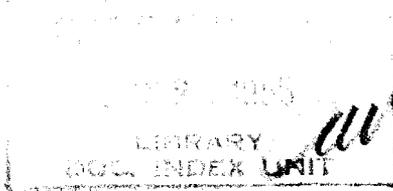


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UNITED NATIONS

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

ANNUAL REPORT

(19 FEBRUARY 1954—7 APRIL 1955)

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS: TWENTIETH SESSION
SUPPLEMENT No. 5

NEW YORK

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NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures.
Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

E/2712
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UNITED NATIONS
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OFFICIAL RECORDS
TWENTIETH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 5

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST
Annual report to the Economic and Social Council, covering the period
19 February 1954 – 7 April 1955

INTRODUCTION

1. This annual report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, which covers the period 19 February 1954—7 April 1955, was adopted unanimously by the Commission at its 151st meeting on 7 April 1955. It is presented for the consideration of the Economic

and Social Council at its twentieth 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 20 April 1954 resolution 516 (XVII) which included Afghanistan in the geographical scope of the Commission. It also adopted on 22 April 1954 resolution 517 (XVII) to include Cambodia, Ceylon, the Republic of Korea, Japan, Laos, Nepal and Viet-Nam (hitherto associate members) as members of the Commission "provided that in each case the States apply for such membership and agree to contribute annually such equitable amounts as the General Assembly shall assess from time to time in accordance with procedures established by the General Assembly in similar cases". Accordingly, Japan, Cambodia, Viet-Nam, Korea, Ceylon and Laos became members of the Commission on 24 June, 20 August, 23 August, 20 October, 10 December 1954 and 16 February 1955 respectively.

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.

THE SECRETARIAT

4. 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.

5. The work of the Commission's secretariat is an integral part of 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.

6. 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 and Social Affairs, continued to work very closely with appropriate units of this department.

7. 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, iron and steel, inland transport, housing and mineral resources. Some of the ECAFE secretariat reports were used by the ECE secretariat as background material in connexion with the work of the ECE Coal Classification Working Party and the ECE Electric Power Committee. Co-operation and exchange of information with the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Latin America was continued.

RELATIONS WITH MEMBER AND ASSOCIATE MEMBER GOVERNMENTS

8. The secretariat has continued to maintain liaison arrangements with Governments both at their capitals and at the headquarters of 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.

RELATIONS WITH THE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

9. Close co-operation was maintained between the secretariat and the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration 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. The Technical Assistance Administration 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, on Governments' requests to TAA for technical assistance, and on the reports of TAA experts.

10. The Technical Assistance Administration collaborated with the secretariat in some important regional projects recommended by the Commission. The regional Training Centre for Railway Operating and Signalling Officials established in 1954 at Lahore, Pakistan, with its assistance, completed its first operating course and commenced the second operating course. A group study tour of cottage industry experts of the countries of the region was organized in May 1954. A seminar on the organization and administration of public enterprises in the industrial field was convened in Rangoon, Burma, in March 1954.

11. The Technical Assistance Administration made the services of its experts available to the ECAFE Regional Technical Conference on Water Resources Development held in Tokyo, Japan, in May 1954, to the Third Regional Conference of Statisticians on national income statistics held in New Delhi, India, in March 1954, and to the ECAFE Working Party of Senior Geologists on the Preparation of a Regional Geological Map for Asia and the Far East, held in Bangkok, Thailand, in November 1954. 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

Industry

Industrial development and planning

12. On the recommendation of the Committee on Industry and Trade at its fifth session, a seminar on the organization and administration of public enterprises was convened by the secretariat in co-operation with TAA and the International Institute of Administrative Sciences (IIAS) in Rangoon, Burma, from 15 to 26 March 1954.

13. The seminar considered the trends in the development of public enterprises in the countries of the region ;

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, Viet-Nam.

the types of organization suitable for public undertakings ; the organizational relationships within the government structure ; the problems of financing public enterprises ; their commercial and economic aspects ; and the problems of internal administration and public understanding. The documentation on the above subjects was prepared by the ECAFE secretariat, IIAS, and TAA experts, and included information memoranda on experiences of the countries within and outside the ECAFE region. Some of these papers were subsequently published by TAA in printed form under the title *Some Problems in Organization and Administration of Public Enterprises in the Industrial Field* and made available to Governments and interested organizations in and outside the ECAFE region.

14. The seminar noted that public enterprises had a predominant place, in the countries of the region, in effecting rapid economic development in certain fields. The problem was how to secure operational and financial flexibility along with public accountability. Government departmental organizations often failed to provide the required flexibility ; public corporations, though providing a high degree of flexibility, were not sufficiently accountable. Mixed-ownership corporations and the management of public enterprises by private companies under contracts helped Governments in utilizing the managerial skill and technical knowledge of private enterprises.

15. The seminar noted that public enterprises faced commercial and economic problems similar to those of private enterprises, namely, problems of organization, monopoly, competition, accounting procedures, buying and selling, employment, recruitment, training, supervision, management and wages.

16. The importance of a proper managerial policy and harmonious internal relationship in public enterprises deserved close study. The need for public understanding, particularly between the enterprises and the consumers, was stressed by the seminar.

17. The seminar recommended further research into many of the above subjects, including a closer examination of the problems of pricing, accounting, taxation, and their commercial and economic aspects. It recommended that the Technical Assistance Administration should, wherever possible, assist countries of the region in setting up national management training centres. It emphasized the desirability of extending the training facilities available in some countries of the region to the nationals of other countries.

18. The secretariat rendered, on request, advisory services to the Government of Thailand on suitable institutions for promoting industrial development.

19. The Committee on Industry and Trade at its seventh session approved the report and endorsed the recommendations of the seminar. It emphasized that the countries of the region should consider the desirability of organizing and operating public undertakings with maximum autonomy and minimum administrative interference. It considered that good managerial personnel was essential to efficient management and that it was possible to ensure public accountability without impairing the flexibility necessary to the effective conduct of a public enterprise.

20. The Committee noted with satisfaction that in recent years there had been a trend towards a clearer definition of the relationship between State undertakings and government departments. It appreciated the offers made by some member countries to train nationals of the countries of the region in their managerial and supervisory training institutions.

Trained personnel for economic development

21. The fourth meeting of the ECAFE/ILO/UNESCO Inter-Secretariat Working Party on Trained Personnel for Economic Development was held in Bangkok from 15 to 22 November 1954. The Working Party noted that besides the progress achieved in Burma, Ceylon, Pakistan and India in carrying out man-power surveys, the Governments of the Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand were actively considering the possibility of undertaking man-power surveys. The Working Party noted with satisfaction that the ILO Guide to Man-power Surveys and Employment Information Programmes drew attention to the basic principles and suggested techniques, procedures and patterns of administrative organization for carrying out man-power surveys and employment information programmes.

22. The Working Party recommended the establishment of national productivity centres and national training-within-industry services. The ILO was requested to provide increased assistance to Governments to develop and extend this type of training in the countries of the region. It recommended that the Governments promote management courses at a high level in universities or special centres. In this connexion, UNESCO might be consulted for the drawing of suitable syllabuses. The working party considered that the management of small enterprises was a subject of vital importance. It suggested that the three agencies participating in the meeting explore the possibility of jointly organizing an *ad hoc* working party on industrial efficiency and productivity in 1956 or 1957.

23. The Working Party noted that the current teaching of engineering in the region was, in many cases, primarily confined to civil, electrical and mechanical engineering; it considered that it should include industrial engineering, particularly in respect of small-scale industries and other specialized branches, with greater emphasis on practical work during the training period. It also recommended that the Governments co-ordinate existing training facilities to avoid disproportion between the supply and demand for trained engineers emerging in the long run.

24. The Working Party noted that the training in cottage and small-scale industries was not broadly based and did not include such aspects as procurement of raw materials, organization—including co-operatives—standardization of quality, sales and management. The need for a uniform educational policy with a standardized outline of training procedure for each category of industry for a country as a whole was stressed. The Working Party recommended the appointment of travelling instructors who would train workers in small-scale industries and provide on-the-spot demonstrations and advice on efficient production methods.

25. The Committee on Industry and Trade at its seventh session approved the report and endorsed the

recommendations of the Working Party. It considered it desirable to develop national management institutes in the countries of the region to provide training in the commercial and industrial fields, but suggested that smaller under-developed countries of the region co-operate in establishing one or two special centres for their common use. It requested the ECAFE secretariat to formulate recommendations in this regard. It also noted with appreciation the assistance given in this field to the countries of the region by the United States of America and some other countries under their technical assistance programmes, and the offers made by Australia, France, India, Japan, Malaya and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to provide training facilities in their countries for trainees from the countries of the region.

Cottage and small-scale industries

26. As approved by the Committee on Industry and Trade at its fifth session held in Bandung, Indonesia, in January 1953, and at its sixth session held in Kandy, Ceylon, in January 1954, a study tour in Japan by a group of cottage and small-scale industry experts from the countries of the ECAFE region, sponsored jointly by ECAFE and TAA, took place from 26 April to 31 May 1954. A comprehensive itinerary was drawn up for the study tour, and detailed arrangements were made by the Government of Japan. Twenty experts from twelve countries of the region, namely, Burma, Ceylon, the Republic of China, India, Indonesia, the Republic of Korea, the Federation of Malaya, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand and Viet-Nam participated in the study tour. The group specifically studied production techniques, organization and management and financing and marketing methods in respect of textiles, ceramics, bamboo, wood- and lacquer-ware, hand-made paper and paper products and engineering industries. Many of the industries visited in Japan were found to be much larger than the corresponding units in other countries of the region. Specific recommendations on each of the industries applicable to the countries of the region were made in the report on the study tour (E/CN.11/I&T/108).

27. The group recommended the establishment of small industries development co-operatives for providing capital. The importance of setting up common-facility units to undertake part or the whole of the processing and manufacturing of a product to achieve quality control and economy in costs was stressed. The need for promoting trade associations by providing incentives such as tax relief was noted. The Japanese credit insurance system and the activities of the Smaller Enterprise Agency with regard to industrial efficiency surveys were commended for closer study by the countries of the region.

28. The group recommended the setting up of marketing and export promotion organizations like the Japan Export Trade Research Organization, the establishment of a commercial intelligence service, and the promotion of trade through exhibitions and permanent displays, with such assistance from the Government as might be necessary. The group emphasized the importance of good designs to the marketing of products of small enterprises and recommended the establishment, in the countries of the region, of industrial arts institutes on the model of the Industrial Arts Institute and Central

School of Designs in Tokyo. It favoured the introduction of quality markings, compulsory inspection, and quality control of the handicraft products, particularly of those for the export markets, and considered that the advantage of this form of control outweighed the difficulties initially experienced in enforcing it.

29. The group felt that Japanese production techniques could be adopted by the countries of the region with appropriate changes and adjustments made necessary by local conditions, and highlighted the facilities obtainable in Japan such as cheap electric power supply, transport facilities and control and distribution of raw materials, research and training, common-facility services, etc.

30. The Committee on Industry and Trade at its seventh session approved the report and endorsed the recommendations of the study group. It considered that co-ordinated research under government sponsorship would contribute towards an improvement in techniques of production and in design. It stressed the need for standardization and quality control of the products of these industries, especially for export marketing. It considered that the organization of small-scale industries as co-operatives, under proper safeguards, could protect them from uneconomic competition with one another. The Committee recommended that countries of the region should also encourage the formation of trade associations for small-scale industries. It suggested that the ECAFE secretariat undertake a study of the Small Enterprises Credit Insurance Law of Japan and of similar laws in other countries.

31. The Committee, while recognizing the importance of cottage industries to the rural population, particularly as an additional source of employment and income, felt that the countries should bear in mind the need for adopting sound labour standards. It stressed the importance of management skills.

32. The Committee recommended that the secretariat review new experiences in small-scale industries and disseminate the information to the countries of the region, giving special attention to the hand-loom textile and ceramic industries.

Electric power

33. The fourth session of the Sub-Committee on Electric Power was held in Tokyo, Japan, from 6 to 11 October 1954.

34. The Sub-Committee considered the following documents submitted by the secretariat: "Rural electrification—Village experiment" (E/CN.11/I&T/Sub.1/1), "Electricity in metallurgy" (E/CN.11/I&T/Sub.1/2), "Electricity in chemical industry" (E/CN.11/I&T/Sub.1/3), *Electric Power Bulletin for Asia and the Far East* (ST/ECAFE/SER.L/2), *The Australian lignite (brown coal) industry in relation to the development of low-grade coal deposits in Asia—Report of the Study Group of Lignite Experts on their visit to Australia* (ST/TAA/SER.C/15). A number of technical papers on electric power development were also submitted for information by certain member Governments.

35. The Sub-Committee recognized the importance of electricity in the present stage of development of mineral resources and metallurgical industries in the

countries of the region; it was indispensable for industries like the aluminium industry, and convenient and economical for others such as the ferro-alloy industry. These industries, consuming large quantities of electrical energy, would form important revenue-producing loads for power systems.

36. The Sub-Committee stressed that, as large power projects involved heavy capital outlay, it would be wise to take up industrial projects designed to consume electric power along with the power projects.

37. The Sub-Committee noted that, for countries of the region, it might be economical to establish even medium- and small-size metallurgical plants using electricity, for instance, steel-making furnaces with a capacity of one ton per charge, or electric pig-iron furnaces of six-ton capacity.

38. The production and utilization of chemical fertilizers were of special importance to most countries of the region. The Sub-Committee noted that many countries of the ECAFE region were considering or having under execution schemes for the production of fertilizers. As the economical production of chemical fertilizers required large-scale units and involved heavy financial outlay, close co-ordination between the chemical industry and the power-supply industry was considered essential.

39. As chemical industries need large quantities of electric power, the Sub-Committee stressed that electrical energy should be made available at the lowest possible rate in order to keep the production costs of the ultimate products at a reasonable level. To this end, it was necessary to establish the chemical industry at a suitable power site, rather than transmit power over large distances.

40. The Sub-Committee emphasized again the importance of rural electrification in the economic development of countries of the region. There were two aspects to this problem: first, the introduction of electricity in rural areas far removed from existing power-supply systems, and secondly, the promotion of the use of electric power in areas where supply had been made available, with emphasis on improvement in agriculture and light rural industries.

41. The Sub-Committee agreed that a suitable solution would be to install engine-driven generating sets where gas could be produced from local fuel, e.g., wood and charcoal. In mountainous areas, with plenty of rainfall, it would be possible to harness the hill streams at suitable locations to generate power in small units of about 25 kW. to 200 kW. The technical features (such as voltage and frequency) of the station should be so designed as to permit its interconnexion with or the change-over of its supply to a larger integrated power system. The countries interested in the village-experiment scheme were advised to approach TAA for assistance. The Sub-Committee recommended that the secretariat continue its study of the subject, and collect and disseminate information on the activities of and the progress made by countries outside the region in this field.

42. The Sub-Committee was gratified that industrially developed countries like France, Japan, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom and the

United States of America were prepared to give or continue to provide technical information, make available electrical and other equipment, give facilities for engineers to visit large and highly developed power projects and also provide expert assistance to the countries of the region in the planning, designing and construction of power projects. The Sub-Committee hoped that the countries of the region would take full advantage of these opportunities.

43. The Sub-Committee felt that the information given in the *Electric Power Bulletin for Asia and the Far East* was of value for a proper understanding of the present situation and for the planning of future development. The Sub-Committee made several suggestions for amplifying the scope and increasing the usefulness of the *Bulletin*.

44. The Sub-Committee decided to watch future developments in the use of wind-power for the generation of electrical energy.

45. The Sub-Committee considered the report of the study group of lignite experts on their visit to Australia to be of great value from the point of view of the utilization of lignite for the development of thermal power.

46. At the conclusion of the session, the delegations participated in a tour of rural electrification centres, hydro-electric works, and electrical equipment manufacturing plants in Japan, organized by the Government of Japan.

47. The Committee on Industry and Trade at its seventh session approved the report and endorsed the recommendations of the Sub-Committee. The Committee considered that the development of electric power should be closely co-ordinated with the general economic plans of the countries of the region, and that balance should be maintained between the production and supply of power and its consumption and utilization. It considered that electric power should be supplied to rural areas not so much for domestic use as for the development of irrigation and cottage industries, and that due attention should be paid to the establishment of small generating sets using local fuels and of small hydro-electric plants in the hilly or isolated areas. The Committee recommended that countries should give high priority in their development programmes to projects designed to supply cheaper electric power to villages.

48. The Committee noted the possibility of export of electric power between countries of the region. It stressed the need for adopting appropriate standards for electric plant and equipment and for standardizing system practices.

49. The Committee expressed the hope that TAA would be able to finance in 1956 the proposed group visit of electric-power experts of the region to manufacturers' plants and power stations in Europe and North America, and noted the offer made by the Governments of France and the United Kingdom to contribute towards the expenses of the experts during their stay in their countries.

Housing and building materials

50. The second meeting of the Inter-Secretariat Working Party on Housing and Building Materials was held in New Delhi, India, from 18 to 23 February 1954,

immediately following the United Nations Seminar on Housing and Community Improvement, the South-East Asia regional conference of the International Federation of Housing and Town Planning, and simultaneously with the Government of India's International Exhibition of Low-Cost Housing, in all of which the ECAFE secretariat participated.

51. The Working Party considered the ECAFE secretariat's "Report on Housing and Building Materials in Asia and the Far East" (ECAFE/I&T/HBWP/1) and reports, on their respective activities, of the United Nations Department of Social Affairs, ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO which participated in the meeting, as well as a paper on the activities of ECE in the field of housing. Observers from the Governments of India and Indonesia and the Director of the seminar referred to above also attended the meeting.

52. The Working Party noted the progress made towards the establishment of a regional building centre for the hot and humid climate of the ECAFE region at Bandung, Indonesia, as recommended at its first meeting in 1952. The Working Party noted an offer from the Government of India in regard to the establishment in India of a regional centre for the hot and arid climate. The Working Party drew the attention of the TAA to the importance of the centres and particularly to their regional character, and stressed the need for appropriate assistance from the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

53. The Working Party emphasized that each of the participating agencies should apply the recommendations of the United Nations Seminar on Housing and Community Improvement in its activities on housing and community development, and a programme of work for each agency was agreed upon.

54. The Working Party noted that the secretariat disseminated technical information on subjects such as building materials and design of houses, and co-operated with the TAA in the matter of providing technical assistance to the Governments of India and Indonesia towards the establishment of the two regional centres mentioned above.

55. The secretariat rendered, on request, advisory services to the Government of Burma on aided-self-help projects and designs of small wooden houses.

56. A preliminary study on guiding principles for housing standards and building codes and a report on the survey of building materials in the ECAFE region were prepared for the Inter-Secretariat Working Party on Housing and Building Materials to be held in Bandung, Indonesia, in June 1955.

57. The Committee on Industry and Trade at its seventh session considered the report of the Working Party together with the report of the United Nations Seminar on Housing and Community Improvement. It appreciated the efforts of the Government of India, the Government of Indonesia and the TAA towards the establishment of the two regional housing centres. The Committee emphasized the importance of adequate staffing of the building research centres and that of providing training in construction techniques. It appreciated the co-operation of the TAA and of the Government of Denmark in providing special fellowships for

the staff of the two regional centres and organizing a second seminar on co-operative housing.

58. The Committee drew attention to the need for special studies on methods of fire-proofing of organic building materials such as timber, straw, bamboo and waste products, on which research and studies were being undertaken for low-cost housing. It considered that the practice of self-help and co-operation among neighbours in building houses should be studied and its application extended together with the use of modern construction and financing methods.

Iron and steel

59. There was no session of the Sub-Committee on Iron and Steel in 1954. The secretariat continued the study of the problems of the iron and steel industry and trade in the region (project 35-01) and furnished technical information, upon request, to the countries on the various processes of making iron without coking coal, on scrap classification and on re-rolling mill practices. The work on the revision of the directory of laboratory and research facilities, and the preparation of a list of main technical libraries and selected bibliography of relevant iron and steel publications, in co-operation with UNESCO, progressed further.

60. Upon request, advisory services were rendered to the Government of Burma on the processes, types and sizes of equipment and lines of development of the iron and steel industry in Burma. Advisory services were rendered to the Government of Thailand, at its request, on its plans for developing an iron and steel industry.

61. The secretariat collected data in connexion with the iron and steel market in the ECAFE region and furnished the information to the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Europe at its request. A secretariat staff member attended a session of the Committee on Steel of the ECE. The ECE Committee expressed interest in the work of the ECAFE Sub-Committee on Iron and Steel and in the proposed group visit of experts from Asia and the Far East to steel works in Europe.

Mineral resources development

(a) Geological map

62. The first meeting of the Working Party of Senior Geologists on the Preparation of a Regional Map for Asia and the Far East was held in Bangkok, Thailand, from 1 to 5 November 1954, in co-operation with the International Geological Congress and the Cartographic Office of the United Nations.

63. The Working Party considered papers submitted by the countries of the region, by countries outside the region, by the International Geological Congress, by the United Nations Cartographic Office and by the ECAFE secretariat on problems pertaining to the preparation of a regional geological map.

64. The Working Party reached agreement on technical conventions to be adopted for a regional geological map.

65. The Working Party agreed that all countries of the ECAFE region should be included in the map. However, those areas for which information was lacking at present might be included later as and when sufficient material became available.

66. It recommended that, while the map should indicate unsurveyed areas, the countries of the region should make every effort to fill blanks in their existing geological maps by such means as aerial reconnaissance.

67. The Working Party suggested mutual consultations among adjoining States in the region on matters of correlation along border areas, and joint field parties on common problems of survey and mapping.

68. The Working Party agreed that the map should be on the five-millionth scale, and that the stratigraphical scale should follow that adopted by the International Geological Congress, with a few suitable exceptions and alterations.

69. The Working Party agreed that bathymetric contours should be indicated and that the topographical background should include all railways, main highways, cities and major towns, navigable canals and lakes.

70. The Working Party requested the United Nations Cartographic Office first, to transmit the proposals of the USSR delegation and of the National Geographic Institute of France on projection to the competent national cartographic agencies of the countries of the region for comments, and secondly, to forward to the co-ordinator for the compilation of the map, a report on the result of the consultations. The co-ordinator would take the decision on the final projection to be adopted.

71. The Working Party recommended that the Governments of the countries should make contributions which would be sent to the President of the Commission for the International Geological Map of the World towards the expenses of preparing the map. The expenses were estimated at £16,000.

72. At the conclusion of the meeting, the members of the Working Party participated in a study tour of tin-producing Phuket Island, Thailand, organized by the Government of Thailand.

73. The Committee on Industry and Trade at its seventh session approved the report and endorsed the recommendations of the Working Party, and appreciated the co-operation of the International Geological Congress. It was gratified to note the offer of the Government of India to make available the services of the Geological Survey of India in the preparation of a regional geological map. It also noted that it was the intention to include all the countries of the region in the map as and when information became available.

(b) Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development

74. The first session of the Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development was held in Bangkok, Thailand, from 8 to 13 November 1954.

75. The Sub-Committee considered the following secretariat documents: "Mining development in Asia and the Far East, 1953-1954" (ECAFE/I&T/Sub.3/4), "Some problems and prospects of the metal mining industry in the ECAFE region" (ECAFE/I&T/Sub.3/1), and "Fuel situation of the region and possibilities for its improvement" (ECAFE/I&T/Sub.3/2); *The Australian lignite (brown coal) industry in relation to the development of low-grade coal deposits in Asia*, a report by the lignite study group sent to Australia under joint ECAFE/-TAA sponsorship, and a paper by TAA on "Assistance provided by the United Nations Technical Assistance

Administration in the field of mineral resources development in the ECAFE region, 1953-1954" (ECAFE/I&T/Sub. 3/3). A number of technical papers on fuel and metal problems were also submitted by the Governments of several members.

