitation, control and conservation of fish and wild life, development of industries and of other resources of the river basin. The work was done in close co-operation with the Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Health Organization. The country surveys were prepared with the full co-operation of the national technical organizations. The surveys for Burma, Ceylon, China: Taiwan, India, Japan, Laos, the Philippines and Thailand had been completed, while those for Cambodia, Viet-Nam, Indonesia and Pakistan were under way. The manual and the country surveys would together comprise about 1,000 pages and over

100 diagrams, and would form a comprehensive study on water resources development in the region.

(b) *Flood control and water resources development of international rivers*

129. The Bureau drew up a schedule for the investigation of the Mekong above Savannakhet up to Loei along the Thai-Laotian border with a view to studying the possibility of using the potential resources of the river for irrigation, water-power development and navigation. Topographic maps and hydrological data were collected from various sources and analysed. A preliminary study was also made of the possibility of diverting the Mekong to provide irrigation for the northeastern part of Thailand. Field investigations, which were essential for the study but which could not be undertaken in the dry season of 1953, were expected to be undertaken in co-operation with the national authorities concerned in the dry season of 1954, when further work on the project would be undertaken.

(c) *Flood control methods*

130. The Bureau's studies on the problems of sediment (silt), river bank protection and river training, which incorporated the results of investigations from all over the world, were completed. They had been favourably reviewed by leading technical organizations both within and outside the region. The hydraulic experiments on the problems of silting and scouring of canals and rivers with heavy silt-laden flow, which had been undertaken in co-operation with the Punjab Irrigation Research Institute of India and the Royal Irrigation Department of Thailand, were continued and the results so far obtained were incorporated in the report on the sediment problem.

(d) *Technical advice to governments on request*

131. The Bureau was able to render technical advice on projects relating to multiple-purpose development of water resources to governments at their request. It reviewed and analysed the Yan-Hee Multiple-Purpose Scheme, the largest multiple-purpose project so far contemplated in Thailand. It also rendered technical advice to the Government of China: Taiwan in connexion with the various multiple-purpose projects contemplated by that government, in particular with regard to the Shih-Men Multiple-Purpose Scheme. The services of the Bureau were greatly appreciated by the governments concerned.

(e) *Hydraulic research stations and hydrological observation*

132. The publication, in the *Flood Control Journal*, of information on recent research programmes, research publications and important changes in the equipment of hydraulic research stations in the region, as well as in Australia and New Zealand, was continued.

(f) *Dissemination of technical information*

133. The Bureau distributed publications and reports and also supplied data on specific subjects to the national technical organizations at their request. Four numbers of the *Flood Control Journal*, embodying information regarding water resources development, were issued, and the fourth and fifth volumes of the *Flood Control Series* entitled "River Training and River Bank Protection" (ST/ECAFE/SER.F/4) and "The Sediment Problem" (ST/ECAFE/SER.F/5) were published.

(g) *Training centre for water resources development*

134. The Commission at its eighth session adopted a resolution (E/CN.11/338) requesting TAA to give favourable consideration to the organization of a train-

ing centre for water resources development. Accordingly, the Bureau prepared, for the consideration of TAA, detailed plans and budget estimates for the centre. The Bureau was also holding consultations with some national organizations regarding the possibility of providing on-the-spot training to a limited number of engineers from other countries of the region in connexion with projects currently under execution.

(h) *Regional Technical Conference on Water Resources Development*

135. At the invitation of the Government of Japan, the Regional Technical Conference on Water Resources Development will be held in Tokyo in May 1954. The provisional agenda for the conference included items such as criteria for the justification of projects; methods of planning multiple-purpose river basin development; and selection of types of structures with special reference to the availability of labour and materials in the region. These subjects were of great importance to the countries of the region but were generally not dealt with by other international technical organizations. The reports prepared by the Bureau, namely the manual on methods of economic analysis and planning of multiple-purpose river basin development, along with the country surveys and the study on proposed standards of methods, records and terminology of hydrological observation, would provide the basic documentation for the Conference.

136. The Government of Japan would be arranging an exhibition on water resources development concurrently with the Conference, and visits to various water resources development projects in Japan after the Conference.

RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

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

137. The *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1953* consists of two parts; part I gives an analysis of the economic development in the region as a whole and part II reviews these developments separately for each country except mainland China.² Part I focuses attention on key economic developments, and does not attempt a comprehensive review of all economic activities. Its central theme is the impact of the export decline on the economies of the various countries. The manner in which these economies have reacted to rising and to falling prices has led to some important conclusions which may be useful in the formulation of future policies. It is divided into four sections as follows: (1) The food position: a review of the improvement in food production and supplies; (2) The export decline: changes in prices and production and their effects on exchange earnings of the important exports of the countries of the region (rice, rubber, tin, tea, jute and jute manufactures, cotton and cotton manufactures, fats and oils); (3) Public finance and the process of adjustments; and (4) The problems and prospects of economic development. The *Survey* was published in February 1954.

(b) *Quarterly Economic Bulletin*

138. The publication of the quarterly *Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East* was continued. The governments of the countries of the region, especially the statistical offices and departments, co-operated in the regular supply of current data required (i) for the preparation of the half-yearly review of economic de-

velopments in the region and (ii) for the compilation of statistics on production, transport, trade, prices, money and banking. Regular compilation of information on trade agreements was also continued. The May and November issues of the *Bulletin* included the following special articles: "Aspects of Urbanization in ECAFE Countries"; "Diversification of Production and Trade in ECAFE Countries"; "Taxation and Economic Development in ECAFE Countries"; and "Economic Developments in Mainland China, 1949-1953."³

(c) *Statistical compilation and series*

139. The building-up of files of basic statistical series on production, transport, trade, finance, prices, etc., was continued in collaboration with the statistical offices and departments of governments, the Statistical Office of the United Nations, and specialized agencies including the Food and Agriculture Organization, the International Labour Organisation and the International Monetary Fund. Various tables were compiled for publication.

140. Work on the index of economic statistics, which was intended to provide, for ready reference, explanatory notes and definitions relating to basic statistical series, was planned in two stages. In the first stage, which was nearing completion, the work was centred on the collection of detailed information relating to statistical series regularly published in the quarterly *Economic Bulletin*. In the second stage, the work would be expanded to cover a wide range of other statistical series which were also considered significant economic indicators.

(d) *Regional Conference of Statisticians*

141. In accordance with a resolution (E/CN.11/337), adopted by the Commission at its eighth session, and at the invitation of the Government of India, the Third Regional Conference of Statisticians to consider the application and promotion of international standards for the estimation of national income in ECAFE countries was scheduled to be held in New Delhi, India, in March 1954, in collaboration with the Statistical Office of the United Nations. Relevant documents submitted by the governments, the Statistical Office of the United Nations and the ECAFE secretariat for the consideration of the Conference were distributed to the member and associate member governments.

AGRICULTURE

142. The Agriculture Division jointly set up by the secretariats of ECAFE and FAO and located at ECAFE Headquarters, started its work on projects agreed upon by the two organizations. It undertook a continuing review of developments in the field of food and agriculture in the countries of the region for FAO and ECAFE. This review was used by FAO in the preparation of the *State of Food and Agriculture* and by the ECAFE secretariat in the preparation of the half-yearly and the annual economic surveys. The division undertook a study of the agricultural prices and price policies in the countries of the region. It also assisted FAO in connexion with its Regional Pre-Conference Meeting on Food and Agricultural Programme and Outlook in Asia and the Far East, held in Bangalore, India, in July-August 1953.

³ This article provides a review of the economic developments in mainland China since the establishment of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China in Peking in October 1949. Since some of the usual sources of information, such as direct consultation with governments and field trips, were not available to the secretariat, it was necessary, in preparing the *Bulletin* article to rely exclusively on official and semi-official publications.

² See footnote ³.

RELATIONS WITH SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. Specialized agencies

143. Close and extensive co-operation with several specialized agencies was maintained during the period under review. Informal meetings were held periodically between the secretariat and the representatives of specialized agencies stationed in Bangkok, including the Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Civil Aviation Organization, as well as the United Nations Children's Fund. The World Meteorological Organization was represented at the third session of the Inland Transport Committee, the sixth session of the Committee on Industry and Trade, and the tenth session of the Commission.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

144. ILO participated in the ECAFE/ILO/UNESCO Inter-Secretariat Working Party on Trained Personnel for Economic Development. At the request of the ECAFE Highway Sub-Committee, it is preparing a simplified instruction manual for drivers and mechanics to be issued shortly. It was expected to participate in the ECAFE/TAA Seminar on Housing and Community Improvement and the Inter-Secretariat Working Party on Housing and Building Materials. It exchanged statistical data on cost of living, etc., with the secretariat. It was represented at the Second ECAFE Conference on Trade Promotion, the Regional Conference on Mineral Resources Development, the third meeting of the Working Party on Small-Scale Industries and Handicraft Marketing, the second session of the Highway Sub-Committee, and the tenth session of the Commission.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION

145. Working relations between ECAFE and FAO have always been very close. The establishment of the joint ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division stationed at ECAFE Headquarters resulted in still closer co-operative arrangements between the two organizations. The Agriculture Division assisted FAO in connexion with its Regional Pre-Conference Meeting on Food and Agricultural Programmes and Outlook in Asia and the Far East held in Bangalore, India, in July-August 1953. This meeting was attended by the Executive Secretary of ECAFE, and the ECAFE secretariat prepared for the meeting two background papers with respect to trade in agricultural commodities and agricultural credit facilities. The secretariat was also represented by an observer at the meetings of the International Rice Commission Working Parties on Rice Breeding and Fertilizers held in September 1953.

146. The ECAFE Bureau of Flood Control and Water Resources Development maintained consultative relations with the Land and Water Use Branch of the Agriculture Division of FAO. FAO contributed a paper on "Watershed Management in Multiple-Purpose River Basin Development" and was preparing another paper on "Fisheries and Wild Life in River Basin Projects" to be incorporated in the Manual on Water Resources Development to be issued by the Bureau in 1954.

147. FAO co-operated in the joint ECAFE/ECE/FAO *Study of Trade between Asia and Europe*.⁴ Besides participating in the preparation of the report at all stages, it prepared special commodity studies on rubber, fats and oil, tea, carpet wool, jute and manufactures, and cotton and manufactures.

148. FAO was represented at the meetings of several subsidiary bodies of the Commission, namely the third session of the Sub-Committee on Electric Power, the third meeting of the Working Party on Small-Scale Industries and Handicraft Marketing, the Second ECAFE Conference on Trade Promotion and the first meeting of the Working Party on Financing Economic Development. It was also represented at the tenth session of the Commission. It was expected to participate in the TAA/ECAFE Seminar on Housing and Community Improvement, in the exhibition held in New Delhi in January-February 1954 and in the second meeting of the Inter-Secretariat Working Party on Housing and Building Materials to be held in New Delhi in late February 1954.

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

149. UNESCO participated in the ECAFE/ILO/UNESCO Inter-Secretariat Working Party on Trained Personnel for Economic Development. It is preparing a survey of institutions providing training in engineering for the consideration of the Working Party at its next meeting. It is co-operating with the secretariat in the survey of research and laboratory facilities in housing and building materials and was expected to participate in the ECAFE/TAA Seminar on Housing and Community Improvement and the Inter-Secretariat Working Party on Housing and Building Materials. It was represented at the third meeting of the Working Party on Small-Scale Industries and Handicraft Marketing. It submitted to the Working Party a paper entitled "The UNESCO Working Designs for Scientific Apparatus" (ECAFE/I&T/CIWP.3/8) and demonstrated the designs and models of this type of equipment for school laboratories. It was also represented at the sixth session of the Committee on Industry and Trade and at the tenth session of the Commission.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

150. WHO co-operated with the ECAFE Bureau of Flood Control and Water Resources Development and contributed a paper on health problems in relation to multiple-purpose river basin development, to be incorporated in the Manual on Water Resources Development to be issued by the Bureau. WHO was represented at the tenth session of the Commission. It was expected to participate in the ECAFE/TAA Seminar on Housing and Community Improvement and the Inter-Secretariat Working Party on Housing and Building Materials in New Delhi.

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

151. A staff member of the Bank submitted a paper to the Second ECAFE Conference on Trade Promotion and another to the first meeting of the Working Party on Financing Economic Development. It was represented at the tenth session of the Commission.

⁴ United Nations publication 1953.II.F.3.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

152. Staff members of the Fund submitted two papers to the first meeting of the Working Party on Financing Economic Development. The Fund provided special tables on the balance of payments for the *Economic Survey for Asia and the Far East, 1953*. It also provided statistics on the direction of international trade, compiled jointly by the Fund and the Statistical Office of the United Nations. The Fund was represented at the sixth session of the Committee on Industry and Trade and at the tenth session of the Commission.

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION

153. The ECAFE secretariat co-operated with ICAO in the initial stages of the project on co-ordination of Transport (see 41-02 in the Work Programme below).

INTERIM COMMISSION FOR THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE ORGANIZATION

154. The ECAFE Research and Statistics Division continued to supply the secretariat of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade with advance copies of its script on trade agreements concluded or negotiated, before publishing it in the quarterly *Economic Bulletin*. The secretariat also circulated to governments members of the Commission which are not contracting parties to GATT the International Convention to facilitate the Importation of Commercial Samples and Advertising Materials.

B. Other inter-governmental organizations

155. Close working relations between the secretariat and the Consultative Committee for Co-operative Economic Development in South and South-East Asia—Colombo Plan—were maintained. The secretariat assisted the Consultative Committee in the preparation of the questionnaire for obtaining information from governments required by the committee in connexion with its work. The Executive Secretary attended as an observer the fifth meeting of the Consultative Committee at the ministerial level held in New Delhi, India, in October 1953. The secretariat also sent observers to the officials' meeting which preceded the meeting of the Consultative Committee.

C. Non-governmental organizations

156. The relations with non-governmental organizations since the ninth session of the Commission may be summarized as follows. A staff member of the ECAFE Bureau of Flood Control and Water Resources Development attended, as an observer, the eighteenth session of the Permanent International Association of

Navigation Congresses held in Rome in September 1953. The ECAFE Research and Statistics Division prepared a paper on regional co-operation in statistics for the twenty-eighth session of the International Statistical Institute (ISI) held in Rome in September 1953. The recommendations of the Second ECAFE Conference on Trade Promotion dealing with standardization were forwarded to the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) for suitable action, and the council of the organization adopted a resolution in July 1953 designed to establish closer working relations with the ECAFE secretariat. The International Institute of Administrative Sciences (IIAS) is co-operating in the Seminar on the Organization and Administration of Public Enterprises in the Industrial Field, to be held in Rangoon, Burma, in March 1954. The International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) was represented at the Second ECAFE Conference on Trade Promotion, the third meeting of the Working Party on Small-Scale Industries and Handicraft Marketing, the first meeting of the Working Party on Financing Economic Development, the second session of the Railway Sub-Committee, the second session of the Highway Sub-Committee, the third session of the Sub-Committee on Electric Power, the fifth session of the Iron and Steel Sub-Committee, the Regional Conference on Mineral Resources Development, the third session of the Inland Transport Committee, the sixth session of the Committee on Industry and Trade, and the tenth session of the Commission. The ECAFE secretariat was represented at the initial meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce Commission on Asian and Far Eastern Affairs (CAFEA) and, at its request, discussed the programme of work, the trade promotion conference, and related matters. The World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA) was represented at the Second ECAFE Conference on Trade Promotion and the tenth session of the Commission. The International Union of Railways (UIC) was represented at the second session of the ECAFE Railway Sub-Committee. The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) was represented at the third session of the Sub-Committee on Electric Power and at the tenth session of the Commission the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) was represented at the tenth session of the Commission. Co-operation continues with the International Union of Official Travel Organizations (IUOTO), which was represented at the sixth session of the Committee on Industry and Trade and at the tenth session of the Commission.

