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FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST
ANNUAL REPORT**

(20 March 1959 — 21 March 1960)

**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS : THIRTIETH SESSION
SUPPLEMENT No. 2**

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NOTE

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UNITED NATIONS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS

THIRTIETH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 2

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

Annual report to the Economic and Social Council,
covering the period 20 March 1959 to 21 March 1960 inclusive

INTRODUCTION

1. This annual report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), which covers the period 20 March 1959 to 21 March 1960, was adopted unanimously by the Commission at its 231st meeting on 21 March 1960. It is submitted for the consideration of the Economic and Social Council at its thirtieth session in accordance with paragraph 15 of the Commission's terms of reference, which states: "The Commission shall submit to the Council a full report on its activities and plans, including those of any subsidiary bodies, once a year."¹

Part I

WORK OF THE COMMISSION SINCE THE FIFTEENTH SESSION

2. During the period under review, the Commission gave special attention to the major problems of economic and related social development, and, in particular, to the promotion of co-operation among member governments for the development of industries, natural resources, trade, transport and communications.

3. This account of the work of the Commission is divided into three main sections: (A) Activities of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission; (B) Other activities; and (C) Relations with specialized agencies and other organizations.

A. Activities of the subsidiary bodies

¹ The previous activities of the Commission and of its subsidiary organs have been reported to the Economic and Social Council in the following documents: Report of the first session, 16-25 June 1947, and report of the Committee of the Whole, 10-17 July 1947 [*Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifth Session, Supplement No. 6* (E/452; E/491)]; report of the first and second sessions, 16-25 June 1947 and 24 November-6 December 1947 [*ibid.*, *Sixth Session, Supplement No. 8* (E/606 and Corr.1)]; interim report of the third session, 1-12 June 1948 [*ibid.*, *Seventh Session, Supplement No. 12* (E/839)]; interim report of the fourth session, 29 November-11 December 1948 [*ibid.*, *Eighth Session, Supplement No. 3* (E/1088)]; report of the fourth session and the Committee of the Whole, 1 July 1948-5 April 1949 [*ibid.*, *Ninth Session, Supplement No. 13* (E/1329 and Add.1)]; and in annual reports to the Economic and Social Council at its eleventh, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, seventeenth, twentieth, twenty-second, twenty-fourth, twenty-sixth and twenty-eighth sessions [*ibid.*, *Eleventh Session, Supplement No. 8* (E/1710); *ibid.*, *Thirteenth Session, Supplement No. 7* (E/1981); *ibid.*, *Fourteenth Session, Supplement No. 3* (E/2171); *ibid.*, *Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 6* (E/2374); *ibid.*, *Seventeenth Session, Supplement No. 3* (E/2553); *ibid.*, *Twentieth Session, Supplement No. 5* (E/2712); *ibid.*, *Twenty-second Session, Supplement No. 2* (E/2821); *ibid.*, *Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 2* (E/2959); *ibid.*, *Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 2* (E/3102); *ibid.*, *Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 2* (E/3214)].

4. In their work, the subsidiary bodies of the Commission took into account Economic and Social Council resolutions 664 (XXIV), 693 (XXVI), 694 (XXVI) and 742 (XXVIII), which emphasize the need for concerted action on major problems of the economic and social development of under-developed countries. In doing so, the subsidiary bodies concentrated more and more on projects of regional importance and on work relating directly to the formulation and implementation of measures which strengthen the economic relations of the member countries, both among themselves and with other countries of the world.

1. INDUSTRY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

5. The following list gives, in chronological order, the dates of the sessions (together with the names of officers) held in the period under review by the Committee on

Industry and Natural Resources and by bodies reporting to that Committee.

Sub-Committee on Electric Power (seventh session), 29 September - 6 October 1959.

Chairman: Mr. Ryotaro Takai (Japan);

First Vice-Chairman: Mr. Gabriel A. Daza (Philippines);

Second Vice-Chairman: Y. M. Raja Zainal bin Raja Sulaiman (Federation of Malaya).

Joint ECAFE/FAO Working Party on the Rational Utilization of Wood Poles for Power and Communication Lines, 30 September-2 October 1959.

Chairman: Mr. N. R. White (Australia).

United Nations Seminar on Management of Public Industrial Enterprises in the ECAFE Region 1-11 December 1959

Chairman: Mr. Manubhai Shah (India);

First Vice-Chairman: Mr. Bernardo P. Abrera (Philippines);

Second Vice-Chairman: Mr. P. Chantler (United Kingdom).

United Nations Seminar on Aerial Survey Methods and Equipment,² 4 January-5 February 1960

Committee on Industry and Natural Resources (twelfth session), 28 January-5 February 1960

Chairman: Mr. Porn Srichamara (Thailand);

First Vice-Chairman: Mr. K. Vyasulu (India);

Second Vice-Chairman: Mr. L. J. D. Fernando (Ceylon).

SUB-COMMITTEE ON ELECTRIC POWER

6. At its seventh session held at Tokyo, Japan, in September-October 1959, the Sub-Committee on Electric Power reviewed pertinent economic and technical developments in the region. It also considered the report of the Joint ECAFE/FAO Working Party on the Rational Utilization of Wood Poles for Power and Communication Lines (E/CN.11/I&NR/19, appendix III), which met during the session of the Sub-Committee.

Electric power industry

7. The Sub-Committee noted from the secretariat's "Electric Power Bulletin" that, although the aggregate generating capacity in the region was increasing at the rate of 10 per cent a year, the demand for power exceeded the available supply. The main factors preventing a more rapid rate of growth were shortage of domestic capital and foreign exchange, materials and technical manpower. The Sub-Committee requested the countries of the region to provide the secretariat with more complete statistical data, including additional information on the financial and technical aspects of the electric

² The Seminar was directed by Mr. Te-Lou Tchang (Bureau of Economic Affairs, United Nations); Major-General Busrindre Bhakdikul (Thailand) and Mr. C. Y. Li (ECAFE).

power industry. It asked the secretariat to collect and disseminate information on modern technical developments, such as the utilization of low-grade coals in power station boilers, the planning and designing of integrated electric power systems, methods of ensuring reliability and security of operation of electricity systems, and the practice of live line maintenance. Further, having regard to Economic and Social Council resolution 710 (XXVII), the Sub-Committee recommended that a regional seminar on the development of energy resources including electric power be convened by ECAFE.

Rural electrification

8. The Sub-Committee noted that the countries of the region were becoming increasingly aware of the potentialities of rural electrification; but they were still in need of expert guidance. It accordingly recommended that the secretariat should convene a panel of experts to provide advice in that field.

Standardization of voltages and frequencies

9. The Sub-Committee recommended that countries should adopt, as soon as possible, appropriate national standards for voltages, taking into account international voltage standards, local conditions and long-term development needs. In view of the growing industrial demand for power, the Sub-Committee recommended the adoption of the highest practicable voltage as the standard.

Hydroelectric potential

10. In their assessment of hydroelectric potential, the countries of the region were handicapped by a lack of financial resources and competent technicians. The Sub-Committee therefore suggested that countries should seek assistance from the United Nations Special Fund. It also recommended that the secretariat should collect and disseminate information on modern methods of stream-flow gauging. The Sub-Committee further stressed the need for a precise assessment of the cost of generating electric power from conventional, as well as non-conventional, sources.

Manufacture of electric equipment

11. The Sub-Committee reviewed the growth of the electric equipment industry in the region, and noted that most countries were currently obliged to import their requirements of heavy items. It asked the secretariat to continue its periodic reviews of the progress of that industry in the region.

Rational utilization of wood poles

12. The Joint ECAFE/FAO Working Party on the Rational Utilization of Wood Poles for Power and Communication Lines had pointed out the possibility of using timber supports for power and transmission lines at least in areas near forests. The Working Party

had stressed the need for co-ordinated efforts, between forestry departments and electric supply organizations, to classify different species of timber by mechanical strength, to work out standard specifications acceptable both to producers and users, and to make a reliable assessment of long-term demand for poles. The Sub-Committee endorsed these views, and recommended that the secretariat should collect and disseminate information on the methods of design and construction of transmission lines and other technical data on wood poles.

UNITED NATIONS SEMINAR ON MANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES IN THE ECAFE REGION

13. The United Nations Seminar on Management of Public Industrial Enterprises in the region was held at New Delhi, India, in December 1959 under the joint auspices of the Division of Public Administration, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations (BTAO) and ECAFE, in co-operation with the Government of India. It discussed current management problems in public industrial enterprises in the countries of the region, and examined ways and means of improving practices and institutions.

14. The Seminar felt that, as state initiative in the development and control of basic industries was necessary in the expanding economies of the region, management objectives in public undertakings could not be separated from national objectives. The earning of profits was, however, not in any way incompatible with the public nature of the enterprises. The operation of public enterprises at a loss was not justified, except on grounds of development needs or of the national interest. It felt that government control over public enterprises was necessary, but that such control should take the form mainly of broad policy directives on such matters as development programmes, capital investment, and personnel, and not of interference in day-to-day operations. The Seminar stressed the need for adequate preliminary planning as one of the most important factors determining the success of enterprises in the public sector.

15. The Seminar recognized the necessity for extensive delegation of powers to managing directors or general managers on, for example, the sanctioning of capital and revenue expenditure within the framework of the approved budgets; the recruitment, promotion and discharge of personnel; and other matters. The Seminar emphasized that the development of executive talent was one of the most urgent tasks confronting ECAFE countries. Personnel who would occupy positions of responsibility should be selected at an early stage of their career and be given adequate training in all aspects of the work. Promotion should be based on competence and performance rather than on academic qualifications and seniority.

16. The Seminar stressed the need for the effective use of management accounting in public enterprises. The need for speed in the preparation of financial reports,

and for the issue thereof at frequent intervals was particularly emphasized, since the management was vitally concerned to keep abreast of results. The Seminar recommended that the ECAFE countries should render each other assistance by such means as an exchange of technical knowledge and management experience. Stress was laid on the need to train local personnel under the United Nations programmes of technical assistance either within the region or, through training fellowships, in other countries.

SEMINAR ON AERIAL SURVEY METHODS AND EQUIPMENT

17. The Seminar on Aerial Survey Methods and Equipment, held at Bangkok, Thailand, in January-February 1960 under the joint sponsorship of ECAFE and the Cartographic Section of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, reviewed the techniques and instruments applied in various branches of aerial survey, and studied the technical problems encountered by the countries of the region in carrying out such surveys. The proceedings of the Seminar were divided into three parts: Presentation of technical papers, discussion of specific questions, and demonstration of methods and equipment.