76. The Sub-Committee made suggestions for improving the annual mining development review issued by the secretariat.

77. The Sub-Committee agreed to adopt the *Standard International Trade Classification* (SITC) for recording mineral statistics but noted that some countries might base the statistics on this classification with certain adjustments.

78. The Sub-Committee recommended that the countries of the region should include in their annual reports on mining development a statement on definitions of the terms used by them and the basis for the calculations of ore content and value. It requested the secretariat to submit a report and recommendations on the improvement of the presentation of mineral statistics.

79. The Sub-Committee emphasized that the possibilities of joint research, joint survey, and other similar projects by the countries of the region should be explored.

80. The Sub-Committee considered that the compilation and correlation of data on metallogenetic epochs and metallogenetic provinces of the region with relation to geological features would be useful as a guide to future prospecting, and recommended that the Working Party of Senior Geologists consider the matter at its next meeting. It further requested countries of the region to forward available data to the secretariat for use in the preparation of a regional map of the distribution of mineral deposits.

81. Considering the prospects of expanding the aluminium industry in the region, the Sub-Committee recommended that the secretariat compile data on the subject and obtain information on the new developments in the Gold Coast (Volta River) Scheme and in French overseas territories.

82. The Sub-Committee recommended that the secretariat concentrate on giving a fuller picture of the fuel position of the region, by obtaining from Governments details of the fuel and power needs of different groups of consumers and potential and actual resources to meet these needs. It recommended that the secretariat analyse the problems of particular groups of consumers, and the economic aspects of the fuel situation in the region, including the effects of transport costs on the relative prices of different fuels.

83. The Sub-Committee also recommended that the secretariat should consider the possibility of studying on a comparative basis the production and consumption aspects of solid and liquid fuels in the region.

84. The Sub-Committee commended the report of the study group of lignite experts on their visit to Australia, and noted that several recommendations of the group had already been implemented in several countries of the region.

85. The Sub-Committee recommended that the proposed study tour of mining and geological experts to selected countries of Europe, and to the USSR, be undertaken in 1955, and noted that TAA was making the necessary arrangements.

86. The Sub-Committee felt that the activities of TAA in the field of mineral resources should be expanded to the extent possible and that the assignment of TAA experts in various countries should be for an adequate period.

87. At the conclusion of the session, the delegates participated in a study tour to areas of geological and mining interest in northern Thailand, organized by the Government of Thailand.

88. The secretariat, at the request of the ECE secretariat, presented a paper on "Classification of coals in the ECAFE region" to the Classification Working Party of the ECE Coal Committee, held in July 1954, which noted with satisfaction that a close co-operation was being maintained between the secretariats of ECE and ECAFE, and emphasized the importance of establishing a uniform world-wide coal classification system for both hard and brown coals.

89. In co-operation with ECE, the secretariat is arranging for the interregional exchange and laboratory investigations on low-grade coals, which occur abundantly in South-East Asia.

90. The Committee on Industry and Trade at its seventh session approved the report and endorsed the recommendations of the Sub-Committee. The Committee welcomed the proposals for joint aerial survey and joint geological mapping of areas by adjoining countries, for undertaking surveys of neighbouring countries which had no central surveys, and for undertaking joint research on low-grade ores, and the proposals for effective co-operation between exporting and importing countries to ensure a greater degree of correlation between the production and marketing of minerals.

91. The Committee stressed the urgent need for co-ordination of the study of all sources of power such as fuel, water power, gas deposits and wind-power. It considered that a comprehensive list of basic types of mining equipment appropriate for use in the region, including their prices, would be very useful to the countries of the region. It recommended the inclusion of non-metallic industrial minerals in the scope of work of the Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development. It recommended further co-ordination between the work of the Sub-Committee on Electric Power and that of the Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development. It was gratified that arrangements for the study tour of mining experts and geologists of the region to selected countries in Europe and to the USSR were progressing satisfactorily and appreciated the offer of the Government of France to cover the expenses of the experts during their stay in France, and the offer of the Government of the United Kingdom to provide all possible facilities to the group during their visit to the United Kingdom.

Trade

Sub-Committee on Trade

92. The first session of the Sub-Committee on Trade was held in Hong Kong from 6 to 12 January 1955. The Sub-Committee considered the following secretariat documents: "Current developments in international trade and payments of ECAFE countries" (E/CN.11/I&T/Sub.4/1), "Review of the trade promotion activities of the secretariat" (E/CN.11/I&T/Sub.4/3 and annexes), "Market analy-

sis of hides and skins for Asia and the Far East" (E/CN.11/I&T/Sub.4/4 and annex A and Corr. 1), "Commercial arbitration facilities" (E/CN.11/I&T/Sub.4/5), "Standardization in the ECAFE region" (E/CN.11/I&T/Sub.4/2), and a number of papers submitted by the Governments of several members. Representatives gave an account of the current trade developments and trade and commercial policies in their respective countries.

93. The Sub-Committee, while noting the improvements which had taken place in some countries of the region, observed that the export earnings of ECAFE countries were still below the level required for their economic development programmes. It also noted the changed position in the rice market and supply position, the relaxation of control on its export and restoration of normal trade channels in rice exporting and rice importing countries.

94. The Sub-Committee emphasized the problem of the ECAFE countries' primary dependence on a few export commodities and the lack of stability of export demand and prices at reasonable levels, in the face of their expanding demand for capital goods for developmental needs. It urged countries to consider measures to be adopted, singly or collectively, which would contribute towards price stabilization of important export products of the region.

95. The Sub-Committee considered that although the credit and deferred payment arrangements, particularly for the supply of capital goods to ECAFE countries, facilitated the speedy implementation of developmental projects, they were no substitute for long-term development loans and considered that care should be taken to ensure that they did not involve direct or indirect export subsidy or divert trade into uneconomic channels.

96. The Sub-Committee recommended that the secretariat make a study of the trade promotion techniques of the more developed countries, such as export credit guarantee schemes and export-import banks, and advise the countries of the region on their adoption with suitable modifications.

97. The Sub-Committee recommended that in the provision of economic aid in kind, the donor countries should attempt to supply commodities not available in the region, and that the commodities available in the region should, as far as possible, be procured within the region.

98. The Sub-Committee noted with satisfaction the increased participation by countries of the region in international trade fairs and exhibitions, and emphasized the importance of follow-up action. It requested the secretariat to report on follow-up action taken by Governments. The Sub-Committee recommended that the countries of the region should arrange for the training of their exhibition officers at the international fairs and exhibitions held in the more experienced countries of the world.

99. The Sub-Committee recommended that the secretariat prepare a report on the extent to which countries of the region and other countries trading with them have simplified their customs, licensing and exchange formalities.

100. The Sub-Committee considered that the existence of differential freight rates might cause unequal competition. It recommended that the secretariat make a study of ocean freight rates affecting the countries of the region,

and requested Governments concerned to co-operate with the secretariat in the preparation of this study.

101. The Sub-Committee recommended that *Trade Promotion News* and *Trade Promotion Series*, which were serving a useful purpose, continue to be published in their present form. It welcomed the publication of the *Glossary of commodity terms*.

102. The Sub-Committee requested the secretariat to keep under review the problem of the disposal of surplus commodities in the countries of the region and to assist the countries at their request in dealing with this problem.

103. The Sub-Committee felt that the secretariat study on marketing of hides and skins (E/CN.11/I&T/Sub.4/4 and annex A and Corr.1) served as a useful model for Governments to undertake similar studies for their own use.

104. The Sub-Committee felt that the commercial arbitration facilities available in the region were still inadequate, although some progress had been achieved in a few countries. It recommended that the countries set up such facilities and enact legislation for the enforcement of arbitral awards. It felt that the establishment of an international convention could be an important step forward in making arbitral awards internationally effective. The Sub-Committee, however, recognized that a convention of this nature could be workable only if a receptive legal atmosphere had been established through domestic legislation.

It requested the secretariat to follow the progress of commercial arbitration facilities in the region. The Sub-Committee also recommended the establishment of a working group of experts in arbitration procedures to examine the existing arbitration legislation and facilities in the countries of the region and make recommendations.

105. The Sub-Committee felt that the subject of standardization deserved the careful attention of the countries of the region and recommended that the ECAFE secretariat extend to member countries such assistance as might be possible, in co-operation with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and other organizations. It further recommended that countries of the region should establish standards for their products and set up the necessary machinery for this purpose. It requested the countries to consider the desirability of becoming members of the International Organization for Standardization and other organizations. It recommended that countries should, if necessary, seek assistance in these matters from other countries where standards exist, and from international agencies which provide technical assistance, and take note of the recommendations of ISO. The Sub-Committee recommended that the secretariat continue to serve as a clearing house of information for standardization and submit a report on the progress made in these matters in ECAFE countries, to the next session of the Sub-Committee.

106. The Committee on Industry and Trade at its seventh session approved the report and endorsed the recommendations of the Sub-Committee. It widely recognized that multilateral arrangements were preferable and that bilateral arrangements should be viewed only as temporary expedients to meet special circumstances. It suggested that countries which had to restrict their

imports on account of balance-of-payments difficulties should further explore with the International Monetary Fund, individually and in consultation with one another, the possible solutions for overcoming these difficulties. It agreed that, as a general principle, the issue of single-country licences was inadvisable, as it would militate against the expansion of multilateral trade. It suggested that Governments review their trade policies and modify restrictive practices to the minimum dictated by the need for economic development. It drew attention to the desirability of facilitating transit trade of land-locked countries. On the problem of commodity surpluses in the countries of the region, the Committee suggested that producer and consumer countries should, consistently with their commitments under inter-governmental agreements and arrangements, if any, confer with one another with a view to finding solutions on a long-term and mutually beneficial basis, and that the good offices of the ECAFE secretariat might be used for this purpose.

107. In view of the wide fluctuations in the prices of the export products of the countries of the region, the Committee reaffirmed the urgent need for stabilization of commodity prices, and requested the Executive Secretary to follow the progress and activities of the Commission on International Commodity Trade established by the Economic and Social Council. It considered that due care and caution should be exercised by donor countries in the disposal in the region of their agricultural surpluses under economic aid schemes so as to avoid unfair competition, to foster trade, to avoid disruption of normal trade patterns, and to arrange ordinarily procurement within the region of commodities available on a competitive basis.

108. The Committee endorsed the recommendation that the ECAFE secretariat should study the effect of ocean freight rates on the expansion of intraregional trade, and in this regard should seek the assistance of the United Nations Transport and Communications Commission and of appropriate international organizations.

Interregional co-operation in the field of trade

109. The Committee on Industry and Trade at its seventh session considered the question of interregional co-operation in the field of trade in the light of the technical report prepared by the Secretary-General under resolution 535 B (XVIII) of the Economic and Social Council. It did not make any recommendation on this question.

INLAND TRANSPORT

110. The fourth session of the Inland Transport Committee was held in Bangkok, Thailand, from 24 to 28 January 1955. The Committee's deliberations covered library service, co-ordination of transport, and statistical study of performance of transport systems with a view to obtaining maximum efficiency and full utilization of all available resources, railways, highways, and inland waterways.

General

111. In connexion with the project on library service, TAA continued up to the end of 1954 to supply the

English version of the *Documentation Bulletin* of the International Union of Railways to the railway administrations of the region. The *Transport Bulletin* continued to appear on a quarterly basis. The annual *Railway Statistics Bulletin* was being issued. The *Bulletin* for 1953 summarized and analysed basic statistical data on railway operation for the year 1953, and compared operating results obtained that year with those of the previous year. The Inland Transport Committee at its fourth session approved the *Bulletin*.

Co-ordination of transport

112. The secretariat prepared a report (E/CN.11/TRANS/105) in which it reviewed the present development of various modes of inland transport and the steps taken for their co-ordination, and suggested further lines of study. The Inland Transport Committee considered that further work on this subject could best be carried out through a working party of experts. It agreed that due note should be taken of the work already done by the Economic Commission for Europe and the International Chamber of Commerce and other organizations, and that the first tasks of the working party should be:

1. To analyse:

(a) The principles and methods of co-ordination of different modes of transport, statutorily or otherwise, in the countries of the region as well as in some countries outside the region, and

(b) The existing machinery of co-ordination in those countries;

2. To recommend certain basic principles of costing for each mode of transport;

3. To make a detailed study of the unit cost of various forms of transport in each country of the region and in a few selected countries outside the region and the measures taken in the latter countries to keep down the unit cost to the minimum level.

Statistical study of performance of transport systems with a view to obtaining maximum efficiency and full utilization of all available resources

113. A progress report on the subject (E/CN.11/TRANS/106) was prepared, reviewing the information so far received from Governments on the measures adopted for the collection, analysis and interpretation of transport statistics. Suggestions for further development of work were also made. The Inland Transport Committee approved the outline prepared by the secretariat for further study on this subject and felt, that, although it was desirable to concentrate initially on a study of railway statistics, a detailed study of road and inland waterway statistics should also be undertaken as far as possible.

Railways

114. The third session of the Railway Sub-Committee was held in Tokyo, Japan, from 13 to 18 October 1954. The Sub-Committee considered the following secretariat documents: "Railway Training Centre for Operating and Signalling Officials—Progress report" (E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.1/37), "Note on the latest developments concerning the Railway Training Centre for Operating and Signalling Officials" (ECAFE/TRANS/Sub.1/8),

“Prevention and speedy disposal of claims” (E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.1/38), “Improved methods of track construction and maintenance (E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.1/39), “Economics of building methods adopted on the railways and modern trends in the building of bridges” (E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.1/43), “Railcars” (E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.1/41), “Locomotive boiler water treatment” (E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.1/40), and “Diesel locomotives” (E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.1/42).

115. The Sub-Committee reviewed the progress made by the ECAFE/TAA regional Railway Training Centre for Operating and Signalling Officials at Lahore, Pakistan, since its opening on 3 April 1954. The question of demonstration equipment and teaching staff was reviewed. The Sub-Committee recommended that Governments send the full quota of trainees allocated to them for the operating course. The improvement in attendance at the second operating course was noted with satisfaction. The difficulty experienced by some countries in meeting the expenses of the trainees was examined and the recommendation of the Advisory Board of the centre regarding provision of scholarships by the host country under the Colombo Plan was endorsed.

116. China and Thailand were elected by the Sub-Committee to serve on the Advisory Board for 1955 to replace India and Burma retiring.

117. The Sub-Committee examined the possibility of using concrete sleepers but expressed the desire that the secretariat undertake further studies on such sleepers, as well as on the question of relaxing specifications for wooden sleepers, in co-operation with FAO. A working group was appointed to suggest the lines for further studies on railway track sleepers.

118. Regarding the secretariat study on locomotive boiler-water treatment, the Sub-Committee requested a further report indicating the possibilities of adapting the various processes to the needs of the countries of the region. In view of the special interest and high technical value of the report, the secretariat was requested to print it and distribute it to the countries of the region.

119. The Sub-Committee indicated the lines on which further studies on railcars and locomotives should be carried out with the assistance of the committee of experts established at the second session.

120. A working group on prevention and speedy disposal of claims considered the technical information, conclusions and suggestions contained in the two secretariat reports (E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.1/29 and 38) and recommended that the countries of the region carefully study these documents and adopt such measures as considered feasible.

121. After the session, the delegates made a study tour of important railway installations in Japan and observed the techniques and equipment used by the Japanese National Railways. The group submitted a report on its observations and on the possibility of adopting some of the Japanese techniques and equipment on the railways of the region.

122. The Inland Transport Committee approved the report of the sub-committee. It recommended that the secretariat's study on concrete sleepers should include the preservation of steel sleepers from corrosion. It stressed the importance of improving the turn-round

of freight cars and the need for intensive use of existing equipment. It recommended a study by the secretariat on refrigerator transport. It noted that the publications of the railway research centres in Japan and India would be available to other countries.

Highways

123. With the concurrence of the Governments, the third session of the Highway Sub-Committee, due in 1954, was postponed until the end of 1955.

124. During the year substantive work was mainly concentrated on the following two studies.

Macadam construction

125. A large percentage of the roads in the ECAFE region are of the macadam type of pavement with or without bituminous surfacing. Even in the case of higher types of bituminous or concrete pavements, macadam serves as the main base course and as a necessary and important step in stage construction. In its report (E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.2/25) the secretariat examined different techniques of macadam construction with a view to ensuring efficiency, economy and long service life. Various techniques of macadam design and construction, including characteristics of suitable road-building materials, particularly as regards the toughness, hardness, cementing value, grades, and design principles, formulae and graphical charts for thickness of pavements, were discussed. Draft standard specifications were also suggested.

Engineering aspects of highway—safety Lay-out of junctions and other aspects of road design in relation to highway safety

126. The secretariat document (E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.2/26) principally dealt with the various problems connected with geometric design of road junctions at level, without signalized control, and made specific recommendations for the guidance of highway traffic engineers. The other important design elements discussed were related to extra widths required, turning lanes, acceleration and deceleration lanes, flaring at intersections, traffic islands, their types, functions and shapes, channelization, alignment, sight distance, location of signs, pedestrian and cycle crossings, segregation of traffic, and other traffic engineering problems. To ensure a common understanding of traffic engineering terms, a glossary of important definitions was appended. Application of the general principles to actual designs was illustrated for the more common types of intersections in use in the region.

127. Data were being collected for other projects included in the work programme, namely, construction and maintenance of low-cost roads and soil stabilization, bituminous construction, highway administration, highway financing, national systems of highways for promotion of the development of international highways, traffic aspects of highway safety, and possibility of holding a seminar on engineering and traffic aspects of highway safety.

128. The Inland Transport Committee noted the facilities available for training technical personnel at the Highway Development Training Centre organized with UNTAA assistance in Turkey. It noted that a

simplified instructional manual for drivers and mechanics would be published by the ILO, and distributed to the countries of the region.

Inland waterways

129. The second session of the Inland Waterway Sub-Committee was held in Saigon, Viet-Nam, from 3 to 8 May 1954.

130. The Sub-Committee considered the "Report of the Working Party on Craft Measurement Draft Convention" (E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.3/12) together with a note on the "Amended draft convention regarding the measurement and registration of vessels employed in inland navigation" (ECAFE/TRANS/Sub.3/25) incorporating suggestions of the United Nations Legal Department. In addition, the Sub-Committee considered the following documents: "Report on the trials of the Joint Steamer Companies in East Pakistan" (ECAFE/TRANS/Sub.3/11 Rev. 1), "Demonstration/pilot project" (ECAFE/TRANS/Sub.3/20 Rev. 1), "Training centre for IWT personnel" (ECAFE/TRANS/Sub.3/21), "Draft comparative study of various types of marine engines" (ECAFE/TRANS/Sub.3/22), "Influence of 'Channel Depth/Fleet Draught Ratio' on resistance" (E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.3/19), "Uniform system of buoyage for inland waterways" (ECAFE/TRANS/Sub.3/17), "Current inland waterway developments" (ECAFE/TRANS/Sub.3/13) and "Recommendations and conclusions of XVIIIth International Navigation Congress, of interest to the countries of the region" (ECAFE/TRANS/Sub.3/18).

131. The Sub-Committee accepted in principle the draft convention regarding the measurement and registration of vessels employed in inland navigation as prepared by the Working Party, with a few minor alterations; some Governments reserved their position as regards some articles mostly of a legal nature. The secretariat was asked to prepare the final text, after obtaining further comments of the Governments, take appropriate steps for the signing of the convention at an early date, and encourage the subsequent accession of as many States as possible.

132. The Sub-Committee expressed disappointment at the delay in the implementation of the demonstration/pilot projects in India and Pakistan. However, the Government of India had decided to finance its own scheme on the Ganga and Ghogra rivers on the lines proposed by a TAA consultant. In the case of Pakistan, the equipment specifications drawn up by the consultant were acceptable; but owing to the budgetary limitations of TAA, the Government itself decided to work out an alternative scheme. The Sub-Committee noted progress in other countries, particularly Viet-Nam and Burma, in experiments to assess the suitability of push-towing.

133. The Sub-Committee agreed that the proposed centre for advanced training of diesel marine mechanics might suitably be established in Rangoon, Burma. It prepared a modified outline for the organization of the centre, together with equipment lists and financial estimates. Several delegations indicated the number of trainees likely to be sent from their country. The Governments of some members made tentative commitments as regards contributions of (a) equipment, (b) services of instructors, or (c) expenses of trainees. The Sub-Committee noted that ILO would be willing to give

certain assistance towards the establishment of the centre, and expressed the wish that if ILO could not do so, the Executive Secretary should explore other avenues of assistance, including assistance by the ECAFE secretariat.

134. The Sub-Committee recommended that the comparative study of various types of marine engines be printed after the incorporation of additions or amendments which member Governments might suggest.

135. The Sub-Committee recognized that the gradual introduction of a uniform system of buoyage for inland waterways in the region was desirable in principle. It suggested some minor alterations in the system proposed by the secretariat and requested that a draft description with illustrations be prepared for the next session of the Sub-Committee. It further requested a similar study on shore marks, for both day and night navigation, the unification of which was also considered desirable.

136. Noting that the Commission had agreed to enlarge the terms of reference of the Inland Waterway Sub-Committee, the Sub-Committee included a project on coastal shipping under group 3 in its proposed programme of work and priorities (project 43-07—Siltation in small ports).

137. The Inland Transport Committee approved the report of the Inland Waterway Sub-Committee. It noted the progress made to date in India and Pakistan in carrying out the demonstration/pilot projects. It also noted with satisfaction that the International Labour Organisation had received approval from the United Nations Technical Assistance Board for the establishment of a national centre for advanced training of diesel marine mechanics in Burma, upon the request of the Government of Burma, and that the centre would be later on expanded into a regional one as indicated in paragraph 133 above.

FLOOD CONTROL AND WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

Multiple-purpose river basin development

138. A manual describing the principles involved and steps to be followed in the planning of multiple-purpose river basin development projects, was prepared by the Bureau of Flood Control and Water Resources Development of the secretariat; after the various suggestions from experts attending the Regional Technical Conference on Water Resources Development and the additional information contained in papers presented to the conference had been incorporated, the manual was published early in 1955. In addition to the manual, a country-wise survey of water resources, present status of utilization, future plans and problems of development, was under preparation. Surveys for Ceylon, China: Taiwan, India, Japan and the Philippines will be published in 1955.

Flood control and water resources development of international rivers

139. Further to the studies on the lower basin of the Mekong river carried out in 1953, a field investigation was scheduled to be made in 1955, jointly with national authorities of the countries concerned, to ascertain the possible use of the potential resources of the river for

irrigation, water power and navigation. All relevant data were being collected.

Flood control methods

140. This project involved the study of methods employed in earthwork construction with particular emphasis on the use of manual labour, its more efficient use and reduction of costs. India, which has an abundant labour supply, and Japan, with its mechanized earthwork and relatively high wages, were chosen for the initial study. Data on methods of handling earthwork and its cost in India and Japan were being analysed. A consultant on management engineering would undertake, in co-operation with national technical organizations, investigations with a view to evolving efficient methods of handling earthwork.

141. Studies on the silting and scouring of rivers and canals by the Bureau, in co-operation with hydraulic research stations in India and Thailand, were continued.

Technical advice to Governments on request

142. The Bureau rendered technical advice to the Ganga and Brahmaputra River Commissions on flood control problems. Studies carried out by the Bureau were extensively used by the authorities of the Government of India in the preparation of a scheme to control the flood flow of the River Kosi. The Bureau advised the Government of the Republic of China, at its request, on the revision of its Water Law. The Bureau also assisted in making a general review of the water resources development in Taiwan, and made recommendations on multiple-purpose use of reservoirs, priorities amongst the major projects and the rotational instead of continuous supply of water to irrigated fields. A proposed flood control scheme in the Brantas river basin (in East Java, Indonesia) was reviewed at the request of the Government of Indonesia. The Bureau's advice and suggestions were all accepted by the Government.