PART III

TENTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION

A. Membership, attendance, organization of work, etc.

(1) OPENING AND CLOSING MEETINGS

157. The tenth session of the Commission opened on 8 February 1954 at the Queen's Hotel, Kandy, Ceylon. Addresses were delivered by His Excellency Sir John Kotelawala, Prime Minister of Ceylon, by Dr. Sumitro Djojohadikusumo, the retiring Chairman of the Commission, by Mr. Guillaume Georges-Picot, Assistant Secretary-General in charge of the Departments of Economic Affairs and of Social Affairs and by Dr. P. S. Lokanathan, Executive Secretary of the Commission.

158. His Excellency Sir John KOTELAWALA, Prime Minister of Ceylon, thanked the Commission for accepting his Government's invitation to hold its tenth session in Kandy, and extended a warm welcome to the delegates. He expressed his appreciation of the excellent work which the Commission was doing, particularly by helping the countries to understand their economic problems and by providing a forum for exchange of ideas and information. He hoped that within the framework of the Commission, efforts would be made to find solutions for some of the difficult problems of the countries of the region. He pointed out the marked difference in the living conditions of the people in Asia and in

advanced countries and emphasized the need for raising the living standards in Asia. The vast potential wealth of the countries of this region yet remained to be exploited. He emphasized the importance of international co-operation, particularly co-operation based on goodwill and understanding, between the countries of the region and those outside the region. He believed that prosperity, like peace, was indivisible and that the strengthening of the economies of the Asian countries would lead to an increase in world prosperity and the establishment of a stable world order. He pointed out the important role that foreign capital could play in the economic development of the countries of the region and expressed the hope that such capital would flow in large amounts. He also suggested that the Asian countries, on their part, should create conditions which would facilitate the flow of capital. He said that Ceylon would be glad to welcome foreign capital and enterprise so long as no political strings were attached. It would freely permit the remittance abroad of all profits and dividends earned on such capital and would place no impediments on its repatriation. Once an undertaking had been established in Ceylon with the assistance of foreign capital, there would be no discrimination against such foreign capital. He wished the current session of the Commission every success and expressed the hope that it would lead to the achievement of "something definite, something positive, something solid".

159. Dr. Sumitro Djojohadikusumo (Indonesia), the retiring Chairman, said that the economic situation during 1953 had not been marked by any dramatic changes and could be regarded as one of readjustment to the sharp fall in prices which took place after the Korean boom. The course of events had not, however, in any way lessened the importance and urgency of concerted international action for mitigating, if not preventing, the harmful effects of violent price fluctuations. He emphasized the mutuality of interest which existed in the matter of trade between the under-developed and the more advanced countries, for the latter, as exporters of manufactured goods, had an important stake in the stability of foreign exchange earnings of the under-developed countries. So long as the external stability of the countries in the process of development was continuously hampered by sharply fluctuating terms of trade, it would be hard to visualize an expanding world economy making for full employment and progress. He expressed his apprehension with regard to a tendency on the part of advanced countries to engage in an *oratio pro domo* whenever the problem of stability in commodity prices was concerned. He also drew the attention of the countries of the region to the mistakes which they had made in their domestic policies and pointed out that external instability should not be made an excuse for the lack of appropriate action at the national level. He commended the *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1953* which was prepared by the secretariat on its own responsibility and which included, for the first time, a country-by-country analysis which was objective in character and which would be of practical value to the countries concerned. He extended his best wishes to the Commission for its tenth session.

160. Mr. Guillaume GEORGES-PICOT, Assistant Secretary-General, conveyed the greetings of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, to the Prime Minister of Ceylon and the delegations attending the session. He also extended a warm welcome to the representative of Afghanistan, a new member of

the Commission. He referred to the progress made with regard to the establishment of the proposed Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development (SUNFED) and the proposed International Finance Corporation (IFC). He stated that both the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council were devoting considerable attention to the problem of the international flow of private capital and to international measures for stimulating private investments. He referred to the action being taken by the United Nations with regard to the problems of stability of commodity prices and referred to the report on *Commodity Trade and Economic Development* prepared by a group of experts appointed by the Secretary-General under General Assembly resolution 623 (VII). The United Nations had convened conferences on sugar and tin at which agreements had been drawn up with a view to securing a greater measure of stability in the prices of these commodities. He also reported on the action taken by the Secretary-General on the question of the working site of the Commission. In accordance with the Commission's request, two representatives of the Secretary-General had visited various places offered as working sites of the Commission. After taking all relevant factors into consideration and after consulting the Chairman of the Commission, the Secretary-General had come to the conclusion that the best arrangement would be for the working site of the Commission to remain in Bangkok. He expressed the Secretary-General's warm appreciation of the generous offers made by the Governments of the Union of Burma, Ceylon, India, Pakistan and the Philippines for the establishment of the working site of the Commission in their respective countries. He thanked the Government and the people of Thailand for the generous hospitality extended to the Commission and the secretariat in the past and for the arrangements which would enable its working site to remain in Bangkok. He concluded by saying that the members of the Administrative and Budgetary Committee of the General Assembly had paid a special tribute to the work of the regional economic commissions.

161. Dr. P. S. LOKANATHAN, Executive Secretary, reviewed the work of the Commission in the past year. Since the ninth session, nearly one hundred studies had been issued and more than a dozen meetings of the Commission's subsidiary bodies had been held. The Commission had continued to co-operate with the Technical Assistance Administration of the United Nations and the resources available under the Expanded Programmes of Technical Assistance had facilitated the implementation of many of the Commission's projects. He recalled the resolution adopted by the Commission at its ninth session (E/CN.11/370) recommending to the Economic and Social Council that it admit to membership of the Commission those associate members which were responsible for their own international relations. He reported that the Commission's recommendation had been considered by the Council at its fifteenth session and that the Council had decided to adjourn the discussion on this subject to its sixteenth session; after further adjournment, the question had been placed on the agenda of the seventeenth session of the Council. While dealing with the economic situation, he briefly reviewed the progress made by the countries of the region in the field of economic development. The position did not appear to be very encouraging. The implementation of development plans, which were none too ambitious, was in many cases delayed for a variety of reasons. The

decline in export proceeds had confronted many countries with serious balance of payments problems. In many cases the foreign exchange reserves had fallen to dangerously low levels. The standard of living of the majority of the populations continued to be very low. While the total production of cereals in the region in 1952 and 1953 had just exceeded the pre-war figures, the *per capita* consumption of food and cotton textiles was still below the pre-war level. The same could be said with regard to housing conditions. The countries had not succeeded in bringing about an appreciable diversification of their economies or in creating conditions which would enable them to meet fluctuations in their export earnings. He emphasized the need for foreign capital and briefly indicated the measures which the countries of the region would have to adopt if such capital were not forthcoming in sufficient amount. Some of these measures would involve great sacrifices for the time being, and would confront the countries with the difficult problem of establishing priorities with a view to making the best use of the limited resources that might be available. Finally, he pointed to the usefulness, both to the governments and to the secretariat, of the liaison officers at ECAFE headquarters and suggested that countries should consider designating permanent representatives wherever possible, or release liaison officers in Bangkok from some of their other duties, thus making more of their time available for ECAFE matters.

162. The Commission passed a vote of thanks to the Honourable Sir John Kotelawala, the Prime Minister of Ceylon, who had inaugurated the tenth session.

163. The Commission passed a resolution of condolence on the death of His Royal Highness Mom Chao Sakol Varavarn who had represented Thailand for several years on the Commission.

164. The closing meeting of the session was held on 18 February 1954 and at that meeting the Commission adopted without any dissenting vote its annual report for submission to the Economic and Social Council.

(2) MEMBERSHIP AND ATTENDANCE

(a) Attendance

165. Representatives of all member and associate member countries except Nepal attended the session. Afghanistan was represented at the session as a member of the Commission for the first time. In accordance with paragraph 9 of its terms of reference, the Commission invited at their request the representatives of Canada and Yugoslavia to attend in a consultative capacity. Also in attendance were representatives of the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Monetary Fund, the World Meteorological Organization, as well as representatives of the following non-governmental organizations: International Chamber of Commerce, International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, World Federation of Trade Unions, World Federation of United Nations Associations and International Union of Official Travel Organizations. A list of the delegations is given below.

MEMBERS

Afghanistan

Representative: Mr. Abdul Wahab Haider

Australia

Representative: Mr. D. J. Munro

Alternate: Mr. D. St. A. Dexter

Burma

Representative: U Tin Pe

Alternates: U Cho Tun, U Saw Tun, U Myint Toon, U Tin Maung Maung Galay

China

Representative: Mr. Sao-Chang Hsu

Advisers: Mr. King-Ke-Ho, Mr. Li Kwoh-Ting, Mr. Cheng Hai-Chu

Secretary: Mr. Fan Tao-Tsan

France

Representative: M. P. Abelin

Alternate: M. F. Geoffroy-Dechaume

Advisers: M. Michel de Ladoucette, M. Albert G. Bureau, M. François Giraudon, M. Jean Courtemanche

Secretary: Mlle. Nicole de Beauvais

India

Representative: H.E. Mr. C. C. Desai

Alternates: Mr. K. B. Lall, Mr. S. N. Mishra, Mr. R. Venkateswaran

Indonesia

Representatives: H.E. Dr. K. R. T. Sujono Hadinoto Judo-negoro, Dr. Sumitro Djojohadikusumo

Alternates: Dr. R. A. Kartadjoemena, Dr. Abdoelnoettalip Danoeningrat, Mr. R. Jusuf Surjodiredjo, Mr. J. B. P. Maramis, Mr. Iman Sumadi, Dr. M. Soemintardjo, Miss J. E. W. Supit

Netherlands

Representative: H.E. Dr. W. J. Cator

Alternate: Dr. F. J. A. Terwisscha Van Scheltinga

Adviser: Dr. F. J. Brouwer

Secretary: Miss C. M. Vijftigschil

New Zealand

Representative: Mr. John McGuire

Pakistan

Representative: The Hon. Mr. Masood Sadiq

Alternates: Mr. M. Hadi Hussain, Mr. S. Shaikh, Mr. Mohammad Yakub Butt

Philippines

Representative: Mr. Felipe Mabilangan

Thailand

Representative: Mr. Sunthorn Hongladarom

Alternates: Luang Prakrit Sahakorn, Mr. Amphon Sunananta, Mr. Supbot Phiansunthon

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Representative: H.E. Mr. M. A. Menshikov

Alternate: Mr. V. B. Spandaryan

Advisers: Mr. A. M. Kuchkarov, Mr. B. M. Volkov, Dr. V. Y. Aboltin, Dr. K. M. Popov

Secretary: Mr. Y. V. Filippov

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Representative: Mr. Alan Alves Dudley

Alternates: Mr. C. E. Thorogood, Mr. O. L. Williams, Mr. H. B. Shepherd

United States of America

Representative: The Hon. Mr. Philip K. Crowe

Alternate: Dr. Merrill C. Gay

Advisers: Dr. Eugene M. Braderman, Dr. William W. Diehl, Dr. Orville J. McDiarmid, Mr. John N. Plakias, Mr. Arthur S. Abbott

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Cambodia

Representative: H.E. M. Var Kamel

Alternates: M. Koun Wick, M. Yim Ngan

Ceylon

Representative: Mr. Peter Oliver Fernando

Alternates: Mr. C. E. P. Jayasuriya, Mr. N. J. L. Jansz, Mr. Rienzie Alexander Wijeyekoon, Mr. E. B. Tisseverasinghe, Mr. W. T. I. Alagaratnam

Ceylon (continued)

Advisers: Dr. Bhanoo Bhushon Das Gupta, Mr. G. Corea, Mr. S. A. Scharenguivel, Mr. E. L. P. Jayatilleke

Hong Kong

Representative: Mr. Dhun Ruttonjee

Alternates: Mr. Fung Ping Fan, Mr. William Ramsay-Main

Japan

Representative: H.E. Mr. Ichiro Ohta

Alternates: H.E. Mr. Shiroshichi Kimura, Mr. I. Kawasaki

Advisers: Mr. H. Munakata, Mr. S. Kurosawa, Mr. N. Kanokogi, Mr. K. Nishimuro, Mr. S. Matsui, Mr. S. Kawai, Mr. T. Yamamoto, Mr. K. Saito, Mr. K. Muto, Mr. K. Miyagi, Mr. T. Yoshizawa

Secretary: Mr. T. Sugimoto

Korea

Representative: H.E. Mr. Chung W. Cho

Alternates: Mr. Yoon Ki Kim, Mr. Chae Heh Lee, Mr. Duk Choo Moon

Adviser: Mr. Young Chan Kim

Laos

Representative: Princess Souvanna Phouma

Alternates: M. Thao Leuam, M. Philippe Jean, M. Phak Savann

Malaya and British Borneo

Representative: The Hon. Dato Nik Kamil bin Haji Mahmud

Alternates: Mr. Yap Pheng Geck, The Hon. Mr. Khoo Peng Loong, Dr. F. C. Benham

Advisers: The Hon. Mr. A. H. Stoneham, Mr. G. E. Bogaars, Mr. B. A. St. J. Hepburn

Viet-Nam

Representative: M. Huynh-Tuong-Tan

Alternate: M. Tran-Van-Chieu

OTHER STATES, MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS⁵

Canada

Representative: Mr. J. M. Thurrott

Yugoslavia

Representatives: Mr. B. Japundzic, Mr. V. Mesaric

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

International Labour Organisation (ILO)

Mr. Richard M. Lyman

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

Mr. A. H. Boerma

Mr. W. H. Cummings

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

Dr. Ramo Naidu

World Health Organisation (WHO)

Dr. R. L. Tuli

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)

Mr. J. Rucinski

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Dr. Hirendra Lal Dey

Mr. Walter R. Gardner

World Meteorological Organisation (WMO)

Mr. D. Kreltshheim

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE BOARD (TAB)

Sir Alexander MacFarquhar

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Category A

International Chamber of Commerce (ICC): Mr. S. K. Sen, Mr. N. D. Agarawalla, Mr. Siddiq Wahab, Mr. M. K. Mukherji, Mr. C. Astein

⁵ Participating in a consultative capacity under paragraph 9 of the terms of reference of the Commission.