18. The Seminar considered that aerial photography constituted a basic tool, not only for all branches of aerial survey, but also for various types of topical mapping, development planning and construction work. Aerial photography should be carried out with up-to-date cameras by competent staff. Modern photogrammetric methods provided an economical means of preparing accurate topographic maps. With regard to aerotriangulation, therefore, the Seminar examined simpler methods now being applied, as well as the analytical method with computation of adjustment by electronic computers.

19. The Seminar considered that photogeology would not only save the time and expense involved in geological mapping, but would also assist in the solution of engineering problems and in the search for minerals, petroleum and ground-water. In the light of the experience acquired by technically advanced countries, the Seminar examined methods and techniques used in airborne geophysical surveys — aero-magnetometric, radiometric and electro-magnetic — and found that, while aerial surveys required expensive special equipment and an experienced flight crew, the interpretation could be carried out by local geophysicists with adequate training.

20. As lack of technical staff for aerial survey work constituted an acute problem in most countries of the region, the Seminar recommended the provision of fellowships for advanced training abroad, and the establishment of a training centre in the region for investigators in service and for qualified students about to undertake investigations. It drew special attention to the need to secure substantial support for aerial survey projects from the United Nations technical assistance programmes.

COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

21. The Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, at its twelfth session, held at Bangkok, Thailand, in January-February 1960, reviewed the progress and problems of industrialization in the region, including those of machine tool industries, and of the mechanization of small industries. It considered the work of its subsidiary bodies and of the secretariat, and the programme of work and priorities, and made a close re-examination of the ways and means of strengthening and expanding programmes of regional and international co-operation in industrial development.³

Industrialization

22. The Committee noted that, in most ECAFE countries, industrial development had shown an upward trend in 1959. The mining industries had benefited from the expanding demand for mineral raw materials in the world market. Countries had given increasing attention to the establishment of mineral processing industries, including petroleum refineries. Considerable progress had been made in basic metals, and in industries manufacturing metal products, chemicals, fertilizers, cement, textiles, sugar, paper and paper products. However, the contribution of the region as a whole to world output of manufactured goods remained small, and *per capita* production very low.

23. Owing mainly to the shortage of foreign exchange, imports of industrial raw materials and capital equipment into the region had been restricted, which had hampered industrial development and full utilization of existing capacity in many cases; several countries had to re-phase their planned programmes. Special emphasis was now being laid on means of improving the utilization of existing production capacity, rationalizing small industries, encouraging private foreign investment and expanding export industries.

24. The Committee considered that industrial development in any country had to depend basically on the mobilization of domestic resources. It stressed the need to increase domestic savings by, for example, raising the productivity of agriculture. Special attention was drawn to the importance of mobilizing local initiative and resources, and of removing regional disparities in national development. In that connexion, the Committee felt that the continuation of the secretariat study on the economic criteria for the location of industries would be of great value.

25. The Committee noted that several countries had recently established specialized bodies to serve as investment clearing houses, to expedite the handling of investment applications and to make investment opportunities better known at home and abroad, and that most countries had granted tax concessions, "selective" protection and special facilities for the import of industrial raw

materials and capital goods. The Committee emphasized the importance of developing basic facilities, such as transport and power, and of setting up industrial survey and advisory services. It recommended the integration of national programmes for training in vocational skills, supervisory work, productivity techniques and management.

26. The Committee took note of proposals by some countries to expand regional co-operation in industrial development through measures such as the establishment of a free market among neighbouring countries, the introduction of common foreign trade policies and the preparation of long-term projections of the region's demand for, and supply of, certain industrial goods. The Committee noted that some countries were considering the possibility of formulating joint projects for the iron and steel industry by sharing raw material resources and markets.

27. The Committee stressed the need, in the initial stage, to foster close co-operation at the technical level among countries, and particularly among small countries. As an instance, joint field studies might be made of specific industries which, from the point of view of raw material supply, or economies of scale, or markets, were of common interest to two or more countries, and "industry-possibilities" surveys might be carried out, with appropriate international assistance, by teams of industrial experts. A joint advisory committee, aided by a panel of experts, might be established in order to foster co-ordinated and integrated industrial development between two or more interested countries. Centres for technical information and training might be set up for each important industry in the region. Those centres might subsequently develop into a regional network of "model" technological research and training institutions. A conference of industrial associations and organizations might be convened. The countries might exchange visits of experts, or productivity observation teams in specific industries; in-service training of staff might also be arranged. The Committee noted with appreciation the offers of several industrial countries to assist, within the framework of their foreign aid programmes, in the implementation of some of the above recommendations.

28. The Committee also noted General Assembly resolution 1431 (XIV) of 5 December 1959, recommending that the Economic and Social Council should consider the prompt establishment of a commission for industrial development. Most countries of the region felt that great benefit could be derived from such a specialized body which would concentrate attention on the need to speed up industrialization in the under-developed countries.

29. The Committee observed that indices of industrial production were available only for a few countries, and that national industrial indices did not always give an accurate and up-to-date picture of the nature of industrial progress. It suggested that, with the help of the ECAFE Conference of Asian Statisticians and of the secretariat, countries should improve the compilation of their industrial statistics.

³ For action taken by the Commission on the report of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources at its sixteenth session, see paragraphs 281-297.

Machine tool industry

30. The Committee reviewed plans for the erection or expansion of the key machine tool industry in countries of the region, on the basis of a preliminary study (E/CN.11/I&NR/L.9) prepared by the secretariat. The Committee expressed its appreciation of the offer made by several countries — particularly India, Japan, the Soviet Union and the United States — to provide various types of assistance to that end.

31. Recognizing the shortage of capital and technical personnel, the inadequacy of foundry facilities, and the lack of engineering industries which normally created the demand for machine tools, the Committee considered it advisable for most countries in the region to start by manufacturing only small and medium-size machine tools of light and simple types, such as lathes, drilling machines, shaping machines, hacksaw machines and simple milling machines. The Committee requested the Metals and Engineering Sub-Committee and the secretariat to initiate detailed studies of various aspects of the whole problem. It also suggested that a group of experts from advanced industrial countries should visit ECAFE countries with a view to helping in the planning and setting up of suitable machine tool plants.

Mechanization of small industries

32. The Committee agreed that a programme of assistance to small industries usually called for comprehensive and systematic efforts to solve the problems of organization, finance, technology and marketing, and that such a comprehensive programme required the guidance of a co-ordinating agency. The Committee reviewed the methods and techniques used by countries both within and outside the region in promoting the technological advancement of small industries. It felt that such industries needed technical and managerial counselling through an industrial extension service. They also required credit and marketing assistance; common facilities services in production, purchases and sales; and help in research and training. Organizational improvements, including consolidation through co-operatives, were necessary in some cases.

33. The Committee stressed its belief that, through various measures of national and regional co-operation, small industries in the region could be helped to overcome the shortage of trained personnel and the lack of demonstration and research facilities. For instance, joint small industry development institutes might be established to assist countries in preparing comprehensive programmes, in training industrial extension workers, and in organizing national extension centres. Joint prototype production and training centres, equipped with model workshops for training and demonstrations, might be set up. A small industry equipment manual might be compiled by a research institute or by a panel of international experts. The machinery-exporting countries might consider granting loans to selected financial institutions in countries of the region for the purpose of enabling small enterprises to purchase equipment. The Committee welcomed the offer by several industrial

countries to assist in carrying out some of the above suggestions.

Electric power

34. The Committee, in reviewing the work of the Sub-Committee on Electric Power and the report of its seventh session (E/CN.11/I&NR/19), strongly supported the proposal that a panel of rural electrification experts should be formed by the secretariat to study and give advice to the countries of the region. It also endorsed the proposals to establish a regional training centre on the operation and maintenance of power systems and to convene a regional seminar on the development of energy resources including electric power. However, energy resources should be covered only in so far as they related to electric power development. The Committee noted that industrially advanced countries, and international organizations, such as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, were providing financial and technical assistance to ECAFE countries for the implementation of power development projects. Having regard to the persistent lag of demand for power behind supply, and the competition for finance between various development schemes, the Committee recommended that countries of the region should work out long-term plans for the development of electric power and prepare soundly conceived power projects. Countries should give serious consideration to the question of the standardization of voltages.

35. The Committee noted that the secretariat was co-operating closely with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), and that the Agency was currently engaged in a study of the possibilities of developing medium and small-scale reactors suitable for the under-developed countries. The Committee suggested that the secretariat should follow developments in that field and continue its close co-operation with IAEA, particularly in the study of the comparative cost of power production from conventional sources and from nuclear energy.

Report on the United Nations Study Group of Geologists and Mining Engineers on their visit to Canada and the United States

36. The Committee considered that the report of the Study Group of Geologists and Mining Engineers to Canada and the United States (I&NR/38) contained valuable technical information, and requested the Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development and the secretariat to examine carefully the proposal of the Group for the establishment of a regional geological survey centre for south-east Asia. It noted with appreciation the offer of several industrial countries to provide assistance in the event of such a centre being set up, and also the offer of some countries in the region to expand their national centres into regional institutes.

37. The Committee noted the work of the United Nations Seminar on Aerial Survey Methods and Equipment, and felt that seminars of that nature should be encouraged. It considered that the co-ordination of

aerial survey programmes between neighbouring countries of the region would help to ensure the efficient utilization of aircraft and technical personnel.

38. The Committee recommended that a symposium on the development of bauxite resources of Asia and the Far East should be convened at an early date. The symposium should examine the possibility of establishing alumina and aluminium plants in or near bauxite-producing areas in the region.

Management of public industrial enterprises

39. The Committee endorsed the recommendations contained in the report of the Seminar on Management of Public Industrial Enterprises in the Region (E/CN.11/I&NR/21). It supported the suggestion that a list of such enterprises in the countries of the region should be compiled and circulated by the secretariat, with a view to facilitating the exchange of experience regarding consultants employed, suppliers of equipment and other relevant matters.

40. The Committee stressed the need to organize programmes for the training of executives and for the participation of workers in management. It felt that experts provided by consulting firms or engaged under technical assistance programmes should, upon request by governments, assume direct responsibility for executive or operational tasks in addition to serving in a purely advisory capacity. The United Nations was requested to furnish such operational and executive personnel. The Committee also considered it desirable that normally firms of foreign consultants should give performance guarantees, train local staff and be responsible, initially at least, for the efficient operation of the plants designed by them.

41. The Committee took note of significant progress made by the secretariat on projects concerning housing and building materials, metal engineering, pulp and paper industries, and small-scale industries.