Hydraulic research stations and hydrologic observations

143. The *Flood Control Journal* continued to include information on programmes of research and important changes in equipment of hydraulic research stations in the region. The Regional Technical Conference on Water Resources Development, held in Tokyo in May 1954, considered the standards for hydrologic observations prepared by the Bureau in three parts, namely, methods of hydrologic measurements, standard forms for hydrologic year-book and hydrologic terminology. The proposed standards, revised according to the recommendations of the conference, were published in December 1954. Regarding hydrologic terminology, the conference recommended that it be reviewed and completed by a working party consisting of a small number of experts. The working party would meet some time in August 1955, and, in the meantime, specialized agencies and international technical organizations concerned were being consulted with a view to securing uniformity in the definitions of hydrologic terms.

Dissemination of technical information

144. The bureau distributed publications and reports and supplied data on specific subjects at the request of national technical organizations. Four numbers of the

Flood Control Journal, giving information on water resources development in the region, were issued. The sixth and seventh numbers of the *Flood Control Series*, entitled *Standards for Methods and Records of Hydrologic Measurements* and *Multiple-Purpose River Basin Development*, were published.

Regional Technical Conference on Water Resources Development

145. The Regional Technical Conference on Water Resources Development was held in Tokyo, Japan, from 17 to 22 May 1954, and was followed by visits to water resources development projects in Japan from 23 to 30 May 1954. Besides member and associate member countries, a number of specialized agencies, international technical organizations and non-governmental organizations participated in the conference. Papers were submitted on subjects covering economic and technical aspects of multiple-purpose river basin development, as well as the programme of work of the Bureau. In its report to the Commission (E/CN.11/391) the conference presented its conclusions on standards for use in benefit-cost analysis of projects, on the selection of types of hydraulic structures; and recommended, *inter alia*, that the secretariat carry out studies to determine the major deficiencies in hydrologic data, call a working group of experts for finalizing the proposed hydrologic terminology and undertake further study on the best form or forms of organization for comprehensive, co-ordinated river basin development in the region.

Training centre for water resources development

146. Discussions with the Government of India and the Roorkee University revealed the possibility of organizing a training centre to be available to other countries by utilizing the existing facilities at the University, in co-operation with ECAFE. It is anticipated that the centre may open before the end of 1955.

Economic and Social Council resolution 533 (XVIII) on international co-operation with respect to water resource development

147. The Bureau's programme of work took fully into account the recommendations of Economic and Social Council resolution 533 (XVIII), particularly with respect to assembly of hydrologic data and the preparation of standard methods of hydrologic observations. The Regional Technical Conference on Water Resources Development urged the Governments to provide sufficient financial and other resources for hydrologic observations and to embark on a comprehensive plan of hydrologic measurements including training of hydrologists, and requested the secretariat to carry out studies to determine the major deficiencies in hydrologic data in the region. The World Meteorological Organization was consulted on the subject. The planning of sediment control was discussed at the conference. It has been informally agreed among the secretariats that FAO should be mainly responsible for the study of methods of sediment control in headwater areas. In the manual of river basin planning prepared by the bureau, attention had been given to the question of increased demand for water for domestic, industrial, agricultural and other uses.

Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East

148. The *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1954*, consisted of two parts: part I gave an analysis of the economic development in the region as a whole, and part II gave a review of these developments separately for countries of the region including for the first time Afghanistan. Part I focused attention on important economic developments, and did not attempt a comprehensive review of all economic activities. Its central theme was the problems of economic development and the strain experienced by the countries of the region in implementing their development plans, owing especially to a lower level of exchange earnings than prevailed during the Korean-war boom. This part was divided into five sections as follows: (1) Agricultural production: a review of the changes in the production and trade in foodstuffs and other commodities; (2) Industrial production and transport: the improvement in industrial capacity and production, and developments in inland transport; (3) International trade and payments, including changes in controls and restrictions; (4) Monetary and fiscal developments: a review of government expenditures and trends in tax systems; and (5) Progress of development programmes.

Quarterly Economic Bulletin

149. The publication of the quarterly *Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East* was continued. The Governments of the countries of the region, especially their statistical offices and departments, co-operated in the regular supply of current data required for (i) the preparation of the half-yearly review of economic developments in the region, and (ii) 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: "Scope for multilateral compensation payments in ECAFE countries", "Gains from trade in ECAFE countries, July 1950—June 1953", "Some commercial and economic aspects of public enterprises in certain Asian countries", "Deficit financing for economic development with special reference to ECAFE countries", and "The application of the multiple exchange rates system in selected Asian countries".

Statistical compilation and series

150. The keeping up-to-date and expansion of files of basic statistical series on production, transport, trade, finance, prices etc., was continued in collaboration with the statistical authorities of Governments, the United Nations Statistical Office and the specialized agencies including the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization and the International Monetary Fund. The number of tables compiled for publication continued to increase.

151. The assembling of data relating to concepts, definitions and methods used in the collection and compilation of statistical series regularly published by the secretariat was completed for internal use. A comprehensive classified index of all major economic statistical series regularly published in the ECAFE region was being compiled.

Regional Conference of Statisticians

152. The Third Regional Conference of Statisticians, convened jointly with the United Nations Statistical Office, was held in New Delhi, India, from 1 to 11 March 1954.

153. The conference discussed statistics of national income, including capital formation. It stressed the importance of national income statistics in planning economic development. Attention was given to problems involved in making national income statistics internationally comparable. The conference also dealt with the need for key statistics required for policy making.

154. The report of the conference (E/CN.11/390) was submitted to the Commission with a request to transmit it, through the Secretary-General, to the Statistical Commission.

Intraregional trade and payments

155. In accordance with the recommendation of the Commission at its tenth session, the Executive Secretary convened a Working Group of Experts on Payments Problems of the ECAFE Region in Bangkok, Thailand, from 19 to 28 July 1954. Experts from the central banks of Burma, Ceylon, the Republic of China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Pakistan, the Philippines and Thailand, from the International Monetary Fund and from the ECAFE secretariat, participated. The Working Group considered papers contributed by the secretariat, by several of the central banks and by the Fund.

156. The Working Group considered, among others, problems connected with both bilateral and multilateral trade and payment arrangements. It dwelt on (a) national measures for improved payments such as monetary stability, diversification of production and exports and the liberalization of trade, and (b) international measures for improved payments such as the promotion of multilateralism by the Fund, the fuller transferability of open accounts, the possible participation of ECAFE countries in the European Payments Union (EPU), the wider use of sterling in international payments, the possibility of a regional payments union, etc.

157. Taking note of the predominance of sterling payments in the region and of the relatively small significance of bilateral payments, the Working Group considered that while some improvement of existing bilateral trade and payments agreements would benefit ECAFE countries, these agreements were at best merely temporary expedients and the resumption of convertibility of currencies and the removal of obstacles to multilateral trade should be regarded as the long-run objectives of policy. It expressed the view that the removal of discriminatory import restrictions among members of the region should form an integral part of any measure for the solution of the payments problems of the region.

158. The Working Group reviewed the efforts of the Fund to promote a multilateral system of trade and payments and noted that the resources of the Fund were available to all its members to assist them in attaining or maintaining the convertibility of their currencies and in liberalizing their trade.

159. The Working Group noted that the scope for increased participation of ECAFE countries in the EPU was limited as many countries of the region participate

already in the clearing facilities offered, without being members of the EPU.

160. The Working Group considered that while a regional payments union would bring about an economy in the use of foreign exchange resources and promote closer economic co-operation among the participating members, its scope would be limited in view of the already available multilateral compensation facilities in the region. They thought that the relations of ECAFE countries with their respective currency areas might be an obstacle to their participation in a regional payments union. It was, however, felt that if the minimum working capital for the union could be provided by sources outside the region, several countries might be willing to consider favourably a scheme for regional clearing and it would be possible to establish satisfactory relations with the existing currency areas. However, the prospects of such a working capital's becoming available appeared uncertain.

161. The Committee on Industry and Trade at its seventh session considered the report of the Working Group as a scholarly and illuminating document, and appreciated the co-operation between the ECAFE secretariat, the central banks of the countries of the region participating in the meeting and the International Monetary Fund. The Committee noted the conclusions of the Working Group and agreed that the secretariat should, in consultation with the Fund, keep under review the payments problems of the countries of the region. It hoped that the countries would take early steps, with the assistance of the Fund, to fill in the gaps in their balance-of-payments data, especially as regards invisibles.

Financial aspects of economic development

162. The second meeting of the Working Party of Experts on Financial Aspects of Economic Development Programmes in Asia and the Far East was held in Bangkok, Thailand, from 25 to 30 October 1954.

163. The Working Party considered papers prepared (a) by the ECAFE secretariat on "Deficit financing for economic development with special reference to ECAFE countries" (ECAFE/I&T/FED.2/4) and "Economic indicators of inflation in ECAFE countries" (ECAFE/I&T/FED.2/5); (b) by the United Nations Secretariat at Headquarters; (c) by staff members of the International Monetary Fund; (d) by countries of the region; (e) by some countries outside the region; and (f) by the International Chamber of Commerce.

164. The Working Party concluded that while no single concept of a budget deficit would fully indicate the economic impact of Government transactions, the money supply concept was most appropriate and useful for its discussions of deficit finance, since inflationary or deflationary tendencies are closely associated with the changes in the supply of money. The Working Party stressed the need for a reclassification of government expenditures and receipts by major economic categories and endorsed a proposal to convene in 1955 a working party on this subject.

165. The Working Party noted that deficit finance was resorted to in several countries not to combat a recession, but to provide finance for the development programmes. Deficit finance was not necessarily undesirable in itself and had to be considered in the light of the general economic situation. It also reviewed

the general scope for non-inflationary deficit finance, the possible effects of inflation, and relations between foreign trade and deficit finance.

166. The Working Party studied measures to reduce the rate of inflation and its harmful effects. It considered that the authorities should be able to detect as rapidly as possible the threat of an inflationary situation and its source. The various indicators of inflation such as estimates of potential supply against probable demand and descriptive indicators were discussed. The Working Party also stressed that while no accurate forecasting of potential supply against probable demand was feasible, it was desirable and possible to obtain fairly reliable indicators of inflation with reasonable speed in specific circumstances.

167. The Committee on Industry and Trade at its seventh session approved the report and endorsed the recommendations of the Working Party, including those requesting the secretariat to carry out further studies on the concept of budget deficit and reclassification of government accounts. The Committee considered that a budget deficit was not necessarily undesirable in itself and that under certain conditions a moderate budget deficit might be valuable in financing economic development. It felt, however, that a policy of deficit financing for economic development, if chosen, should be adopted with extreme caution. The Committee believed that the current accounts of the Government should always be in balance or in surplus before such deficit financing is to be considered. The Committee emphasized psychological factors, as the success of deficit financing depends, among other things, on the Government's awakening the consciousness of the masses so that they will accept sacrifice for economic progress. The Committee noted that deficit financing might lead to a lowering of the standard of living if money in circulation was increased beyond a certain limit.

168. The Committee recommended that deficit financing should not result in undue emphasis on short-term development projects and that a proper balance between short-term and long-term projects should be maintained. It further recommended that the projects to be started should be those for which the resources of material and man-power, in addition to finance, were available, and that Governments continue to study the problem of creating further favourable conditions, consistent with their own national economic policies, under which foreign public and private investment could be brought in to play a part in the over-all development programme.

AGRICULTURE

169. The joint ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division, through a mutually agreed work programme, continued its review of agricultural and food developments in the region for the use of both FAO and ECAFE. The division prepared chapters on agricultural production for the half-yearly and annual economic surveys of ECAFE. It assisted FAO in preparing sections of the *State of Food and Agriculture relating to the Far East*. A report was prepared on "Agricultural development of Thailand" (ECAFE/L.88). Reports on rice price policies of several countries of the region included, as part II, a general study entitled "Rice and rice price policies in the Far Eastern countries, 1949-1954" (ECAFE/L.87) and under-

taken in co-operation with FAO headquarters staff. The study analysed the rice price movements and price policies in countries of the region, particularly of paddy rice; the farm wholesale retail export or import prices, and their relationship with those of other agricultural products and certain consumer goods.

170. The division participated in the special technical meeting on economic aspects of the rice industry, held in Rangoon, Burma, in November 1954, and also

assisted FAO in the FAO Centre on Land Problems in Asia and the Far East held in Bangkok, Thailand, in November-December 1954.

171. Consultations were held with the Governments of Burma, Pakistan and India, in co-operation with representatives of FAO headquarters, on selective expansion of agricultural production, as a follow-up action arising from the FAO Conference of November 1953 and from the FAO Council of October 1954.

PART II

RELATIONS WITH SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. Specialized agencies

172. Close and extensive co-operation with specialized agencies was maintained during the period under review. Periodic informal meetings were held by the secretariat with the representatives of agencies stationed in Bangkok, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization, the International Civil Aviation Organization as well as the United Nations Children's Fund and the High Commissioner for Refugees. Consultations were also held with the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Health Organization on all projects involving joint participation or mutual co-operation of a broader character.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

173. The ILO participated in the Inter-Secretariat Working Party on Housing and Building Materials, the United Nations Seminar on Housing and Community Improvement and the ECAFE/ILO/UNESCO Inter-Secretariat Working Party on Trained Personnel for Economic Development. It exchanged statistical data on cost of living, wages, and unemployment with the secretariat. The ILO was represented at the third session of the Railway Sub-Committee, the Regional Technical Conference on Water Resources Development, the seventh session of the Committee on Industry and Trade and the eleventh session of the Commission.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

174. Working relations with FAO continued to be very close, particularly through the joint ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division. The Director-General of FAO and the Executive Secretary had an opportunity to review the work programme for 1955/1956 of the joint Agriculture Division during the former's visit to Thailand in December 1954. The joint Agriculture Division assisted FAO in the FAO Centre on Land Problems in Asia and the Far East held in December in Bangkok, Thailand.

175. Papers contributed by FAO to the Regional Technical Conference on Water Resources Development were incorporated in the manual on river basin planning

prepared by the ECAFE Bureau of Flood Control and Water Resources Development. The Food and Agriculture Organization contributed papers to the United Nations Seminar on Housing and Community Improvement, to the second meeting of the Inter-Secretariat Working Party on Housing and Building Materials, and to the Third Regional Conference of Statisticians on national income statistics. It advised with respect to the section on agricultural production for the *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1954*, to the study of "Market Analysis of Hides and Skins in Asia and the Far East", to the collection of data on standardization of sizes and specification of wooden railway sleepers, and to the proposed study on railway track sleepers.

176. The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East participated in the FAO Centre on Land Problems in Asia and the Far East held in Bangkok, Thailand. The Food and Agriculture Organization was represented at the meetings of the Inter-Secretariat Working Party on Housing and Building Materials, the United Nations Seminar on Housing and Community Improvement, the Working Party of Experts on Financial Aspects of Economic Development Programmes in Asia and the Far East, the Regional Technical Conference on Water Resources Development, the Third Regional Conference of Statisticians, the seventh session of the Committee on Industry and Trade and the eleventh session of the Commission.

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

177. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization participated in, and contributed papers to, the United Nations Seminar on Housing and Community Improvement, the Inter-Secretariat Working Party on Housing and Building Materials, and the ECAFE/ILO/UNESCO Inter-Secretariat Working Party on Trained Personnel for Economic Development. The ECAFE secretariat participated in the eighth session of the UNESCO Advisory Committee on Arid Zone Research and in an international Symposium on Wind and Solar Energy, and has agreed to participate in the UNESCO Seminar on Urbanization in South and South-East Asia in 1956. The ECAFE secretariat assisted the UNESCO Mission to South-East Asia on the development of adult education, especially workers' education, in accordance with resolution 1222 of the seventh session of the General Conference of UNESCO, and UNESCO

was represented at the Regional Technical Conference on Water Resources Development.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

178. The World Health Organization participated in, and contributed papers to, the United Nations Seminar on Housing and Community Improvement, the Inter-Secretariat Working Party on Housing and Building Materials, and the Regional Technical Conference on Water Resources Development.

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

179. The Bank participated in the fourth session of the Sub-Committee on Electric Power. It submitted a memorandum to the Commission at its eleventh session.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

180. The staff members of the Fund prepared a general paper as well as several papers for each country in the region, and the Fund was represented at the meeting of the Working Group of Experts on Payments Problems of the ECAFE Region, convened by the secretariat. The Fund staff also prepared papers on "Economic concept of budgetary deficits" and "Tax burden and expansion of revenue in the Far East countries" for the Working Party of Experts on Financial Aspects of Economic Development Programmes in Asia and the Far East, held in Bangkok, Thailand. It supplied regularly, through United Nations Headquarters, balance-of-payments statements of ECAFE countries. The Fund was also represented at the Third Regional Conference of Statisticians, the seventh session of the Committee on Industry and Trade and the eleventh session of the Commission.

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION

181. The ECAFE secretariat co-operated with ICAO on the questionnaire on internal air services in connexion with the project on "Co-ordination of transport". A regional office of ICAO was opened in Bangkok early in 1955, which will provide opportunity for closer contacts with the ECAFE secretariat. The International Civil Aviation Organization was represented at the fourth session of the Inland Transport Committee.

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

182. Several papers contributed by WMO to the Regional Technical Conference on Water Resources Development were incorporated in the manual on river basin planning, prepared by the ECAFE Bureau of Flood Control and Water Resources Development. It assisted in finalizing the bureau's publication *Standards for Methods and Records of Hydrologic Measurements*. The World Meteorological Organization agreed to a joint project with the bureau on the study of the major deficiencies in hydrological data in the ECAFE region, to be undertaken in 1955 (see part V, project 21-04). It was represented at the Regional Technical Conference on Water Resources Development, the fourth session of the Sub-Committee on Electric Power, and the eleventh session of the Commission.

INTERIM COMMISSION FOR THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE ORGANIZATION

183. The ECAFE secretariat continued to supply the Interim Commission secretariat with advance copies of the quarterly summaries of trade agreements concluded or negotiated by the countries of the region. The secretariat furnished information to the Interim Commission secretariat in connexion with the review of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

B. Other inter-governmental organizations

184. Close working relations between the ECAFE secretariat and the Consultative Committee for Co-operative Economic Development in South and South-East Asia (Colombo Plan) were maintained. The Executive Secretary attended, as an observer, the sixth session of the Consultative Committee at ministerial level, held in Ottawa, Canada, in October 1954.

C. Non-governmental organizations

185. The International Institute of Administrative Sciences (IIAS) co-sponsored, with ECAFE and TAA, the Seminar on the Organization and Administration of Public Enterprises in the Industrial Field, held in Rangoon in March 1954. The International Federation for Housing and Town Planning (IFHTP), at the request of the Executive Secretary, agreed to hold its regional conference so as to synchronize it with the United Nations Seminar on Housing and Community Improvement and the Inter-Secretariat Working Party on Housing and Building Materials. Consultations were held with the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) and the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) on projects of mutual interest pertaining to trade promotion, standardization, commercial arbitration, and certain problems of transport. ICC submitted papers for the Working Party on Financial Aspects of Economic Development Programmes in Asia and the Far East. The International Geological Congress (IGC) co-operated with ECAFE in, and contributed papers to, the Working Party of Senior Geologists on the Preparation of a Regional Geological Map for Asia and the Far East, held in Bangkok in November 1954. It agreed to follow up the recommendations of the Working Party on the preparation of a regional map.

186. The International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) was represented at the Regional Technical Conference on Water Resources Development, the Working Party of Experts on Financial Aspects of Economic Development Programmes in Asia and the Far East, the fourth session of the Sub-Committee on Electric Power, the third session of the Railway Sub-Committee, the first session of the Sub-Committee on Trade, the fourth session of the Inland Transport Committee, the seventh session of the Committee on Industry and Trade and the eleventh session of the Commission. The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) was represented at the Regional Technical Conference on Water Resources Development, the seventh session of the Committee on Industry and Trade and the eleventh session of the Commission. The International Co-operative Alliance (ICA) was represented at the Regional Technical Conference on Water Resources Development, the

seventh session of the Committee on Industry and Trade and the eleventh session of the Commission. The International Organization of Employers (IOE) was represented at the Regional Technical Conference on Water Resources Development, the seventh session of the Committee on Industry and Trade and the eleventh session of the Commission. The World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) was represented at the eleventh session of the Commission. The World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA) was represented at the Regional Technical Conference on Water Resources Development, the Working Party of Experts on Financial Aspects of Economic Development Programmes in Asia and the Far East, the fourth session of the Sub-Committee on Electric Power, the first sessions of the Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development and of the Sub-Committee on Trade, the fourth session of the Inland Transport Committee and the eleventh session of the Commission. The WFUNA in conjunction with, *inter alia*, the United Nations Association of Japan and the

Japan-ECAFE Association, convened a seminar on ECAFE in Tokyo during the eleventh session of the Commission. The International Union of Official Travel Organizations (IUOTO) was represented at the seventh session of the Committee on Industry and Trade and the eleventh session of the Commission. The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) was represented at the first session of the Sub-Committee on Trade. The International Statistical Institute (ISI) was represented at the Third Regional Conference of Statisticians. The World Power Conference (WPC) was represented at the fourth session of the Sub-Committee on Electric Power and the Regional Technical Conference on Water Resources Development. Also, the International Association of Hydrology, the International Association of Hydraulic Research, the International Commission on Large Dams of the WPC, and the Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses were represented at the Regional Technical Conference on Water Resources Development.

PART III

ELEVENTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION

A. Membership, attendance, organization of work

OPENING AND CLOSING MEETINGS

187. The eleventh session of the Commission opened on 28 March 1955 at Sankei Kaikan, Tokyo, Japan. Addresses were delivered by His Excellency Mr. Ichiro Hatoyama, Prime Minister of Japan, by Dr. P. S. Lokanathan, Executive Secretary of the Commission, and by Mr. Martin Hill, Deputy Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs.

188. His Excellency Mr. Ichiro HATOYAMA, Prime Minister of Japan, welcomed the representatives. Now that it had acquired full membership, Japan, which had always enthusiastically supported ECAFE, would be able to participate even more closely in its work. The notable achievements of the Commission in many fields were due to the fact that the member and associate member countries fully realized the importance of the task entrusted to ECAFE and worked in close co-operation in order to bring about the desired results. No modest part of the credit was also due to the secretariat for its constant efforts, its efficient operation and its creative planning. In spite of their enormous wealth in manpower and natural resources, the countries of the region had been unable to develop their economy in a satisfactory manner, owing to a shortage of capital and of technical skills. However, they were to be congratulated for the arduous efforts they were making to overcome the obstacles with which they were confronted. Although, in the ten years which had elapsed since the end of the war, Japan had made substantial progress towards economic rehabilitation, it was facing various difficulties in stabilizing and developing its economy. Its population was huge, its territory was limited and poor in natural resources. It had to rely almost entirely on the expansion of its external trade; the possible development of its commerce with the other countries of the region was of paramount importance for its economic future. However, such a

development depended upon the economic prosperity and the improvement of standards of living in Asia and the Far East. The countries concerned were already doing their best and were receiving foreign assistance; Japan also was determined to make active efforts for furtherance of economic co-operation in order to achieve mutual prosperity. In this connexion, he was painfully aware of the obstacle to full economic co-operation which was due to the fact that, because of a stalemate on reparations, Japan did not yet have normal diplomatic relations with certain members of the ECAFE family. It was the Government's desire to settle as soon as possible the various pending problems. In concluding, he wished complete success to the Commission and declared open the eleventh session of the Commission.