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU): Mr. D. Mungat, Mr. K. P. Tripathi, Mr. Mohd. Yusoff bin Mohd. Noor

World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU): Mr. Li Chi-Po, Mr. Makhdoom Mohiuddin, Mr. M. J. Mendis, Mr. Runturambi, Mrs. Yu Chih-Ying, Mr. Hu Kong, Mrs. Shen Pei-Yung, Mr. Tsai Ying-Ping

World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA): Mr. S. T. B. Harasgama, Mr. Chitra M. Fernando, Dr. K. Kularatnam

Category B

International Union of Official Travel Organizations (IUOTO): Mr. S. Matsui

(b) Credentials

166. The Chairman, in accordance with rule 12 of the rules of procedure, reported to the Commission that he and the Vice-Chairman had examined the credentials of the delegations to the tenth session and had found them to be in order.

(c) Representation of China, Korea and Viet-Nam

167. Before the election of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, considering the presence of "the Kuomintang representative" as "illegal", moved the following resolution:

"The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East

"Deems it necessary that the representatives of the People's Republic of China appointed by the Central People's Government of China be invited to occupy the legitimate place of China in the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East."

He also deemed it necessary to draw the attention of the Commission to the "illegal presence at the session of the Commission of the representatives of Syngman Rhee and Bao-Dai, who represented neither Korea nor Viet-Nam".

168. The representative of the Philippines moved an adjournment of the debate on the question of the representation of China. This was opposed by the representative of India. The motion for adjournment was then put to the vote and adopted by 10 votes (Australia, China, France, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America) to 4 (Burma, India, Indonesia, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) with one abstention (Afghanistan).

(3) ORGANIZATION OF THE WORK OF THE TENTH SESSION

169. The retiring Chairman, Dr. Sumitro Djojohadikusumo (Indonesia), was in the Chair until the new Chairman was elected. In accordance with rule 13 of the Commission's rules of procedure, the following officers were elected at the 122nd meeting of the Commission:

Chairman: Mr. C. C. Desai (India)

Vice-Chairman: U Tin Pe (Burma)

170. The Commission appointed an *ad hoc* Drafting Committee consisting of Ceylon, France, India, Indonesia, Malaya and British Borneo, Pakistan, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to draft the Commission's report to the Council. The Committee elected Mr. Hadi Husain (Pakistan) as its Chairman. It held nine meetings

and submitted a draft annual report (ECAFE/L.74/Rev.1) to the Commission at its 137th meeting.

B. Agenda of the session

171. The Commission adopted the following agenda:

- | | <i>Document No.</i> |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Opening addresses | |
| 2. Election of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman | |
| 3. Adoption of the agenda | E/CN.11/375 Rev.2 |
| 4. Economic situation in Asia | <i>Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1953; Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East, (Vol. IV, No. 3, November 1953)</i> |
| 5. Annual Report of the Bureau of Flood Control and Water Resources Development | E/CN.11/376 |
| 6. Reports of specialized agencies | E/CN.11/380
(FAO);
E/CN.11/381
(ILO);
E/CN.11/384
(UNESCO) |
| 7. Report of the Inland Transport Committee | E/CN.11/377
& Corr. 1 ^a |
| 8.* Report of the Committee on Industry and Trade | E/CN.11/383
& Corr. 1, 2 ^b |
| 9.* Technical assistance activities in economic development and public administration in the ECAFE region, 1953 | E/CN.11/379
(TAA);
ECAFE/INF/5
(TAB) |
| 10. Implementation of Commission recommendations | E/CN.11/382 |
| 11. Programme of work and priorities | |
| 12. Date and place of the next session | |
| 13. Annual Report of the Commission to the Economic and Social Council | |

^a Corr. 1: French only.

^b Corr. 2: French only.

* The Commission decided at its 131st meeting, held on 13 February 1954, to take up item 9 before item 8.

172. The Commission at its 137th meeting agreed to consider:

- (i) The question of the inclusion of Afghanistan in the geographical scope of the Commission;
- (ii) Admission of associate members responsible for their international relations to membership of the Commission;
- (iii) Amendment of the terms of reference of the Commission regarding the right of associate members to hold office in the Commission.

C. Account of proceedings

173. The Commission at its tenth session recognized with satisfaction that the development of its work through various standing and *ad hoc* subsidiary bodies, to which the governments concerned detailed highly qualified experts and experienced officers, had further increased the association of member and associate member governments with the work of the Commission in the many fields of its activity. This development helped governments to derive direct benefits from the meetings of subsidiary bodies, without delays involved in prior reporting to the superior bodies (committees

or Commission). It also enabled the Commission to concentrate mainly on broad policy problems and important questions of general direction necessary for the work of its subsidiary bodies. Thus the Commission's task of promoting international co-operation and the exchange of experience to help accelerate the economic development of the countries of the region had been facilitated both at the Commission level (general policy direction) and at the technical level (subsidiary bodies). The Commission realized that the growth of its work in the course of the last few years had received additional impetus owing to the growth of the United Nations Technical Assistance Programme and through the policy of the Secretary-General of the United Nations of utilizing the secretariat of the Commission jointly with the Technical Assistance Administration in the preparation and realization of regional technical assistance projects initiated by the Commission, such as training centres, seminars and study tours.

174. These developments emphasized the unity of United Nations activity in Asia and the Far East and increased the prestige of the organization among the governments and peoples of this part of the world.

(1) ECONOMIC SITUATION IN ASIA

175. The Commission considered the economic situation in Asia in the light of the background information provided by the *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1953* and the article on "Economic Developments in Mainland China, 1949-53" published in the November 1953 issue of the quarterly *Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East*. It noted that the *Survey*, which included for the first time country-wise analyses of economic conditions, was of great practical value and expressed the desire that the secretariat should continue this arrangement for the next few years. It took special note of the objective character of the analyses and emphasized that the secretariat should continue to retain complete independence in its interpretation of the various economic developments in the countries of the region.

176. The Commission noted that the production of food grains in 1952/53 had, for the first time in the post-war years, exceeded the pre-war level and that the seller's market in rice had been replaced by a buyer's market resulting in increased carry-over stocks. The exporting countries were not able to dispose of all their surpluses because of a reduced demand at current prices for rice in the importing countries. The consumption of imported rice by the food deficit countries could be substantially increased, if current prices could be lowered. A downward adjustment of prices would result in the disposal of the rice surpluses of the exporting countries and increased *per capita* consumption of food grains in the importing countries. On the other hand, it was recognized that the price should be kept at a level which would not discourage production and reduce exports. It was also recognized that, as the revenue derived from the export of rice constituted a large part of the resources available for economic development in the case of rice-exporting countries, the foreign exchange earnings of these countries should be maintained at a reasonable level. It appeared, therefore, to be in the interests of both food-importing and food-exporting countries to bring about an adjustment in the price which would be fair to both and which would not discourage an increase in production.

177. The Commission noted that, although the export proceeds in 1953 were at a slightly higher level than in

early 1950 and the downward trend in the foreign exchange earnings in the countries of the region had been arrested, the raw material exporting countries had practically used up the foreign balances they had accumulated during the Korean war boom. It had therefore become necessary for the countries of the region to adjust themselves to a lower level of export earnings which might adversely affect the rate of implementation of their development programmes.

178. The Commission expressed concern over the violent fluctuations in the prices of the region's major exports, which hampered production as well as world trade. It emphasized the need for maintaining equitable price relationships between primary commodities and manufactured goods, and recognized that prosperity being indivisible, the advanced countries as exporters of manufactured goods were interested in the stability of the foreign exchange earnings of the under-developed countries which were the importers of these goods. It favoured the adoption of all practicable measures making for the stability of the prices of primary products. It felt that multilateral trade should be encouraged and that, as far as possible, international commodity agreements of a long-term character should be concluded for the major exports of the region. It noted with satisfaction the recent commodity agreements on sugar and tin. It felt, however, that efforts in the field of price stabilization had not yet made much progress and thought that greater efforts on the lines of commodity agreements for other major commodities was called for. It also noted with interest the offer of the Soviet Union to consider the conclusion with countries of Asia and the Far East of long-term contracts for the purchase in these countries of commodities in exchange for USSR goods, with the intention of negotiating stable prices over long periods and the possibility of payment in the national currencies of the respective countries of the region.

179. The Commission considered the possibility of a recession in the industrialized countries. The effect of such a recession on the economies of the countries of the region might be very serious. The view was expressed that recession could be staved off if the industrialized countries increased sufficiently their exports of capital, including machinery and equipment, to the under-developed countries in order to provide outlets for their products and enable the under-developed countries to maintain their rate of development.

180. The Commission noted with interest the offers made by France, Japan, the Netherlands, the USSR and the United States to supply capital equipment to the countries of the region on a deferred payment basis.

181. The Commission expressed concern at the slow rate of economic development. The imports of capital goods were small, the progress of industrialization was slow and the economies of most of the countries of the region, by and large, remained as undiversified as formerly. Economic development was, furthermore, not keeping pace with the growth in population. Although the production of food grains had exceeded the pre-war level, *per capita* consumption of food was still below pre-war standards.

182. The Commission thought that high priority should be given to increased agricultural production which was one of the prerequisites for industrialization. Development of transport and electric power was also felt to be basic. However, it was recognized that industrialization was of great importance, and efforts to

industrialize should be stepped up as industrialization did not automatically follow the increase in agricultural production. The development of cottage and small-scale industries was considered to be particularly necessary in order to provide increased employment opportunities for the unemployed or under-employed population.

183. The fall in export prices had resulted in a fall in national incomes and public revenues necessitating, in some countries, a curtailment of expenditure on development. Many countries were confronted with a situation in which they had to choose between the maintenance of monetary stability and the continuation of development expenditure. The problem of a proper allocation of the smaller resources currently available had become urgent.

184. In view of reduced resources for development programmes, the importance of foreign capital being available in adequate measure was stressed. The Commission expressed the hope that public and private foreign capital would flow into the countries in larger amounts and that the capital-exporting as well as the capital-importing countries would try to promote such flow.

185. The Commission noted the action taken by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly in their efforts regarding the establishment of a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development (SUNFED) and of an International Finance Corporation (IFC), and expressed the hope that there would be no further avoidable delay in their establishment.

186. The Commission attached great importance to the mobilization of domestic capital for economic development and noted the efforts made by several countries in this connexion. The Commission also took note of the method of capital formation through community development programmes by utilizing voluntary rural labour from the ranks of the under-employed to build rural facilities like roads, canals, tanks, wells, community houses, etc., the government supplying the materials and technical supervision.

(2) FLOOD CONTROL AND WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

187. The Commission considered the annual report of the Bureau of Flood Control and Water Resources Development (E/CN.11/376). It commended the work done by the Bureau and its two recent publications, *River Training and River Bank Protection and The Sediment Problem*.⁶

188. The Commission, recognizing the importance of the proposed training centre for water resources development, was disappointed at the delay in the establishment of this high priority project, which was due to the inability of the Technical Assistance Administration to finance it.

189. The Commission, in approving the work programme of the Bureau, welcomed a study of the methods employed for earthwork construction, with special reference to the use of labour, with a view to increasing efficiency and reducing costs.

(3) REPORTS OF THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

190. The Commission welcomed the reports submitted by the International Labour Organisation (E/CN.11/381), the Food and Agriculture Organization (E/CN.11/380), and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (E/CN.11/384);

⁶ *Flood Control Series*, nos. 4 and 5.

and heard with appreciation the statements of the representatives of those organizations, as well as the statements of the representatives of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Monetary Fund, the World Health Organization, and the World Meteorological Organization.

191. The Commission noted with approbation the close and useful collaboration which had continued between its secretariat and the specialized agencies in many of the projects of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies in various fields of the Commission's activity. It took special note of the satisfactory work of the joint ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division.

192. Many representatives pointed to the importance of the activities of the specialized agencies to the region. Some delegations expressed the opinion that, in view of the size of the population of the region, the specialized agencies should increase their assistance to the region. The shortage of funds available to certain specialized agencies was noted with regret. It was also pointed out that in certain instances it was difficult to ascertain which was the appropriate agency dealing with particular problems.

193. Various representatives pointed to particular activities which they would like to see the specialized agencies undertake or increase. It was felt by some delegations that ILO might assist ECAFE, TAA and other agencies in the establishment of the two housing research centres, one in the dry zone and one in the humid zone, as proposed by the Inter-Secretariat Working Party on Housing and Building Materials; that it might study the problems of migration in Asia, assist in the organization and improvement of labour statistics to facilitate manpower surveys, and provide equipment and other aid in certain cases where the services of an expert might not be required as countries sometimes had the necessary experts but lacked equipment. The view was expressed that UNESCO might give further attention to vocational education and the eradication of illiteracy, and that WHO might further advance its highly useful work in tuberculosis prevention.

(4) INLAND TRANSPORT

194. The Commission took note of the report of the third session of the Inland Transport Committee (E/CN.11/377). It was gratified that the work of the Committee in the various fields of inland transport had increased both in volume and in depth to the benefit of the countries of the region.

195. The Commission noted with satisfaction the progress made in respect of the establishment of the Regional Training Centre for Railway Operating and Signalling Officials at Lahore, Pakistan, which was scheduled to be opened on 5 April 1954.

196. In view of the need for connecting agricultural areas with important centres and of the limited resources available for road construction, the Commission considered that the interests of the countries of the region would be better served by having a large mileage of low-cost roads rather than a small mileage of very good roads. It therefore attached great importance to the study of the problems connected with the construction and maintenance of low-cost roads and soil stabilization methods. It also attached great importance to a study of the engineering and traffic aspects of highway safety.

197. In the field of inland waterways, the Commission expressed considerable interest in the proposed demon-

stration/pilot projects for determining the most efficient and economic type of watercraft and the application of modern methods of towing. In view of the inability of TAA to finance the purchase of equipment required for these projects, the Commission suggested that the possibility of obtaining it in the form of donations from some countries should be explored.

198. The Commission stressed the need for training facilities for inland waterway transport personnel. It noted that the Government of the Union of Burma had initiated discussions with ILO for the establishment of a training centre for diesel marine mechanics, and welcomed that Government's offer to make the facilities of the proposed centre available to the countries of the region.

(5) INDUSTRY AND TRADE

199. The Commission took note of the report of the sixth session of the Committee on Industry and Trade (E/CN.11/383) and commended the Committee for the useful work it had done.

200. The Commission noted with satisfaction that the Committee on Industry and Trade—taking into consideration the fact that the work in the fields of mineral resources development and trade had reached a stage at which the periodic examination, at a technical level, of the various problems involved by standing subsidiary bodies would be an effective way of dealing with the task—had decided to establish a Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development and a Sub-Committee on Trade whose terms of reference were mentioned in the report of the Committee (see paras. 48 and 89 above).