2. INTERNATIONAL TRADE

42. During the period under review, the following meetings were held at Bangkok, Thailand :

Intraregional Trade Promotion Talks (second series),⁴
5-14 January 1960

Committee on Trade (third session), 18-25 January 1960

Chairman: Mr. K. R. F. Khilnani (India);

First Vice-Chairman: Mr. I. A. Khan (Pakistan);

Second Vice-Chairman: Mr. M. V. Bernardo (Philippines).

INTRAREGIONAL TRADE PROMOTION TALKS

43. Participants in the second series of Intraregional Trade Promotion Talks in January 1960 were Afghanistan, Cambodia, China, the Federation of Malaya, Hong

⁴ The Executive Secretary acted as Chairman at the opening and closing plenary meetings; during the talks no officers were required.

Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Laos, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand and the Republic of Viet-Nam. As in 1959, the agenda, time-table and schedules for the talks were prepared and issued by the secretariat. No records were kept, and all the bilateral talks and group discussions were held *in camera*. A total of seventy-six first-round bilateral talks and three second-round talks were held. In addition, several informal unscheduled bilateral conversations were arranged by the delegations themselves. Group discussions were also held on subjects in which more than two countries were interested. At the closing plenary session, the delegations gave their impressions of the talks.

44. As a result of the experience gained by the governments and the secretariat in the 1959 talks, an improvement in the efficiency and techniques was noticed by the delegations. Senior policy-making officials participated in the talks, and representatives of trade and industry were included in many delegations.

45. Informal group discussions among interested countries of the region were held with a view to exchanging information and experience on shipping and freight rates, the reduction of trade restrictions and customs tariffs; the settlement of commercial disputes arising out of international trade; and measures for stabilizing pepper prices.

46. Some governments reported that, as a result of the first series of talks, trade in certain commodities had expanded, and that follow-up measures in respect of trade in specified commodities were being taken by them through trade missions and technical survey teams. The participants agreed to take similar steps after the second series.

47. The participants recognized that the trade promotion talks provided an appropriate, useful and informal means of testing new ideas for regional co-operation. The talks revealed that such co-operation in economic development and industrialization would expand the possibilities of intraregional trade. Suggestions whereby countries might establish joint industries could be examined at future sessions.

48. The participants felt that countries of the region should co-operate in customs administration, particularly in the prevention of smuggling; the implementation of the recommendations of the Working Party on Customs Administration in that regard should be discussed at future sessions.

49. Several countries emphasized the need to increase trade in minerals and mineral products and to develop mineral processing industries in the region. It was considered that greater co-operation between those countries with that object was possible through joint ventures, long-term contracts, and other technical and economic measures.

50. The participating countries recommended that the third series of intraregional trade promotion talks should be convened early in 1961, and requested the Executive Secretary to make appropriate arrangements.

COMMITTEE ON TRADE

51. The third session of the Committee on Trade, held at Bangkok in January 1960, reviewed developments in trade and trade policies, considered the question of commercial arbitration, and examined a report on the Training Centre in Trade Promotion held in Japan in 1959 (E/CN.11/TRADE/L.23).⁵

Current developments in trade and trade policies

52. The Committee noted that some improvement had taken place in trading conditions in the region during 1959, particularly in export earnings. However, the instability of export prices and of world demand for the region's products continued to cause concern. Shortage of foreign exchange had necessitated a considerable curtailment of imports into the region in 1958 and in the first half of 1959, and that had affected the implementation of development projects. Imports of non-essential and luxury items had had to be restricted.

53. Despite those difficulties, several countries of the region had taken measures to liberalize imports and simplify import and exchange control procedures. As a result of the convertibility measures adopted by western European countries towards the end of 1958, many countries of the region had found it possible to reduce, or even eliminate, discrimination against dollar imports.

54. The Committee noted that several countries of the region were faced with the basic and difficult problem of long-term stagnation in their export earnings, because their traditional export commodities were declining in importance in the world market. The Committee felt that to solve that problem, the countries concerned should develop mineral production and mineral processing and other industries, and explore the possibilities of co-operation between the countries of the region in establishing joint industries on an economic scale. The Committee also noted the possibilities of increasing foreign exchange earnings from tourism, and recommended that governments should give urgent attention to that problem. It considered that the under-developed countries of the region should, in concert with the industrial countries, seek ways and means of solving the problem of instability of commodity prices and of liberalizing the import of various products of the region, including manufactured goods, by the industrial countries.

The European Economic Community (EEC) and the European Free Trade Association (EFTA)

55. The Committee reviewed developments relating to EEC and EFTA. Several countries of the ECAFE region reiterated their concern over various aspects of EEC's policy, particularly those relating to agriculture, the association of overseas territories with the Community, and the common tariff and quotas. They considered that the expansion of economic activity and trade

within EEC was not, in itself, a sufficient condition for the healthy expansion of international trade. High levels of economic activity in the industrial countries did not always react favourably and in commensurate measure on the trade of under-developed countries. The Committee heard a statement by the representative of EEC's Commission, and welcomed his assurance that the legitimate interests of third countries would be duly safeguarded in the framing of the Community's economic policies.

56. The Committee noted that several governments had expressed disappointment with the results of the consultations with EEC under article 22 of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). At a previous session of GATT, EEC had conceded that "the application of the Rome Treaty might sometimes cause real damage to the trade of certain countries", and that "the Community was ready, should such an eventuality arise, to discuss with the states affected practical measures which it considered might be called for by the given situation".

57. As regards the increase in quotas within EEC, which took effect on 1 January 1960 in accordance with article 33 of the Rome Treaty, the Committee noted that EEC had declared that its members were willing to grant to third countries (i.e., GATT members and countries enjoying most-favoured-nation treatment) advantages comparable to those accorded to each other, and to give global quotas to the largest extent possible. EEC might also extend to the same third countries the tariff reductions to be effected within the Community on 1 July 1960.

58. The Committee noted, in connexion with the tariff negotiations to be held under GATT auspices in 1960-61, that EEC would be ready, by consent of its members, to reduce its common external tariff even below the legal minimum on the basis of reciprocity. It expressed the hope that EEC would also take action to reduce or eliminate those internal duties and fiscal charges which hampered some of the exports of the region to EEC countries. It noted that the preferential treatment accorded to imports of the overseas territories from the EEC countries was likely to restrict the export of manufactured goods by the developing countries of the region. The effective implementation of the provisions of the Rome Treaty pertaining to the maintenance of competition within EEC was essential if the capital goods required by the under-developed countries were to be made available competitively and if prices thereof were not to be kept at artificially high levels by integrated industries in EEC.

59. The Committee hoped that EFTA's policies would be liberal and progressive, and not exclusive or preferential. The Committee noted that, unlike EEC, EFTA did not involve the association of overseas territories, or a common external tariff with possible tariff increases, and welcomed the assurances that many primary products exported by countries of the region, being basic materials, and hence free from duty and other restrictions, would not be adversely affected by the EFTA

⁵ For action taken by the Commission on the report on the Committee on Trade at its sixteenth session, see paragraphs 270-280.

arrangements. However, it pointed out that the export of some processed goods from ECAFE countries to EFTA might be affected. In view of the lack of any special provisions in the EFTA convention safeguarding the interests of third countries, the Committee hoped that the convention would be applied in a manner that would be fully consistent with the provisions of GATT, and thus help to expand international trade.

State trading

60. The Committee considered the secretariat study (E/CN.11/TRADE/L.25) and noted that government trading was becoming increasingly important in several countries of the region, mainly because of large-scale imports on government account necessitated by economic development. The Committee considered that the extent of state trading, the nature of the trading agencies, and the methods and techniques employed, varied with the political and economic conditions of the country in question. It emphasized that government purchases should be carried out in accordance with the principles of non-discrimination and on the basis of commercial considerations, as laid down in article 17 of GATT. It requested the secretariat to study the organizational structure, buying and selling practices, privileges and exclusive rights involved in state trading and the system of competitive international tenders in the countries of the region, and to obtain information from member countries outside the region on their experience of state trading.

Long-term trade and payments arrangements

61. The Committee noted that an increasing number of long-term trade and payments arrangements had recently been concluded by many countries of the region. Those agreements helped the countries concerned to ensure a flow of supplies of essential materials over a comparatively long period, and provided credit or technical and financial assistance for economic development plans. Long-term contracts, especially for the sale of ores and for certain food grains, had also been found to be advantageous in planning production and ensuring stable markets. At the same time, the Committee noted the possible adverse effects of such bilateral arrangements on the trade of third countries, and on the ability to select the cheapest sources of supply unless adequate safeguards were taken. The Committee recommended that the secretariat continue to study this subject.

Trade in minerals

62. In examining trade in minerals and mineral products, the Committee recommended that the secretariat study (E/CN.11/TRADE/L.30) should, if possible, include trade in petroleum products, taking into account the deliberations of other appropriate bodies of ECAFE concerned. Long-term agreements and contracts for mineral commodities were considered useful as a means of promoting trade and moderating price fluctuations.

Stress was laid on the importance of research on the discovery of new uses for minerals, and industrial countries were requested to assist in the expansion of research facilities and in the establishment of mineral processing industries in the countries of the region.

Shipping and ocean freight rates

63. The Committee considered the measures taken by governments of the region to establish consultative machinery with the shipping lines, and the results achieved thereby. Some delegations thought that the fixing of ocean freight rates was not a government responsibility, and that legislative regulation or government intervention was impractical and undesirable. Other delegations recommended consultations with shipping lines. The Committee noted that useful results had been achieved by such consultations, including reductions in freight rates, the removal of freight surcharges, the introduction of additional shipping services and improvements in port conditions. The Committee recommended that those countries which had not yet taken action to create consultative machinery might consider the possibility of doing so, either on a commercial or government-sponsored basis. The Committee requested the secretariat to keep the subject under review, and suggested that countries of the region should communicate to the secretariat instances of freight rates which they regarded as discriminatory and unfair, in order that it could analyse them and submit them to the Committee.

Customs administration

64. The Committee endorsed the provisional agenda for the second session of the Working Party on Customs Administration in 1960 (E/CN.11/TRADE/L.24). The Working Party was particularly requested to review the extent to which the recommendations made at the first session were being implemented by governments of the region. The Committee considered that there was scope for increased co-operation among the countries of the region in the training and exchange of staff on customs administration. It endorsed a suggestion for the organization, in conjunction with the Working Party, of a photographic exhibition on ingenious methods of smuggling and evasion.