189. Dr. P. S. LOKANATHAN, Executive Secretary, reviewed the development of ECAFE during the eight years of its existence and emphasized its distinctive feature that, while retaining its regional character, it was a truly international organization and that in accordance with the understanding (Lahore Agreement)² reached at the seventh session, the non-regional members had agreed that their role was to help and assist but not necessarily shape or determine the economic policies of the countries of the region. As a part of the United Nations, ECAFE had been able to count upon the resources of the whole United Nations Secretariat and thus draw from experience in all fields of economic development accumulated in the world. Being primarily concerned with economic and related social problems, ECAFE had, through its technical meetings and other activities, contributed to the understanding and co-operation between Asian countries and had an increasing impact upon their policies and actions.

190. The activities of the Commission in the various fields, such as flood control and water resources, mineral

² See *Annual Report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East*, seventh session (E/1981-E/CN.11/306), para. 341.

resources, iron and steel industry, electric power, transport, international and interregional trade, methods of mobilizing financial resources, had made it clear that development plans in any particular sector could not be framed in isolation. The time had come for making an analytical appraisal of the factors and problems of economic growth in the region. In view of the possibility of large resources being available both domestically and internationally for economic development, the work of the Commission in dealing with investment criteria, priorities and techniques of programming was likely to be highly rewarding. The Commission had gathered varied experience so that it might be ready for the next stage involving co-ordinated and integrated planning of economic development in the region.

191. Dealing with the economic situation in Asia, he emphasized the need for an assured supply of whatever financial resources could be made available, the lack of which would prevent properly co-ordinated planning and the development of suitable machinery for implementing projects. He pointed out that countries were willing to co-operate with each other in a number of ways, and that the various subsidiary bodies had indicated the direction in which regional co-operation promised practical results, such as proposals to conduct joint surveys for two or three neighbouring countries or a joint aerial survey and geological mapping of contiguous countries, development of water resources to serve the needs of several countries through which a river flows, and measures to expand intra-regional trade. He hoped that the Commission would give special attention to the work to be done in the field of programming economic development and to efforts for furthering regional co-operation. He reported that co-operation with specialized agencies had been maintained and strengthened, particularly with the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization and the International Monetary Fund.

192. Mr. Martin HILL, Deputy Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs, conveyed the greetings and best wishes of the Secretary-General and stated that this regional body had grown in stature and its work had met with strong support from the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly. He pointed out that the latest *Economic Survey* revealed that per capita real incomes of the region as a whole were probably still below the pre-war level. Some of the problems of economic development had to be attacked from a world-wide as well as a regional angle. In this connexion, he mentioned the progress made towards the establishment of an international finance corporation (IFC) and the current examination of the question of integrating the operations of the proposed special United Nations fund for economic development (SUNFED) with the development plans of the recipient Governments and of how SUNFED should be related to other organs, including the regional economic commissions. On the question of fluctuation in the overseas demand for and prices of primary products of the region, he referred to the action taken by the Economic and Social Council in establishing a Commission on International Commodity Trade. He further stated that at the international level, both the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council were attacking the same problems as the Commission. The Secretary-General's review of the organization and work of the Secretariat

in the economic and social fields had resulted in the secretariat's activities being increasingly intensified in respect of the economic and social development of under-developed countries. The Secretary-General attached much importance to the recently established Economic Development and Planning Unit in the ECAFE secretariat, and welcomed proposals to devote a larger part of the Commission's resources to the promotion of concrete international co-operation and the rendering of advisory services to Governments. In this connexion, he also referred to the growing unity of purpose of all United Nations activities, and was gratified to note the close co-operation between the Commission and the specialized agencies. The Economic and Social Council would review the world economic situation and it had decided to consider the *World Economic Report* in conjunction with the regional economic survey. He thanked the Prime Minister, the Government and the people of Japan for their hospitality.

193. The Commission passed a vote of thanks to His Excellency, Mr. Ichiro Hatoyama, Prime Minister of Japan, for inaugurating the eleventh session.

194. The closing meeting of the session was held on 7 April 1955 and at that meeting the Commission adopted unanimously its annual report to the Economic and Social Council.

MEMBERSHIP AND ATTENDANCE

Attendance

195. Representatives of all member and associate member countries except Nepal attended the session. In accordance with paragraph 9 of its terms of reference, the Commission invited at their request the representatives of Czechoslovakia, Israel and Yugoslavia to attend the session in a consultative capacity. Also in attendance were representatives of the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the International Monetary Fund and the World Meteorological Organization, as well as representatives of the following non-governmental organizations: International Chamber of Commerce, International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, International Co-operative Alliance, International Organization of Employers, 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: H.E. Mr. Abdul Malik
Alternates: Mr. M. H. Karimi, Mr. M. Abdul Wahab, Mr. M. G. Alizo

Australia

Representative: H.E. Dr. E. R. Walker
Alternate: Mr. G. N. Upton
Adviser: Mr. M. de L. P. Hill

Burma

Representative: U Thet Su
Alternate: U Myat Tun

Cambodia

Representative: H.E. Oum Chheang Nguon
Alternate: M. Sok-Chhong

Ceylon

Representative: H.E. Sir Susanta de Fonseka
Alternates: Dr. B. B. Das Gupta, Mr. V. L. B. Mendis

China

Representative: Mr. Chien Chang-tsu
Alternates: Mr. King Ke-ho, Mr. Li Kwoh-ting, Mr. Chang Jen-kan
Advisers: Mr. Sun Yu-shu, Mr. Wang Liang-ching, Mr. Lee Nan-hsing

France

Representative: M. F. de Menthon
Alternates: M. H. Bouffanais, M. F. Geoffroy-Dechaume, M. H. Corson
Advisers: M. E. Mayolle, M. H. Lavaill, M. G. Mornand, M. R. Gorse
Secretary: Mlle M. de Beauvais

India

Representative: H.E. Mr. D. P. Karmarkar
Alternates: H.E. Mr. B. R. Sen, Mr. K. B. Lall, Mr. B. R. Bhagat, Mr. V. B. Gandhi, Mr. S. L. N. Simha, Mr. S. Swayambu
Secretary: Mr. Harbans Singh

Indonesia

Representative: H.E. Dr. R. A. Asmaoen
Alternates: Dr. Ali Budiardjo, Dr. Y. Ismael, Mr. Soerodjo Ranoe-koesoemo, Mr. Soedoro Mangoenkoesoemo, Mr. Adnan Kusuma, Dr. Tan Tong Joe, Mr. Arifin Soeria-Atmadja, Mr. Iman Soemadi, Mr. Soemarto, Mr. Agus Jaman

Japan

Representative: H.E. Mr. Tatsunosuke Takasaki
Alternates: Mr. Koichiro Asakai, Dr. Koichi Aki, Dr. Ryokichi Minobe, Mr. Shoichi Inoue, Mr. Ichiro Kawasaki, Mr. Toru Nakagawa, Mr. Gengo Suzuki, Mr. Takei Tojo, Mr. Toichi Ohtsubo, Mr. Osamu Itagaki, Mr. Koichi Amari, Mr. Masabumi Yoneda, Mr. Saburo Okita, Mr. Atsushi Uyama, Mr. Takeo Ozawa, Mr. Yoshihiro Nakayama, Mr. Shunzo Kawai, Mr. Yusuke Kashiwagi, Mr. Ichiro Miyoda, Mr. Tadatomi Ishimaru, Mr. Tetsuo Ban, Mr. Shinji Arima
Advisers: Mr. Ichiro Ohta, Mr. Nobutane Kiuchi, Mr. Hisanori Munakata, Mr. Heitaro Inagaki, Mr. Shigeo Nagano, Mr. Hyakuri Kano, Mr. Taro Sekine, Mr. Hiroshi Hara, Mr. Manabu Kanematsu

Korea

Representative: H.E. Mr. Kim Yong Shik
Alternates: Mr. Choi Kyu Hah, Mr. Shin Hyon Whack, Mr. Kang Choon Hee
Adviser: Mr. Kim Chin Hyung
Secretaries: Mr. Han Kibong, Mr. Chang Yoon Kul, Mr. Han Ik Sang, Mr. Hahn Kyu Young, Mr. Whang Ho Eul

Laos

Representative: H.E. M. Sounthone Vichit Thongdy
Alternates: M. Robert Le-Ky-Huong, M. Jean Philippe, M. Thao Say Vongsouthi

Netherlands

Representative: H.E. Dr. W. J. Cator
Alternates: Mr. G. Elshove, Mr. J. C. van den Berg

New Zealand

Representative: Mr. R. L. G. Challis
Alternate: Mr. R. M. Miller
Adviser: Mr. C. A. H. Paul

Pakistan

Representative: Mr. A. Khaleeli
Alternates: Dr. S. A. Wajid Khan, Mr. C. H. Shaikh, Mr. K. H. Rahman
Adviser: Mr. A. R. Muhajir
Secretary: Mr. M. Anisur Rahman

Philippines

Representative: The Hon. Dr. Perfecto E. Laguio
Alternates: Dr. Amando M. Dalisay, Mr. Agustin P. Mangila, Mr. Luis Ablaza, Dr. Eusebio S. Garcia
Advisers: Mr. Manuel S. Rustia, Mr. Hermenegildo A. Gonzaga

Thailand

Representative: Mr. Sunthorn Hongladarom
Alternates: Luang Prakrit Sahakorn, Mr. Jumchet Charaljavana-phet, Mr. Pooh Prabhailakshana
Alternate and Secretary: Mr. Suphot Phiansunthorn

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Representative: H.E. Mr. M. A. Menshikov
Alternates: Mr. V. B. Spandaryan, Mr. B. M. Volkov
Advisers: Mr. A. I. Dominitzky, Mr. L. A. Razin, Mr. A. V. Golubkov, Mr. N. B. Adyrkhaev, Mr. N. I. Ageev, Mr. V. V. Benevolensky, Mr. A. G. Putilin, Mr. B. M. Pichugin
Secretary: Mr. A. N. Mamin

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Representative: Mr. A. A. Dudley
Alternate: Mr. H. N. Brain
Advisers: Mr. J. E. Chadwick, Mr. R. T. D. Ledward, Mr. H. B. Shepherd, Mr. O. L. Williams, Mr. J. I. McGhie

United States of America

Representative: H.E. Mr. John M. Allison
Advisers: Dr. Frank A. Waring, Mr. Frederic P. Bartlett, Dr. Eugene M. Braderman, Mr. Harry Conover, Dr. William W. Diehl, Mr. Herbert D. Spivack, Mr. Leonard S. Tyson, Dr. H. Lawrence Wilsey

Viet-Nam

Representative: H.E. Nguyen-Van-Thoai
Alternates: M. Phan-Khac-Suu, M. Huynh-Van-Diem, M. Nguyen-Van-Khai, M. Vu-Van-Thai, M. Nguyen-Duy-Lien, M. Pham-Huy-Ty

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Hong Kong

Representative: Mr. Fung Ping-Fan
Alternates: The Hon. Ngan Shing-Kwan, Mr. W. Ramsay-Main, Mr. W. J. Anderson

Malaya and British Borneo

Representative: The Hon. Mr. Tan Chin Tuan
Alternates: The Hon. Dr. Ismail bin Datoh Abdul Rahman, The Hon. Mr. Tan Kui Choon, The Hon. Mr. A. N. Goode
Advisers: Mr. J. B. Clegg, Mr. A. H. Stoneham, Mr. B. A. St. J. Hepburn

OTHER STATES, MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS³

Czechoslovakia

Observers: Mr. Alex Voltr, Mr. Zdenek Jurik, Mr. Vladimir Babacek

Israel

Observer: Dr. Joachim O. Ronall

Yugoslavia

Observer: Mr. Branko Milijanovic

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

International Labour Organisation (ILO)

Mr. Richard M. Lyman, Mr. T. Ogishima

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

Mr. A. H. Boerma, Mr. W. H. Cummings, Mr. M. Leloup

³ Participating in a consultative capacity under paragraph 9 of the terms of reference of the Commission.

International Monetary Fund
Mr. Henry C. Murphy
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)
Dr. Yukio Kawabata

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE BOARD

Sir Alexander MacFarquhar

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Category A

International Chamber of Commerce (ICC)
Mr. Hisaakira Kano, Mr. Lalji Mehrotra, Mr. S. K. Sen, Mr. D. V. Virmani, Mr. S. C. Bose, Mr. M. K. Mookerjee, Mr. A. Picard, Mr. C. Correns, Dr. K. Meissner, Mr. Tomo Abe, Mr. Keiji Mori, Mr. T. Okumura, Mr. S. Okamatsu

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU)
Mr. Y. Haraguchi, Mr. Cipriano C. Malonzo, Mr. D. Mungat, Mr. T. Nishimaki, Mr. F. Takaragi

International Co-operative Alliance (ICA)
Mr. Yasushi Hasumi, Mr. Toyohiko Kagawa

International Organization of Employers (IOE)
Mr. Akio Mishiro

World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU)
Mr. Li Chi Po, Mr. Yoshida Sukeharu, Mr. B. N. Mukherjee, Mr. Chen Yu, Mr. Tsai Ying-ping, Mr. Chang Yang, Mr. Sun Sheng-chuan, Miss Chang Wan-fu

World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA)
Mr. Eiji Amau, Mr. Seishi Idei, Mr. Fujio Minoda

Category B

International Union of Official Travel Organizations (IUOTO)
Mr. D. Majima

Credentials

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

Representation of China, Korea and Viet-Nam

198. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, expressing the view that the representative of "Chiang Kai-shek's clique" was illegally occupying the seat of China, stated that China could only be represented by a delegate appointed by the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China. He also requested that a representative of the Viet-Nam Democratic Republic be invited, as the representative of South Viet-Nam attending the session did not, in his view, represent the whole of Viet-Nam. He further stated that the presence of the representative of Syngman Rhee was illegal as he did not really represent Korea.

199. The representative of China stated that the Government of the Republic of China, which he represented, was the only legal Government of the country and the Chinese people, including those on the mainland and living overseas.

200. The representative of Korea stated that the Government he represented had been recognized by the General Assembly as the only legal Government of Korea, and that in 1954 it had been granted full membership in the Commission; he supported the position of the representative of China.

201. The representatives of Burma, India and Indonesia expressed their views that the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China should be represented at the meetings of the Commission.

202. The representatives of the Philippines and the United States of America, stating that the question under discussion was beyond the competence of the Commission, supported the position of the representatives of China and of the Republic of Korea.

Question of membership of the Netherlands

203. The representative of Indonesia stated that since the admission of Indonesia as an independent State to membership in the United Nations in 1950, Indonesia had become a member of the Commission. The membership of the Netherlands, therefore, had long ceased to be on the basis of a member holding responsibility for the international relations of a country or territory under its administration. He strongly opposed the participation of the Netherlands in the Commission if it was based on its alleged sovereignty over West Irian (West New Guinea). He went on record that, in the opinion of his Government, the continued participation of the Netherlands in the membership of the Commission did in no way imply the assumption of rights and responsibilities by the Netherlands Government in regard to the territory of West Irian (West New Guinea).

204. The representative of the Netherlands stated that having territory in the region was not a prerequisite for membership in the Commission and that the Economic and Social Council was the only authority to take decisions pertaining to the terms of reference by virtue of paragraph 3 of which the Netherlands was a member of ECAFE. He further stated that the sovereignty over West New Guinea had been explicitly excluded from the transfer of sovereignty by the Netherlands to the Republic of Indonesia in December 1949 and that at present only the Netherlands bore responsibility for West New Guinea, subject to the rules of the United Nations on Non-Self-Governing Territories, as laid down in Article 73 e of the United Nations Charter, but that this political question was beyond the competence of the Commission.

Question of the statement and representation of the World Federation of Trade Unions

205. The representative of the Philippines stated that the composition of the World Federation of Trade Unions delegation, having a majority of members from mainland China, was highly improper. He pointed out that the WFTU delegates from mainland China had already begun political propaganda for their country by distributing a political statement. He therefore requested the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen to scrutinize the credentials of the delegates of the WFTU.

206. The representative of China moved that the delegate of WFTU be expelled from the meeting, as the WFTU had violated the rules governing the participation of non-governmental organizations in the work of the Commission.

207. The representative of Korea supported the remarks of the representatives of the Philippines and China.

208. The representative of the USSR opposed these views and supported the right of the WFTU to select its own team of observers.

209. The representative of the United States, while agreeing that the WFTU had the right to be represented by persons of its own choice, stated that these representatives had no right to utilize the services of the secretariat to circulate political documents.

210. The proposal of the representative of China was not pressed further after the Executive Secretary explained that as a non-governmental organization in category A having consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, the WFTU was fully entitled to send observers to the Commission, and that the terms of reference and rules of procedure of the Commission did not permit the Commission to make any decision concerning the composition of delegations of non-governmental organizations. As far as the circulation of documents was concerned, the Executive Secretary assured that no papers or statements would be circulated to the conference without his authorization.

211. In answer to points raised in the same connexion by the representative of the Philippines and supported by the representatives of Korea and China, he stated further that under rule 49 of the rules of procedure, he had to circulate, on the request of organizations in category A or B, documents presented by such organizations on subjects in which they have competence, and at his discretion he could consult with the organizations and make comments regarding their statements. This was a delicate task which he had to perform according to his best judgment.

ORGANIZATION OF THE WORK OF THE ELEVENTH SESSION

212. In accordance with rule 13 of the Commission's rules of procedure, the Commission at its 138th meeting unanimously elected Mr. Tatsunosuke Takasaki (Japan) as Chairman.

213. Dr. R. A. Asmaoen (Indonesia) and Mr. A. Khaleeli (Pakistan) were elected Vice-Chairmen.

214. The Commission appointed an *ad hoc* Drafting Committee consisting of Australia, Burma, India, Japan, Pakistan, the United States of America and Viet-Nam to draft the Commission's report to the Council; several other members of the Commission also participated in the work of the Drafting Committee. The Committee elected Mr. A. Khaleeli (Pakistan) as its Chairman. It held five meetings and submitted a draft report to the Commission at its 151st meeting.

AMENDMENTS TO RULES OF PROCEDURE

215. The Commission at its 138th and 151st meetings amended rules 13, 14 and 15 of the rules of procedure of the Commission to read :

"Rule 13

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

"Rule 14

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

"Rule 15

"If the Chairman ceases to represent a member of the Commission, or is so incapacitated that he can no longer hold office, the First Vice-Chairman shall become Chairman for the unexpired portion of the term. If the First Vice-Chairman also ceases to represent a member of the Commission, or is so incapacitated that he can no longer hold office, the Second Vice-Chairman shall become Chairman for the unexpired portion of the term."

B. Agenda of the session

216. The Commission adopted the following agenda :

	<i>Document No.</i>
1. Opening addresses	
2. Election of the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen	
3. Adoption of the agenda	E/CN.11/396 Rev.2
4. Economic situation in Asia	<i>Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1954</i>
5. Report of the Committee on Industry and Trade	E/CN.11/404 (E/CN.11/I&T/115)
6. Inter-regional co-operation in the field of trade	E/CN.11/403 (E/CN.11/I&T/114)
7. Report of the Third Regional Conference of Statisticians	E/CN.11/390 (E/CN.11/STAT/Conf.3/5)
8. Flood control and water resources development :	
(a) Report of the Bureau of Flood Control and Water Resources Development	E/CN.11/397 (E/CN.11/FLOOD/13)
(b) Report of the Regional Technical Conference on Water Resources Development	E/CN.11/391 (E/CN.11/FLOOD/12)
9. Report of the Inland Transport Committee	E/CN.11/399 (E/CN.11/TRANS/109)
10. Activities of the Joint ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division	ECAFE/L. 86
11. Reports of the specialized agencies :	
(a) Report by the Food and Agriculture Organization	E/CN.11/401
(b) Activities of the International Labour Organisation of special interest to Asia and the Far East	E/CN.11/400
(c) UNESCO activities in 1954 and work plans for 1955/56 of interest to the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East	E/CN.11/402
(d) Memorandum from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	E/CN.11/405
12. Technical assistance activities in the region :	
(a) Technical assistance activities in economic development and public administration in the ECAFE region, 1954	E/CN.11/398

- (b) Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance for economic development
13. Programme of work and priorities
 14. Date and place of the next session
 15. Annual report of the Commission to the Economic and Social Council

C. Account of proceedings

217. Bearing in mind that four years had elapsed since the Commission had last undertaken a general evaluation of its record, outlined prospects for its further development and formulated general guiding principles for the work of the Executive Secretary and his staff, the Chairman of the Commission, in consultation with the Executive Secretary, convened on 28 March 1955 an informal meeting of the heads of delegations of the member and associate member countries and their advisers. This meeting assisted the Commission in formulating its views on the direction of the work which will further promote economic co-operation among countries in Asia and the Far East through ECAFE.

218. Ever since the Commission's establishment, ECAFE has been looked upon, in the words of its annual report of the seventh session held at Lahore, as "an effective and favoured instrument for further economic development of the countries in the region". The Commission had steadily grown in stature and has come, on account of its valuable contribution to economic development, to occupy a place in the hearts and minds of the people in the region.

219. In the early days, the Commission had to concentrate its very limited resources on fact-finding of a very broad nature. Gradually, it became possible to do the fact-finding work in greater detail and to give more attention to analysis. The Commission's work programme included more and more projects on many technical and economic problems in the fields of economic development, industry and trade, inland transport, agriculture, flood control and water resources development. Committees, sub-committees, conferences, expert working parties, and other *ad hoc* subsidiary bodies have been established, thus developing an effective technique for carrying out much of its technical and economic activities. The work of the subsidiary bodies in their respective fields has had its impact upon the policies of the Governments and has resulted in the promotion of appropriate action. However, it was desirable to have a further concentration of efforts, and to develop the Commission's work intensively rather than extensively. With this in mind and in line with the policy of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, the Commission laid further emphasis in its work programme on enabling more of its resources to be devoted, by agreement of the countries concerned, to the appraisal and promotion of economic development, the promotion of specific measures of international co-operation and the rendering of advisory services to Governments.

220. There is in the region a burning desire to improve the living standards of the peoples through economic development. Economic development plans and programmes have been formulated and put into effect, in varying degrees, by many countries of the

region. However, looking at the region as a whole, the Commission felt that more elaboration was needed of the technique of programming economic development, adapted to the needs of the countries and based on their experience. It was desirable that the review of existing plans and programmes of the countries of the region and the implications of their fulfilment be continued by the secretariat through the annual *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East*. A stage had now been reached when the Commission could undertake an extensive survey and give an analytical appraisal of factors and problems of economic growth and development in the region. The Commission, accordingly, welcomed and supported the establishment of the Economic Development Section in the ECAFE secretariat as from the current year. It should:

(a) Undertake an extensive and analytical survey of economic development in the countries, in agreement and co-operation with the Governments concerned;

(b) Develop in the course of the country studies a body of techniques of programming economic development adapted to the conditions of the countries in the ECAFE region;

(c) Study basic economic development problems (including problems of population and man-power, natural resources, technology and productivity, capital formation, financing of development, institutional factors, essential statistical indicators) and analyse basic development policies with special reference to the ECAFE region; and

(d) Study methods of projecting economic trends of countries in the region with a view to assisting the Governments in the preparation of future development programmes or the revision of existing ones.

221. The secretariat of the Commission was now in a position to offer, if so requested, its services to the countries of the region to assist Governments in examining their economic development programmes in a regional context. While it was recognized that Governments themselves were considering these problems and acting on them in accordance with what they judge to be their best interests, the secretariat could, if requested by the Governments concerned, help in providing the necessary information and preliminary analysis as a basis for such action.