201. The Commission agreed with the Committee that while great importance should be attached to the industrialization of the countries of the region, due prominence should be given to the need for expanding the production of primary commodities and the development of cottage and small-scale industries. The Commission considered that proper attention should also be given to the importance of increasing the processing in the region of the raw materials produced in the region.

202. The Commission recognized the need for increased and diversified employment opportunities in the rural sector. It noted that, in view of the conditions prevailing in many countries of the region, it would be desirable to lay emphasis on the need for equipment designed to increase production rather than save on labour.

203. The Commission noted with appreciation that due attention was given by the Committee on Industry and Trade to the vital problem of financing the economic development of the countries of the region. It noted with satisfaction that measures were being taken by the capital-exporting and receiving countries to encourage private foreign investment.

204. The Commission noted the advantages that would accrue to the region and to the world as a whole as a result of increased intra- and inter-regional trade. The general consensus of opinion was in favour of the expansion of trade on a multilateral and non-discriminatory basis.

(6) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION IN THE ECAFE REGION, 1953

205. The Commission considered the report of the Technical Assistance Administration (E/CN.11/379)

and the information paper submitted by the secretariat of the Technical Assistance Board (ECAFE/INF/5) and reiterated its recognition of the importance of technical assistance, especially assistance rendered on an international basis. It emphasized the need for further expansion of the technical assistance services to the countries of the region and noted with interest that representatives of Australia, France, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States had declared on various occasions, both at the Commission session and at recent meetings of its subsidiary bodies, that technical assistance from their countries would be available to the countries of the region. The Commission noted with interest that the Soviet Union was ready to consider, within the framework of the United Nations technical assistance programme, concrete requests from individual countries of the region for technical assistance in different fields. The Commission noted the invitation extended by the USSR representative to India, Burma, Indonesia, Ceylon, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Thailand, Japan, the Philippines, Nepal and Malaya and British Borneo to send two to five representatives from each country to the Soviet Union for one month in September/October 1954 in order to study the development of industry and agriculture in that country. It also noted that Soviet Union organizations were ready to bear the expenses of the invited representatives in the USSR. In this connexion, the Commission noted with satisfaction the fact that the United States was giving technical assistance bilaterally or multilaterally to all member and associate member countries in the region. It noted further that the United States was contributing about sixty (60) per cent of the funds available under the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. The Commission also noted with satisfaction the offer made by France to bear the expenses of the members of the proposed group of electric power experts when they visit France.

206. Some of the countries offering technical assistance expressed the desire that the number of their experts employed in the region under the United Nations technical assistance programme be increased.

207. The Commission stressed its confidence that technical assistance would be rendered in accordance with the principles adopted by the United Nations and it discussed various administrative aspects of the technical assistance programme. The Commission, while appreciating the value of services rendered to the countries of the region, felt that the Technical Assistance Administration should take steps to ensure that the expenditure on experts was commensurate with the concrete benefits accruing to the recipient countries from their services, and that the time-lag between the submission of requests for assistance and the arrival of experts was shortened.

208. The Commission, in the course of its session, discussed technical assistance projects of a regional character initiated by the Commission in the implementation of which the secretariat of the Commission participated jointly with the Technical Assistance Administration.

209. The Commission noted with satisfaction that the representatives of TAA had indicated that the Commission's initiative with regard to regional technical assistance projects was of great assistance to TAA and that the latter desired that such projects be carried out in full partnership with the secretariat of the Commission.

210. The Commission attached great importance to the development of co-ordinated national technical assistance programmes under which the services rendered to each country should be maximized in volume and efficiency. The Commission felt, however, that without prejudice to national programmes, regional projects, in certain cases, were not only of high value to recipient countries but that they were the most effective avenues of assistance, as similar services rendered on a national level would be likely to result in higher financial outlay. The Commission recommended that regional projects should be a permanent element in the planning and allocation of funds of the technical assistance programme, this being a logical outcome of the development of the programme in the last few years. In this connexion, no question of any change in current operational or financial procedures was discussed (see resolution E/CN.11/385 in part IV).

(7) IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS

211. The Commission examined the document on "Implementation of the Commission's Recommendations" (E/CN.11/382) and agreed that the most important part of the activities of the Commission often did not reside in specific resolutions and recommendations, and that a mere recital of the implementation of specific resolutions and recommendations did not give a complete picture of the impact of the Commission on the countries of the region or of the benefits derived from its work. The Commission felt that the benefits to the countries of the region, which often were of great value, did not come within the scope of a report on implementation based on Commission resolutions. It therefore recommended that a periodic assessment, once in four or five years, of the impact of its work and activities on the policies and action of governments should be made, and that the Commission should appoint an *ad hoc* committee for the purpose in the year preceding the one in which the assessment was to be made.

(8) INCLUSION OF AFGHANISTAN IN THE GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE OF THE COMMISSION

212. The representative of Afghanistan informed the Commission of the desire of his Government that Afghanistan be included within the geographical scope of the Commission. The Commission recognized that Afghanistan's economic problems and objectives had much in common with those of the countries of the ECAFE region and hoped that its inclusion in the geographical scope of the Commission would be considered at an early date by the Economic and Social Council.

(9) DATE AND PLACE OF THE ELEVENTH SESSION

213. The Commission considered the invitation of the Government of Japan to hold the eleventh session of the Commission, the seventh session of the Committee on Industry and Trade and the fourth session of the Inland Transport Committee in Tokyo, Japan, and a note by the Executive Secretary drawing the Commission's attention to paragraphs 68 and 69 of the Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to the General Assembly (A/2403) suggesting that the Commission might consider the possibility of holding its alternate sessions at its Headquarters. The Commission also considered the statement by the Executive Secretary on the finan-

cial implications of holding the ECAFE conferences at Tokyo. According to preliminary estimates, the cost of holding the above conferences at Tokyo would amount to about \$ US 43,000, which would exceed the budgetary estimate of holding the tenth session and other conferences at Kandy, Ceylon, by about \$ US 14,000. The Commission noted the statement by the representative of Japan to the effect that he was certain that his Government would provide services and facilities with a view to meeting the usual expenses of an ECAFE session. The Commission decided, subject to the approval of the appropriate United Nations bodies, to hold its eleventh session in Tokyo, Japan, and to postpone it to March 1955 owing to climatic conditions. The Commission's session would be preceded by the sessions of the Committee on Industry and Trade and the Inland Transport Committee.

(10) **ADMISSION OF ASSOCIATE MEMBERS RESPONSIBLE FOR THEIR INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS TO MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMISSION**

214. The Commission adopted a resolution (E/CN.11/387) on this subject (see part IV).

(11) **AMENDMENT OF THE TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE COMMISSION REGARDING THE RIGHT OF ASSOCIATE MEMBERS TO HOLD OFFICE IN THE COMMISSION**

215. The Commission adopted a resolution (E/CN.11/388) on this subject (see part IV).

(12) **PROGRAMME OF WORK AND PRIORITIES**

216. The programme of work and priorities as approved by the Commission is reproduced in part V of this report.

PART IV

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE TENTH SESSION ⁷

217. The Commission, at its tenth session, adopted the following resolutions:

- (1) Resolution 10 (X) on the reports of subsidiary bodies
- (2) Resolution 11 (X) on regional projects in the technical assistance programme
- (3) Resolution 12 (X) on the admission of associate members to membership of the Commission
- (4) Resolution 13 (X) on proposed amendment in the terms of reference of the Commission

Draft resolution for action by the Economic and Social Council.

218. Following are the full texts of the resolutions:

Resolution 10 (X)

Reports of subsidiary bodies

RESOLUTION ADOPTED ON 18 FEBRUARY 1954

(E/CN.11/386)

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East

A

Approves the report and recommendations of the Committee on Industry and Trade and of the Inland Transport Committee, and the results obtained by their standing and *ad hoc* subsidiary bodies, including regional conferences and working parties of experts, as well as the annual report of the Bureau of Flood Control and Water Resources Development; and

Notes with satisfaction that the activities of its standing and *ad hoc* subsidiary bodies, as well as of the Bureau of Flood Control and Water Resources Development, are of practical value to the countries in the region.

B

Believing that the work of the Commission in the fields of mineral resources development and trade has reached a stage at which the periodic examination, at a technical level, of the various problems involved by standing subsidiary bodies is the best way of furthering the task of the Commission under its terms of reference,

Expresses satisfaction that the Committee on Industry and Trade has established:

(a) A Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development with the following terms of reference:

(i) To promote the development of the mineral resources of the countries of the region;

(ii) To study the problems of geological surveys;

(iii) To study the problems of mining, beneficiation, utilization and marketing of minerals;

(iv) To review the progress made by the countries of the region in the development of their mineral resources;

(v) To promote regional and international co-operation in the development of mineral resources.

(b) A Sub-Committee on Trade, with the following terms of reference:

(i) To review the trade and commercial policies of the countries of the region and to promote the development of inter-regional and intra-regional trade, with a view to assisting the economic development of the countries of the region;

(ii) To review the progress made by the countries of the region in the development of techniques and methods for trade promotion including the training of trade promotion personnel;

(iii) To study other problems affecting international trade such as price stabilization of commodities, standardization of commodities, commercial arbitration, market research and freight rates, having due regard to the work being done in these fields by the United Nations and other international agencies.

Resolution 11 (X)

Regional projects in the Technical Assistance Programme

RESOLUTION ADOPTED ON 16 FEBRUARY 1954

(E/CN.11/385)

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East,

Reiterating its recognition of the importance of technical assistance to the economic development of the countries of the region,

Appreciating the activities undertaken under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and in particular the activities of the Technical Assistance Administration in the ECAFE region,

⁷ Resolutions of the Commission are numbered consecutively as from the ninth session. The Roman numeral in parenthesis denotes the number of the session at which the resolution was adopted.

Noting with gratification the increasing number and usefulness of regional technical assistance projects initiated by the Commission and its subsidiary bodies, and executed jointly by the secretariat of ECAFE and the Technical Assistance Administration,

Also noting that the execution of regional projects frequently requires a host country to spend considerable funds although the benefits from such regional projects accrue not only to it but to all the participating countries,

Recognizing that technical assistance can best be rendered generally through individual country projects, but also

Believing that in certain instances regional projects provide the most effective avenue of technical assistance,

Draws the attention of the Council, its Technical Assistance Committee and Technical Assistance Board to the great value attached by the countries of the region to regional projects, and suggests to the Council, the Committee and the Board that they take this into account in any review that may be undertaken of arrangements and procedures for the operation of the technical assistance programme;

Recommends to the Council that the above form of technical assistance be recognized as a permanent feature of the technical assistance programme, alongside and complementary to individual country projects, as an important element in planning, and in the allocation of funds;

Requests the Executive Secretary to transmit this resolution to the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board for circulation to the Technical Assistance Committee and the Technical Assistance Board.

Resolution 12 (X)

Admission of associate members to membership of the Commission

RESOLUTION ADOPTED 18 FEBRUARY 1954
(E/CN.11/387)

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East

Urges the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations to reach a decision giving effect to the wish of the Commission to admit to membership of ECAFE

those associate members which are responsible for their own international relations.

Resolution 13 (X)

Amendment of terms of reference

RESOLUTION ADOPTED 18 FEBRUARY 1954
(E/CN.11/388)

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East Recommends to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations that the terms of reference of the Commission be amended in order to make possible the amendment of rule 13 and rule 15 of the rules of procedure as follows:

"Rule 13

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

"Rule 15

"If the Chairman ceases to represent a member *or an associate 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 *or an associate 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."

219. The Commission also adopted the following draft resolution for submission to the Council:

Draft resolution for action by the Economic and Social Council

ADOPTED 18 FEBRUARY 1954 BY THE COMMISSION
The Economic and Social Council

Takes note of the Annual Report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East for the period 15 February 1953 to 18 February 1954 and of the programme of work and priorities contained therein.

PART V

PROGRAMME OF WORK AND PRIORITIES

Introduction

220. The Commission approved the programme of work and priorities set out below at its 137th meeting held on 18 February 1954.

221. This programme was adopted in the light of the recommendations contained in the report of the third session of the Inland Transport Committee (E/CN.11/377), the report of the sixth session of the Committee on Industry and Trade (E/CN.11/383), the report of the Bureau of Flood Control and Water Resources Development covering the period November 1952—October 1953 (E/CN.11/376), the statement made to the Commission by the representative of FAO concerning the proposed work programme of the joint ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division, and the statements of the representatives of ILO, UNESCO, WHO, the International Monetary Fund, and relevant resolu-

tions and decisions of the tenth session of the Commission; Economic and Social Council resolutions 324 (XI), 402 B (XII), 451 A (XVI), and 497 C (XVI) on co-ordination among the United Nations and the specialized agencies, and 362 B (XII) on concentration of efforts and resources, were also closely taken into account.

222. In formulating the proposed programme of work and priorities set out below, the basic criterion of the Commission, as in the past, was that stated in Economic and Social Council resolution 362 B (XII) as follows:

"... the question of the economic development of under-developed countries in all its aspects is by virtue of Articles 55 and 56 of the Charter a problem to which the Council [and its Commissions] must ... give most urgent attention because ... 'a more rapid economic development of under-developed

countries, in particular an increase of their production, is essential for raising the level of productive employment and the living standards of their populations, for the growth of the world economy as a whole and for the maintenance of international peace and security'."

223. The Commission noted that all projects listed below fell within one or another of the six categories of highest priority recommended in the "List of priority programmes in the economic and social fields" set forth in Council resolution 451 A (XIV).

224. The Commission recalled that at its seventh, eighth, and ninth sessions it had paid special attention to and indeed participated in pioneering in the development of a United Nations system of priorities for the concentration of work on a relatively limited number of high priority projects; the Commission considered that its approach had in effect anticipated the need for further concentration of effort which subsequently, in 1953, was embodied in resolution 497 C (XVI) of the Economic and Social Council. In accordance with this resolution a full review of the work programme was again undertaken in connexion with the preparation of the projects listed below. In the course of this review, members and associate members were able to consider a detailed analysis circulated by the Executive Secretary (ECAFE/L.75, 16 December 1953) drawing attention to some thirteen projects which had been completed in the interval between the ninth and tenth sessions. The Commission noted that broadly speaking it was the completion of these projects which would make it possible to intensify work on other projects, to undertake active work on certain projects requested earlier by the Commission but deferred owing to lack of resources, and in a limited number of cases to introduce new aspects of projects as justified by the development of its work. The Commission was also aware, from the Secretary-General's budget proposals for 1954 which had been approved by the General Assembly, that within the secretariat of the Commission the number of divisions had been reduced from six to five in January 1954 in an effort further to concentrate resources and increase efficiency.