Trade promotion training

65. The Committee considered that the experience of the first Trade Promotion Centre in Japan in 1959 would be useful in organizing the second one in India in 1961. The Committee recommended that the participants selected for training should be of a uniform level; lecturers should, if possible, be drawn from countries both within and outside the region, and should include business men as well as officials; the duration of the centre should be four to five weeks; the curriculum should include round-table discussions between participants; and a report, including lecture notes, should be circulated after the conclusion of the course to all member governments.

3. INLAND TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

66. The sessions of the Inland Transport and Communications Committee, and of the bodies reporting to it, held during the period under review, are given below, together with the names of the officers.

Working Party of Telecommunication Experts, 4-11 May 1959

Chairman: Mr. H. Matsuda (Japan);

First Vice-Chairman: Mr. M. N. Mirza (Pakistan);

Second Vice-Chairman: Mr. W. Stubbs (Federation of Malaya).

Inland Waterway Sub-Committee (fifth session), 4-16 November 1959

Chairman: Rear Admiral E. Israngkul (Thailand);

First Vice-Chairman: U Aung Thin (Burma);

Second Vice-Chairman: Mr. A. L. Mathay (Philippines).

Inland Transport and Communications Committee, (eighth session) 18-24 November 1959

Chairman: Mr. A. Sunananta (Thailand);

First Vice-Chairman: U Than Maung (Burma);

Second Vice-Chairman: Mr. Thao Serc Volavongsa (Laos).

Zonal Meetings of the Working Groups of Experts on International Highways

(i) *Working Group for Zone 1* — 19-21 November 1959

Chairman: Mr. T. Hongskul (Thailand)

(ii) *Working Group for Zone 2* — 28-30 November 1959

Chairman: Mr. H. P. Sinha (India)

(iii) *Working Group for Zone 3* — 3-5 December 1959

Chairman: Mr. T. H. Hashmi (Pakistan)

Working Party on Railway Mechanical Engineers, 15-20 December 1959

Chairman: Mr. H. Ghani (Pakistan);

First Vice-Chairman: Mr. N. Mitra (India);

Second Vice-Chairman: Luang Silpa Vidhankovit (Thailand).

Railway Sub-Committee (sixth session), 15-22 December 1959

Chairman: Mr. N. A. Qureishy (Pakistan);

First Vice-Chairman: U Yone Mo (Burma);

Second Vice-Chairman: Mr. Nguyen-Ngoe-Lam (Viet-Nam).

WORKING PARTY OF TELECOMMUNICATION EXPERTS

67. The Working Party of Telecommunication Experts, which met at Tokyo, Japan, in May 1959, examined the situation in regard to telecommunications in the region, with the help of a survey (E/CN.11/TRANS/WPTE/L.2 and Add.1) carried out by experts provided by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) through

the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.

68. The Working Party noted that the development of telecommunications in the region was handicapped by a shortage of funds and technical manpower. Lack of regular consultations between neighbouring countries had also tended to hamper fuller utilization of telecommunication facilities, particularly radio communications.

69. The Working Party recommended the establishment of technical research centres, staffed preferably by technical personnel drawn from the region, which would provide prompt and adequate technical advisory services to governments, and might also undertake research on technical problems of immediate and practical interest. The technical and other facilities at those centres would be useful to engineers from the countries of the region in carrying out investigations on any special problem, such as the design or checking of telecommunication equipment. The assistance of the United Nations Special Fund might be sought in connexion with the establishment of such centres.

70. The Working Party attached great importance to short-term and long-term planning of telecommunication facilities, with a view to making possible the installation of additional capacity on the basis of a phased programme and to establishing priorities for the implementation of the various development projects. It recommended that seminars should be convened on the planning of telecommunication development. Those meetings would stimulate the exchange of knowledge and experience between experts from both within and outside the region.

71. In regard to the provision and improvement of facilities for training technical personnel, the Working Party emphasized that national centres for the training of junior technicians should be set up in those countries where they did not exist. For the training of higher grade personnel in the maintenance, overhaul and supervision of installations, including testing of stores and equipment, regional centres should also be set up in a few selected countries in the region. The important role of United Nations technical assistance and of bilateral aid was stressed in that connexion. The Working Party noted the preliminary studies undertaken by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) for the establishment of a regional centre to train certain specialized categories of civil aviation personnel, and suggested that inter-agency consultations should be held in order to ensure co-ordination of the work of the various agencies concerned.

72. The Working Party noted the progress made by the ECAFE and ITU secretariats in jointly carrying out preliminary studies in telecommunications. Great emphasis was laid on the importance of regional conferences and the ITU Consultative Committees, which contributed to the improvement of telecommunication systems in the region. The Working Party recommended that the secretariat should investigate the fields in which telecommunication improvements were necessary for economic development, and acquaint governments and

organizations with such requirements; suggest to governments of the region the order of priorities for telecommunication development and for the allocation of funds, and provide the general statistical data for telecommunication planning and budgeting of telecommunication developments in relation to over-all national expenditure; advise the governments of the region on various methods of financing telecommunication development programmes; and further develop co-operation with ITU on administrative matters relating to telecommunication activities in the region, and particularly in the implementation of ITU projects.

INLAND WATERWAY SUB-COMMITTEE

73. At its fifth session, the Inland Waterway Sub-Committee, held at Bangkok, Thailand, in November 1959, considered, among other things, the current developments in the region and the activities of the secretariat in regard to inland waterways. It also reviewed the report of the Study Group of Experts from Asia and the Far East on their visits to Hungary and the Soviet Union (MTAO/67/59). The Sub-Committee appointed two *ad hoc* working groups to make recommendations on specifications for a prototype coasting vessel suitable for the requirements of a number of countries in the region, and on the subject of a public organization to deal with inland waterway transport and river and canal conservancy. The reports of those working groups were endorsed by the Sub-Committee.

Demonstrations with hydrofoil craft

74. The Sub-Committee noted the secretariat report on the progress made in negotiations with possible suppliers of equipment for demonstrations with hydrofoil craft (E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.3/L.14). It expressed the hope that, with the help of governments of member countries where such craft were being manufactured, the demonstrations could be arranged as soon as possible, and noted the offer of the Government of Pakistan to serve as host for that purpose.

Regional Marine Diesel Training Centre

75. The Sub-Committee noted the work of the Advisory Board of the Regional Marine Diesel Training Centre at Rangoon, and the progress made by the Centre as reported by the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The quality of training given at the Centre had improved since up-to-date equipment, including a large dynamometer, had been installed. It noted the decision taken jointly by the ILO and the Government of Burma that the responsibility for the Centre should be transferred to the Government of Burma after the end of the 1959-1960 course. It appreciated the ILO's willingness to continue to give assistance to the Centre and to grant fellowships for trainees, and the desire of the Government of Burma to improve further the quality of training, and to maintain the regional character of the Centre.

76. The Sub-Committee noted that the Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam had requested the ILO to

examine the possibility of establishing a similar training centre at Saigon for French-speaking trainees.

Classification of inland waterways

77. The Sub-Committee expressed the hope that governments would establish schedules for the classification of inland waterways, and that countries having common waterways would consult each other in order to arrive at a uniform classification. It emphasized the desirability of having some measure of uniformity in the leading dimensions of the more important waterways and structures on those waterways throughout the region. It recommended that countries of the region having important networks of navigable waterways should prepare maps similar to those printed by the secretariat for one of the countries of the region.

Study Tour of Inland Waterway Transport Experts

78. The Sub-Committee took note of the report of a Study Group of Experts from Asia and the Far East on their visits to Hungary and the Soviet Union. It suggested that countries should follow up the recommendations of the Group and, in particular, carry out experiments with some of the types of craft and methods used in inland waterway transport and in river and canal conservancy as described in the report. The Sub-Committee drew the attention of the countries of the region to the useful recommendations of the Group on the organization, operation and development of inland waterways, methods of fixing tariff rates, and the need for training and for the introduction of standards and new types of inland watercraft.

Public organization to deal with inland waterway transport and river and canal conservancy

79. The Sub-Committee emphasized that no single model of a public organization for inland waterway transport and related public services could be recommended as suitable to all countries of the region. It considered that the *ad hoc* working group convened by the Executive Secretary had, in its report (TRANS/Sub.3/14), provided useful information to the governments on the organization, and financing of, and basic legislation on, such services.

Prototype coasting vessels

80. The Sub-Committee noted that a number of countries were interested in developing types of coasting vessels which could be used to carry both cargo and passengers, or either of these two types of traffic exclusively. The Sub-Committee formulated the desirable features of each of these types. It suggested that member countries possessing ship-building industries might request firms to prepare plans of vessels which might subsequently be examined by a panel of experts and tank-tested. The Sub-Committee established a Standing Committee to take follow-up action.

81. The Inland Transport and Communications Committee, at its eighth session held at Bangkok, Thailand, in November 1959, paid particular attention to the co-ordination of inland transport and of freight-rate structures in transport undertakings. It reviewed the reports of the Highway Sub-Committee (E/CN.11/TRANS/136), the Inland Waterway Sub-Committee (E/CN.11/TRANS/140) and the Working Party of Telecommunication Experts (E/CN.11/TRANS/138), and decided to initiate work in respect of international travel and tourism; and to co-operate with the Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses (PIANC) on questions of inland waterways and ports.⁶

Co-ordination of transport

82. The Committee endorsed the report of the *Ad hoc* Working Party on Co-ordination of Transport (E/CN.11/TRANS/137), which met at Bangkok from 25 November to 2 December 1958. The Committee noted that the relationship between transport development and over-all economic development would be examined, in detail, by the Working Party on Economic Development and Planning at its sixth session in 1960. It recommended that, where possible, governments of the region should establish an independent regulatory body for the control and regulation of all forms of inland transport; the regulatory body should not itself engage in the operation of such services. The Committee requested the secretariat to convene *ad hoc* working parties to study special aspects of co-ordination, namely; (a) uniform accounting and statistical procedure; (b) tariff co-ordination; (c) principles of cost calculation and terminology; (d) estimation of the value of different services, and (e) cost accounting. The Committee also felt that the problem of freight-rate structures in transport undertakings should be studied by the secretariat as soon as possible.

Collection, analysis and dissemination of information

83. The Committee requested that in order to improve the quality and coverage of the "Transport Bulletin" published by the secretariat, governments should appoint correspondents from whom the secretariat could obtain technical information on current inland transport and telecommunication developments. Governments might also regularly contribute technical articles and other similar material. The Committee decided that the publication should be renamed "Transport and Communications Bulletin".