222. It was important to devote a larger part of the resources of the Commission to those activities which strengthen the economic co-operation of countries in the region both among themselves and with other countries of the world. Projects of this character, planned or already initiated, were incorporated in the Commission's programme of work and priorities for 1955/56 (see part V). There is no doubt that other concrete opportunities for regional co-operation will emerge in due course and will be brought to the attention of the Commission.

223. While regional problems were undoubtedly important and should continue to be the main concern of ECAFE, it was noted that most of the countries in the region were at a stage of development where national projects loomed naturally large in their scheme of things. For this reason, ECAFE should give due emphasis to projects relating to national problems, especially those which are common to several countries. According to its terms of reference it is the responsibility of ECAFE to perform advisory services to countries of

the region at their request. The inclusion of this function in its terms of reference after ECAFE had been in existence for four years constituted recognition of the fact that by reason of the experience gained in its work and of its knowledge of conditions in all countries in the region, ECAFE was in a good position to render certain advisory services to Governments. In order to assist the national development of countries in the region, ECAFE should continue and strengthen its advisory services, to be performed within the framework of its work programme and in co-operation with the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration and the specialized agencies.

224. A team of senior staff members of the ECAFE secretariat headed by the Executive Secretary might, at the request of interested Governments, pay visits to their countries in 1955 and 1956, with a view to rendering further technical advisory services, especially in connexion with the formulation and implementation of their economic development programmes.

225. The Commission noted with special appreciation the statement made on behalf of the Secretary-General that he is "ready and anxious to strengthen, in any way within his power, the secretariat resources available to assist ECAFE in meeting the responsibilities placed upon it".

226. The Commission highly appreciated the support which the Economic and Social Council gives it in the discharge of its functions. The Commission also expressed its deep appreciation for the support given to it by the United Nations General Assembly.

ECONOMIC SITUATION IN ASIA

227. The Commission considered the economic situation in the region with the help of the background information provided by the *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East*, 1954, prepared by the secretariat on its own responsibility. This included for the first time a chapter on Afghanistan and a section on mainland China. The Commission commended the secretariat for the *Survey*, which was deemed to be highly useful to the Governments of the region. Some members of the Commission emphasized that it would be desirable for the secretariat to express its own judgments, in interpreting the developments within the region, more boldly in future than it had done heretofore.

228. The Commission expressed satisfaction at the general progress in the region's agricultural and industrial production achieved during the past year. Note was taken of the difficulties that most Governments were experiencing in attempting to increase or even maintain their development expenditures.

229. The Commission noted as a matter for attention and concern the continued difficulties regarding some of the region's major agricultural exports, especially rice. The demand for Asian rice was kept down not only by the improved supply position in deficit countries, but also by the relatively higher export prices of rice as compared with other foodgrains, and by other factors. The Commission commended the efforts of rice-exporting Governments to adjust prices of export rice to the changes in demand and to bring them in line with lower prices for other foodgrains, notably wheat. At the same

time, some members considered that there was need for an equitable relationship between the prices of rice and other export commodities and those of manufactured goods imported into the countries of the region. The conclusion of international commodity agreements, for example, on wheat and sugar, aimed at stabilizing prices of major agricultural exports, was generally welcomed. The Commission noted that the Commission on International Commodity Trade had started its operations, and looked forward to the results of this work. The Commission also noted the action taken by FAO in its meeting on the economic problem of rice, held in Rangoon in 1954, calling for a special study on problems involved in the stabilization of the rice market. Several representatives voiced concern over the possible effects of the agricultural surplus disposal policies of the United States of America, under which, in addition to certain provisions for commodity grants, agreements were being negotiated with various countries of the region for the sale of surplus agricultural products for local currency. In this connexion, the representative of the United States pointed out that the United States Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act provided specifically for reasonable precautions to assure that such sales would not unduly disrupt world prices of agricultural commodities. The Commission noted the assurance by the United States representative that the legislation would be administered with that provision fully in mind.

230. The Commission observed that while export earnings in countries of the region had declined during the year, the level of imports of many ECAFE countries had risen as a result of governmental policies to maintain and even expand exchange outlays on imports needed for economic development. Imports, together with the normal deficit on current account, exceeded export earnings in many countries; in consequence, they drew down their exchange reserves in addition to receiving external aid. This unsatisfactory position in the region's international balance of payments resulted in a number of countries in the region having to maintain, or at best relax only moderately, their trade controls and restrictions, in order to economize their scarce exchange reserves for meeting development requirements. In many cases, countries also adopted export promotion measures to enhance their exchange earnings. Bilateral payments arrangements were used by some countries in their search for outlets for exports and sources of supply of capital equipment and other essential goods, and a considerably larger number of bilateral trade agreements remained in effect. However, the Commission noted with approval the findings of the Working Group of Experts on Payments Problems of the ECAFE Region, which pointed to multilateral trade and payments arrangements as ultimately desirable for countries of the region.

231. The Commission noted the progress being made throughout the region in the formulation and implementation of development programmes. It expressed concern, however, over the fact that, despite the strenuous efforts made in the post-war years to increase output and raise levels of living, most countries of the region still found themselves, nearly a decade after the end of the war, with per capita real incomes that were either lower than before the war or barely at pre-war levels. For this, many factors were responsible, including a shortage of financial

resources. It would be a function of the proposed Working Party on Economic Development and Planning to assess the significance of the various aspects of this problem and to analyse the policies being applied by Governments to expedite progress. The Commission heard the views of numerous member Governments to the effect that, at the present stage, economic development in their respective countries should be a balanced process placing due emphasis on the utilization of unemployed and under-employed labour for labour-intensive projects, including cottage and small-scale industries and community development programmes. The social values of the latter programmes were stressed by some representatives. At the same time the Commission considered that the long-term objectives of economic diversification and industrialization should be kept in view.

232. On the subject of the capital urgently required for development purposes, the Commission took account of the need for increased efforts both in mobilizing domestic capital and in bringing public and private foreign capital to the ECAFE region. With regard to domestic capital, some progress was being achieved in the mobilization of savings by means of government bonds, postal savings and bank deposits, as well as through the investment of corporate savings and through the establishment of new financial institutions for development financing. The Commission also considered, however, that Governments should seek to secure larger surpluses on current account to finance development expenditures, especially through improved tax administration and collection and new methods of taxation. The Commission endorsed the views on deficit financing expressed by the recently held Working Party on Financial Aspects of Economic Development Programmes in Asia and the Far East, to the effect that deficit financing might properly be used by Governments as a means of financing economic development in certain circumstances but that such a policy should be adopted with extreme caution lest inflation, with all its undesirable social and economic consequences, should result.

233. The Commission strongly emphasized once again that, given the low levels of national income in countries of the region, domestic capital alone was insufficient to meet their capital requirements for development (estimated in the *Survey* for 1954 to be of the order of \$5,000 million annually for the ECAFE region, exclusive of Japan and mainland China) and would have to be supplemented by foreign capital if the vicious circle of low productivity and poverty was to be broken in a reasonable period of time. The foreign capital now being made available to the countries of the region, of the order of \$1,000 million annually, fell short of the amount required.

234. The foreign capital being supplied to Asia and the Far East took the form mainly of inter-governmental grants and loans rather than of private capital. The Commission noted with concern that the inflow of private foreign capital into the region in post-war years had been small and that, in some countries, there had in fact been a net outflow of private foreign capital, taking into account the transfer of interest and profits. The Commission welcomed the tendency on the part of Governments in recent years to review their laws and regulations concerning private foreign investment, and the special efforts

made to ensure the participation of private foreign capital in particular ventures and financial institutions.

235. The Commission noted with appreciation the contribution that intergovernmental and international grants and loans were making to the region's economic development: loans from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; assistance provided under the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Colombo Plan; aid—sometimes on a large scale—from countries outside the region, and arrangements for bilateral assistance between Governments inside the region as well. It welcomed resolutions 822 (IX) and 823 (IX) adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 11 December 1954, looking towards the early establishment of an international finance corporation (IFC) and, as soon as practicable, of a special United Nations fund for economic development (SUNFED).

236. The Commission noted with satisfaction that there was general agreement that the economic development of the under-developed countries of the region was a co-operative endeavour in which the efforts of the Asian countries were being reinforced by help from the more-developed countries of the world.

INDUSTRY AND TRADE

237. The Commission endorsed the report of the seventh session of the Committee on Industry and Trade (E/CN.11/404) and commended the Committee for the useful work it had done.

238. The Commission noted that while much had been achieved by the countries of the region in the agricultural and industrial sectors, this should not give rise to complacency as the pace of development in the countries of the region was less than required and much slower than that in the economically advanced countries of the world; every effort should therefore be made to speed up the pace of progress.

239. The Commission noted with satisfaction that due attention was being given by the Committee to the important problem of training of personnel for economic development and to the part played by public enterprises in the economic development of countries of the region. It noted with appreciation the offers made by some countries in and outside the region to provide training facilities to nationals of the countries of the region.

240. As countries of the region have vast human resources, the Commission emphasized the need to awaken the consciousness of the people so that they would be prepared to make immediate sacrifices for future economic progress. It felt that in the choice of techniques and priorities, the human factor should receive special consideration, although the question of mechanization should not be neglected.

241. The Commission noted with interest the existence in the countries of the region of the traditional method of self-help and co-operation among the people, and considered that the application of this practice in conjunction with mechanical equipment should be extended to various fields of economic development.

242. The Commission noted with satisfaction the increasing recognition by the countries of the region of the usefulness of regional and international co-operation in the implementation of national programmes of

development, especially in the field of mineral resources development, joint aerial surveys and joint geological mapping of adjoining areas, joint research on low-grade ores and co-operation between exporting and importing countries.

243. The Commission agreed with the recommendation of the Committee on the urgent need for stabilization of commodity prices in view of the serious difficulties encountered by the countries of the region, owing to wide fluctuations in the prices of their export products. In this connexion some members considered that there was need for an equitable relationship between the prices of primary products and the prices of manufactured goods as referred to in paragraph 229 above.

244. In regard to the disposal in the region of agricultural surpluses by donor countries under economic aid schemes, the Commission noted with appreciation the recognition by the donor countries of the need for exercising due care and caution to avoid unfair competition with the countries of the region and to avoid disruption of normal trade patterns.

245. The Commission endorsed the recommendation of the Committee that a study of ocean freight rates affecting the countries of the region should be made. It felt that a study of railway freight rates might also be made as this question was of importance to land-locked countries.

246. The Commission noted that countries of the region were keenly interested in the use of atomic energy for industrial and peaceful purposes. It noted with appreciation that some countries outside the region were prepared to co-operate at the international level in the sharing of available fissionable materials and in the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. It noted with interest that the United Nations conference on the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes would be convened shortly. It considered that the secretariat should keep in touch with further developments in the matter in order to disseminate information to the countries of the region.

INTERREGIONAL CO-OPERATION IN THE FIELD OF TRADE

247. The Commission considered the question of interregional co-operation in the field of trade as requested by resolution 535 B (XVIII) of the Economic and Social Council in the light of the technical report (E/2674) prepared by the Secretary-General on the practical conditions under which effect might be given to resolution 5 (IX) of the Economic Commission for Europe.

248. The Commission unanimously adopted resolution 14 (XI) on interregional trade consultations, reading as follows (E/CN11/406) :

"The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East,

"Having considered resolution 535 B (XVIII) of the Economic and Social Council and the report prepared by the Secretary-General in this connexion (E/2674),

"1. Records the earnest desire of its members to promote trade on a multilateral basis ;

"2. Endorses in principle the concept of trade consultations between interested countries on specific problems ; expresses its interest in the technique

developed by the Economic Commission for Europe but believes that methods and procedures should be more fully explored ;

"3. Considers that these consultations should not be limited to members of the three regional commissions inasmuch as this would have the effect of excluding other interested Member countries of the United Nations ; and

"4. Recommends that consideration be given at the next session of the Economic and Social Council to the most effective means of exploring and developing new techniques and avenues for the expansion of international trade."

REPORT OF THE THIRD REGIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATISTICIANS

249. The Commission commended the report of the Third Regional Conference of Statisticians (E/CN11/390) and approved the recommendations concerning national income statistics. It requested the Executive Secretary to transmit the report, through the Secretary-General, to the United Nations Statistical Commission for consideration.

250. The Commission endorsed the proposal to convene, in co-operation with the United Nations Statistical Office, a fourth regional conference of statisticians in 1956, with a view to considering, *inter alia*, the draft recommendations of the Secretary-General for the 1960 world programme of population and related censuses. It took note of an offer from the Government of Japan to act as host for the conference, leaving the decision on the venue of the conference to the Executive Secretary.

251. The Commission noted the suggestions from some Governments for the expansion of advisory services by the secretariat staff to Governments on statistical matters.

FLOOD CONTROL AND WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

252. The Commission considered the annual report of the Bureau of Flood Control and Water Resources Development (E/CN.11/397) and the report of the Regional Technical Conference on Water Resources Development (E/CN.11/391). It commended the work done by the Bureau, and endorsed the recommendations of the Conference.

253. The Commission welcomed the two recent publications of the Bureau, namely, *Multiple-Purpose River Basin Development and Standards for Methods and Records of Hydrologic Measurements*, which were considered useful handbooks and guides for experts in the countries of the region.

254. The Commission attached importance to the Bureau's work on flood control and water resources development of international rivers, and approved the Bureau's project to undertake, at the request of the interested Governments, studies on the development of the Mekong river basin.

255. The Commission noted with satisfaction the Bureau's participation in the proposed training centre for water resources development being organized by the Government of India at Roorkee University, and appreciated the extension of the Centre's facilities to trainees from other countries.

INLAND TRANSPORT

256. The Commission took note of the report of the fourth session of the Inland Transport Committee (E/CN.11/399). It was gratified that the work of the committee in the various fields of inland transport was progressing satisfactorily to the benefit of the countries of the region. The Commission appreciated that in regard to co-ordination of transport the problem of ECAFE region was one of co-ordinated development of adequate transport facilities of all types on a rational and integrated basis. The Commission therefore endorsed the opinion of the Inland Transport Committee that the best way of pursuing the study further was through a working party of experts from countries both within and outside the region. It agreed that, in carrying out this study, due note should be taken of the work already done by the Economic Commission for Europe and the International Chamber of Commerce and other organizations.

257. In the field of inland waterways, the Commission noted the progress made concerning the draft convention on the measurement and registration of vessels employed in inland navigation. It hoped that the draft convention would be put in final form at the third session of the Inland Waterways Sub-Committee.

258. Owing to the increasing number of road vehicles, not only were most of the countries experiencing difficulties in the regulation and control of traffic, but inadequate highway safety was becoming a serious problem. Therefore the Commission attached great importance to the study of highway safety.

259. In view of the fact that the Governments in the region were engaged in rehabilitating and expanding their railway systems to meet the increasing demand on their capacities, the Commission attached importance to the studies being carried out by the secretariat on diesel locomotives and railcars and railway track sleepers.

260. In view of the fact that telecommunication was essential to the economic development of the region, it was suggested that a study could be initiated by ECAFE in consultation with the International Telecommunication Union on the following problems:

(a) Promotion and improvement of public communication systems for domestic and commercial purposes;

(b) Establishment of better telecommunication facilities for various industrial activities, such as development of transport, electric generation, water resources development and agriculture.

The Commission at its next session might consider expanding the terms of reference of the Inland Transport Committee to cover this subject.

ACTIVITIES OF THE JOINT ECAFE/FAO AGRICULTURE DIVISION

261. The Commission noted that the joint ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division was performing useful work in regard to the economic problems of agriculture.

262. The Commission emphasized the importance of studying the problems of agriculture in the setting of the general economic conditions of the countries of the region, with a view to identifying those problems which could be solved by concrete action of the Governments, and those spheres in which the efforts of the various

countries of the region to raise agriculture production and the standard of living of the rural masses could be more effectively co-ordinated. It felt the need for the countries of the region to review, from time to time, their plans and programmes in the field of agricultural development, including techniques of programming, co-ordination of such plans and programmes with the industrialization programmes, diversification of agricultural production, problems of land reform and other related matters. In order to ensure the above, the Commission felt that opportunity should be provided for discussion and exchange of information at joint meetings of FAO and ECAFE. The Commission requested the Executive Secretary to consult the Director-General of FAO with a view to exploring the possibility of increasing further the effective co-operation between ECAFE and FAO, and for this purpose accepted his proposal that the Commission postpone action on the draft resolution submitted by the representative of India on this subject (ECAFE/L.92 of 2 April 1955).

REPORTS OF SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

263. The Commission noted with appreciation the reports of the specialized agencies: "Activities of the International Labour Organisation of special interest to Asia and the Far East" (E/CN.11/400), "Report by the Food and Agriculture Organization" (E/CN.11/401), "UNESCO activities in 1954 and work plans for 1955/56 of interest to the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East" (E/CN.11/402) and "Memorandum from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development" (E/CN.11/405).

264. Many representatives appreciated the activities of the specialized agencies as directly and indirectly assisting their Governments in their efforts to improve the general economic and social conditions of their countries and felt that these activities of the specialized agencies in the region should be further increased.

265. The Commission commended the close and useful collaboration which has continued between the secretariat and the specialized agencies in many of the projects of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies. The practice of formulating an agreed work programme for each agency, as, for example, in regard to housing and building materials, training of personnel and manpower problems, has yielded useful results. It felt that the secretariats of ECAFE and ILO should undertake a study of the problems of under-employment and unemployment in under-developed countries of the region, and study the methods of raising the productivity of labour at least to a point where labour costs per unit of production would permit their products to compete in world markets. The Commission welcomed the collaboration between ECAFE and UNESCO on the problems of urbanization and social aspects of industrialization.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES IN THE REGION

266. The Commission noted with appreciation the report of the Technical Assistance Administration, "Technical assistance activities in economic development and public administration in the ECAFE region, 1954" (E/CN.11/398), and the information paper prepared by the secretariat of the Technical Assistance

Board, "Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance for economic development" (ECAFE/INF/9).

267. The Commission emphasized that the programme of technical assistance was one of the most effective means of achieving the aims of the United Nations in the economic and social fields. The countries of the region appreciated the significant role of the United Nations technical assistance in their economic and social development. They expressed the hope that all Members of the United Nations would do their best to increase their contributions to the Expanded Programme and that larger funds would be available for this region in the coming years. The Commission emphasized that along with the provision of experts and training facilities, equipment for the projects was often necessary.

268. The Commission was also impressed by the increasing evidence of the keen desire on the part of the countries of the region to help one another by provision of direct technical assistance on a bilateral basis. Many member and associate member countries had contributed funds to the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, made experts available and provided facilities for study tours. Training facilities in the national institutions of these countries were being opened to trainees of the countries of the region. The Commission attached great significance to the regional projects, such as study tours, seminars, training centres and demonstration pilot plants as contributing to the increased co-operation between countries of the region. The Commission was glad to note that the Technical Assistance Board had decided that 10 per cent of the funds available to it would be earmarked for regional projects, and it hoped that this policy would be continued in future.

269. The Commission was highly satisfied with the co-operation between ECAFE and TAA, and noted that the role of the ECAFE secretariat in connexion with United Nations technical assistance would increase, as the Secretary-General was anxious that all resources of the United Nations and its specialized agencies should contribute towards the effectiveness of the programme. In this connexion, the Commission indicated the useful part which the ECAFE secretariat could play in guiding and directing technical assistance to useful channels.

270. The Commission noted that the Technical Assistance Administration continued to receive assistance from the ECAFE secretariat which, in particular, provided comments on the reports of the TAA experts in the countries of the region in respect of those fields which were of interest to the Commission.

271. The Commission also noted with satisfaction the large volume of technical assistance being provided by member countries outside the United Nations framework.

272. The Commission considered the invitation of the Government of India to hold the twelfth session of the Commission and the eighth session of the Committee on Industry and Trade in India. It also noted the statement of the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics that his Government would welcome a session of the Commission to be held in the Soviet Union, in Moscow or Tashkent, when circumstances permit.

273. The Commission decided that, subject to the approval of the appropriate United Nations bodies, the invitation of the Government of India be accepted and that the dates and the venue of the meetings be determined by the Executive Secretary in consultation with the Government of India.

PART IV

DRAFT RESOLUTION FOR ACTION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL⁴

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

Draft resolution for action by the Economic and Social Council

ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION ON 7 APRIL 1955

The Economic and Social Council

Takes note of the annual report of the Economic

Commission for Asia and the Far East for the period 19 February 1954 to 7 April 1955, of the recommendations contained in the account of the proceedings of the eleventh session of the Commission and of the programme of work and priorities contained therein.

⁴ Resolution 14 (XI) and other recommendations of the Commission are included in part III C, "Account of proceedings".

PART V

PROGRAMME OF WORK AND PRIORITIES

Introduction

275. The Commission approved unanimously the programme of work and priorities set out below at its 151st meeting held on 7 April 1955.

276. This programme was adopted in the light of the recommendations contained in the report of the seventh session of the Committee on Industry and Trade (E/CN.11/404), the report of the fourth session of the Inland

Transport Committee (E/CN.11/399), the annual report of the Bureau of Flood Control and Water Resources Development (E/CN.11/397), the report of the Regional Technical Conference on Water Resources Development (E/CN.11/391), the programme of work of the joint ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division as agreed between the Executive Secretary and the Director-General of FAO, and on the basis of consultations with the ILO, UNESCO, WHO, WMO and the International Monetary Fund.

277. As in the past, in reviewing its programme of work and priorities, the Commission continued to follow the directives and decisions of the Economic and Social Council and of the General Assembly as well as the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions regarding programmes and priorities, concentration of efforts and resources, control of documentation and related questions. In particular, the Commission adopted, as the guiding principles and criteria in its appraisal of the future work programme, the recommendations contained in Council resolutions 324 (XI), 362 B (XII), 402 B (XIII), 451 A (XIV), 497 C (XVI), 553 (XVIII), and 557 A and B (XVIII).

278. The programme of work was divided into five broad divisions, namely: I. General projects (including A. Research and planning, and B. Technical assistance and advisory services); II. Agriculture; III. Flood control and water resources development; IV. Industry and trade; and V. Inland transport.

It was not found practicable or useful to attempt a determination of priorities between these broad divisions or between their sub-divisions.⁵

279. Within each division (I, II, III etc.) or within each sub-division (A, B, C etc. or 1, 2, 3 etc.), projects were listed, in accordance with the established practice, in three groups as follows:

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

280. This group was defined as consisting of projects and activities in which the responsibility of the Commission and its 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

281. 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, an estimate of the probable duration of virtually all projects in group 2 was indicated. No relative priorities were assigned to projects within this group, or as between group 2 and group 1.

GROUP 3. OTHER PROJECTS

282. 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 in 1955 or 1956. An estimated duration for

⁵ Apart from Technical Assistance and Advisory services, these broad divisions of projects correspond to work assigned to the five substantive divisions of the secretariat, namely, the Research and Planning Division, the joint ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division, the Bureau of Flood Control and Water Resources Development, the Industry and Trade Development Division, and the Transport Division.

completion was shown for virtually every *ad hoc* project in this group. Within this group, projects were listed in order of priority; i.e., if and as resources became available group 3 projects should be taken up, in each division or sub-division, in the order listed.

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

284. As in the past, the Commission closely examined the possibility of further concentration of efforts in the light of the United Nations priority programmes established by the Economic and Social Council. In formulating the proposed work programme, it had particularly borne in mind Council resolution 557 B (XVIII) referred to above.