225. In the programme of work and priorities, no implication of priority was intended as between major divisions of projects designated by Roman numerals, or as between sub-divisions designated by capital letters. Within each division (I, II, III, etc.) or within each sub-division (A, B, C, etc.) projects were listed, as recommended by the Council and its Co-ordination Committee, in three groups defined as follows:

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

226. This group was defined as consisting of projects and activities in which the responsibility of the secretariat, pursuant to the Commission's terms of reference and resolutions, was of a continuing character. The studies and reports contemplated therein were to be presented from time to time. Each study might differ from and supplement the others in scope (country coverage), substance (different aspects of major problems), and time (developments during a given period). No relative priorities were assigned to projects within this group, or as between group 1 and group 2.

GROUP 2. *Ad hoc* PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

227. This group was defined as consisting of non-recurrent projects for which an approximate duration

could be estimated; it included projects outside the broad scope of the continuing projects (group 1) as well as occasional topics within the scope of such continuing projects. Pursuant to the recommendation of the Council and its Co-ordination Committee, estimates of the probable duration of virtually all projects in group 2 were indicated. No relative priorities were assigned to projects within this group, or as between group 2 and group 1.

GROUP 3. OTHER PROJECTS

228. This group was defined as consisting of projects which, in view of staff and budget limitations, would have to be deferred for the present and probably could not be undertaken before 1956. Within this group, projects were listed in order of priority; i.e., if and as resources became available, the Commission desired that group 3 projects should be taken up, in each division or sub-division, in the order listed. The Commission noted that more than twenty projects of great potential benefit to the economic development of the countries of the region were deferred in this way, owing to staff and budget limitations.

229. The criteria used in proposing the distribution of projects in the above three groups included an estimate of the basic importance of each project concerned, as well as an estimate of the most effective way in which to utilize available resources.

230. In accordance with the definitions of group 2 and group 3 projects given above, no distinction was required between the current year and future years, as the estimated date for completion was shown for every *ad hoc* project in group 2, and the probable duration for virtually every *ad hoc* project in group 3.

231. The Commission noted that many of the projects listed below were to be carried out jointly or in co-operation with the specialized agencies. Overlapping with the work of the specialized agencies was avoided by taking note of their work in related fields, and by mutually planning work with them so that co-operation with appropriate agencies could take place wherever a co-operative approach promised better results and better utilization of international funds.

232. As in the past, and pursuant to the Commission's terms of reference, the programme contemplates the extension of advisory services by the Executive Secretary within available resources and in consultation with TAA, upon requests from countries and in connexion with approved projects in the work programme. This type of secretariat activity, in connexion with projects in all parts of the programme, was referred to in project 61-01, and to avoid repetition, the detailed description of each advisory service was not included under individual projects.

233. The Commission noted that as in previous years, TAA had agreed to co-operate, or its co-operation was to be sought, in a number of projects. These projects included primarily *regional projects*, usually initiated and developed by ECAFE (as distinct from technical assistance rendered to individual countries), such as training centres, seminars, study trips and pilot plants; and various ECAFE conferences and meetings of experts at which TAA might provide limited assistance in the form of services of a few experts from outside the region.

234. The Commission was gratified to note that, of the six group study tours in co-operation with TAA which it had proposed at its ninth session, the two to which

it had assigned highest priority had been arranged, i.e., the study tour of lignite experts to Australia had taken place, in connexion with which the Commission wished to express its warm appreciation to Australia as well as to TAA; and the visit of cottage and small-scale industry directors and experts to Japan was firmly scheduled for the late spring of 1954. The Commission recommended that four future group visits be undertaken in co-operation with TAA, i.e., projects 21-09, water resources development experts to Europe and North America; 33-05, electric power experts to Europe and if possible North America and Japan; 35-02, iron and steel experts to Europe and North America; and 44-02, senior railway track construction and maintenance engineers to the United States. The Commission attached very great importance to each of these projects, and placed them all in group 2 to indicate the belief that they should be undertaken as early as possible. Realizing, however, that TAA might not be able to finance all four visits in 1954 and 1955, and aware of the recommendation of its Committee on Industry and Trade concerning two of these projects, the Commission recommended that the four group visits be undertaken in the following order as funds become available:

- (i)* Electric power experts, to Europe and, if possible, North America and Japan; and iron and steel experts, to Europe and North America;
- (ii) Water resources development experts, to Europe and North America;
- (iii) Senior railway track construction and maintenance engineers, to the United States.

235. The proposed work programme was drawn up on the assumptions that rigid economy was to be sought in all parts of the United Nations organization, and that the size of the ECAFE secretariat would thus remain during 1954 and 1955 at approximately the level approved for 1954 by the General Assembly at its eighth session. The Commission had the assurance of the Executive Secretary that neither the projects listed in group 1 and group 2, nor the servicing of the Sub-Committee on Trade and of the Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development, would require the addition of new posts, and that the work involved could be carried out with personnel resources at the level provided for 1954; this was possible partly because so many projects had been deferred in group 3, and partly because personnel freed by the completion of earlier projects would be assigned to more intensive work on certain projects already in groups 1 and 2 or to projects now placed in those groups. The Commission also had the Executive Secretary's provisional estimate that the cost involved in the tentative calendar of meetings of sub-committees, conferences, and *ad hoc* working parties in 1954 and 1955 would not entail expenditures at a level higher than that approved by the General Assembly for 1954 (the Executive Secretary's provisional estimates for the eleventh session of the Commission and the meetings directly preceding it at the same site are given in paragraph 213 of this report). As the programme of work and priorities set out below was based on the assumption that the level of operations approved for 1954 would be continued but not exceeded in 1955, a separate statement on financial implications was deemed unnecessary. The Commission noted that the question whether the objective of increased quality and usefulness of secretariat work on the high priority projects proposed by the Commission required addi-

tional posts, or the re-grading of certain posts, would be constantly before the Executive Secretary, and would be carefully reviewed by the Secretary-General at appropriate periods of organization appraisal and budget preparation.

236. The Commission, as in the past, authorized the Executive Secretary, in dealing with the work projects, to convene, within available resources, such conferences, expert working parties, meetings or panels of specialists as he might deem necessary, provided he obtained prior approval of the governments concerned and had appropriate consultations with specialized agencies.

237. While it was desirable to adopt as firm a programme as possible, the Commission believed that the programme given hereinafter was not and by nature could not be definitive, as unforeseeable factors might later make it necessary to alter or abandon certain projects, or to establish different priorities. The Commission therefore left it to the discretion of the Executive Secretary to modify or defer projects, or to establish different priorities, should developments not foreseen at the time of the tenth session make this necessary in his opinion, provided such alterations remained within the framework of the programme.

238. The Commission expressed the wish that at each subsequent session the Executive Secretary would draw the attention of the Commission to the cases in which he had found it desirable to alter priorities, as provided for in the preceding paragraph; and also would draw the attention of the Commission to such new projects as were then being suggested, proposed alterations in the order of priority of existing projects, projects which had been completed, and projects which it was proposed to eliminate.

239. The programme of work and priorities is as follows.

Programme of work and priorities for 1954 and 1955

(Note: The letter "s" indicates projects involving co-operation with one or more of the specialized agencies; the letter "t" indicates projects on which the co-operation of the Technical Assistance Administration has been agreed to or is to be sought.)

I. Agriculture

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

- 11-01 *Continuing review of current developments in the field of food and agriculture in Asia and the Far East.* Supply of information on food and agricultural matters required for:
 - (s) (a) All ECAFE studies with food and agriculture implications, particularly the annual *Economic Survey* and the quarterly *Economic Bulletin*;
 - (b) FAO Regional Office and Headquarters including material for *State of Food and Agriculture* and regional conferences;
 - (c) Occasional reports on significant developments in agrarian reform in individual countries of the region.

GROUP 2. *Ad hoc* PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

- 11-02 *Agricultural development planning.* Studies of agricultural development plans and legislation concerning agricultural incomes, production and consumption in selected countries. Related to

* The Commission gave equal priority to these two projects.

FAO regional consultations on programming for selective expansion of agricultural production. A specimen report to be issued in 1954.

- 11-03 *Agricultural development financing and credit.*
(s) Seminar on agricultural development financing and credit. Probable date of seminar, 1955. In co-operation with FAO.
- 11-04 *Agricultural prices and price policies.* Analysis
(s) of the relative prices of rice and competing crops, the relation of prices of main farm products to prices of farm requisites and consumer goods, the relation between prices received by producers and market prices, and producers' reaction to prices received. Study in co-operation with FAO, planned for completion in September 1954.
- 11-05 *FAO seminar on problems of land use and land
(s) tenure.* Assistance to FAO in organizing the seminar in 1955.
- 11-06 *Marketing of major agricultural commodities.*
(s) Collection and study of selected successful regulations and practices, in co-operation with FAO. First report in 1955.

GROUP 3. OTHER PROJECTS

- 11-07 *Short-term credit problems.* Study and recommendations concerning short-term credit problems of small-scale producers and subsistence farmers in the ECAFE region. Estimated duration, one year.

II. Flood control and water resources development

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

- 21-01 *Multiple-purpose river basin development.* In-
(s) vestigation and promotion of multiple-purpose river basin development of the region. The 1954 work programme will include:
 - (a) Country-by-country survey of water resources, present status of utilization and plans of development and study and analysis of problems and difficulties encountered;
 - (b) Preparation of a manual giving principles and methods of planning multiple-purpose river basin development; and
 - (c) Preparation of detailed reports on various specific projects. In co-operation with FAO and WHO.
- 21-02 *Flood control and water resources development
of international rivers.* Study of technical problems of flood control and water resources development of international rivers and promotion of co-operation among countries concerned.
- 21-03 *Flood control methods.* Improvement of flood
(s) control methods including joint study with technical organizations of the region on various specific problems, with reference to small as well as large rivers. The 1954 work programme will cover study of methods employed for earthwork construction, with particular emphasis on the use of labour, with a view to increasing efficiency and reducing costs. The 1955 work programme will cover methods of sediment control in head waters and in various structures relating to water resources development. In co-operation with FAO.
- 21-04 *Hydraulic research stations and hydrological
observation.* Promotion of co-ordinated utiliza-

tion of existing facilities and research programmes of hydraulic research stations; study of specific hydrological problems and promotion of the collection of basic hydrological data.

- 21-05 *Dissemination of technical information on flood
control works and water resources development,
including water tariffs.* Publication of *Flood Control Series* and *Flood Control Journal*, and distribution of technical reports and publications.

GROUP 2. Ad hoc PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

- 21-06 *Regional technical conference on water re-
(t) sources development.* The conference is to be held in Tokyo, Japan, from 17 to 22 May 1954. Various problems relating to water resources development to be discussed such as criteria for the justification of projects; methods of planning multiple-purpose river basin development; organization for the efficient execution of river basin development; standards of methods, records and terminology of hydrological measurements, etc. Several experts to be sent by TAA to the conference.
- 21-07 *Training centre for water resources develop-
(s, t) ment.* To be organized in 1955 or as soon thereafter as possible; in co-operation with TAA, FAO and WHO.
- 21-08 *Organizations for the execution of river basin
development in different countries of the region.* Study of existing organizations for the planning of river basin development and administrations for the construction and operation of river valley projects in the region. Work to be started in 1955. (Supplementary to project 21-01.)
- 21-09 *Group visit of experts on water resources de-
(t) velopment schemes to Europe and North America.* Co-operation of TAA to be sought.

GROUP 3. OTHER PROJECTS

- 21-10 *Study of stream-gauging equipment.* Supplementary to project 21-05. Estimated duration, one year.
- 21-11 *Study of rainfall and run-off.* Study of relation of rainfall and run-off on some important rivers of the region with special reference to flood flow. Supplementary to project 21-05. Estimated duration, one year.

III. Industry and trade

A. General

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

- 31-01 *Economic development planning.* (See project 52-01.)^a
- 31-02 *Trained personnel for economic development:*
(s)
 - (a) Assistance to the International Labour Office by furnishing economic data about countries of the region having a bearing on manpower requirements;
 - (b) Assistance to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in connexion with its survey of engineering training facilities in the region.
 Study and ECAFE/ILO/UNESCO Inter-Secretariat Working Party, fourth session to

^a Project 31-01 deals with economic development planning in so far as it concerns industrial development.

be held in October 1954. Joint project with ILO and UNESCO.

GROUP 2. *Ad hoc* PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

- 31-03 (i) *Seminar on organization and administration of public enterprises in the industrial field.* Agenda to include types of organization suitable for industrial undertakings; scope of public enterprises in the industrial field; financial, commercial and economic aspects; administration and other related problems. Preliminary work begun in 1952; follow-up action arising from the seminar to be convened in March 1954. In co-operation with TAA and the International Institute of Administrative Sciences (ILAS).
- 31-04 (s,i) *National management institutes and training centres.* Exploration, in co-operation with ILO, UNESCO and TAA, of the need for and possibility of establishing national management institutes and training centres in the ECAFE region.

GROUP 3. OTHER PROJECTS

- 31-05 (i) *Comparative study and dissemination of information on industrial organization and management.* Dissemination of information through technical papers and annotated bibliographies on structure and operation of industrial enterprises. Institutes, administrative blueprints, project outlines for study of productivity and efficiency. Duration, two to four years. TAA co-operation to be sought, if necessary.

B. Cottage and small-scale industries

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

- 32-01 *Dissemination of technical information concerning methods of production, equipment, lay-outs, processes and standards used in various industries.* Continuing emphasis to be given to the co-ordination of studies by countries on the type of textiles suitable for handloom production.
- 32-02 *Promotion and co-ordination of research and experiments by countries of the region.* Report to be submitted to future working party meetings. Reports on various aspects of ceramics industry to be submitted by countries to the next meeting of the working party.
- 32-03 (s) *Economic aspects of cottage and small-scale industries.* Studies of the economic aspects of cottage and small-scale industries, including the problem of protection from imports and studies of competition with large-scale domestic manufactures, and the distinctions between marketing the products of these industries for export and for domestic consumption. Statistical data, information and memoranda to be furnished by governments at an early date. Reports to be issued as data become available. In co-operation with ILO.

GROUP 2. *Ad hoc* PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

- 32-04 *Common facility services for cottage and small-scale industries.* Study of experience and examination of potentialities of common facility services for groups of independent producers as a technique for the improvement of quality, expansion of production and reduction of cost of selected cottage industries. Report to be complete in 1955.

- 32-05 *Study tour by cottage and small-scale industry directors and experts*

- (i) (a) Group visit, technical study and report concerning production and marketing methods in Japan by cottage and small-scale industry directors and experts from the region. Proposed date for the visit, 1954. In co-operation with TAA.
- (b) Studies of selected aspects of cottage and small-scale industry production and marketing in Japan arising from (a). Studies to be made in 1954 and possibly 1955. (See also project 37-06.)

GROUP 3. OTHER PROJECTS

- 32-06 *Standardization.* Study and working party concerning possible methods of standardizing materials used in cottage industries, to ensure maximum and predictable durability of products and thus enhance marketability. Proposed duration of study, one to two years. (To be co-ordinated with project 37-07.)