International travel and tourism

84. The Committee reviewed the co-operation between the secretariat, and the International Union of Official Travel Organizations (IUOTO) and its regional

bodies (the Pacific Area Travel Association and the South Asia Travel Commission), and recommended that governments should provide adequate facilities for international travel and tourism. The secretariat should extend all possible assistance to IUOTO and its regional bodies, and, in particular, co-operate with the South Asia Travel Commission in carrying out a survey of the tourist potential of the region. It should also prepare a regional transport and tourist map with special reference to Asian highways.

ZONAL MEETINGS OF GROUPS OF EXPERTS ON INTERNATIONAL HIGHWAYS

85. The three Working Groups on International Highways, convened respectively at Bangkok, New Delhi and Karachi, examined the economic and technical problems of co-operative action by the three groups of neighbouring countries, the road links between which, it was proposed, should be improved to form part of the Asian highways. The representatives reached agreement, subject to the approval of their governments, on the routes to be included in the network. The Groups felt that the international highways should form the direct links between the capitals, important ports, and trade and tourist centres, and provide the necessary connexions with land-locked countries. The Groups proposed that the network should eventually include connexions with the European international highways system on the Turkish border, and link Teheran with Bangkok through Kabul, Rawalpindi, Delhi, Dacca and Rangoon. From Bangkok, two roads would carry the highway further — one to Kuala Lumpur and Singapore, and the other to Phnom Penh. Connexion with Kathmandu, Colombo and Luang Prabang, and with important ports, such as Karachi, Bombay, Madras, Sihanoukville and Qui Nhon, were also proposed. Since the current condition of some portions of the highways did not permit the immediate opening of the network as a whole to traffic, the Groups agreed to include in the proposed standards for international highways including bridges the minimum levels to which the highways should be up-graded; such up-grading should be achieved by stages as traffic developed and funds permitted. The Groups emphasized the value of the project for the economic and social development of the countries of the region, and urged speedy implementation. They felt that help should be sought from various international aid programmes, and for that purpose indicated specific items for which such assistance would be required, namely, surveys for roads and bridges, bridge projects, building materials not available in the country, equipment for the construction of major bridges and ferry services; survey and laboratory equipment, workshop equipment, training facilities; instructors for workshops and equipment, consulting and advisory services, and so on. The Groups proposed that work during the first phase should be concentrated on the most important links. To facilitate the programming of works, the Groups recommended that necessary information on the current deficiencies of these routes should be collected by means of a questionnaire, and that an "International Highway Record" should be maintained.

⁶ For action taken by the Commission on the report of the Inland Transport and Communications Committee at its sixteenth session, see paragraphs 298-310.

86. The Groups recommended a programme of future work which included the study of problems relating to traffic rules and regulations, road signs and signals, provisions applicable to motor vehicles and cycles in international traffic, registration numbers, distinguishing signs and identification marks of vehicles, technical details on the equipment of motor vehicles, dimensions and weights of vehicles, conditions to be fulfilled by drivers, driving permits, passport and frontier formalities, including rules and regulations for the entry of vehicles, and health regulations.

87. The Groups approved a questionnaire, entitled "Information on transport and traffic aspects of the proposed international highway", and recommended that replies to that questionnaire should be submitted by governments to the secretariat within three months. They also recommended that maps be prepared on a scale of 1:4,000,000, showing the network of international highways and the types of pavement on the various sections.

RAILWAY SUB-COMMITTEE

88. The Railway Sub-Committee, at its sixth session held at Lahore, Pakistan, in December 1959, considered the problems of railway signalling, track construction and maintenance, diesel traction techniques and measures for expanding training and research facilities for under-developed countries, and for developing international railway traffic in the region. It also considered the recommendation of the Working Party of Railway Mechanical Engineers, which met concurrently with the Sub-Committee.

Railway signalling system

89. The Sub-Committee reviewed the progress made by countries within and outside the region in introducing modern signalling systems on their railways. It felt that no one type of signalling could be recommended for general application on all the railways of the region, and emphasized that, in any programme of modernization, the limitation of financial resources and skilled manpower should be borne in mind. Traffic capacity and efficiency of operation could be increased by improving operational techniques and without making major changes in the signalling system. The Sub-Committee suggested that rules and regulations relating to operations at terminals, to speeds and loads of trains, and yard and terminal lay-outs should be reviewed by governments before decisions were reached on the introduction of the more expensive and specialized modern signalling system. It recommended that a working party of operating officials and signal engineers should be convened to study such problems.

Railway track

90. The Sub-Committee noted that, in a number of countries of the region, the use of long welded rails had, to some extent, reduced track maintenance costs. However, the introduction of welded joints on inadequately maintained sections of the railways involved a number

of technical problems. In particular, trained personnel was essential for welding operations. Hence, technical assistance was required. The Sub-Committee suggested that a team of experts from countries having experience in such matters might be invited by interested governments to give advice, and that a working party of civil engineers should be convened to devote further attention to both construction and maintenance of that type of track.

Training facilities for railway personnel

91. The Sub-Committee noted the progress made by the Pakistan Regional Railway Training Centre at Lahore, and emphasized that training on specific projects would be of far greater benefit to the trainees than mere classroom type of instruction. It welcomed the offer made by the representative of India to provide facilities for a team of railway and highway bridge engineers to observe and study the techniques used in the construction of a major bridge over the Brahmaputra river at Pandu. It recommended that a study fortnight should be organized by the Government of India under the auspices of ECAFE, and suggested that governments of the region should also depute their officials to observe major railway construction and modernization projects in progress on some railways of the region, such as those in China (Taiwan), Japan and Pakistan. The Sub-Committee noted the offers by the countries outside the region to make available their training, laboratory facilities and advisory services for the use of the countries of the region.

Regional research facilities

92. The Sub-Committee noted that there was an urgent need to develop research facilities for the region as a whole, and particularly to assist railway administrations to solve problems which required not only technical studies but also field investigations and laboratory tests. It indicated that a number of problems, such as stability of mobile equipment on tracks, techniques for increasing the efficiency of railway operations and the utilization of waste products, were common to many countries. It noted the offer of the Governments of India and Japan to make available facilities in their countries to carry out research work on those problems.

93. The Sub-Committee also recommended that a regional adviser for research should be appointed, under the United Nations technical assistance programme, to co-ordinate the research requirements of the railways of the region, and to assist them in the investigation of their problems and the evaluation of the results of research.

Development of international railway traffic

94. The Sub-Committee felt that the railways of the region should study the problems of linking the railway networks of neighbouring countries in order eventually to provide international connexions not only between the countries of the region but also with the Middle

Eastern and European systems. It recommended that the railway administrations of neighbouring countries should agree upon maximum moving dimensions in order to facilitate movement of rolling-stock in international traffic, and that international agreements should be negotiated concerning rules and regulations for the interchange of freight and passenger rolling-stock between the railways of neighbouring countries.

Diesel locomotives and railcars

95. The Sub-Committee endorsed the report of the Working Party of Railway Mechanical Engineers (E/CN.11/TRANS/142, appendix 3) which was set up to consider diesel locomotive and diesel railcar operation and maintenance; the use of low-grade fuel in diesel locomotives; the effect of diesel locomotive operation on track; the training of diesel operating staff; and the repair and maintenance of passenger and freight rolling-stock in workshops. The Working Party had recommended that the secretariat should continue the collection and dissemination of data on the operation and maintenance of diesel locomotives. Standardized forms should be prepared for the collection of such data. The Working Party had also requested the secretariat to examine the possibility of establishing standards for the designs of components of locomotives and rolling-stock.

4. RESEARCH AND PLANNING

96. During the period under review, the following meetings were held:

Working Group of Experts on Programming Techniques,
7 July-3 August 1959

Chairman: Mr. Jan Tinbergen (Netherlands);

Vice-Chairman: Mr. D. Ghosh (India).

Working Group of Experts on Sampling Methods,
14-25 September 1959

Chairman: Mr. K. Saito (Japan);

Vice-Chairman: Mr. V. G. Panse (India).

Working Party on Economic Development and Planning
(fifth session), 15-25 September 1959

Chairman: Mr. Abdussattar Shalizi (Afghanistan);

First Vice-Chairman: Mr. M. Rashid (Pakistan);

Second Vice-Chairman: Mrs. Virginia Paraiso (Philippines).

Working Group of Experts on Capital Formation,
16-27 November 1959

Chairman: Mr. Z. H. Choudhry (Pakistan);

Vice-Chairman: Miss Lamduan Maprasert (Thailand).

WORKING GROUP OF EXPERTS ON PROGRAMMING TECHNIQUES

97. The first Working Group of Experts devoted its attention in the main to outlining the most efficient and practical approach to economic development pro-

gramming techniques, with special reference to conditions in the region. For that purpose, the Group considered various types of growth models with regard to their usefulness and applicability in the countries of the region, indicated the type of economic and other data needed for the application of such models, and drew up a list of subjects which warranted the attention of future expert groups.

98. The Group reviewed the principal elements in the techniques of programming, and devoted special attention to the planning of the general rate of development, to planning models of the main sectors, and subsequently those of a large number of sectors. On the whole, the Group felt that aggregate models and multi-sectoral models — especially two- or three-sector models — were likely to be useful to a large number of planning agencies in the region. The Group also considered many other problems related to planning, such as integration of projects into an investment plan, the development of different regions, short-term adjustments to external disturbances, manpower supplies, education and income distribution. In discussions of these problems, the main concern of the Group was to indicate the methods that could be used to achieve greater consistency in the planning process.

99. The Group recommended that ECAFE should arrange for the preparation and publication of a "Handbook on Development Programming" for the use of planning agencies in the region. The Group attached considerable importance to improving the existing facilities for training in planning work, and recommended that ECAFE should sponsor regular courses of training, possibly with help from the United Nations technical assistance programme.

100. The Group drew up a list of topics which could be taken up for detailed study by future expert groups and international institutions. It believed that, in view of the great importance of agriculture in the countries of the region, a regional meeting of experts on some technical aspects of agricultural programming, jointly sponsored by ECAFE and FAO, could prove of considerable use.

WORKING GROUP OF EXPERTS ON SAMPLING METHODS

101. The Working Group of Experts on Sampling Methods, which met at Bangkok in September 1959, examined the use of sampling methods as a valuable tool for the collection of statistical data, and the resulting advantages in the form of savings in cost, improvement of quality and speedy availability of data.

102. It discussed the problems of setting up sampling organizations, and possible solutions thereof. It emphasized that sampling surveys should advance by stages, for example, by demonstrating, as a first step, the use and advantages of sampling through a few manageable sample surveys which obtained urgently needed data. The Group discussed several important aspects of sampling design, and emphasized that a sample survey should be planned as a whole in all its aspects, such as

pre-testing, sampling design, questionnaire, processing and tabulation.