285. The programme contemplated the extension, upon request by Governments, of advisory services by the secretariat within its available resources, in consultation with TAA 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 04-01, and to avoid repetition, the detailed description of each advisory service was not included under individual projects. The Commission also suggested that in 1955 and 1956, more of the secretariat's resources be devoted to the rendering of advisory services to Governments at their request, and to the furtherance of those projects which would strengthen economic co-operation among a group of countries.

286. The Commission was gratified to note that as in previous years, TAA has agreed to co-operate in some projects. These projects included primarily regional projects⁶ usually initiated and developed by the Commission, such as training centres, seminars, study trips and pilot plants. In addition, at some ECAFE conferences and meetings of experts, TAA agreed to provide assistance in the form of services of a few experts from outside the region.

287. 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 had been avoided by closely following their work in related fields, and by planning work with them so that co-operation with appropriate agencies took place wherever a co-operative approach promised better results and better utilization of international funds. It was also the established policy of the Commission and the Executive Secretary that no requests were addressed to a specialized agency for a new study or project unless the groundwork had been laid and agreed to by the respective secretariats. In the work programme for 1955-1956, no new studies or projects had been proposed to be undertaken by the specialized agencies which would require substantial changes in their work programmes or additional budgetary provisions.

288. The work programme was drawn up on the assumption that the size of the ECAFE secretariat would remain during 1955 at approximately the level approved for 1955 by the General Assembly at its ninth session. The Commission had the assurance of the Executive

⁶ As distinct from technical assistance rendered to individual countries.

Secretary that he maintained rigid economy in all parts of the secretariat. Almost all fields were served by a very small staff, and quite a number of important fields were each handled by only one or two officers. While the Executive Secretary would not in 1955 request additional staff, it was his considered view that the substantive staff of the secretariat should be so strengthened as to enable it to achieve a higher degree of intensity in its work and to deal effectively with the basic economic development problems of the region. The Commission noted that this, as well as other problems relating to the work and organization, would be carefully reviewed by the Secretary-General and his Survey Group.

289. As in the past, the Commission 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. It also noted with approval that the Executive Secretary, with the concurrence of Governments, had deferred the meetings of one or two sub-committees and working parties; unless work justified the convening of such meetings, he proposed to continue this policy.

290. While it was desirable to have as firm a programme as possible, the Commission doubled that the programme given hereinafter could be definitive, as unforeseeable factors might later make it necessary to alter or abandon certain projects or establish different priorities. For this reason, the Commission left it to the discretion of the Executive Secretary to modify or defer projects, or establish different priorities, should developments not foreseen at the time of the eleventh session make this, in his opinion, necessary, provided such alterations remained within the framework of the approved programme.

Programme of work and priorities for 1955 and 1956

(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 United Nations Technical Assistance Administration has been agreed to or is to be sought.)

I. GENERAL PROJECTS

A. RESEARCH AND PLANNING

1. Review and analysis of current economic situation

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

- 01-01 *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East* (annual).
 01-02 *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.

2. Economic development

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

- 02-01 *Economic development and planning*:⁷
 (a) An extensive and analytical survey of economic development in the countries, in agreement and co-operation with the Governments concerned;

⁷ In co-ordination with projects 11-02 and 31-01.

- (b) Development, in the course of the country studies, of a body of techniques of programming economic development adapted to the conditions of the countries in the ECAFE region;
 (c) Studies of basic economic development problems (including problems of population and man-power, natural resources, technology and productivity, capital formation, financing of development, institutional factors and essential statistical indicators) and analysis of basic development policies with special reference to the ECAFE region;
 (d) Studies of methods of projecting economic trends of countries in the region with a view to assisting the Governments in the preparation of future development programmes or the revision of existing ones;
 (e) Working Party on Economic Development and Planning: first meeting to be held in November 1955 to consider selected aspects of (b), (c) and (d) above.

- 02-02 *Financial aspects of economic development*. Studies of financial aspects of economic development, including domestic and foreign availability of capital, problems of inflation and deflation, tax structure, fiscal and monetary policies, establishment and development of capital markets, etc. In co-operation with the Fund and the Bank. Four working parties have been held: on mobilization of domestic capital in 1951 and 1952, and on financial aspects of economic development in 1953 and 1954. Further studies in this field to be undertaken in 1956.

GROUP 2. Ad hoc PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

- 02-03 *Relationship between population growth and economic development*. Analysis of the interrelationship between population growth and economic development in Asia. Duration, three years. Preliminary work to be started in 1955. Participation in a seminar, with emphasis on organization of research and training of personnel in the field, to be convened in November 1955 by TAA and the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs, and in a seminar on urbanization to be convened in 1956 by UNESCO.

- 02-04 *Economic and legal aspects of foreign investments*:

- (a) Revision of earlier secretariat study, with an introductory analysis (*Foreign Investment Laws and Regulations of the Countries of Asia and the Far East*; United Nations publication, Sales No.: 1951.II.F.1). Date of completion, 1955-1956;
 (b) Studies of actual foreign capital participation in combination with domestic private capital, and Government or public capital. Date of completion, 1955-1956.

- 02-05 *Role of expanded self-help measures in economic development*. Analysis of the actual and potential contribution to capital formation and to economic development generally of community development and other similar measures of co-operation. With the assistance of the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs. Date of completion, 1956. (See also project 11-02.)

GROUP 3. OTHER PROJECTS

- 02-06 *Census of foreign investments*. Compilation and dissemination of information to be supplied by Governments on foreign investments in the countries of the region. Duration of work, two or three years.

3. Statistics

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

- 03-01 *Statistical compilation*. Maintenance of basic statistical series on population, national income, production, transport, trade, labour, prices, finance, etc., in ECAFE countries for publication in the quarterly *Economic Bulletin*, and preparation of tables and charts for the

annual *Economic Survey* and other projects of the secretariat.

- 03-02 (s, t) *Statistical methods.* Study of methods used in the collection and compilation of statistics in ECAFE countries, and evaluation of statistics, with special reference to comparability and conformity to international standards. Close liaison with statisticians in the region with a view to effecting methodological improvements. The above activities to be carried out in collaboration with the Statistical Office and other units of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 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, national income, labour, population, etc. A workshop to be convened in August 1955 on budgetary classification in co-operation with the Fiscal Branch of the United Nations Bureau of Economic Affairs and TAA.

- 03-03 *Statistical organization and activities.* Survey of changes in statistical organization and activities in ECAFE countries with special reference to improvements in the availability of statistics, in methods of collection and in coverage. First report issued in 1951, second in 1953. Next report planned to appear in 1956.

GROUP 2. *Ad hoc* PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

- 03-04 *Regional Conference of Statisticians.* Three conferences have been held : on trade and payments statistics in 1951, on price and production statistics in 1952, and on national income statistics in 1954. A fourth conference will be held in 1956, in co-operation with the United Nations Statistical Office, to consider the proposed 1960 world programme of population and related censuses with reference to countries of Asia and the Far East.

- 03-05 (s) *Index of Asian economic statistics.* Arising from projects 03-01 and 03-02. A study of concepts, definitions and methods relating to major economic statistical series has been completed for use by the secretariat. A comprehensive classified index of statistical series regularly published in the ECAFE region is in course of compilation, in co-operation with the United Nations Statistical Office and FAO, ILO, the Fund and other specialized agencies concerned. Date of completion, 1955-1956.

GROUP 3. OTHER PROJECTS

- 03-06 *Methods for the estimation of capital formation.* Study of problems connected with the estimation of capital formation in countries of the ECAFE region, with a view to rendering assistance to Governments as and when required. Duration of work, two or three years.

B. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND ADVISORY SERVICES

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

- 04-01 (s, t) *Advisory services.* The secretariat, within available resources, and in consultation with TAB, TAA and the specialized agencies, will upon request of Governments and in connexion with projects in the work programme, provide expert advisory services to countries of the region.
- 04-02 (t) *Co-operation in the United Nations technical assistance programme,* including (a) assistance to the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration at its request, e.g., providing comments on fellowship and scholarship applications submitted to TAA by Governments of the region, commenting on the reports of TAA experts in ECAFE countries whose work lies within the fields of the Commission's interest, and participating in exploratory and other missions organized under the United Nations technical assistance programmes ; (b) co-oper-

ation with TAA on the planning and implementation of regional technical assistance projects recommended by the Commission ; and (c) assistance to Governments, at their request, in the preparation or formulation of their applications for technical assistance.

II. AGRICULTURE

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

- 11-01 (s) *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 :
(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 ;
(d) Material on the disposal of agricultural surpluses, with special reference to the utilization of agricultural surpluses for economic development. (In co-ordination with projects on trade.)
- 11-02 (s) *Agricultural development and planning.*⁸ Studies of agricultural development and plans, including :
(a) The agricultural aspects of economic development planning ;
(b) Relation between agricultural and industrial development ;
(c) The role of the village community in agricultural development and economic aspects of community development.

GROUP 2. *Ad hoc* PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

- 11-03 (s) *Agricultural development financing and agricultural credit.* Studies on agricultural credit and on the financing of agricultural development. Seminar on agricultural development financing and credit. Date of completion, 1956.
- 11-04 (s) *Studies of the price and income elasticity of demand for rice and other cereals in the region.* Date of completion, 1956.
- 11-05 (s) *Marketing of agricultural products.*⁹ Studies of marketing problems of selected agricultural products, including the role of the middlemen and the co-operative. Collection and study of selected successful regulations and practices in the marketing of major commodities. Date of completion, 1955.

III. FLOOD CONTROL AND WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

- 21-01 (s) *Multiple-purpose river basin development.*¹⁰ Investigation and promotion of multiple-purpose river basin development in the region.
(a) Country-by-country survey of water resources, present status of utilization and future plans of development, and study and analysis of problems and difficulties encountered ;
(b) Preparation of detailed reports on various specific subjects ;
(c) Analysis of planning and execution of selected multiple-purpose projects in the region, e.g., the Damodar Valley Project, India.
- 21-02 *Flood control and water resources development of international rivers.* Study of technical problems of flood

⁸ In co-ordination with projects 02-01 and 02-05.

⁹ In co-ordination with project 37-06.

¹⁰ In co-ordination with projects 33-03 and 43-01.

control and water resources development of international rivers in the region and promotion of co-operation among countries concerned.

- 21-03 *Flood control methods.* Improvement of flood control methods, including joint study with technical organizations of the region on various specific problems. The 1955 work programme will be a continuation of the study, initiated in 1954, of methods employed for earthwork construction, with particular emphasis on the use of labour, with a view to increasing efficiency and reducing costs.
- 21-04 *Hydrologic observations and hydraulic research stations:*
(s) (a) Study of major deficiencies in hydrologic data (joint ECAFE/WMO project).
(b) Finalization of hydrologic terminology by a working group of experts.¹¹
(c) Promotion of existing facilities in hydraulic research work and programmes of hydraulic research stations.
- 21-05 *Dissemination of technical information on flood control works and water resources development.* 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)¹²
- 21-07 *Training centre for water resources development.* Co-operation in the organization and operation of the training centre to be set up in 1955 at the University of Roorkee by the Government of India. Duration of secretariat work, 1955-1957.
- 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. Date of completion of study, 1957. (Related to project 21-01.)

GROUP 3. OTHER PROJECTS

- 21-09 *Group visit of experts to water resources development schemes in Europe and North America.* Co-operation of TAA to be sought. Duration of work, four months.

IV. INDUSTRY AND TRADE

A. INDUSTRY AND MINING

1. General

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

- 31-01 *Industrial development and planning.* In co-ordination with project O2-01.
- 31-02 *Dissemination of technical information* on organization and administration of industrial establishments.
- 31-03 *Trained personnel for economic development.* Assistance to the International Labour Office and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in man-power and training facilities surveys, including the furnishing to the specialized agencies concerned of economic data relating to these fields on countries in the region. ECAFE/ILO/UNESCO Inter-Secretariat Working Party, fifth meeting to be held in October 1955. (Joint project with ILO and UNESCO.)

¹¹ Preparatory to the formulation of a terminology on a global basis; see Economic and Social Council resolutions 345 (XII) and 417 (XIV).

¹² The Regional Technical Conference on Water Resources Development was held in May 1954. No regional conference is contemplated to be held in 1955 or 1956. This project number is reserved for future regional conferences.

GROUP 2. *Ad hoc* PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

- 31-04 *National management institutes and training centres.* Assistance to countries of the region in the establishment of national management institutes and training centres in co-operation with ILO, UNESCO and TAA. Duration of secretariat work, 1955-1957.

GROUP 3. OTHER PROJECTS

- 31-05 *Study of productivity and efficiency in industrial enterprises.* TAA co-operation to be sought if necessary. Possibility of organizing a joint ECAFE/ILO/UNESCO Working Party to be explored. Duration of work, two to four years.

2. 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 hand-loom production.
- 32-02 *Promotion and co-ordination of research and experiments by countries of the region.* Report to be submitted to each working party meeting. Reports on various aspects of the ceramics industry to be submitted by countries to the next meeting of the working party to be held in November 1955.
- 32-03 *Economic aspects of cottage and small-scale industries.* (s) 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 manufacturers, and the distinctions between marketing the products of these industries for export and for domestic consumption. In co-operation with ILO. Date of completion of first report, 1955. Case study of selected industries to follow.

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. Date of completion, 1955.
- 32-05 *Studies on production and marketing techniques.* (t) Studies on production and marketing techniques of selected cottage industries. Follow-up action on the report and recommendations of the study group visit of cottage industry experts to Japan in 1954. (See also project 37-08.) Report on the ceramics industry to be completed in 1955.
- 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. Duration of study, two years. (To be co-ordinated with project 37-10.)

3. Electric power

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

- 33-01 *Review of progress of electric power development in Asia and the 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 placed on the introduction and use within

ECAFE countries of international standard reporting methods. Progress of rural electrification to be covered by population, area and number of domestic and industrial users ; special articles of regional interest also to be included from time to time in the *Bulletin*. Dissemination of information on uses of atomic energy for industrial purpose.

GROUP 2. *Ad hoc* PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

33-02 *Rural electrification.* Follow-up action on the secretariat's reports on technical and economic aspects of rural electrification. Assistance to the countries in preparing programmes of rural electrification with particular reference to the application of electricity in rural industries. The co-operation of TAA on specific schemes may be sought by the countries concerned. Date of completion of secretariat work, 1956.

33-03 *Hydro-electric potential of each country of the region and its gross, technical and economic limits.*¹³ Study of the basic principles and methods for assessing "theoretical gross potential", "technical potential" and "economic potential". Assistance to countries of the region in assessment of the hydro-electric potential. A preliminary report setting forth the principles and methods of assessing the hydro-power potential would be prepared in the first instance. In the second stage, these principles and methods would be applied to the basic data collected by the countries to determine the hydro-electric power potential of the countries of the region. The period required for completing this work would depend in a large measure on the assistance and co-operation extended by the countries. Duration of work, four years.

33-04 *Group visit of electric-power experts from the region to manufacturers' plants and power stations in Europe, and if possible in North America.* The broad objectives of the group visit would be :

- (a) Review of the manufacture of heavy electric power plants in European countries and North America ;
- (b) Study of the standards and specifications adopted by the various European countries and North America with a view to :
 - (i) Reconciling them with Asian purchasers' specifications ;
 - (ii) Considering the feasibility of using component items from more than one manufacturer in the construction of power plants ;
- (c) Study of the latest technical developments in power plant design and operation ;
- (d) Study of the modern methods and system practices adopted by the European countries and North America in the field of the electric power supply industry designed to improve production, facilitate construction, operation and maintenance, and reduce costs. Co-operation of TAA to be sought. Duration for the preparation and group visit, one or two years.

33-05 *Standards for electrical plant and equipment and standardization of system practices.* The urgent need for adopting appropriate standards for equipment (including voltages, frequencies), methods and practices in all fields of the electricity industry is to be brought out. A comparative survey of the present practices in the region would be made and suggestions for appropriate general standards for equipment, methods and practices would be formulated, taking into account the progress and development in the industrially advanced countries. Duration of work, two years.

GROUP 3. OTHER PROJECTS

33-06 *Economic loading of power systems and power apparatus.* Review of the principles and methods of operation of

generating, transforming and transmission equipment so as to obtain the maximum efficiency and economy. Determination of the principles of a sharing of the load demand as between the different power stations of an inter-connected system and of the scheduled loading of individual plant units in a power-station with reference to (a) the fuel consumption, (b) the pattern of daily load demand etc. Duration of work, two years.

33-07 *Electricity in mining.* Study of the possible exclusive application of electricity in deep mining and of potential benefits in increasing production and improving product quality. Duration of work, two years.

33-08 *Regulation and control of public-utility electricity industry.* Comparative study of the legal and legislative enactments controlling and regulating the electric-power supply industry in the countries of the region. The regulations to be studied with reference to (a) the safety of persons dealing in or handling electrical equipment, (b) the development of power as a means of promoting economic development, and (c) financial and other related measures. Duration of work, two years.

4. 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 the 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 in which government experts shall also be invited to participate, composed of ECAFE, the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs, TAA, ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO. First meeting held in November 1952. Second meeting held in February 1954. Third meeting proposed to be held in June 1955 ;
 (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 aspects of 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 *Guiding principles for housing standards and building codes for ECAFE countries.* Regional study related to the global study being undertaken by the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs at the request of the Social Commission. Preliminary report to be completed in 1955 ; completion of final study, 1956.

34-03 *Study of building materials in the ECAFE region.*
 (s) Technical analysis of the manufacture and use of various building materials in the region. In co-operation with the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs, ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO. Date of completion, 1955.

34-04 *Regional building centres.* Assistance to interested countries in the preparation of schemes for the establishment of regional building centres in the arid and humid tropical zones of the region. Co-operation of TAA sought by the countries concerned. Co-operation of other agencies also may be sought. Duration of secretariat work, 1956.

GROUP 3. OTHER PROJECTS

34-05 *Periodic review of the housing situation and housing and building programme in the region,* in relation to economic and social developments.

¹³ In co-ordination with project 21-01.

5. Iron and steel

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

- 35-01 *Survey of iron and steel industry and trade in ECAFE countries.* Continuing study of plans and problems and dissemination of technical information relating to such plans and problems. To include:
- (a) Annual review of the iron and steel industry including production plans and problems of development of the iron and steel and allied industries in countries of the region;
 - (b) Survey of demands and existing facilities and possibilities of manufacture of alloy steels, ferro-alloys, fluxes and refractories;
 - (c) Iron and steel foundries;
 - (d) Re-rolling mills;
 - (e) Scrap classification—formulation of uniform methods;
 - (s) (f) Laboratory and research facilities—preparation of a directory and 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) Steel fabricating and processing industries including manufacture of agricultural implements and various light steel products;
 - (i) Dissemination of technical information relating to the foregoing, and also concerning beneficiation and processes for manufacture of iron and steel, small rolling mills, refractories manufacture and the techniques of scrap collection and scrap preparation;
 - (j) Important aspects of intraregional and interregional trade development in iron and steel.

Reports on the above items to be issued from time to time. Reports on scrap classification, re-rolling mills practice and the periodic review of the iron and steel industry in the region will be submitted to the sixth session of the Sub-Committee on Iron and Steel, in August 1955. The reports in 1956 will highlight the manufacture of ferro-alloys, the directory of research facilities and technical libraries.

GROUP 2. Ad hoc PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

- 35-02 *Technical study of iron and steel manufacturing processes in Europe and North America.* Processes of iron manufacture without coking coal, steel manufacture, beneficiation and scrap preparation techniques. Study and, if possible, a group visit to Europe and the United States. First report of secretariat study to be submitted to the sixth session of the Sub-Committee on Iron and Steel in August 1955. The second report of the secretariat will be submitted to the seventh session of the Sub-Committee on Iron and Steel. Co-operation of TAA to be sought for the group visit in 1956.
- 35-03 *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. Duration of study, three years.
- 35-04 *Pilot plant.* Possibilities of establishing a pilot plant for making iron without coke. Co-operation of TAA to be sought by the countries concerned.

GROUP 3. OTHER PROJECTS

- 35-05 *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.

6. Mineral resources

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

- 36-01 *Regional mining development review.* Periodic review of current mining activities in the region including dis-

coveries of new mineral deposits, development of new mines including small mines, installation and expansion of mineral processing plants, and economic aspects of mineral production including its co-ordination with electric power developments. Earlier secretariat reports have reviewed progress from 1945 to 1954.

Report on organization and methods of compiling mineral statistics of the region to be prepared in conjunction with the mining development reviews.

- 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. Studies already made on coal, iron ore, aluminium, sulphur, and kaolin. Study of ilmenite resources of the region in relation to the recent development of titanium manufacture, started in 1954, to be continued in 1955 and completed in 1956. Report on coal and iron ore resources including data on coking coal resources, to be brought up to date.

GROUP 2. Ad hoc PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

- 36-03 *Exploration, exploitation and utilization of lignite and other low-grade coals in the region.* Comprehensive study covering exploration, 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 completed in 1955. Study of exploitation and utilization of peat and low-grade coals to follow.
- 36-04 *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 started in 1954. First report to be completed in October 1955.
- 36-05 *Compilation of existing regulations governing the mineral development of the region.* Compilation started in 1954. First report to be completed in October 1955.
- 36-06 *Regional geological map.* Follow-up action arising from the conclusions and recommendations of the Working Party of Senior Geologists on the Preparation of a Regional Geological Map for Asia and the Far East; in co-operation with the International Geological Congress and the United Nations Cartographic Office. The second working party of senior geologists to be held in 1956.
- 36-07 *Standard classification of coal for regional use.* Preliminary report presented to the Committee on Industry and Trade at its third session. Second report completed in 1953. This was also considered by the ECE working party in connexion with the international standard classification of coal. Date of completion of third report, 1955. International exchange and laboratory investigation of coal samples to be promoted in co-operation with ECE.
- 36-08 *Study tour of mining experts and geologists from Asia and the Far East to Europe including the USSR.* Study tour of geologists and mining experts from Asia and the Far East, dealing with coal and metalliferous mines, to selected countries in Europe and to the USSR in 1955. Duration of the study tour, six weeks. In co-operation with TAA.

GROUP 3. OTHER PROJECTS

- 36-09 *Compilation and publication of a map showing the distribution of mineral resources in the region.* Compilation of the map to be based on data received from the countries. Duration, two years.
- 36-10 Ad hoc working group on expansion of the aluminium industry in the region. To examine plans which countries are now undertaking or contemplating for the expansion of their aluminium industries; with the assistance of international experts if necessary. Co-operation of TAA to be sought if required. Duration of preparatory work, one year.
- 36-11 *Joint research and pilot projects on low-grade coals.* (t) 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. Co-operation of TAA may be sought by countries concerned. Duration of work, two years.

B. TRADE

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

- 37-01 *Development of trade and trade promotion services*, including assistance to national trade promotion agencies by supplying them with information, advice on problems confronting them, namely organization for training in trade promotion techniques and services, including organization and arrangement of international trade fairs, exchange of trade visits between countries, simplification of customs, facilities for transit trade of landlocked countries, licensing and remittance procedures, and development of improved commercial intelligence services and marketing research activities.
- 37-02 *Clearing house for collection and dissemination of commercial information not generally available to the countries of the region.* Publication of *Trade Promotion News, Trade Promotion Series and Calendar of Regional Conferences, Seminars, Fairs and Exhibitions.*
- 37-03 *Intraregional trade.* Study of possibilities of expanding intraregional trade and related payment arrangements in countries of the region. In co-operation with the International Monetary Fund. (s)
- 37-04 *Trade in selected commodities*, including studies of trade in capital goods.