C. Electric power

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

- 33-01 *Review of progress of electric power development in Asia and Far East.* To include preparation of tables of comparable statistics and data on generation and capacity by types of plants, transmission lines by length and voltage, consumption of fuels by types and quantities, efficiencies and load factors attained, and utilization by heavy and light industries. To be published annually in the *Electric Power Bulletin for Asia and the Far East*. Emphasis to be given to the introduction and use within ECAFE countries of international standard reporting methods. Progress of rural electrification to be covered by population and area, and special articles of regional interest also to be included from time to time in the *Bulletin*.
- 33-02 (i) *Rural electrification-Village experiment.* Preparation of a scheme or schemes for carrying out tests on specific equipment for the application of electricity in rural industries in one or more electrified villages of countries of the region. Completion will depend upon progress of the experiment or experiments in the countries concerned. TAA co-operation to be sought by the countries concerned.
- 33-03 *Electricity in metallurgical industry.* The role of electricity in the metallurgical industry to be studied with specific reference to (i) replacement of other types of fuel, and (ii) effect on quality of product. Probable date of completion, 1955.
- 33-04 *Electricity in chemical industry.* The role of electricity in chemical industry to be studied with specific reference to (i) replacement of other types of fuel, (ii) effect on quality of product, (iii) production in which electricity is the sole power used. Probable date of completion, 1955.

GROUP 2. *Ad hoc* PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

- 33-05 (i) *Group visit of electric power experts from the region to manufacturers' plants and power stations in Europe, and if possible in North America and*

Japan. The broad objectives of the visit should be:

- (a) Review of manufacturing capacity with particular reference to countries which are not traditional exporters to Asia;
- (b) Reconciliation of manufacturers' standards with Asian purchasers' specifications;
- (c) Possibilities of overcoming difficulties by splitting orders, i.e., ordering components from several manufacturers;
- (d) Familiarizing Asian engineers with the latest developments in power plant design and operation;
- (e) Overcoming hesitation felt by some Asian buyers to utilize non-traditional sources. Estimated duration for preparation and trip, one year. Co-operation of TAA to be sought.

GROUP 3. OTHER PROJECTS

- 33-06 *Hydro-electric potential of each country of the region and its gross, technical and economic limits.* Study of the basic principle and methods for assessing "theoretical gross potential", "technical potential", and "economic potential". Assortment of the hydro-electric potential of each country. Estimated duration, four years.
- 33-07 *Electricity in mining.* Possible exclusive application of electricity in deep mining to be examined. Potential benefits in increasing production and improving product quality to be studied.

D. Housing and building materials

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

- 34-01 *Housing and town and country planning and building:*
 - (s,t) (a) Co-ordination at the regional level of work of various agencies on the basis of work projects and programmes of the Social Commission and the Economic and Social Council, through periodic inter-secretariat working parties to which government experts shall also be invited to participate, composed of ECAFE, the United Nations Department of Social Affairs, TAA, ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO. First meeting held in November 1952. Second meeting to held in late February 1954.
 - (b) Collection and dissemination of information on technical problems of housing and building materials, results of research, experimentation and demonstration on building materials, construction methods, types of houses, standardization, aided self-help methods, capital cost and other details concerning manufacture of new building materials. In co-operation with United Nations agencies referred to in (a) above. Limited TAA co-operation to be sought, if necessary.

GROUP 2. Ad hoc PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

- 34-02 *Housing and building materials exhibition and seminar.* Completion of the report and implementation of follow-up recommendations, if any. In co-operation with TAA, the United

Nations Department of Social Affairs, ILO, FAO and WHO.

- 34-03 *Guiding principles for housing standards and building codes for ECAFE countries.* Regional study related to the global study being undertaken by the United Nations Department of Social Affairs at the request of the Social Commission. Estimated duration of the ECAFE study, two years.
- 34-04 (s) *Study of building materials in the ECAFE region.* Technical analysis of the manufacture and use of various building materials in the region. Proposed date of completion of the study, 1955. In co-operation with the United Nations Department of Social Affairs, ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO.
- 34-05 (t) *Regional building centres.* Preparation of a scheme or schemes for the establishment of regional building centres in the arid and humid tropical zones of the region. TAA co-operation to be sought by the countries concerned.

GROUP 3. OTHER PROJECTS

- 34-06 *Periodic review of the housing situation and housing and building programmes in the region,* in relation to economic and social developments.

E. Iron and steel

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

- 35-01 *Survey of existing and planned expansion of iron and steel industry and trade in ECAFE countries.* Follow-up study of plans and problems, and dissemination of technical information relating to such plans and problems. To include:
 - (a) Annual review of production plans and problems of development and expansion of the iron and steel industry and allied industries in countries of the region, including problems of small-scale manufacture of iron, steel and ancillaries such as oxygen and suitable refractories;
 - (b) Survey of demands and existing facilities and plans and possibilities of manufacture of materials, including alloy steels, ferro-alloys, fluxes and refractories, with particular attention to the satisfaction of part of the demand by utilizing available scrap by itself in the production of rough articles like agricultural implements;
 - (c) Survey of iron and steel foundries—quality and cost control; re-vamping and modernization;
 - (d) Survey of re-rolling mills—quality and cost control; choice of location; re-vamping and modernization;
 - (e) Scrap classification—formulation of uniform methods;
 - (s) (f) Directory of laboratory and research facilities, and preparation of a list of main technical libraries and selected bibliography of relevant iron and steel publications; in co-operation with UNESCO;
 - (g) Formulation of uniform statistical reporting methods;
 - (h) Manufacture of agricultural implements, especially processes for such manufacture by casting of melted scrap;

- (i) Steel fabricating and processing industries, including manufacture of light steel products, e.g., wire products and railway fittings;
- (j) Dissemination of technical information relating to the foregoing, and also concerning beneficiation, direct reduction processes of making iron without coke, open-hearth furnace practice, use of fuel oil in open-hearths, electric furnace practice, use of oxygen in steel-making, small rolling mills, refractories manufacture and use and the techniques of scrap collection and scrap preparation, gas reduction of iron ores, separation of iron without slagging impurities, kiln techniques for smelting ores, development of open hearths of very small capacity, manufacture of enriched air by small-scale technique.
- (k) Important aspects of intra-regional and inter-regional trade development in iron and steel.

Reports on the above items to be issued from time to time. The reports for 1954 and 1955 will highlight the processes of making iron without coking coal, scrap classification, re-rolling mills practice, manufacture of ferro-alloys and directory of research facilities and technical libraries and the production plans and problems of development of the iron and steel industry and allied industries in the region.

GROUP 2. *Ad hoc* PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

- 35-02 (i) *Technical study of iron and steel manufacturing processes in Europe and North America.* Processes of iron manufacture without coking coal such as low-shaft furnaces, Tysland-Hole furnaces, sponge iron processes and other direct reduction processes, small-scale methods for steel-melting, manufacture of oxygen, extracting iron from low-grade ores, small-scale open hearth and Bessemer practice. Beneficiation techniques, utilization of low-quality ores and those with impurities and scrap preparation techniques. Study and, if possible, a group visit to Europe and the United States. First phase of secretariat study to be submitted to the sixth session of the Sub-Committee on Iron and Steel. Probable duration of the study; three years commencing 1954. TAA co-operation to be sought in 1955.

GROUP 3. OTHER PROJECTS

- 35-03 *Iron and Steel Bulletin.* Periodic publication of latest developments and practices of iron and steel processing techniques of interest to ECAFE countries and production data on raw materials and finished products with a special section devoted to small-scale techniques especially for the use of low-grade ore and direct re-melted scrap.
- 35-04 *Iron and steel specifications.* Study of possible methods of simplification and/or standardization of specifications for manufacture and use of iron and steel and their products.
- 35-05 (i) *Pilot plant.* Study of possibilities of establishing a pilot plant for making iron without coke, which study would include a section devoted

to the evaluation of small-scale techniques. TAA co-operation to be sought by countries concerned.

F. Mineral resources

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

- 36-01 *Regional mining development review.* Annual review of current mining activities in the region including discoveries of new mineral deposits, development of new mines including small mines, installation and expansion of mineral processing plants, and economic aspects of mineral production. To be available in printed form. Earlier secretariat reports have reviewed progress from 1945 to 1953.
- 36-02 *Technical studies and dissemination of information on selected mineral resources and mineral discovery and extraction methods.* Studies limited to resources basic to the industrial development of the region or in short supply in the world market. Study of ilmenite resources of the region in relation to the recent development of titanium manufacture. Study to be taken up in 1954.

GROUP 2. *Ad hoc* PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

- 36-03 (i) *Report of the study tour in Australia by lignite experts of Asia and the Far East.* Study tour undertaken in October-November 1953 in co-operation with TAA. Preliminary report completed on 15 November 1953. Final report to be completed by June 1954.
- 36-04 *Exploitation and utilization of lignite and other low-grade coals in the region.* Comprehensive study covering availability and extraction, including distribution, quantity, quality, mining, beneficiation, and utilization, and economic aspects; country studies including recommendations for development in each country. First interim report on lignite completed in July 1952; report on lignite utilization for power generation completed in September 1953. Further reports on lignite exploitation and utilization to be prepared in 1954. Study of exploitation and utilization of peat and other low-grade coals to be taken up in 1955.
- 36-05 *Integrated study of the fuel economy of the region.* Study to cover current and potential production and consumption of fuels of countries of the region, cost of production and market prices, comparison of advantages and disadvantages of utilization of various kinds of fuels, and best methods to utilize known fuel resources. Review of the fuel policies of countries of the region. Work to commence in 1954. First report to be completed in October 1955.
- 36-06 *Compilation of existing regulations governing the mineral development of the region.* Compilation to start in 1954. First report to be issued in October 1955.
- 36-07 *Regional geological map.* In co-ordination with the International Geological Congress and the Cartographic Office of the United Nations Department of Social Affairs, completion of a geological map of the region.

GROUP 3. OTHER PROJECTS

- 36-08 *Standard classification of coal for regional use.* Estimated duration, two years. (To be co-ordinated with projects 32-06 and 37-07.)
- 36-09 *Joint research and pilot projects on low-grade coals.* Examination of the possibility of encouraging expansion of joint research and of assisting some country or countries of the region in setting up a pilot plant for treating low-grade coals including lignite; exploration of possibility of regional use of such project. TAA co-operation to be sought.

G. Trade promotion

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

- 37-01 *Development of trade promotion services.* Assistance to national trade promotion agencies by supplying them with information, advice on problems confronting them, and advice on organization for training in trade promotion techniques and services; assistance and advice on marketing research activities.
- 37-02 *Clearing house for collection and dissemination of commercial information not generally available to the countries of the region.* Including publication of *Trade Promotion News*, *Trade Promotion Series* and *Calendar of Regional Conference, Fairs and Exhibitions*.

GROUP 2. Ad hoc PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

- 37-03 *Market analysis.* Surveys of selected products of countries of the ECAFE region including:
- (a) The preparation of a series of illustrative market analysis reports for some of the important products of the region;
 - (b) The preparation of guides to market reports for use by trade representatives of individual countries stationed abroad.

Surveys to be issued as completed. Target date for completion of first report (hides and skins) under (a), December 1954. To be conducted in co-operation with FAO and other international organizations.

- 37-04 *Meeting on trade promotion.* Implementation of recommendations of the first and second trade promotion conferences and the sixth session of the Committee on Industry and Trade in so far as they concern the Secretariat; co-ordination of reports on implementation by governments of the ECAFE countries of these recommendations, including reports on the progress of governments in studying ways and means of developing technical details and specifications to assist buyers of capital equipment and machinery to enable them to purchase their requirements from the cheapest and best sources.
- 37-05 *Commercial arbitration facilities.* Review of existing facilities in the region and dissemination of information concerning the establishment of national arbitration organizations and gradual standardization of arbitration practices. Estimated date of completion of the first report, June 1954.

- 37-06 *Domestic and export marketing of handicrafts.* Assistance to countries in the development of domestic and export marketing, in co-operation with TAA. Dissemination of information concerning customs and import regulations (in relation to projects 32-03 and 32-05).

GROUP 3. OTHER PROJECTS

- 37-07 *Dissemination of information on standardization.* To include convening of special working parties of the agencies concerned with this project. Probable duration, one year. (To be co-ordinated with projects 32-06 and 36-07.) Co-operation of TAA, FAO and the International Organization for Standardization to be sought.

IV. Inland transport

A. General

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

- 41-01 *Collection, analysis and dissemination of information,* in the fields of railways, highways and inland waterways, including transport statistics, library service, quarterly *Transport Bulletin*, and *Railway Statistics Bulletin*. Distribution of the *Documentation Bulletin* of the International Union of Railways in co-operation with TAA.

GROUP 2. Ad hoc PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

- 41-02 *Co-ordination of transport.* Study and recommendations. In co-operation with ICAO. Proposed duration, 1954-1955.
- 41-03 *Statistical study of performance of transport system* with a view to obtaining optimum efficiency and full utilization of all available resources. Estimated duration, 1954-56; progress report in 1955.

GROUP 3. OTHER PROJECTS

- 41-04 *Mechanization of accounts in transport undertakings.* Estimated duration, one year.

B. Highways

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY (See also project 41-01)

- 42-01 *Road construction and maintenance.* Study and recommendations.
- Economics of highway engineering—final report and detailed studies and recommendations on:
- (a) Construction and maintenance of low-cost roads and soil stabilization. Proposed duration, 1954-1955.
 - (b) Water bound macadam construction. Proposed duration, 1954.
 - (c) Bituminous construction. Proposed duration, 1954-1955.
 - (d) Current methods of highway financing in the ECAFE region. Proposed duration, 1954-1955.
 - (e) Current methods of highway administration in the ECAFE region. Proposed duration, 1954-1955.

GROUP 2. Ad hoc PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

- 42-02 *International highways.* Study, review, and recommendations regarding national systems

of highways for promotion of the development of international highways connecting the countries of the region for economic development. Proposed duration, 1954-1956.

- 42-03 *Highway safety*. Studies and recommendations with particular reference to traffic congestion and accidents in urban areas, with regard to:
- (a) Engineering aspects of highway safety; lay-out of junctions and other aspects of road design in relation to highway safety;
 - (b) Traffic aspects of highway safety; traffic control, education and enforcement of traffic regulations;
 - (c) Seminar in engineering and traffic aspects in highway safety. Proposed duration, 1954-1956.

- 42-04 *Uniform design standards and specifications for:*
- (a) Roads
 - (b) Bridges.
- Proposed duration, 1954-1956.

GROUP 3. OTHER PROJECTS

- 42-05 *Mechanization of road construction and maintenance*. (i) Examination of the possibility of a demonstration project using mechanized equipment, in co-operation with TAA. Estimated duration, two years.
- 42-06 *Road life studies and control sections*. Estimated duration, two years.
- 42-07 *Uniform standards of specifications for machinery for road projects*. Estimated duration, two years.

C. Inland waterways and ports

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY (See also project 41-01)

- 43-01 *Improvement of inland water transport:*
- (i) (a) Examination of improved methods of river and canal conservancy for navigation;
 - (b) Dissemination of information regarding methods of improving efficiency of inland water transport.