103. Since most countries were to take part in the 1960 World Censuses of Population and of Agriculture, the Group devoted special attention to the use of sampling in those operations. The application of sampling methods to population census was discussed in relation to various phases, such as tabulation and post-enumeration checks.

104. The Group discussed in detail the maintenance and use of census data in future sample surveys.

105. In connexion with the agricultural census, the Group discussed the concept of "holding", the unit of enumeration, sample censuses, techniques appropriate to supplementary sample inquiries and the relative merits of complete enumeration and a sample census. It felt that certain items in an agricultural census programme could, under conditions obtaining in most countries of the region, be best obtained through supplementary surveys. It also discussed how far a population census could be used to provide the frame and other relevant materials for the agricultural census.

106. The Group gave preliminary consideration to the use of sampling methods in surveys of employment, unemployment, under-employment and in family living inquiries, and recommended that the matter should be considered by a similar group of experts, to be convened at a future date in consultation with the ILO.

WORKING PARTY ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

107. At the fifth session held at Bangkok, Thailand, in September 1959 under the joint sponsorship of ECAFE and the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs, in collaboration with UNESCO, the Working Party on Economic Development and Planning considered the problems of social development in relation to economic development and planning as a whole. The following topics were discussed: The present status of, and the existing plans and programmes for, social development in the countries of the region; interrelations of economic and social development, including definition of concepts, complementarity and competition in respect of both objectives and means, and the influence of social and cultural values on economic and social development; the allocation of public expenditure as between social and economic needs; and methods of co-ordinating and integrating economic and social development programmes with special reference to administrative machinery for planning social development. The Working Party adopted a report (E/CN.11/L.71), the major part of which — findings and recommendations — was published in the December 1959 issue of the *Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East* (Vol. X, No. 3).⁷

108. Realizing that a "good society" could not be relied upon to come about by a spontaneous process of

evolution, but required systematic efforts and planned programmes, the Working Party stressed that governments should attach due importance to social development in their development plans, and emphasized the need to pay greater attention to the scientific formulation of social development programmes. The Working Party recognized that the development process involved social and economic factors, and that account should be taken of all social and economic costs and benefits, direct as well as indirect. However, the application of common criteria series revealed not only clear cases of complementarity as well as conflict, but also uncontrollable trends which aggravated the competitive aspects of the complex interrelationships between social and economic factors. Criteria of operational significance could not be derived from the concept of "balance"; rather could they be defined through a further systematic study of these interrelations and through attempts to develop some means of measurement.

109. The Working Party discussed several aspects of the planning of public social expenditure. It noted that expenditure for social purposes followed a fairly similar pattern in a number of countries of the region, and that traditional expenditures tended to perpetuate themselves. It did not find any generally valid criteria which could be applied in appraising requests for funds, formulating expenditure programmes and allocating finance as between social and economic purposes. The Working Party felt that, while efforts to assess the economic and social benefits of proposed programmes were essential, judgement and common sense would play an important role. It was generally agreed that social programmes which reinforced economic programmes had a special and strategic significance for economic development.

110. The Working Party emphasized the need for the collection and analysis of basic statistics for economic and social development planning, and particularly for the improvement of data-collecting machinery.

111. The Working Party suggested that ECAFE might explore the possibility of providing training facilities, in co-operation with the technical assistance programmes of the United Nations, for persons engaged in planning, implementing and evaluating development programmes.

112. The Working Party felt that its discussions on the interrelation of social and economic development had been necessarily exploratory, and recommended that the various possibilities of following up the results of the fifth session should be examined.

WORKING GROUP OF EXPERTS ON CAPITAL FORMATION

113. The Working Group of Experts on Capital Formation met at Bangkok in November 1959. It noted that thirteen countries of the region were compiling estimates of capital formation. Pursuant to the recommendations of the United Nations Statistical Commission and of the Conference of Asian Statisticians, the Working Group examined the methods of estimating capital formation followed in the countries of the region, and made recommendations for the improvement thereof.

⁷ For action taken on the report of the Working Party on Economic Development and Planning at its sixteenth session, see paragraphs 259-265.

114. Taking into account the level of statistical development in the region, the Group recommended a step-by-step approach in developing various data required for the estimation of capital formation. Accordingly, it did not take up all the relevant problems but concentrated on the estimation of gross fixed capital formation.

115. In view of the fact that, in the region, most capital goods had to be imported, and since fairly reliable foreign trade statistics were available, the Group gave detailed consideration to the estimation of machinery and equipment by the commodity-flow method. An attempt was made to draw up a list of imported items of machinery and equipment within the framework of the Standard International Trade Classification.

116. With reference to estimates of the final value for the purchases, recommendations were made on the additions to the import value, such as customs duties, transport and installation costs and profit mark-ups. Attention was devoted to methods of obtaining statistics on building and construction by using data derived from building permits and information on the quantity and cost of construction materials.

117. In view of the expanding role of governments in the development effort of many countries in the region, the Group discussed the methods and concepts relating to the estimation of government capital formation, and examined relevant problems, such as the need to distinguish between capital and current items in government expenditure, foreign aid, capital formation of government enterprises and capital outlays for defence purposes.

118. In a rural economy, a good deal of capital formation took place in the unorganized sector, including the non-monetized sector. The Group recommended the use of sample surveys for the collection of statistics on capital formation in those sectors where no accounts were maintained, or in community development projects which gave rise to capital formation — using mostly labour and local materials supplied by the community. Other problems examined by the Group included the assessment of development expenditures of plantations, particularly on replanting with high-yielding varieties of rubber.

119. The Group recommended that groups of experts should be convened at a future date in order to consider problems of national income estimation in the countries of the region and the question of estimating capital consumption.

5. WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

120. During the period under review, the following meetings were held:

ECAFE/WMO Interregional Seminar on Hydrologic Networks and Methods, 14-27 July 1959

Director: Mom Luang Xujati Kambhu (Thailand);

Co-Directors: Mr. C. V. Bunnag (Thailand); Mr. Shen-Yi (ECAFE); Mr. O. M. Ashford (WMO).

Working Party on Earthmoving Operations in the ECAFE Region, 7-14 September 1959

Chairman: Mr. M. Hayath (India);

First Vice-Chairman: Mr. Mohamad Azam Khan (Pakistan);

Second Vice-Chairman: Mr. H. Maeda (Japan).

ECAFE/WMO INTERREGIONAL SEMINAR ON HYDROLOGIC NETWORKS AND METHODS

121. The Interregional Seminar on Hydrologic Networks and Methods, held at Bangkok, Thailand, in July 1959, jointly by ECAFE and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), discussed in detail the various problems relating to the design of basic networks and hydrologic methods to be used in the absence of basic data. It examined the various guiding principles and techniques which might prove useful when available hydrologic data were inadequate. It also considered the problems of organizing records, methods of estimating available water supply — including maximum and minimum flow — the frequency and magnitude of floods and droughts, and related questions vital for flood control and the development of water resources. In view of the valuable experience gained by the participants, it recommended that such seminars on specific subjects of hydrologic and hydrometeorological questions should be organized every two years. It also recommended the organization of a demonstration project, for example, in connexion with the Mekong project, in order to demonstrate to the countries of the region the application of the latest techniques and methods for forecasting floods.

WORKING PARTY ON EARTHMOVING OPERATIONS IN THE ECAFE REGION

122. The Working Party on Earthmoving Operations in the ECAFE Region, convened at Delhi, India, in September 1959, jointly by the Headquarters Secretariat and ECAFE, examined certain economic and technical problems, which were inherent in the choice of techniques for the most effective use of manual labour in place of, or in combination with, mechanical equipment in earthmoving operations forming part of engineering construction projects (multiple-purpose water resources development projects, canals, highways, railroads and open-cast mining) under the conditions obtaining in the countries of the region.

123. The Working Party recognized that the efficiency of manual labour could be increased by the proper choice and application of implements, and recommended that experimental or pilot projects should be undertaken as a work study in earthmoving operations where manual labour was extensively employed. The pilot projects should deal specifically with the selection of the right type of implements for earthmoving done by manual labour — i.e., implements designed to suit the physical condition of labourers in respect of leads, lifts and job conditions, taking into account the experience of different countries; time studies of various manual earthwork operations, with a view to avoiding idle time and improving performance through proper planning and organization of work; and the development of

simple, rugged, and more efficient types of equipment for manual operations. The Working Party noted that the Governments of India and Pakistan were prepared to provide facilities for such a pilot project.

B. Other activities

124. This section of the report covers those activities of the secretariat which are not directly connected with the work of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission referred to in section A above.

BUREAU OF FLOOD CONTROL AND WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

Investigation of multiple-purpose river basin development in the region

125. The Bureau of Flood Control and Water Resources Development initiated a comprehensive review of water resources development in the region, and continued to carry out country surveys of such resources. In 1959, it completed the country surveys of British Borneo (covering Brunei, North Borneo and Sarawak), Federation of Malaya, Indonesia and Thailand, which were printed as *Flood Control Series No. 14*.⁸ A study was started on ten rivers in the region, selected from the point of view of their characteristics and of the methods employed in developing them. Furthermore, case studies were launched on the planning and execution of selected multiple-purpose projects in the region, such as the Damodar Valley in India and the Kitakami project in Japan.

Dissemination of technical information

126. Major studies carried out by the Bureau, as well as the proceedings of technical conferences, seminars, working parties, and so forth, were published in the *Flood Control Series*. Fourteen issues were published since 1950; two issues appeared in 1959. Since 1950, the Bureau had published the quarterly *Flood Control Journal*, giving up-to-date information on projects undertaken by various countries in the region, as well as on recent technical advances in water resources development. Five issues of the *Journal* were published in 1959, including two special issues — one bringing up to date the survey of water resources development of countries of the region, and the other describing progress in hydraulic research. A survey of hydraulic research stations had been published annually since 1951 in the *Flood Control Journal*. The Bureau had also continued the distribution of project reports and technical publications to various organizations in the region.

International co-operation in water control and utilization

127. Pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolutions 417 (XIV) and 533 (XVIII), the annual inter-agency meetings to promote international co-operation on water resources were continued. The Bureau participated in

them with a view to co-ordinating its activities with those of the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

The Mekong project

128. The Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin held its fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth sessions during the period under review. In accordance with its statute, the Committee continued to promote, co-ordinate, supervise, and control the planning and investigation of water resources development projects in the lower Mekong basin.