GROUP 2. Ad hoc PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

- 37-05 *Regulations and procedures concerning the conduct of international trade.* A study in co-operation with Governments and interested commercial and inter-governmental organizations of the regulations and procedures concerning the conduct of international trade with a view to their simplification. Date of completion, 1956.
- 37-06 *Market analysis.*¹⁴ Surveys of selected products of countries of the ECAFE region. Report on hides and skins completed in 1954. Next report on (1) coconut and coconut products, (2) spices. Date of completion, March 1957.
- 37-07 *Commercial arbitration facilities:*
- (a) Dissemination of information concerning developments in arbitration of commercial disputes, including arbitration laws and procedures; assistance to countries in matters relating to the preparation of model rules and regulations on arbitral procedure, and to the formulation of a standard arbitration clause for incorporation in trade contracts; and generally, promotion of arbitration facilities;

¹⁴ In co-ordination with project 11-05.

- (b) Convening of a working party of experts in arbitration procedures to examine the existing arbitration legislations and facilities in the countries of the region. Date of completion of work, 1956.
- 37-08 *Domestic and export marketing of handicrafts.* Assistance to countries in the development of domestic and export marketing. In co-operation with TAA. (See also project 32-05.) Duration of secretariat work, three years. (t)
- 37-09 *Study of ocean freight rates* affecting the countries of the region. In co-operation with national and international agencies, particularly the United Nations Transport and Communications Commission. Date of completion, 1957.
- 37-10 *Standardization:* (s, t)
- (a) Survey of merchandise standardization and certification marking procedures and problems confronting the countries of the region;
- (b) Convening of special working parties of the agencies concerned with this project. Co-operation of TAA, FAO and the International Organization for Standardization to be sought.
- To be co-ordinated with project 32-06. Duration, two years.

GROUP 3. OTHER PROJECTS

- 37-11 *Interregional trade consultations.* Action to be taken in the light of decisions of the Economic and Social Council.
- 37-12 *Study of railway freight rates* affecting the trade of landlocked countries. (See also project 44-09.)

V. INLAND TRANSPORT

A. GENERAL

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

- 41-01 *Collection, analysis and dissemination of information* with regard to railways, highways and inland waterways, including transport statistics, library service, quarterly *Transport Bulletin*, and *Railway Statistics Bulletin.*
- GROUP 2. Ad hoc PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY
- 41-02 *Co-ordination of transport.* Further studies on specific aspects of the co-ordination and integrated development of inland transport as recommended by the Inland Transport Committee. In co-operation with ICAO as necessary. Duration, 1955-1957. (s)
- 41-03 *Statistical study of performance of transport systems* with a view to obtaining maximum efficiency and full utilization of all available resources. Progress report issued in 1954. Date of completion of interim report, 1955; and final report, 1956.

GROUP 3. OTHER PROJECTS

- 41-04 *Refrigerator inland transport*, including refrigeration on transport vehicles and at terminal stations. Duration, two years.
- 41-05 *Mechanization of accounts in transport undertakings.* Duration, two years.

B. HIGHWAYS

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

- (See also project 41-01)
- 42-01 *Road construction and maintenance.* Economics of highways engineering; final report and detailed studies and recommendations on the following aspects:
- (a) Water-bound macadam construction, Report completed in 1954, and to be submitted to the third session of the Highway Sub-Committee in 1955;
- (b) Construction and maintenance of low-cost roads and soil stabilization. Date of completion of first report, 1955; and final report, 1956;

- (c) Bituminous construction. Date of completion of report, 1955 ;
- (d) Current methods of highway financing in the ECAFE region. Date of completion of report, 1956 ;
- (e) Current methods of highway administration in the ECAFE region. Date of completion of report, 1956.

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. Date of completion of interim report, 1955 ; and final report, 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. Report completed in 1954, to be submitted to the third session of the Highway Sub-Committee in 1955 ;
 - (b) Traffic aspects of highway safety ; traffic control, education and enforcement of traffic regulations. Date of completion of report, 1956 ;
 - (c) Seminar in engineering and traffic aspects in highway safety, 1957.
- 42-04 *Uniform design standards and specifications*, for :
 - (a) Roads ;
 - (b) Bridges.
 Date of completion of first report, 1956 ; and final report, 1957.

GROUP 3. OTHER PROJECTS

- 42-05 *Mechanization of road construction and maintenance*.
 - (t) Examination of the possibility of a demonstration project using mechanized equipment. Co-operation of TAA to be sought. Duration, two years.
- 42-06 *Road life studies and control sections*. Duration, two years.
- 42-07 *Uniform standards of specifications for machinery for road projects*. Duration, two years.

C. INLAND WATERWAYS

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

(See also project 41-01)

- 43-01 *Improvement of inland water transport*.¹⁵
 - (t) (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. Co-operation of TAA 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*. Demonstration/pilot projects. In co-operation with TAA. Duration, 1955-1956.
- 43-03 *Uniform methods of craft measurement*. Completion of draft convention regarding the measurement of vessels employed in inland navigation ; arrangements for signing of the convention. Date of completion, 1955.
- 43-04 *Training centre for IWT personnel*. Preparatory work
 - (s) for establishing a regional centre for the advanced training of diesel marine mechanics. In co-operation with ILO. Centre expected to open in 1955.

¹⁵ In co-ordination with project 21-01.

- 43-05 *Inland ports*. Study of technical installations and services, control, administration and financing of inland ports in Europe and the United States of America ; recommendations for the region, including model legislation. Date of completion of interim report, 1955 ; and final report, 1956.

- 43-06 *Model government organization to deal with IWT and river and canal conservancy*. Study of advantages and disadvantages of existing systems in the world ; recommendations of suitable structure and terms of reference for government organization. Date of completion of interim report, 1955 ; and final report, 1956.

GROUP 3. OTHER PROJECTS

- 43-07 *Siltation in small ports*. Study of various methods of combating siltation in small ports for coastal vessels, in order to stimulate intra-State transport. Duration, two years.
- 43-08 *Model IWT legislation*. Study of advantages and disadvantages of existing IWT legislation in the world ; formulation of model legislation. Duration, two years.
- 43-09 *Classification of inland waterways*. Study of the possibility of establishing a standard schedule for classification of waterways and determination of desirable standard dimensions of waterways, structures and craft for each class. Duration, two years.

D. RAILWAYS

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECT OF HIGH PRIORITY

(See project 41-01)

GROUP 2. *Ad hoc* PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

- 44-01 *Railway Training Centre for Operating and Signalling Officials*. In co-operation with TAA. Annual report to be submitted to each session of the Railway Sub-Committee. Duration, 1955-1958.
 - (t)
- 44-02 *Diesel locomotives and railcars*. Further studies in accordance with the recommendations made by the Railway Sub-Committee at its third session. Duration, 1955-1958.
- 44-03 *Improved turn-round of rolling stock*. Study and recommendations on measures to improve turn-round of rolling stock, thereby increasing the carrying capacity of the railway system. Duration, 1955-1956.
- 44-04 *Railway track sleepers*. Study and recommendations on :
 - (s) (a) Wooden sleepers ; in co-operation with FAO ;
 - (b) Concrete sleepers ;
 - (c) Preservation of steel sleepers.
 Duration, 1955-1956.

GROUP 3. OTHER PROJECTS

- 44-05 *Incidence of railway accidents* and measures for prevention. Duration, one year.
- 44-06 *Standardization of rolling-stock*, with a view to facilitating production, improving availability, reducing costs per units and facilitating interchange of traffic between certain railways of the region. Duration, two years.
- 44-07 *Repairs and maintenance of rolling stock in workshops*. Study and recommendations. Duration, one year.
- 44-08 *Hot axles of wagons*. Study of causes and remedies, with special reference to construction, materials used, lubricating practices and automatic warning devices. Duration, one year.
- 44-09 *Study of railway freight rates* affecting the trade of land-locked countries. (See also project 37-12).

PART VI

TENTATIVE CALENDAR OF EVENTS FOR 1955 AND 1956 ARISING FROM THE PROGRAMME OF WORK AND PRIORITIES

291. Following is the tentative calendar of meetings from the eleventh session of the Commission to the end of 1956, arising from the programme of work and priorities and including the FAO seminar on agricultural development financing and credit which is of direct concern to the ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division.

1955

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Site</i>
1. Inter-Secretariat Working Party on Housing and Building Materials (ECAFE/UN.ESA/ILO/FAO/UNESCO/WHO) (third meeting)	20-29 June	Bandung
2. Study Tour of Geologists and Mining Experts to Selected Countries in Europe	July/August	Europe
3. Workshop on Problems of Budgetary Reclassification (sponsored by the Fiscal Branch, of UN.ESA, in co-operation with TAA. ECAFE participating)	August	Bangkok
4. Sub-Committee on Iron and Steel (sixth session)	24-29 August	Bangkok
5. Population Seminar (sponsored by ECAFE and the Bureau of Social Affairs of UN.ESA and in collaboration with the International Social Science Council)	November	Djakarta
6. Working Party on Hydrologic Terminology	12-24 September	Bangkok
7. Highway Sub-Committee (third session)	21-28 November	Manila or Bangkok
8. Inter-Secretariat Working Party on Trained Personnel for Economic Development (ECAFE/ILO/UNESCO) (fifth meeting)	10-17 October	Bangalore
9. Inland Waterway Sub-Committee (third session)	24-31 October	Dacca
10. Working Party on Economic Development and Planning	1-11 November	Bangkok
11. Working Party on Small-Scale Industries and Handicraft Marketing (Market Clinic for Ceramic Products) (fourth meeting)	14-21 November	Bangkok
12. Railway Sub-Committee (fourth session)	5-12 December	New Delhi or Bombay
13. Sub-Committee on Electric Power (fifth session)	Open	Open

1956

1. Inland Transport Committee (fifth session)	January	Open
2. Committee on Industry and Trade (eighth session)	Open	India
3. Commission (twelfth session)	Open	India
4. Working Party of Senior Geologists on the Preparation of a Regional Geological Map for Asia and the Far East (second meeting)	May	Tokyo
5. Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development (second session)	June	Open
6. Fourth Regional Conference of Statisticians on 1960 Population Census (sponsored jointly by ECAFE and the United Nations Statistical Office)	July	Open
7. Sub-Committee on Electric Power (sixth session)	August	India, Pakistan or Malaya
8. Inter-Secretariat Working Party on Trained Personnel for Economic Development (ECAFE/ILO/UNESCO) (sixth meeting)	October	Bangkok

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Site</i>
9. Sub-Committee on Trade (second session)	October	Out of Bangkok
10. Highway Sub-Committee (fourth session)	October/November	Bangkok
11. Working Party on Industrial Efficiency and Productivity	November	Bangkok
12. Working Party on Economic Development and Planning (second meeting)	November	Open
13. Railway Sub-Committee (fifth session)	November/December	Out of Bangkok
14. Inter-Secretariat Working Party on Housing and Building Materials (ECAFE/UN.ESA/ILO/FAO/UNESCO/WHO) (fourth meeting)	December	Bangkok
15. FAO Seminar on Agricultural Development Financing and Credit (ECAFE likely to co-operate)	Open	Out of Bangkok
16. Seminar on Urbanization (sponsored by UNESCO, ECAFE participating)	Open	Bangkok

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

List of meetings of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies

19 FEBRUARY 1954—7 APRIL 1955

Commission

Eleventh session : Tokyo, 28 March-7 April 1955

Committee on Industry and Trade

Seventh session : Tokyo, 15-24 March 1955

Inland Transport Committee

Fourth session : Bangkok, 24-28 January 1955

Sub-Committee on Trade

First session : Hong Kong, 6-12 January 1955

Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development

First session : Bangkok, 8-13 November 1954

Working Party of Senior Geologists on the Preparation of a Regional Geological Map for Asia and the Far East

First meeting : Bangkok, 1-5 November 1954

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

Fourth meeting : Bangkok, 15-22 November 1954

Working Party on Financial Aspects of Economic Development Programmes in Asia and the Far East

Second meeting : Bangkok, 25-30 October 1954

Railway Sub-Committee

Third session : Tokyo, 13-18 October 1954.

Sub-Committee on Electric Power

Fourth session : Tokyo, 6-11 October 1954

Working Group of Experts on Payments Problems of the ECAFE Region

Bangkok, 19-28 July 1954

Regional Technical Conference on Water Resources Development

Tokyo, 17-22 May 1954

Inland Waterway Sub-Committee

Second session : Saigon, 3-8 May 1954

Seminar on the Organization and Administration of Public Enterprises in the Industrial Field

Rangoon, 15-26 March 1954

Third Regional Conference of Statisticians

New Delhi, 1-11 March 1954

Inter-Secretariat Working Party on Housing and Building Materials

Second meeting : New Delhi, 18-23 February 1954

APPENDIX II

List of publications and principal documents issued since the tenth session

A. PUBLICATIONS

MAJOR STUDIES (printed)

Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1953 (also issued as vol. IV, No. 4, of the *Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East*).

Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1954 (United Nations Publication, Sales No. : 1955.II.F.3).

Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East, vol. V, Nos. 1-3 (May, August and November 1954).

Rural Electrification (United Nations Publication, Sales No. : 1954.II.F.1) (E/CN.11/392).

Mining Development in Asia and the Far East, 1953-1954 (United Nations Publication, Sales No. : (1954.II.F.2) (E/CN.11/393).

Glossary of Commodity Terms (United Nations Publication, Sales No. : 1954.II.F.4) (E/CN.11/394).

Standards for Methods and Records of Hydrologic Measurements (United Nations Publication, Sales. No. : 1954.II.F.3)(ST/ECAFE/SER.F/6).

Multiple Purpose River Basin Development (United Nations Publication, Sales No. : 1955.II.F.1) (ST/ECAFE/SER.F/7).

PERIODICALS (mimeographed)

Flood Control Journal, ST/ECAFE/SER.C/18-21, January-December 1954 inclusive.

Trade Promotion Series, ST/ECAFE/SER.J/114-118, 16 December 1953-15 September 1954.

Trade Promotion News, ST/ECAFE/SER.H/36-41, January 1954-December 1954 inclusive.

Transport Bulletin, ST/ECAFE/SER.E/13-15, January-October 1954 inclusive.

Electric Power Bulletin, ST/ECAFE/SER.L/2, August 1954.

Industrial Development Series, ST/ECAFE/SER.M/1-4, May 1954-January 1955 inclusive.

B. PRINCIPAL DOCUMENTS

COMMISSION

E/CN.11/389	Official records of the tenth session.
	<i>Eleventh session</i>
E/CN.11/390 and Corr.1	Report of the Third Regional Conference of Statisticians.
E/CN.11/391	Report of the Regional Technical Conference on Water Resources Development.
E/CN.11/397	Annual report of the Bureau of Flood Control and Water Resources Development.
E/CN.11/398	Technical Assistance activities in economic development and public administration in the ECAFE region, 1954.
E/CN.11/399	Report of the Inland Transport Committee (fourth session).
E/CN.11/400	Activities of the International Labour Organisation of special interest to Asia and the Far East.
E/CN.11/401	Report by the Food and Agriculture Organisation.
E/CN.11/402	UNESCO activities in 1954 and work plans for 1955-1956 of interest to the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East.
E/CN.11/403	Inter-regional co-operation in the field of trade.
E/CN.11/404	Report of the Committee on Industry and Trade (seventh session).
E/CN.11/405	Memorandum from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.
E/CN.11/407	Annual Report of the Commission to the Economic and Social Council.
E/CN.11/NGO/9	Note on the economic situation in Asia in 1954 by the delegation of the World Federation of Trade Unions.
E/CN.11/NGO/10	Note on the report of the Committee on Industry and Trade by the International Union of Official Travel Organizations.

WORKING PARTY ON FINANCIAL ASPECTS OF ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES IN ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

Second meeting

ECAFE/I&T/ FED.2/2 and Corr.1	Economic concept of budget deficits.
ECAFE/I&T/ FED.2/3	The economic concept of budgetary deficit (with particular reference to countries in the ECAFE region).
ECAFE/I&T/ FED.2/4 and Corr.1	Deficit finance for economic development with special reference to ECAFE countries.
ECAFE/I&T/ FED.2/5	Economic indicators of inflation in ECAFE countries.
ECAFE/I&T/ FED.2/6	Some aspects of the tax systems in certain ECAFE countries in relation to economic development.
ECAFE/I&T/ FED.2/7	Tax burden and expansion of revenue in the Far East countries.
ECAFE/I&T/ FED.2/8	Impact of budget deficits in Indonesia.
ECAFE/I&T/ FED.2/9	The limits to deficit financing in Ceylon.
ECAFE/I&T/ FED.2/10	Budgetary classification and the economic concept of a deficit in Ceylon.
ECAFE/I&T/ FED.2/11	The limits to non-inflationary deficit financing with special reference to China.
ECAFE/I&T/ FED.2/12	Budget classification and the economic concept of a deficit.
ECAFE/I&T/ FED.2/13	Foreign exchange budgeting and its relation to the domestic financial situation in Japan.
ECAFE/I&T/ FED.2/14	Tight money policy in Japan.
ECAFE/I&T/ FED.2/15	Economic forecasting for policy formulation in Japan.
ECAFE/I&T/ FED.2/16	Foreign exchange budgeting in Indonesia.
ECAFE/I&T/ FED.2/17	Deficit finance: concept and limits (India).
ECAFE/I&T/ FED.2/18	Tax structure and expansion of revenue in the Philippines.
ECAFE/I&T/ FED.2/19	Budget classification and reclassification in Japan and the four different aims to be achieved by the budgetary system.
ECAFE/I&T/ FED.2/20	Forecasting over-all demand and supply of loanable funds in Japan and measures of inflationary pressure.
ECAFE/I&T/ FED.2/21	Some aspects of deficit financing (Japan).
ECAFE/I&T/ FED.2/22	The classification of budgets and the economic concept of deficits in Laos.
ECAFE/I&T/ FED.2/23	Budget reclassification and derivation of deficits in Thailand.
ECAFE/I&T/ FED.2/24	<i>Structure fiscale et expansion du revenu.</i>
ECAFE/I&T/ FED.2/25	Deficit financing and inflation in under-developed countries.
ECAFE/I&T/ FED.2/26	Economic indicators of inflation in under-developed countries.
ECAFE/I&T/ FED.2/27	The tax structure in under-developed countries.
ECAFE/I&T/ FED.2/28	Foreign exchange budgeting and its relation to economic development in the Philippines.
ECAFE/I&T/ FED.2/29	Economic indicators of inflation, their use for policy formulation in the Philippines.
ECAFE/I&T/ FED.2/30	The tax structure of Thailand and its relationship to economic growth.
ECAFE/I&T/ FED.2/31	Secretariat work programme in the field of finance, 1955-1956.

WORKING GROUP OF SENIOR GEOLOGISTS ON THE PREPARATION
OF A REGIONAL GEOLOGICAL MAP FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

First meeting

ECAFE/I&T/ GMWP.1/2	Problems relating to the preparation of a regional geological map for Asia and the Far East.
ECAFE/I&T/ GMWP.2/3	Status of geological mapping in Ceylon.
ECAFE/I&T/ GMWP.1/4	Status of geological mapping in China.
ECAFE/I&T/ GMWP.1/5	Status of geological mapping in Japan.
ECAFE/I&T/ GMWP.1/6	Status of geological mapping in Malaya.
ECAFE/I&T/ GMWP.1/7	Status of geological mapping in the British Territories in Borneo.
ECAFE/I&T/ GMWP.1/8	Status of geological mapping in Cambodia, Laos and Viet-Nam.
ECAFE/I&T/ GMWP.1/9	Notes on the preparation of a regional geological map for Asia and the Far East.
ECAFE/I&T/ GMWP.1/10	Some information pertaining to the preparation of a regional geological map for Asia and the Far East.
ECAFE/I&T, GMWP.1/11 and Corr.1	Projection system for a regional geological map for Asia and the Far East.
ECAFE/I&T/ GMWP.1/12	Status of geological mapping in Burma.
ECAFE/I&T/ GMWP.1/13	Status of publication of the international one-millionth map: Asia and the Far East.
ECAFE/I&T/ GMWP.1/14	Status of geological mapping in Thailand.
ECAFE/I&T/ GMWP.1/15	Status of geological mapping in India.
ECAFE/I&T/ GMWP.1/16	Status of geological mapping in the Philippines.
ECAFE/I&T/ GMWP.1/17	Geological mapping in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
ECAFE/I&T/ GMWP.1/18	Cartographic projection for the geological map of Asia and the Far East.
ECAFE/I&T/ GMWP.1/19	Suggestions on the preparation of a regional geological map for Asia and the Far East.
ECAFE/I&T/ GMWP.1/20	Conventional indications in the geological map of the USSR on a scale of 1:5,000,000

INTER-SECRETARIAT WORKING PARTY ON HOUSING AND
BUILDING MATERIALS

Second meeting

ECAFE/I&T/ HBWP/1	Housing and building materials in the ECAFE region—Second report by ECAFE.
ECAFE/I&T/ HBWP/2	Activities of the Economic Commission for Europe in the field of housing and building—Report by ECE.
ECAFE/I&T/ HBWP/4	United Nations activities in housing, building and town and country planning—Report by the United Nations Department of Social Affairs.
ECAFE/I&T/ HBWP/5	Problems of hygiene and sanitation in relation to housing—Study by the World Health Organization on types of latrines in use in various countries of the region.
ECAFE/I&T/ HBWP/6	Workers' housing in Asia—Report by the International Labour Organisation.
ECAFE/I&T/ HBWP/8	Scientific research in housing and building materials—UNESCO Survey of research and laboratory facilities in relation to housing and building materials.
ECAFE/I&T/ HBWP/9	Utilization of agricultural materials such as timber for housing construction—Report by an FAO expert on the standardization of wood and timber.