TAA co-operation to be sought, if necessary.

GROUP 2. Ad hoc PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

- 43-02 *Improved design and operation of craft, including use of pusher craft and towing methods*. (i) Demonstration pilot projects; joint pilot projects with TAA under discussion. Proposed duration, 1954-1955.
- 43-03 *Comparative study of various types of marine engines*, for use in IWT craft in countries of the region. To be completed in 1954.
- 43-04 *Uniform methods of craft measurement*. Further study and draft convention regarding the measurement of vessels employed in inland navigation. To be completed in 1954.
- 43-05 *Training centre for IWT personnel*. (s) Study of establishing a regional centre for the advanced training of diesel marine mechanics. Proposed duration, 1954-1955. ILO co-operation to be sought.

GROUP 3. OTHER PROJECTS

- 43-06 *Inland Ports*. Study of inland river port authorities of advanced countries, particularly including the following aspects:
- (a) Constitution and statutory status;

- (b) Autonomy exercised by such bodies;
- (c) Initial capital outlay for port installations like warehousing, cranes, jetties, sheds, moorings and foreshore;
- (d) Loading and unloading appliances;
- (e) Connexion with rail and road transport;
- (f) Statistics of cargo handled;
- (g) Customs and other statutory formalities;
- (h) Recurring expenditure, financial aspect, port charges, etc.
- (i) Conservancy services.

Estimated duration, two years.

43-07 *Classification of inland waterways:*

- (a) Study of model government organization to deal with IWT and river and canal conservancy, and possibility of establishment of a standard schedule for classification of waterways and determination of desirable standard dimensions of waterways, structures and craft for each class.
- (b) Study of advantages and disadvantages of existing systems in the world; recommendation of suitable structure and terms of reference for government organization.

Estimated duration, three years.

- 43-08 *Model IWT legislation*. Study of advantages and disadvantages of existing IWT legislation in the world; formulation of model legislation. Estimated duration, three years.

D. Railways

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY (See project 41-01)

GROUP 2. Ad hoc PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

- 44-01 *Training Centre for Railway Operating and Signalling Officials*. (i) Annual report to be submitted to each session of the Railway Subcommittee. Proposed duration, 1954-1958. In co-operation with TAA.
- 44-02 *Improved methods of track construction and maintenance*. (i) Study and recommendations; possibility to be explored of study tour by senior railway officials to the United States and other countries en route, in co-operation with TAA. Proposed date of completion, 1955.
- 44-03 *Diesel locomotives and railcars*. Study and recommendations. Proposed date of completion, 1956.
- 44-04 *Prevention and speedy disposal of claims*. Study and working party. Proposed duration, 1954-1955.
- 44-05 *Locomotive boiler water treatment*. Study and recommendations. Proposed duration, 1954-1955.

GROUP 3. OTHER PROJECTS

- 44-06 *Repairs and maintenance of rolling stock in workshops*. Study and recommendations. Estimated duration, two years.

V. Research and planning

A. Review of current economic developments and problems

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

- 51-01 *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East* (annual).

- 51-02 *Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East* (quarterly). Includes periodic reviews of the economic situation in Asia and the Far East, current economic statistics, and special articles.

B. Planning for economic development

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

- 52-01 *Economic development planning*. Study and working party. (See project 31-01.)
- (a) Periodic review of plans and progress of planning throughout the region. First report to be submitted in 1955.
 - (b) Studies of problems and techniques of economic development planning, including choice of objectives, fixing of targets, determination of priorities, allocation of resources, co-ordination of plans, balance between specialization and diversification, role of the public and private sectors, assessment of the employment potential of development plans with special stress on projects for utilization of seasonal and under-employed labour, appraisal of selected individual projects on a case study basis, international aspects of economic development, various controls necessary to cope with planned development, etc. Study of long-term trends and country analysis may be undertaken.
 - (c) First working party to be held in September 1955 to consider, besides general problems, material resources budgeting and methods to estimate material coefficients for specific industries.

GROUP 2. *Ad hoc* PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

- 52-02 *Relationship between population growth and economic development*. Analysis of the inter-relationship between population growth and economic development in Asia. Estimated duration, three to five years. Preliminary report to be issued in 1954 or 1955.

C. Finance

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

- 53-01 *Financial aspects of economic development*.
- (s) Study of financial aspects of economic development in relation to available domestic and foreign resources, tax structure, and monetary policy. In co-operation with the Fund.
- For 1954, it is proposed to undertake studies of the following subjects, and to convene a working party in October to consider them:
- (a) Public expenditure policies and deficit finance;
 - (b) Present tax structures and possible modifications.

GROUP 2. OTHER PROJECTS

- 53-02 *Problems of integration of the organized and un-organized sectors of the money and capital markets*

D. International economic relations

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

54-01 *Intra-regional trade and payments*:

- (s) (a) Possibilities of expanding intra-regional trade;
- (b) Intra-regional payments. Examination of the impact of various payment arrangements on countries of the region with a view to exploring possibilities, if any, for achieving a wider degree of multilateral payments. In consultation with the Fund and selected central banks of the region.

- 54-02 *Trade in selected commodities*. Includes studies of trade in capital goods.

GROUP 2. *Ad hoc* PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

54-03 *Economic and legal aspects of foreign investment*:

- (a) Revision of earlier Secretariat study (*Foreign Investment Laws and Regulations of the countries of Asia and the Far East*, United Nations publication 1951.II.F.1) to bring it up-to-date;
- (b) Studies of actual foreign capital participation in combination with domestic private capital, and government or public capital.

E. Statistics

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

- 55-01 *Basic statistical series*. Basic statistical series on production, transport, trade, prices, finance, etc. For use in the annual *Economic Survey*, quarterly *Economic Bulletin*, and otherwise as needed by other units of the secretariat.
- 55-02 (s,t) *Statistical methods in ECAFE countries*. Study of methods used in the collection and compilation of statistics in ECAFE countries, with special reference to comparability and conformity to international standards, and of ways of improvement, in collaboration with the Statistical Office and other divisions of the United Nations Secretariat, ILO, FAO, the Fund, and occasionally other specialized agencies. The fields of statistics to be covered include production, prices, trade and balance of payments, currency and banking, public finance (including budget re-classification) national income, labour, population, etc. Exploration with governments of the desirability of convening a working party on budgetary re-classification, in co-operation with the Fiscal Division of the United Nations Secretariat and TAA. Reports to be issued from time to time upon completion of work in specific fields.
- 55-03 *Statistical organization and activities in ECAFE countries*. Survey of statistical organization in countries of the region, current changes or re-organization and the types of statistical work undertaken. First survey issued in 1951 and second survey in 1953. Further survey planned every third year, the next report to appear in 1955.

GROUP 2. *Ad hoc* PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

- 55-04 (s) *Regional Conference of Statisticians*. Third conference to be held in March 1954, in col-

laboration with the Statistical Office of the United Nations and the Fund, with national income statistics as principal agenda item. Follow up work arising from the conference.

- 55-05 (s) *Index of Economic Statistics in Asia and the Far East*. Arising from projects 55-01 and 55-02. Compilation of classified index of major economic statistical series for Asia and the Far East, in co-operation with the Statistical Office of the United Nations, and ILO, FAO, IMF, and other agencies concerned. Expected date of completion, 1954.

GROUP 3. OTHER PROJECTS

- 55-06 *Methods for the estimation of capital formation in under-developed countries*.

VI. Technical assistance and advisory services

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

- 61-01 (s,t) *Advisory services*. The secretariat, within available resources, and in consultation with

TAA and the specialized agencies, will upon request and in connexion with approved projects in the work programme:

- (a) Provide short-term expert advisory services to countries of the region, including advice on the preparation of applications for technical assistance;
- (b) Render assistance to governments of the region in connexion with their requests for expert services either directly from the countries of the region or through the United Nations technical assistance programmes;
- (c) Participate in exploratory and other missions organized under the United Nations technical assistance programmes.

- 61-02 (t) *Fellowships*. The Secretariat will continue as heretofore to provide comments, for the guidance of TAA, on fellowship and scholarship applications submitted to TAA by governments of the region.

PART VI

TENTATIVE CALENDAR OF EVENTS FOR 1954 AND 1955 ARISING FROM THE PROGRAMME OF WORK AND PRIORITIES

240. Following is the proposed calendar of meetings from the tenth session of the Commission to the eleventh session inclusive, and thereafter in 1955, arising from the programme of work and priorities, and including the proposed FAO seminar on land use and land tenure which is of direct concern to the ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division.

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>1954</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Site</i>
1. Inter-Secretariat Working Party on Housing and Building Materials (ECAFE/UN.SOA*/ILO/UNESCO/FAO/WHO/TAA) (third meeting)	18-23 February		New Delhi
2. Third Regional Conference of Statisticians	1-13 March		New Delhi
3. Conference on Administration of Public Enterprises in the Industrial Field	15-30 March		Rangoon
4. Study Tour by Cottage and Small-scale Industry Directors and Experts	April/May		Japan
5. Regional Technical Conference on Water Resources Development	17-22 May		Tokyo
6. Inland Waterway Sub-Committee (second session)	May/June		Saigon
7. Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development (first session)	June/July		Bangkok
8. Highway Sub-Committee (third session)	August		Manila or Tokyo (provisional)
9. Sub-Committee on Electric Power (fourth session)	September		Tokyo
10. Working Party on Financing Economic Development (second meeting)	October		Bangkok
11. Inter-Secretariat Working Party on Trained Personnel for Economic Development (ECAFE/ILO/UNESCO) (second meeting)	October		Bangkok
12. Railway Sub-Committee (third session)	November		Open

* United Nations Department of Social Affairs.

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>1955</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Site</i>
1. Sub-Committee on Trade (first session)	January		Hong Kong
2. Inland Transport Committee (fourth session)	March		Tokyo
3. Committee on Industry and Trade (seventh session)	March		Tokyo
4. Commission (eleventh session)	March		Tokyo
5. Seminar on Financing Agricultural Development	April		Bangkok
6. Inter-Secretariat Working Party on Housing and Building Materials (ECAFE/UN.SOA/ILO/FAO/UNESCO/WHO) (fourth meeting)	June		Bandung
7. Sub-Committee on Iron and Steel (sixth session)	August		Bangkok
8. Working Party on Economic Development Planning (first meeting)	September		Bangkok
9. Working Party on Small-Scale Industries and Handicraft Marketing (fourth meeting)	September		Bangkok
10. Highway Sub-Committee (fourth session)	September		Manila or Bangkok
11. Inter-Secretariat Working Party on Trained Personnel for Economic Development (ECAFE/ILO/UNESCO) (third meeting)	October		New Delhi
12. Sub-Committee on Electric Power (fifth session)	October		Lahore or Malaya
13. Railway Sub-Committee (fourth session)	October		Lahore or Bangkok
14. FAO Seminar on Land Use and Land Tenure	October		Open

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

List of meetings of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies 15 FEBRUARY 1953—18 FEBRUARY 1954

The Commission

Tenth session: Kandy, 8-18 February 1954

Committee on Industry and Trade

Sixth session: Kandy, 26 January-4 February 1954

Sub-Committee on Iron and Steel

Fifth session: Bangkok, 31 August-3 September 1953

Regional Conference on Mineral Resources Development

Tokyo, 20-30 April 1953

Sub-Committee on Electric Power

Third session: Bangkok, 5-9 October 1953

Working Party on Small-Scale Industries and Handicraft Marketing

Third meeting: Bangkok, 21-26 September 1953

ECAFE/ILO/UNESCO Inter-Secretariat Working Party on Trained Personnel for Economic Development

Third meeting: Bangkok, 7-14 September 1953

Working Party of Experts on Financing Economic Development¹

First meeting: Bangkok, 7-12 September 1953

ECAFE/TAA Seminar on Housing and Community Improvement

New Delhi, 21 January-17 February 1954

Inland Transport Committee

Third session: Kandy, 20-25 January 1954

Highway Sub-Committee

Second session: Bangkok, 14-19 September 1953

Working Party on Craft-Measurement Draft Convention

Dacca, 11-15 January 1954

Railway Sub-Committee

Second session: Paris, 5-10 October 1953

Second ECAFE Conference on Trade Promotion

Manila, 23 February-4 March 1953

FAO Pre-Conference Regional Meeting on Food and Agriculture Programmes and Outlook in Asia and the Far East

Bangalore, 27 July-5 August 1953

APPENDIX II

List of publications and principal documents issued since the ninth session

A. PUBLICATIONS

MAJOR STUDIES (printed)

Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1952 (E/CN.11/362) (also issued as vol. III, No. 3 of the *Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East*)

Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East, vol. III, No. 3 (February 1953); vol. IV, Nos. 1-3 (May, August and November 1953)

Mobilisation of Domestic Capital—Report and Documents of the Second Working Party of Experts (United Nations publication 1953.II.F.4)

¹ This working party is a successor to the Working Party on Mobilization of Domestic Capital of which two meetings had been held in the earlier years.

Development of Mineral Resources in Asia and the Far East (United Nations publication 1953.II.F.5) (E/CN.11/374)

Trade between Asia and Europe (United Nations publication 1953.II.F.3) (E/CN.11/I&T/96—E/CN.11/373)

Flood Control Series:

River Training and River Bank Protection (ST/ECAFE/SER.F/4)

The Sediment Problem (ST/ECAFE/SER.F/5)

PERIODICALS (mimeographed)

Flood Control Journal ST/ECAFE/SER.C/13-17
January-December 1953 inclusive

Trade Promotion Series ST/ECAFE/SER.J/106-113
21 January-24 November 1953 inclusive

Trade Promotion News ST/ECAFE/SER.H/31-35
February-November 1953 inclusive

Transport Bulletin ST/ECAFE/SER.E/9-12
January-October 1953 inclusive

Electric Power Bulletin ST/ECAFE/SER.L/1²
August 1953

B. PRINCIPAL DOCUMENTS

COMMISSION

E/CN.11/363
& Corr. 1
/371

Official records of the ninth session

Statistical organization and activities in countries of Asia and the Far East: 1950-52-Supplement

Annual Report (ninth session) to the Economic and Social Council

Tenth session

E/CN.11/376
/377
& Corr. 1³
/378

Annual Report of the Bureau of Flood Control and Water Resources Development
Report of the Inland Transport Committee

Annual Report of the Commission to the Economic and Social Council

Technical Assistance activities in economic development and public administration in the ECAFE region, 1953

Activities of the Food and Agriculture Organization of special interest to Asia and the Far East

Activities of the International Labour Organisation of special interest to Asia and the Far East

Implementation of the Commission's recommendations

Report of the Committee on Industry and Trade

UNESCO activities in 1953 of interest to the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East

COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY AND TRADE

E/CN.11/I&T/78 Official records of the fifth session

Sixth session

E/CN.11/I&T/84
/85
/86

Report of the Second ECAFE Conference on Trade Promotion

Report of the Regional Conference on Mineral Resources Development

Report of the Sub-Committee on Iron and

² Originally issued under symbol ST/ECAFE/SER.K/1.