129. The Committee's programme of investigations called for the collection of essential engineering and related data and for the planning of projects on the main stream as well as on the major tributaries. It envisaged the reconnaissance of the major tributaries; the establishment of a network of hydrologic stations and of a permanent hydrologic service; surveys and mapping, including levelling of the main river from the Burmese border to the sea, and aerial mapping of the main river and major tributaries, supplementary spot levelling (topography of irrigable areas), detailed topographic and hydrographic surveys at dam sites, flowage damage surveys, construction materials surveys, geological investigation and borings at dam sites, and soil and hydrographic surveys; studies of agriculture, fisheries, forestry, mineral resources, demand for power, transport, including navigation, and general economic problems; preliminary planning of the most promising and other reaches of the main river, the major tributaries, and the preparation of a skeleton basin-wide plan. The cost of the programme was originally estimated by the United Nations Survey Mission at \$9.2 million, but it appeared that the total programme of investigations with some amplification would cost about \$12 million.

130. The assistance pledged hitherto to the project was as follows in United States dollars equivalent. In some cases, the assistance was in kind and the cash figure was only an approximate estimate.

	\$
Australia	225,000
Canada	1,365,000
Republic of China	100,000
France	500,000
India	32,000
Iran (first year)	32,000
Israel	20,000
Japan	320,000
New Zealand	100,000
United Kingdom	364,000
United States	2,200,000
United Nations/TAB	
through BTAO	256,800
through FAO	107,000
through WMO	45,300
Sub-total	409,900
United Nations/BTAO [Funds allocated under General Assembly resolution 200 (III)]	36,000
United Nations Special Fund	1,326,700
	7,030,600

⁸ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 59.II.F.5.

131. The competent government agencies in each of the riparian countries were already carrying out a considerable volume of work on the project; moreover, those countries had undertaken to meet local costs, mostly in their own currencies, in the following amounts:

	\$
Under the Canadian Programme	105,000
Under the United States Programme	400,000
Under the United Nations Special Fund Tributaries Project	454,000
Equivalent to	959,000

132. The Australian aid given under the Colombo Plan programme was to be used in whole or in part for geological investigation, including boring operations at two of the short reaches of the main river showing promise as potential dam sites. One of the reaches was near Pa Mong, just upstream of Vientiane, where the Mekong formed the border between Laos and Thailand, and the other near Sambor in Cambodia. The preliminary geological investigations under the Australian aid programme had begun just before the sixteenth session of the Commission was convened.

133. Canada, which had offered a credit of 1.3 million Canadian dollars under the Colombo Plan programme, concluded a formal agreement with the Committee at its sixth session in October 1959 covering an aerial survey, ground surveys, the photogrammetric mapping of the main river and dam sites, and the mapping of the principal tributaries; the work in turn would be connected with, and would form a basis for, the activities to be undertaken on the tributaries with the aid of the United Nations Special Fund. At the commencement of the 1959/60 dry season, some 60 technicians with two aircraft and administrative and technical personnel, and labour from the four riparian countries, were engaged in the undertaking. The Government of Laos had provided the Canadian team with facilities in Vientiane for the establishment of its headquarters. The Republic of China offered the Committee 5,000 tons of cement, to be used in the programme of investigations and in the implementation of projects on tributaries. The French contribution then amounted to 210 million (old) francs, part of which had been used to procure and transport hydrologic equipment. A soil and land utilization survey was being carried out in the area in Laos and Thailand which would be affected by the proposed Pa Mong project, and by projects on the Nam Ngum and Upper Chee. The plans envisaged fishery and sedimentation research on the Great Lake (Tonle Sap), and basic surveys (hydraulic and engineering) for the development of the pilot irrigation perimeter of My Pluoc in the Mekong delta.

134. India had provided the 366 rain gauges specified in the programme recommended by the United Nations Survey Mission, together with a reserve of measuring glasses. It had also offered to transport the equipment to Bangkok. Iran had offered to provide petroleum products for the programme, including the quantities needed by the aircraft, vessels and motor transport of other donors. It was currently estimated that the first

year's requirements would total some 255,000 gallons. Israel had offered to the Committee 1,000 tons of cement, to be delivered at any port in the Mekong area. Japan had completed the first phase of the reconnaissance of the tributaries, and the report of the Japanese team had been exceedingly useful to the Committee, in, among other things, its task of selecting four projects for initial development of the tributaries. The second phase of the Japanese team's reconnaissance of the tributaries was currently being carried out. Japan's total contribution amounted to \$320,000. New Zealand's contribution of \$100,000, given under the Colombo Plan, was being utilized for the procurement of four 24-foot shallow-draught vessels, propelled by water-jet, and thus useful for work in rapids, together with a 50-foot survey launch. The United Kingdom's contribution, also given under the Colombo Plan, amounted to £130,000. Part of the sum was being used for the procurement of additional meteorological equipment and of a second 50-foot survey launch. United States aid was directed towards the establishment of a network of hydrologic and meteorological stations and services, the levelling and horizontal control of the main river from the Burmese border to the sea, and the hydrographic survey of the main channel. The programmes also included the provision of hydrologic equipment, gauging stations, and sixteen watercraft. A central office at Bangkok and regional offices at Saigon, Phnom Penh, Pakse, Moukdahan, Vientiane and Luang Prabang, each controlling a group of measuring stations, were in operation. Work in the area was to continue for three years until May 1962, when it was anticipated that an adequate hydrologic service would have been established in the four riparian countries, and a substantial amount of data collected.

135. The secretariat had co-operated closely in all phases of the project during the period under review. The Executive Secretary had continued to assist, and afford guidance to, the Committee and the Executive Agent. The secretariat had provided certain central services and other facilities. The Bureau of Flood Control and Water Resources Development had given technical advice on, for example, preparations for the Australian investigation of possible dam sites, the Canadian aerial survey work, the Japanese reconnaissance of the tributaries, and the United States hydrologic work. The Transport and Communications Division had assisted in the preparation of plans for the improvement of navigation. The Division of Industry and Trade had participated in discussions concerning the examination of industrial potentialities.

136. In December 1959, the United Nations Special Fund had approved the Committee's application for assistance in the development of four tributaries (the Battambang in Cambodia, the Nam Ngum in Laos, the Upper Nam Chee in Thailand and the Upper Se San in the Republic of Viet-Nam). TAB had provided funds for the operation of the Committee's Advisory Board. During 1959, TAB had supplied (through BTAO) all the funds for the operation of the Office of the Executive Agent of the Committee, including those for the provision by WMO of one hydrometeorologist and two

hydrologists, and for 1960 had agreed to continue to shoulder a portion of those costs. The TAB Regional Representative at Bangkok, who also represented the United Nations Special Fund, had worked closely with the Committee in the preparation of its applications to the Special Fund. BTAO had also maintained close contact with the project during the period under review, and continued to provide funds for the Advisory Board.

137. The United Nations had been designated by the Special Fund, in agreement with the Committee, as the executing agency for the tributaries project. The Department of Economic and Social Affairs at Headquarters had kept in touch with the execution of the project through the secretariat and the Executive Agent of the Co-ordination Committee in Bangkok.

138. The ILO had provided the Committee with a manpower survey expert. FAO had worked closely with the Special Fund in planning the agricultural aspects of the work on the project to develop the four tributaries. The FAO Regional Office at Bangkok had maintained close contact with the project, and an FAO observer had participated in the four committee sessions during the period under review. UNESCO had agreed to explore the possibility of constructing and operating a hydraulic model of the Mekong delta. WMO had provided a hydro-meteorologist in the Office of the Executive Agent. It had also appointed two short-term hydrologists, with the object of assisting in inspecting and installing the French hydrologic equipment. IAEA had sent an isotope mission to the project area who had examined the possibilities of using radioactive tracer techniques in the collection of hydrologic data. A WHO observer had participated in the sessions of the Committee.

RESEARCH AND PLANNING DIVISION

Review and analysis of current economic situation

139. The practice of reviewing the economic situation in the region as a whole for as much of the latest calendar year as available data permitted was continued in the 1959 issue of the *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East* (Part I).⁹ That part consisted of three chapters on production, foreign trade, and effective demand and financial policies. Part II consisted of a review of the foreign trade of the primary exporting countries of Asia in two chapters, dealing respectively with long-term (1928-1957) trends, and prospects and problems. The first chapter examined the changes in the volume, prices and purchasing power of primary commodities exported from the region, in the light of conditions in the industrial countries and other primary exporting countries of the world. It also analysed the effects of population growth, industrialization and an accelerated rate of investment on the structure of imports in the region. On the assumption that continuing deficits were probable owing to the relatively slower growth of exports than of imports, the second chapter examined ways and means of correcting that imbalance.

⁹ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 60.II.F.1.

140. The quarterly *Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East* was issued in June, September and December 1959 and in March 1960, the March 1960 issue being the *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1959*. The June issue of the *Bulletin* included a study on "Population Trends and Related Problems of Economic Development in the ECAFE region".¹⁰ The September issue contained a summary of the economic situation in the preceding calendar year in individual countries as well as in the region as a whole, and assessed developments in the early months of 1959. The December issue was a special number dealing with social aspects of development, and included the findings of the Working Party on Economic Development and Planning (fifth session) and a secretariat study, in six parts, entitled "Problems of Social and Economic Development in the Countries of Asia and the Far East", which had been specially prepared for consideration by that session of the Working Party. All issues contained a section giving the latest Asian economic statistics.

Economic development and planning

141. Work continued on an analytical survey of economic development and of economic development planning in the countries of the ECAFE region. As a part of the secretariat's efforts in that sense and in order to facilitate the exchange of information, "A Selected Bibliography on Economic Planning in Asia and the Far East, 1952-1958" was issued. The secretariat also prepared two papers as background material for the use of the First Group of Experts on Programming Techniques, on "The Present Position of Development Plans in the ECAFE Region" and on "The Availability of Economic Data in the ECAFE Region, with special reference to Planning Purposes".

142. The secretariat initiated, in co-operation with several central banks in the region, a study on sources of savings and on methods of raising the rate of saving. A general outline of the study was circulated to the research departments of central banks in March 1959. The main objectives of the study were to seek fuller knowledge on saving in order to improve planning and to find appropriate methods of raising the rate with a view to accelerating development. The study involved research on sources, volume, forms motivation and determinants of saving and on the methods used in the countries of the region in raising the rate of saving. One case study (undertaken by the Economic Research Institute of Risho University in co-operation with the Research Department of the Bank of Japan) was completed; several others were in progress.

Population growth and economic development

143. The first report on population growth and economic development, entitled "Population Trends and Related Problems of Economic Development in the ECAFE Region", and jointly prepared by the Research and Planning Division and the Division of Social Affairs,

¹⁰ Vol. X, No. 1, June 1959.

was revised and published.¹¹ It contained an analysis of the present demographic situation, of future population trends, and of the economic implications thereof. It covered problems of food supply, employment, capital requirements, and the rate of economic growth. Materials were being gathered for a more intensive study of employment, savings and investment in relation to population trends; the analysis of those data had started.