INLAND TRANSPORT COMMITTEE

- E/CN.11/TRANS/ Official records of the third session.
101
- Fourth session*
- E/CN.11/TRANS/ Report of the Inland Waterway Sub-Committee (second session).
102
- E/CN.11/TRANS/ Report of the Railway Sub-Committee (third session).
104
- E/CN.11/TRANS/ Co-ordination of transport.
105
- E/CN.11/TRANS/ Statistical study of performance of transport systems with a view to obtaining maximum efficiency and full utilization of all available resources.
106
- E/CN.11/TRANS/ Library service.
107
- E/CN.11/TRANS/ Assistance provided by the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration in the field of inland transport in 1954.
108
- E/CN.11/TRANS/ Report of the Inland Transport Committee (fourth session) to the Commission (eleventh session). Official records of the fourth session.
109 (E/CN.11/399)
- E/CN.11/TRANS/ Possible programme of work and priorities in inland transport.
110 (ECAFE/TRANS/8)

RAILWAY SUB-COMMITTEE

Third session

- E/CN.11/TRANS/ Railway Training Centre for Operating and Signalling Officials—Progress report.
Sub.1/37
- E/CN.11/TRANS/ Prevention and speedy disposal of claims.
Sub.1/38
- E/CN.11/TRANS/ Improved methods of track construction and maintenance.
Sub.1/39
- E/CN.11/TRANS/ Locomotive boiler water treatment.
Sub.1/40
- E/CN.11/TRANS/ Railcars.
Sub.1/41&Corr.1
- E/CN.11/TRANS/ Diesel locomotives.
Sub.1/42
- E/CN.11/TRANS/ Economics of building methods adopted on the railways, and modern trends in the building of bridges.
Sub.1/43
- E/CN.11/TRANS/ Report of the Railway Sub-Committee (third session) to the Inland Transport Committee (fourth session).
Sub.1/44
- ECAFE/TRANS/ Possible programme of work and priorities in railways.
Sub.1/7
- ECAFE/TRANS/ Note on the latest development concerning the Railway Training Centre for Operating and Signalling Officials.
Sub.1/8

INLAND WATERWAY SUB-COMMITTEE

Second session

- E/CN.11/TRANS/ Report of the Inland Waterway Sub-Committee (second session) to the Inland Transport Committee (fourth session).
Sub.3/11 (E/CN.11/TRANS/102)
- E/CN.11/TRANS/ Report of the Working Party on Craft Measurement. Draft Convention to the Inland Waterway Sub-Committee (second session).
Sub.3/12 and Corr.1, 2
- ECAFE/TRANS/ Report on the trials of the Joint Steamer Companies in East Pakistan.
Sub.3/11/Rev.1
- ECAFE/TRANS/ Simplified system of accurate craft measurement as proposed by the Indonesian delegation at the first session of the Inland Waterway Sub-Committee.
Sub.3/12

- ECAFE/TRANS/ Current inland waterway development.
Sub.3/13
- ECAFE/TRANS/ Draft convention regarding the measurement of cargo vessels employed in inland navigation.
Sub.3/14
- ECAFE/TRANS/ Uniform system of buoyage for inland waterways.
Sub.3/17
- ECAFE/TRANS/ Recommendations and conclusions of the XVIIIth International Navigation Congress, of interest to the countries of the region.
Sub.3/18
- ECAFE/TRANS/ Influence of "channel depth/fleet draught ratio" on resistance.
Sub.3/19
- ECAFE/TRANS/ Demonstration/pilot project on improved design and operation of craft, including use of pusher craft and towing methods—Progress report.
Sub.3/20 and Rev.1
- ECAFE/TRANS/ Training centre for inland waterway transport personnel—Progress report.
Sub.3/21
- ECAFE/TRANS/ Draft comparative study of various types of marine engines.
Sub.3/22
- ECAFE/TRANS/ Possible programme of work and priorities in inland waterways.
Sub.3/23
- ECAFE/TRANS/ Comments by the Government of the Republic of China on the draft convention regarding the measurement of cargo vessels employed in inland navigation.
Sub.3/24
- ECAFE/TRANS/ Amended draft convention regarding the measurement and registration of vessels employed in inland navigation.
Sub.3/25

THIRD REGIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATISTICIANS

- E/CN.11/STAT/ A national accounting system for use by ECAFE countries.
Conf.3/2
- E/CN.11/STAT/ Measurement of income originating in agriculture.
Conf.3/3
- E/CN.11/STAT/ Methods of national income statistics in ECAFE countries.
Conf.3/4
- E/CN.11/STAT/ Report to the Commission (eleventh session) of the Third Conference of Statisticians.
Conf.3/5 (E/CN.11/390)
- ECAFE/STAT/ The national income of Burma.
Conf.3/1
- ECAFE/STAT/ A note on some problems in national income estimation (Ceylon).
Conf.3/2
- ECAFE/STAT/ Preliminary report on the estimation of national income in Taiwan, China.
Conf.3/3
- ECAFE/STAT/ National income estimation in India.
Conf.3/4
- ECAFE/STAT/ Notes on national income estimation in Japan. Some sources of statistics for national income estimation in Japan.
Conf.3/5 and Add.1
- ECAFE/STAT/ National income estimation in Korea.
Conf.3/6
- ECAFE/STAT/ Methods of national income estimation in Malaya.
Conf.3/7
- ECAFE/STAT/ National income of Pakistan: methodology, sources of statistical data and difficulties encountered in computation.
Conf.3/8
- ECAFE/STAT/ National income and product of the Philippines, 1946-1952.
Conf.3/9
- ECAFE/STAT/ Problems and techniques of measuring the volume of national output.
Conf.3/10
- ECAFE/STAT/ A system of national accounts.
Conf.3/11
- ECAFE/STAT/ The relation between national income and financial accounts in the structure of a system of social accounts with special reference to under-developed economies.
Conf.3/13
- ECAFE/STAT/ *Le revenu national du Viet-Nam.*
Conf.3/15

ECAFE/STAT/ Conf.3/16	Note on a simple system of capital accounts.	ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/11	Is the probability theory a suitable means for predicting river discharges especially peak-discharges of the Indonesian rivers?
ECAFE/STAT/ Conf.3/18	Comments on draft income/expense table for agriculture.	ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/12	Utilization of water resources—A constitutional study with special reference to India.
WORKING GROUP OF EXPERTS ON PAYMENTS PROBLEMS OF THE ECAFE REGION			
<i>First meeting</i>			
PAYMENTS/2 & Corr.1	Scope for multilateral compensation payments of ECAFE countries.	ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/13	Development of irrigation structures for water control in Malaya.
PAYMENTS/3	Payments problems of Burma.	ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/14	Salient features on multiple-purpose water resources development projects in the Philippines.
PAYMENTS/4	Payments problems of the Philippines.	ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/15	A preliminary study on multiple-purpose reservoirs of the Cho-Chui river in Taiwan.
PAYMENTS/5	Payments arrangements and procedures of Cambodia, Laos, and Viet-Nam.	ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/16	Water power development in the Philippines, its justification, financing and benefits.
PAYMENTS/6	Payments problems of Pakistan.	ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/17	The estimation of run-off based on rainfall data for the MePing river basin, Thailand.
PAYMENTS/7	Payments problems of the ECAFE region.	ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/18	Some thoughts on the design of floodways.
PAYMENTS/8	Intra-regional and extra-regional payments arrangements and trade agreements of the ECAFE countries.	ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/19	Why not reinforced stone construction?
PAYMENTS/9	Payments problems of British Borneo.	ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/20	Time-lag in rivers.
PAYMENTS/10	Payments problems of Burma.	ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/21	Historical development of criterion for justification of irrigation projects in India.
PAYMENTS/11	Payments problems of Ceylon.	ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/22	Relationship between cost and period of construction of river valley projects.
PAYMENTS/12	Payments problems of China (Taiwan).	ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/23	<i>Courant de densité. — Etudes expérimentales en canal vitré.</i>
PAYMENTS/13	Payments problems of Hong Kong.	ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/24	Importance of hydrological and climatological records to water resources development projects of the Bureau of Reclamation.
PAYMENTS/14	Payments problems of India.	ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/25	Investigations on the indirect computation of run-off from rainfall records in Uttar Pradesh, India.
PAYMENTS/15	Trade and payments agreements of India.	ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/26	Justification of projects, selection of a project from amongst alternatives, a discussion of methods of reimbursement, and a procedure for benefit-cost analyses.
PAYMENTS/16	Payments problems of Cambodia, Laos and Viet-Nam.	ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/27	Flood control and power plant project for the Namgang river, Korea.
PAYMENTS/17	Payments problems of Indonesia.	ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/28	A study on maximum flood discharge formula.
PAYMENTS/18	Payments problems of Japan.	ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/29	Flood control in relation to the justification of a multiple-purpose project.
PAYMENTS/19	Payments problems of the Republic of Korea.	ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/30	1953 flood and improvement plan for the Chikugo river.
PAYMENTS/20	Payments problems of Malaya.	ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/31	Progress on multiple-purpose projects in Japan and the criteria for justification of each project.
PAYMENTS/21	Payments problems of Pakistan.	ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/32	Manual for river improvement programmes.
PAYMENTS/22	Payments problems of the Philippines.	ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/33	Justifiable expenditure for hydro-electric power plants in overall river development.
PAYMENTS/23	Payments problems of Thailand.	ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/34	Criteria for the economic appraisal of Japan's agricultural land development projects.
PAYMENTS/24	The exchange system of Thailand.	ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/35	Allocation of the construction cost of multiple-purpose dam.
PAYMENTS/25 and Rev. 1 to 3 (E/CN.11/I&T/ 112)	Report of the Working Group of Experts on Payments.	ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/36	The Numazawanuma pumped storage hydro-power station.
PAYMENTS/26	Problems of the ECAFE Region to the Committee on Industry and Trade.	ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/37	About the choice of the type of hydro-electric power plant.
PAYMENTS/27	Trade and payments agreements of Japan.	ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/38	A method to estimate run-off from rainfall.
	International payments development in China: Taiwan.	ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/39	Variation in storm rainfall over mountainous basin.
REGIONAL TECHNICAL CONFERENCE ON WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT			
<i>First session</i>			
ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/2	Indirect benefits of irrigation.	ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/40	Approximate analysis of run-off.
ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/3	Integrated flow curves.	ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/41	Statistical method of predicting the run-off from rainfall.
ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/4	Some statistical aids in stream-flow prediction.		
ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/5	The silt problem in Taiwan.		
ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/6	Multiple-purpose projects in Ceylon.		
ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/7	Salient features of important water resources development projects in Taiwan with special reference to multiple-purpose projects.		
ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/8	Organization for the development of water resources in Australia.		
ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/9	The development of control of the waters of the River Murray under the River Murray Agreement.		
ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/10	Selection of types of structures in water resources development with special reference to the availability of labour and material in India.		

ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/42	On the treatment of discharge data for the power investigation on the Kumano and the Kuromata rivers.	ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/73	Hydrological studies of some Indian catchments.
ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/43	Treatment of discharge records in water power.	ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/74	Sand control of channels taking off from alluvial rivers.
ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/44	Computing and estimating method of the flow in the upper portion of the River Tone for hydro-electric development.	ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/75	Note on the extension of further flood control of the Mahanadi delta.
ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/45	Ishibuchi dam.	ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/76	<i>Quelques considérations sur le pouvoir évaporant de l'atmosphère, le déficit d'écoulement effectif et le déficit d'écoulement maximum.</i>
ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/46	Tonoyama dam.	ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/77	Draft manual on economic analysis and planning of multiple-purpose river basin development.
ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/47	Investigations on the fundamental problems to establish the regulation project of Hii river.	ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/78	Reconditioning an irrigation system by reassessing the water resources in the river valley and modifying the existing structures with special reference to the Elahera scheme in Ceylon.
ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/48	Quantity of sand and gravel contained in mountain streams at time of flood.	ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/79	Estimation of the life of Wu-Shih reservoir.
ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/49	Forest policy for the conservation of water resources.	ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/80	Project involving development for irrigation.
ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/50	Sedimentation in the upper and median portion of the Shinano river.	ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/81	Organization for water resources development in the United States with particular reference to the Tennessee Valley Authority.
ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/51	Features of multi-purpose projects in Japan.	ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/82	Design of Rangawan dam and dyke.
ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/52	Aichi irrigation plan outline.	ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/83	Programme of work and priorities of the Bureau of Flood Control and Water Resources Development.
ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/53	Outline and salient features of the development programme in the Kitakami special area.	ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/84	Salient features of important water resources development projects planned or constructed in India with special reference to multiple-purpose projects.
ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/54	The present administrative structures for the water resources development and the problems involved therein.	ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/85	The unified water resources development plan.
ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/55	Electronic analog computer for flood flows.	ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/86	Economic aspects of evaporation from exposed water surfaces.
ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/56	Hydrological estimation of the storage capacity in Nozori reservoir project.	ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/87	On the economic and financial appraisal of water resources development.
ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/57	Sediment control measures and desilting structures.	ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/88	The utilization of water resources in the Soviet Union.
ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/58	<i>Nécessité de posséder des renseignements hydrologiques de base suffisants pour évaluer les ressources hydrauliques disponibles et établir les plans des travaux de mise en valeur de ces ressources</i>	ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/89	Preventing sedimentation in irrigation systems.
ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/59	Length of record and number of stations required in statistical analysis of hydrological data.	ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/90	Development of waterways in multi-purpose utilization of water resources.
ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/60	A method for indirect computation of run-off from rainfall.	ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/91	Study of changes of river bed and the training of sections of rivers difficult for navigation.
ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/61	Studies on the problem of flood flow discharge in Japanese rivers.	ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/92	Hydraulic investigation of open channels through pressure models.
ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/62	Geological and topographical studies on the sedimentation of reservoirs.	ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/93	Report of the Regional Technical Conference on Water Resources Development.
ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/63	Organizational set up for execution of water resources development.	(E/CN.11/391)	
ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/64	The need of a study of earthwork construction methods in Asia and the Far East.		
ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/65	Stabilizing the régime of wandering Kosi.		
ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/66	Hydrological data—Its necessity and methods of computation.		
ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/67	Fixation of storage capacity of reservoirs.		
ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/68	The status of the fisheries in river basin development.		
ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/69	Proposed standards for methods, records, and terminology of hydrological measurements.		
ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/70	A note on the organization for effective execution of river basin development.		
ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/71	Watershed management in multi-purpose basin development.		
ECAFE/FLOOD/ WRD/72	Health problems in relation to multiple-purpose river basin development.		

APPENDIX III

Terms of reference of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East

as adopted at the fourth session of the Economic and Social Council, and amended at the fifth, seventh, eighth, ninth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth and seventeenth sessions of the Council (E/CN.11/29/Rev.6)

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered General Assembly resolution 46 (I) of 11 December 1946, in which the General Assembly "recommends that, in order to give effective aid to the countries devastated by war, the Economic and Social Council, at its next session, give prompt and favourable consideration to the establishment of . . . an Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East", and Having noted the report of the Working Group for Asia and the Far East of the Temporary Sub-Commission on Economic Reconstruction of Devastated Areas,

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

1. The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, acting within the framework of the policies of the United Nations and subject to the general supervision of the Council, shall, provided that the Commission takes no action in respect to any country without the agreement of the Government of that country:

(a) Initiate and participate in measures for facilitating concerted action for the economic reconstruction and development of Asia and the Far East, for raising the level of economic activity in Asia and the Far East and for maintaining and strengthening the economic relations of these areas both among themselves and with other countries of the world;

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

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

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

(e) Assist the Economic and Social Council, at its request, in discharging its functions within the region in connexion with any economic problems, including problems in the field of technical assistance.

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

3. The members of the Commission shall consist of Afghanistan, Australia, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, China, France, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Laos, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Viet-Nam, provided that any State in the area which may hereafter become a Member of the United Nations shall be thereupon admitted as a member of the Commission.

4. The associate members shall include Hong Kong, Malaya and British Borneo (i.e., North Borneo, Brunei, the Federation of Malaya, Sarawak and Singapore), and Nepal.

5. Any territory, part or group of territories within the geographical scope of the Commission as defined in paragraph 2 may, on presentation of its application to the Commission by the member responsible for the international relations of such territory, part or group of territories, be admitted by the Commission as an associate member of the Commission. If it has become responsible for its own international relations, such territory, part or group of territories may be admitted as an associate member of the Commission on itself presenting its application to the Commission.

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

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

8. The Commission is empowered to make recommendations on any matters within its competence directly to the Governments of members or associate members concerned, Governments admitted in consultative capacity, and the specialized agencies concerned. The Commission shall submit for the Council's prior

consideration any of its proposals for activities that would have important effects on the economy of the world as a whole.

9. The Commission shall invite any Member of the United Nations not a member of the Commission to participate in a consultative capacity in its consideration of any matter of particular concern to that non-member.

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

11. The Commission shall make arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations which have been granted consultative status by the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with the principles approved by the Council for this purpose and contained in Council resolution 288 (X), parts I and II.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX IV

Rules of procedure of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East

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

CHAPTER I. SESSIONS

Rule 1

The following principles shall apply as regards date and place for the sessions of the Commission:

(a) The Commission shall at each session recommend the date and place for its next session subject to the approval of the Council and in consultation with the Secretary-General. Sessions of the Commission shall also be held within forty-five days of the communication to the Executive Secretary of a request to that effect by the Economic and Social Council, and in that case, the Secretary-General shall establish the place of such sessions in consultation with the Chairman of the Commission;

(b) In special cases the date and place of the session may be altered by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Chairman of the Commission and the Council's Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences. At the request of the majority of the members of the Commission, the Secretary-General, in

consultation with the Chairman of the Commission and the Council's Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences, may also alter the date and place of the session ;

(c) Sessions shall ordinarily be held at the office of the United Nations in Asia and the Far East. The Commission may recommend holding a particular session elsewhere.

Rule 2

The Executive Secretary shall, at least thirty-five days before the commencement of a session, distribute a notice of the opening date of the session, together with three copies of the provisional agenda and of the basic documents relating to each item appearing on the provisional agenda. Distribution shall be similar to that under rule 46.

Rule 3

The Commission shall invite any Member of the United Nations not a member of the Commission to participate in a consultative capacity in its consideration of any matter of particular concern to that Member.

CHAPTER II. AGENDA

Rule 4

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

Rule 5

The provisional agenda for any session shall include :

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

Rule 6

Non-governmental organizations in category A may propose items on matters within their competence for the provisional agenda of the Commission, subject to the following conditions :

- (a) An organization which intends to propose such an item shall inform the Executive Secretary at least sixty-three days before the commencement of the session, and before formally proposing an item shall give due consideration to any comments he may make ;
- (b) The proposal shall be formally submitted with the relevant basic documentation not less than forty-nine days before the commencement of the session.

Rule 7

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

Rule 8

The Commission may amend the agenda at any time.

CHAPTER III. REPRESENTATION AND CREDENTIALS

Rule 9

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

Rule 10

A representative may be accompanied to the sessions of the Commission by alternate representatives and advisers and, when absent, he may be replaced by an alternate representative.

Rule 11

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

Rule 12

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

CHAPTER IV. OFFICERS

Rule 13

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

Rule 14

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

Rule 15

If the Chairman ceases to represent a member of the Commission, or is so incapacitated that he can no longer hold office, the First Vice-Chairman shall become Chairman for the unexpired portion of the term. If the First Vice-Chairman also ceases to represent a member of the Commission, or is so incapacitated that he can no longer hold office, the second Vice-Chairman shall become Chairman for the unexpired portion of the term.

Rule 16

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

Rule 17

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

CHAPTER V. SECRETARIAT

Rule 18

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

Rule 19

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

Rule 20

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

Rule 21

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

Rule 22

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

CHAPTER VI. CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

Rule 23

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

Rule 24

In addition to exercising the powers conferred upon him elsewhere by these rules, the Chairman shall declare the opening and closing of each meeting of the Commission, shall direct the discussion, ensure the observance of these rules, and shall accord the right to speak, put questions to the vote and announce decisions. The Chairman may also call a speaker to order if his remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion.

Rule 25

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

Rule 26

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

Rule 27

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

Rule 28

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

Rule 29

The Commission may limit the time allowed to each speaker.

Rule 30

Upon the request of any member, any motion and amendment thereto made by any speaker shall be given to the Chairman in writing and shall be read by him before any further speaker is called upon and also immediately before a vote is taken on such motion or amendment. The Chairman may direct that any motion or amendment be circulated to the members present before a vote is taken.

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

Rule 31

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

Rule 32

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

Rule 33

If two or more amendments are moved to a proposal, the Commission shall vote first on the amendment furthest removed in substance from the original proposal, then, if necessary, on the amendment next furthest removed and so on, until all the amendments have been put to the vote.

Rule 34

The Commission may, at the request of a representative, decide to put a motion or resolution to the vote in parts. If this is done, the text resulting from the series of votes shall be put to the vote as a whole.

CHAPTER VII. VOTING

Rule 35

Each member of the Commission shall have one vote.

Rule 36

Decisions of the Commission shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

Rule 37

The Commission shall take no action in respect of any country without the agreement of the Government of that country.

Rule 38

The Commission shall normally vote by show of hands. If any representative requests a roll call, a roll call shall be taken in the English alphabetical order of the names of the members.

Rule 39

All elections shall be decided by secret ballot.

Rule 40

If a vote is equally divided upon matters other than elections, a second vote shall be taken at the next meeting. If this vote also results in equality, the proposal shall be regarded as rejected.

CHAPTER VIII. LANGUAGES

Rule 41

English and French shall be the working languages of the Commission.

Rule 42

Speeches made in one of the working languages shall be interpreted into the other working language.

CHAPTER IX. RECORDS

Rule 43

Summary records of the meetings of the Commission shall be kept by the secretariat. They shall be sent as soon as possible to the representatives of members and to the representatives of any other government agency or organization which participated in the meeting concerned. Such representatives shall inform the secretariat not later than seventy-two hours after the circulation of any summary of any changes they wish to have made. Any disagreement concerning such changes shall be referred to the Chairman, whose decision shall be final.

Rule 44

The corrected version of the summary records of public meetings shall be distributed as soon as possible in accordance with the usual practice of the United Nations. This shall include distribution to non-governmental organizations in category A and to the appropriate non-governmental organizations in category B and on the register, and on appropriate occasions to consultative members.

Rule 45

The corrected version of the summary records of private meetings shall be distributed as soon as possible to the members of the Commission, to any consultative member participating in the meeting concerned, and to the specialized agencies. They shall be distributed to all the Members of the United Nations if and when the Commission so decides.

Rule 46

As soon as possible the text of all reports, resolutions, recommendations and other formal decisions made by the Commission, its sub-commissions or other subsidiary bodies and its committees shall be communicated to the members of the Commission, to the consultative members concerned, to all other Members of

the United Nations, to the specialized agencies, and to the non-governmental organizations in category A and to the appropriate non-governmental organizations in category B and on the register.

CHAPTER X. PUBLICITY OF MEETINGS

Rule 47

The meetings of the Commission shall ordinarily be held in public. The Commission may decide that a particular meeting or meetings shall be held in private.

CHAPTER XI. RELATIONS WITH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Rule 48

Non-governmental organizations in categories A and B and on the register may designate authorized representatives to sit as observers at public meetings of the Commission.

Rule 49

Written statements relevant to the work of the Commission or its subsidiary bodies may be submitted by organizations in categories A and B on subjects for which these organizations have a special competence. Such statements shall be circulated by the Executive Secretary to the members and associate members of the Commission except those statements which have become obsolete, e.g., those dealing with matters already disposed of.

Rule 50

The following conditions shall be observed regarding the submission and circulation of such written statements:

(a) The written statement shall be submitted in one of the official languages;

(b) It shall be submitted in sufficient time for appropriate consultation to take place between the Executive Secretary and the organization before circulation;

(c) The organization shall give due consideration to any comments which the Executive Secretary may make in the course of such consultation before transmitting the statement in final form;

(d) A written statement submitted by an organization in category A or B will be circulated in full if it does not exceed 2,000 words. Where a statement is in excess of 2,000 words, the organization shall submit a summary, which will be circulated, or shall supply sufficient copies of the full text in the two working languages for distribution. A statement will also be circulated in full, however, upon the specific request of the Commission or of one of its subsidiary bodies;

(e) The Executive Secretary may invite organizations on the register to submit written statements. The provisions of paragraphs (a), (c) and (d) above shall apply to such statements;

(f) A written statement or summary, as the case may be, will be circulated by the Executive Secretary in the working languages and, upon the request of a member or associate member of the Commission, in any of the official languages.

Rule 51

(a) The Commission and its subsidiary bodies may consult with organizations in category A or B either directly or through a committee or committees established for the purpose. In all cases, such consultations may be arranged on the invitation of the Commission or the subsidiary body or on the request of the organization.

(b) On the recommendation of the Executive Secretary and at the request of the Commission or one of its subsidiary bodies, organizations on the register may also be heard by the Commission or its subsidiary bodies.

Rule 52

The Commission may recommend that an organization which has special competence in a particular field should undertake specific studies or investigations or prepare specific papers for the Commission. The limitations of rule 50 (d) shall not apply in this case.

CHAPTER XII

Rule 53

After discussion with any specialized agency functioning in the same field, and with the approval of the Economic and Social Council, the Commission may establish such continually acting sub-commissions or other subsidiary bodies as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions and shall define the powers and composition of each of them. Such autonomy as may be necessary for the effective discharge of the technical responsibilities laid upon them may be delegated to them.

Rule 54

The Commission may establish such committees and sub-committees as it deems necessary to assist it in carrying out its tasks.

Rule 55

Sub-commissions or other subsidiary bodies and committees and sub-committees shall adopt their own rules of procedure unless otherwise decided by the Commission.

CHAPTER XIII. REPORTS

Rule 56

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

CHAPTER XIV. AMENDMENTS AND SUSPENSIONS

Rule 57

Any of these rules of procedure may be amended or suspended by the Commission provided that the proposed amendments or suspensions do not attempt to set aside the terms of reference laid down by the Economic and Social Council.