³ Corr.1: French only.

⁴ Corr.2: French only.

	Steel (fifth session) to the Committee on Industry and Trade (sixth session)	/10	Address of Philippine Commerce Secretary, Cornelio Balmaceda
/87	Mining development in Asia and the Far East, 1952-53	/11	Technical research work on products of the ECAFE region under FAO as an aid to trade development
/89	Report of the First Meeting of the Working Party on Financing Economic Development	/12	Foreign investments standards of the ICC
/90	Report of the Working Party on Small-Scale Industries and Handicraft Marketing (third meeting) to the Committee on Industry and Trade (sixth session)	/13	Selected export availabilities of Pakistan import needs
/91	Report of the Sub-Committee on Electric Power (third session) to the Committee on Industry and Trade (sixth session)	/14	Selected French export availabilities and import needs
/92	Intra-regional trade and payments	/15	Selected Danish export availabilities and import needs
/93	Activities relating to trade promotion	/16	Selected export availabilities by the Philippine delegation
/94	Clays in relation to ceramics and building materials industries	/17	Selected Hungarian import needs and export availabilities
/95	Report of the ECAFE/ILO/UNESCO Inter-Secretariat Working Party on Trained Personnel for Economic Development (third meeting) to the Committee on Industry and Trade (sixth session)	/18	Selected export availabilities from Yugoslavia
/97	Techniques of material resources budgeting	/19	Selected export availabilities by the Japanese delegation
/98	Organizational arrangements for consideration of trade activities by the Committee on Industry and Trade	/20	Draft of final report of conference (E/CN.11/I&T/84)
/99	Activities in the field of mineral resources development	Corr.1	Methods of improving trade promotion machinery;
ECAFE/I&T/14	Report of the United Nations ECAFE/TAA Lignite Study Group to Australia	annex A	Marketing research as an aid to trade;
E/CN.11/I&T/100	Report to the tenth session of the Commission	annex B	Selected import and export availabilities;
(E/CN.11/383)		annex C	Methods of increasing trade
		annex D	Selected export availabilities by the Thai delegation
		/21	Statement by the Cambodian delegation
		/22	List of Netherlands export products (printed)
		/23	
SECOND ECAFE CONFERENCE ON TRADE PROMOTION			
E/CN.11/TP/2	Memorandum	ECAFE/MRC/4	Annotated agenda
/3	Suggested form and content of market reports by trade representatives abroad	/6	Note by the Executive Secretary accompanying a report by the Headquarters Secretariat on the role of minerals in the process of economic development
/4	Regional organization of trade associations	/7	A review of the mineral resources situation of the region: report by the Executive Secretary
/5	Training in trade promotion techniques	annex A	Notes on the mineral resources of Hong Kong
/6	Implementation of recommendations of the First ECAFE Conference on Trade Promotion	/8	Note by the Executive Secretary accompanying the Report on Coal and Iron Ore Resources of Asia and the Far East ⁶
/7	Technical and marketing research as an aid to trade	/9	Note by the Executive Secretary accompanying the First Interim Report on Lignite Resources of the Region, their Exploitation and Utilization (E/CN.11/EP/16 and Add.1)
and annex A	Preliminary report on trade between the ECAFE region and Europe	/10	Solid mineral fuel situation of the region: note by the Executive Secretary transmitting country reports
/8	Availability of capital goods in Europe	annex A	Development of solid mineral fuels of Thailand
and Corr.1		annex B	Solid mineral fuel situation of Viet-Nam
and Add.1		annex C	Solid mineral fuel deposits of Pakistan
/9		annex C & Add.1	Notes on the reserves of coal in Pakistan
and appendix		annex C & Add.2	Report on chemical analysis of East Bengal lignite
and Rev.1		annex D	Solid mineral fuel situation of Japan
/10	Selected import needs and export availabilities	annex D & Add.1	Synopsis of the reports on the utilization of lignite and low-grade coals in the Resources Research Institute of Japan
annex A & Add.1	Some capital and developmental goods required by ECAFE countries	annex D & Add.2	Method of standardizing coal reserves estimation
annex B & Add.1	Heavy electric power plant—The supply situation in Europe	annex D & Add.3	Standard classification and testing method of coal in Japan
appendix & Rev.1	Marketing research as an aid to trade: Tin	annex E	Solid mineral fuel situation of the Federation of Malaya
ECAFE/TP/1	Methods of increasing trade with France	annex F	Indian lignite or Brown Coal
/2	US governmental facilities contributing to marketing research	annex G	Coal in the Philippines
/3	Methods of improving trade promotion machinery: Role of regional trade associations	annex H	Solid mineral fuel resources in China
/4	Suggested forms of reports by trade representatives abroad		
/5	Statement by the Executive Secretary		
/6	Methods of increasing trade with France		
/7	Address of the Hon. J. M. Elizalde, Secretary of Foreign Affairs		
/8	Import needs and export availabilities of China		
/9	Membership of CAFE		
	Some comments on applied technical research for Asia and the Far East, with special reference to ECAFE document E/CN.11/TP/7		

⁶ Erroneously included in E/CN.11/series when issued in Manila during the conference.

⁶ United Nations publication 1952.II.F.1.

annex I	Solid mineral fuel situation of Indonesia	/17	Mineral raw materials for fertilizer manufacture in the region: report by the Executive Secretary
annex J	A review of the solid mineral fuel resources of the Republic of Korea		
annex J & Add.1	Coal (solid mineral fuels)	/18	Geological survey of the mineral resources of the region: report by the Executive Secretary
/11	Iron ore situation of the region: note by the Executive Secretary transmitting country reports	annex A	Report on the Thai geological survey
annex A	Development of iron ore resources in Thailand	annex B	A review of the activities of the Geological Survey Department: British Territories in Borneo and their mineral resources
annex B & Add.1	Iron ore deposits in Pakistan		Notes on the geological survey of Japan
annex C	Iron ore resources of Japan	annex C and Corr.1	
annex D & Add.1	Iron ore resources of the Federation of Malaya	annex C and Add.1	Cost of varying survey methods
annex E	Iron ore resources of Ceylon	annex C and Add.2	Systematic geological survey in Hokkaido, Japan
annex F	Iron ore resources in China	annex C and Add.3 and Corr.1	On the activities of geophysical exploration in Japan, with special reference to offshore seismic exploration techniques
annex G	Iron ore resources of the Philippines	annex C and Add.4 and Corr.1	Training and acquisition of geologists in Japan
annex H	Iron ore in Korea	annex C and Add.5	Geological laboratory facilities in Japan
/12	Regional mineral resources for non-ferrous metals: note by the Executive Secretary transmitting country reports	annex C and Add.6	
annex A	Development of non-ferrous metals in Thailand	annex D	Expenditure of geological survey of coalfield
annex B	Copper ore and bauxite deposits in Pakistan		Note on the geological survey of the Federation of Malaya
annex C and Corr. 1	Copper, lead, zinc, and tin ore deposits and mining industry of Japan	annex E	Note on the status of geological surveys in Ceylon
annex D	Mineral resources for non-ferrous metals in the Federation of Malaya	annex F	Note on the geological survey of India
annex E	Copper, lead, zinc, tin and bauxite ore deposits in India	annex G	Geological survey of mineral resources
annex F	Resources of tin, copper, lead, zinc and aluminium	annex H	Geological survey of mineral resources in China
annex G	Lead and zinc in the Philippines	annex I	Note on the geological survey of Indonesia
annex H	Copper in the Philippines	/19	Geological air surveys and other modern techniques for mineral discovery
annex I	Copper, aluminium, lead and zinc in Korea	/20	Activities in the field of mineral resources development carried out under the United Nations Technical Assistance Programme in the ECAFE region
/13	Aluminium ore deposits and aluminium industry in the ECAFE region: report by the Executive Secretary	/21	Activities of the ECAFE Secretariat in the field of mineral resources: report by the Executive Secretary
annex A	Aluminium smelting industry in Japan	/22	National activities in the exploitation and utilization of mineral resources of the region: report by the Executive Secretary
annex B	A note on the scope of increasing aluminium production in the Indian Union		Preliminary report on coal classification for regional use (E/CN.11/I&T/38 and Add.1 and 2)
/14	Sulphur and sulphur-bearing materials for the manufacture of sulphuric acid in the region: report by the Executive Secretary	annex A	General aspect of research activities in Japan
annex A	Pyrite in Korea	annex B	Activities of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Development Council
/15	Regional mineral resources for ferro-alloy metals: note by the Executive Secretary transmitting country reports	annex C	Regional classification of coal for South East Asian countries
annex A	Development of ferro-alloy metallic deposits in Thailand	annex D	Draft report of the Conference to the Committee on Industry and Trade
annex B	Manganese, tungsten, and chromium ore resources of Japan	/23	Travel schedule of field trips to areas of geological and mining significance in Japan
annex C	Manganese and chromite ore deposits in Pakistan	/24 and Rev.1	
annex D	Mineral resources for ferro-alloy metals in the Federation of Malaya		
annex E	Manganese, chromite, and wolfram ore deposits in India		
annex F	Manganese and tungsten ore resources in China		
annex G	Manganese and chromite in the Philippines		
annex H	Manganese and tungsten resources of Korea		
/16	Note by the Executive Secretary accompanying the report on the Kaolin resources of the region (E/CN.11/I&T/75 Annex C)	WORKING PARTY ON FINANCING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	
annex A	Supplementary report on the kaolin resources of Japan	<i>First meeting</i>	
annex B	General scheme of consumption and supply of kaolin and some other ceramic raw materials in Japan	ECAFE/I&T/Fed/2	Draft report of the Working Party to the Committee on Industry and Trade
annex C	Outline of mining and treatment of kaolin and some other ceramic raw materials in Japan	/3	Recent developments in mobilizing capital
annex D	Kaolin in Korea	/4	Taxation as an instrument of development policy
		/5	Development expenditure and variability in tax yields
		/6	Taxation and economic development
		/7	Possible programme of work and priorities in the field of Finance in 1954-55
		and Corr.1	Subsidy and tax policies for development of industries in Japan
		/8	Essential features of the Japanese tax system which contribute to relative stability in revenue
		and Corr.1	
		/9	
		and Corr.1	

/10 and Corr.1	Nature of and reasons for the Japanese local tax system
/11	Experience in Taiwan in introducing a tax element into government aid to agricultural producers and food transactions
/12	The use of special assessments to finance development projects
/13	Selected federal corporation income tax provisions
/14 and Rev.1	Annotated agenda
/15	Federal aid to State and local governments
/16	State and local aids to industry
/17	Federal-State tax relations
/18	Use of fiscal measures for the promotion of government capital formation in the Far East countries
/19	The use of taxation technique as incentive to private investment in Far Eastern countries
/20	The future of State trading in relation to economic development
/21 and Corr.1	The use of differential exchange rates for revenues import and investment control
/22 and Corr.1	Rural capital works on a self-help basis

SUB-COMMITTEE ON IRON AND STEEL

Fifth session

ST/TAA/SER/ C.5 and appen- dices 1-28	Report of the ECAFE/TAA Study Group of Iron and Steel Experts from Asia and the Far East on Japanese Iron and Steel Production Techniques
E/CN.11/I&S/41	Applicability of Japanese techniques to countries of Asia and the Far East
/42	Review of plans and problems of development and expansion of the iron and steel industry and allied industries in countries of the region
/43	Possible programme of work and priorities in iron and steel
/44	Report of the Sub-Committee on Iron and Steel (fifth session) to the Committee on Industry and Trade (sixth session)

WORKING PARTY ON SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES AND HANDICRAFT MARKETING

Third meeting

ECAFE/I&T/ CIWP.3/2	Observations of the Committee on Industry and Trade (fifth session) and of the Commission (ninth session) on the report of the Working Party on Small-Scale Industries and Handicraft Marketing (second meeting)
/3	Reports by countries on experiments and research in cottage and small-scale industries
annex A	A note on process used for the production of handmade paper in Poona, India and in villages in the State of Bombay
annex A and Add.1	A note on methods used in Indonesia to produce handmade paper
annex A and Add.2	A note on handmade paper industry in the Shan States (Burma)
annex B	A note on the production of ceramic and pottery products in Indonesia with special emphasis on the central production units
annex B and Add. 1	A note on the pottery project of the Price Stabilization Corporation, an agency of the Philippine Government
annex B and Add. 2	A second note on pottery pilot plants in the Philippines
annex C	A note on common facility services for cottage and small-scale industries in Japan
annex D	A note on a foot-powered loom used in Indonesia
annex D and Add. 1	A note on improved handlooms used in the Philippines

annex E	A note on textiles suitable for production on the handloom in the Philippines
annex E and Add. 1	A note on textiles suitable for production on the handloom in India
annex F	A note containing facts and figures about the PRISCO bast fibre spinning mill, Manila
/4 and appendices I-IV ⁷	Economic aspects of cottage and small-scale industries—Progress report
/5	Study tour of Japan by cottage industry experts
/6	Technical Assistance activities of the United Nations in the field of cottage and small-scale industries and handicraft marketing in Asia and the Far East
annex A	Summary of small-scale and cottage industry projects receiving UN technical assistance in Burma, as of September 1953
/7 and Corr. 1	Domestic and export marketing of handicrafts of countries in Asia and the Far East
annex A	Government aid to marketing through loan programmes in Indonesia
annex B	Government aid to handicraft marketing and finance
annex C	Government aid to the promotion of handicrafts in the Province of Taiwan
annex D	Government aid to the handicraft industries of Viet-Nam
annex E	Handicraft marketing and finance-government aid in Ceylon
/8 ⁸	The UNESCO working designs for scientific apparatus
/9	Possible programme of work and priorities in cottage and small-scale industries and handicraft marketing
/10	Draft report of the Working Party to the Committee on Industry and Trade (sixth session)
/11	Annotated agenda

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Third session

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/23	Rural electrification—Second report—Tariffs and Finance
/24	Programme of work and priorities
/25	Observations of the Committee on Industry and Trade (fifth session) and of the Commission (ninth session) on the report of the Sub-Committee on Electric Power (second session)
/26	General conditions for the supply of plant and machinery for export
/27	Utilization of lignite in thermal power plants
ST/ECAFE/SER. L/1 ⁹	Electric Power Bulletin for Asia and the Far East
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	<i>Third session</i>
E/CN.11/ TRANS/93	Proposed Secretariat programme of work and priorities in inland transport
/94	Report of the Highway Sub-Committee (second session) to the Inland Transport Committee (third session)
/95	Activities in the field of inland waterways

⁷ Appendix IV: issued in French only.

⁸ Originally issued under symbol E/CN.11/CIWP.3/8.

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/96	Library service	/22	Possible programme of work and priorities in highways—1954
/97	Report of the Railway Sub-Committee (second session) to the Inland Transport Committee (third session)	/23	Report of the Highway Sub-Committee (second session) to the Inland Transport Committee (third session)
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