Community development programmes and national economic development

144. In co-operation with the Joint ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division and the Bureau of Social Affairs, a draft on "Community Development and Economic Development: A Study of the Contribution of Rural Community Development Programmes to National Economic Development in Asia and the Far East" was completed. The document was based on material supplied by governments and gathered from the case studies especially conducted for the purpose. The final study, after consultation with other United Nations bodies concerned, would be printed in two volumes, and be available for consideration by the Commission at its seventeenth session. Volume I of the study would cover, among other things, the contribution of community development to the expansion of the output of goods and services, capital formation, and the development of people, institutions, outlooks and so on, and problems of organization and administration. Volume II would contain reports of two case studies conducted in 1959, in co-operation with the governments concerned, relating to Taiwan, China; and Ghosi Uttar Pradesh, India. It would provide more detailed evidence of the impact of community development activities on the range and intensity of inputs in village agriculture and industry and the resulting effects on output, income and standards of living.

Timber trends and prospects

145. The draft report of the joint ECAFE/FAO study, "Timber Trends and Prospects in the Asia-Pacific Region", was submitted to the Asia-Pacific Forestry Commission at its fifth session at New Delhi in February 1960, and to the Commission at its sixteenth session (FAO/APEC/60/5.2). The study consisted of (a) introductory chapters on general economic background and on economic development plans and prospects; (b) a detailed analysis of the present consumption of and future demand for timber, giving projections of demand up to 1975; (c) discussion of forest resources, including future supply possibilities and forest policy and administration; (d) the present state and future possibilities of the forest industries; (e) the trade in forest products; (f) the role of bamboo; and (g) a summary of findings on the basis of the foregoing analysis, measures needed or suggested, and an outline of a regional forest policy.

Statistical compilation and analysis

146. The basic series of economic statistics were maintained and expanded during the year in close co-

operation with government statistical offices, as well as with the United Nations Statistical Office and the specialized agencies. Data for Afghanistan and Iran, as they became available, were gradually being incorporated in the section on Asian Economic Statistics regularly published in each issue of the *Economic Survey* and the *Economic Bulletin*. New or revised figures on industrial production, transport, foreign trade, prices, employment and wages, currency and banking were included in each quarterly issue of the *Bulletin*, and the table showing regional statistical series was maintained and brought up to date. Tables on population, agricultural production, transport, international payments, government finance and national income were, as in the past, published annually or semi-annually. Data giving the composition of imports and exports (classified under the four headings of consumption goods, capital goods, and materials used for the production of each of these two categories) were compiled for 1958 and the first half of 1959. Those reclassified foreign trade data, which were published semi-annually, were currently available from 1953. Statistical assistance and background data, as in the past, were provided for the *Economic Survey* and for various studies of the secretariat.

Statistics development

147. Work on statistics development followed the long-range and integrated approach recommended by the Conference of Asian Statisticians at its second session. That work, centred on two Working Groups of Experts on Sampling Methods and on Capital Formation, required the collection of information through questionnaires and during field visits and the preparation of secretariat documents. A consolidated progress report — the first in the series — on the "Plans and Preparations for the 1960 Population Census in the countries of the Region" (E/CN.11/515) was drawn up, after extensive collection of information, correspondence with statistical agencies and study of census material, and circulated to the governments of the region and other interested agencies.

148. A paper on Basic Statistics for Economic and Social Development, prepared by the United Nations Statistical Office, was circulated to the countries of the region, together with a request to furnish a check list indicating the present situation and plans with regard to each of the statistical series listed in the document. In consultation with the United Nations Statistical Office, preparatory work was in hand in regard to the third session of the Conference of Asian Statisticians, to be held in April 1960.

149. The secretariat's work in connexion with the United Nations/FAO Programme of Assistance in regard to censuses gathered momentum during the year. The assistance was made possible through the provision of funds to the United Nations by the Ford Foundation, as well as from the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. Direct advice to governments was given by the Regional Census Advisers who visited sixteen countries during the year. The ECAFE secretariat had been made responsible by BTAO for the initial programming

¹¹ See paragraph 140.

and the subsequent scheduling of visits of Regional Census Advisers to countries of the region.

INDUSTRY AND TRADE DIVISION

Group Visit of Geologists and Mining Engineers to Canada and the United States

150. The visit of geologists and mining engineers to Canada and the United States was organized by the United Nations and sponsored by ECAFE and BTAO. Facilities were provided by the Governments and mining industries of the two host countries. The Group studied geology and mining developments and made recommendations on the applicability of modern techniques to the region.

151. The Group emphasized the importance of systematic geological sheet mapping as a means of obtaining a reliable estimate of a country's resources. The Group recommended the establishment of a regional geological centre to meet the requirements, particularly of those countries which did not have a geological survey or a sufficient number of qualified geologists.

152. The group considered that geochemical prospecting methods for metallic ore resources should be used more extensively in countries of the region where normal prospecting methods were hampered by deep rock weathering, thick soils and jungle conditions. Arrangements should be made to collect, and disseminate to the countries of the region, information on geochemical prospecting techniques.

153. In connexion with the use of aerial surveys in exploration for natural resources, the Group learned that geological mapping through photogeology could be carried out quickly and cheaply. Most aerial survey work required expensive equipment, installations and specialized personnel. Hence, the Group suggested that neighbouring countries should co-ordinate their aerial survey programmes in order that aircraft and technical personnel might be used to the full extent. The Group also suggested that one aerial survey organization could function as a co-ordinating centre, and that international experts might be assigned to such a centre, which could give advice and train local technical personnel.

154. In view of the existence of large bauxite deposits in a number of countries of the region, and the various electric power development projects being undertaken by such countries, the Group suggested that the secretariat should convene technical meetings to examine the bauxite reserves situation in Asia, and to study the possibility of establishing an alumina plant in a suitable country.

155. The Group felt that the development of uranium ore deposits in Asia would require financial and technical assistance. Moreover, in view of the present limited market for those materials in the region, a large capital outlay by governments would be required if ores or concentrates were to be stockpiled. The Group noted the increasing importance of beryllium, and felt that

countries of the region might study recent techniques of prospecting for that mineral.

156. The Group was impressed by the speed and the vigour with which oilfields had been explored and developed through a government policy which permitted the operations of a great number of competing oil companies, adequately financed, largely with foreign capital. The Group recommended that countries should examine all possible uses for natural gas, particularly as that was at present wasted in many oilfields.

157. The Group took note of the many labour-saving devices developed in North America, but felt that the countries of the region should aim at achieving a balance between mechanization and maximum employment. The Group also suggested that the countries should consider opening up new mines and developing mining industries, particularly when labour could be supplied from similar enterprises suffering from over-employment.

ECAFE/FAO AGRICULTURE DIVISION

158. The Joint ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division continued to serve as the means for integrated study and action by those two organizations in the mutually agreed fields of work described below.

Regular economic surveys

159. The Division studied current food and agricultural developments in the region, and supplied information on those matters for the semi-annual and annual economic surveys of ECAFE. It assisted the FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Far East in various ways, for instance, in briefing the FAO Fertilizer Mission to the region, and in preparing an agenda of the fifth FAO Regional Conference to be held in November 1960.

Agricultural financing and credit

160. The Division continued to collect information on the progress made and problems encountered by governments in the region in their efforts to provide an adequate supply of reasonably priced and timely credit for farmers.

Agricultural development and planning

161. The Division collected information on agricultural development plans and planning, and a review entitled "Some Aspects of Agricultural Development Planning in Asia and the Far East" (E/CN.11/L.70) was distributed to ECAFE member governments.

162. Special attention was paid to the methods adopted in various countries for projecting demand for foodstuffs and to the use of such projections in setting output targets. In view of financial and personnel limitations hampering statistical development, the Division indicated orders of priorities for the collection of statistics required for demand forecasting. The third session of the ECAFE Working Party on Economic

Development and Planning (the agricultural sector)¹² had pointed out the possibility of a conflict between objectives of exporting and importing countries of the region, particularly in regard to commodities such as rice, where the bulk of the trade was intraregional. As an exercise in the procedure for illustrating such implications, the Division worked out the probable future trends and developments in the supply and demand for rice (up to 1961) on the basis of current development plans in the region. The results were submitted to the FAO Consultative Sub-Committee on Economic Aspects of Rice held at Saigon in February 1960. In conjunction with the Research and Planning Division, the Division prepared an annotated bibliography and introductory note on "Criteria for Allocating Investment Resources among Various Fields of Development in Under-developed Economies".

Relation between agriculture and industry

163. A case study in China (Taiwan) on the relation between agriculture and industry had been arranged with the Joint Commission on Rural Reconstruction and the National University of Taiwan, and was under way. The Division hoped to secure the co-operation of other countries for additional case studies in due course, as more data gradually became available.

Impact on village agriculture of community development activities

164. As a part of the field studies designed to throw light on the contribution of community development programmes to agricultural development and to general economic development, two case studies entitled "A Case Study of Ghosi Community Development Block, Uttar Pradesh, India", and "The Contribution of Farmers' Associations to Agricultural Development in Taiwan" were carried out respectively by the Planning Research and Action Institute, Lucknow, India, and by the Joint Commission on Rural Reconstruction jointly with the College of Agriculture of the National University of Taiwan.¹³ The reports would be published in 1960 as a part of the comprehensive study being prepared in co-operation with the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs on the role of expanded self-help measures in economic development.

Food and agricultural price policies

165. The report on *Food and Agricultural Price Policies in Asia and the Far East* was completed by the Division and published in 1958.¹⁴ The Division since reviewed the information available on changes or developments in price policies, paying special attention to the impact on producers of foodgrains.

¹² The third session of the ECAFE Working Party on Economic Development and Planning, September 1957, was sponsored jointly with FAO.

¹³ See paragraph 144.

¹⁴ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 58.II.F.2.

Agricultural surpluses for economic development

166. The first case study of agricultural surpluses for economic development entitled "A Note on the Utilization of Agricultural Surpluses for Economic Development in Japan" (E/CN.11/L.60) was discussed by the Consultative Sub-Committee on Surplus Disposal of the FAO Committee on Commodity Problems, at the Sub-Committee's meeting held in July 1959 at Washington. The Sub-Committee expressed keen interest in this study on the use of (United States) farm surpluses in aid of economic development in Japan, and was in favour of the continuation of such studies of procedures and problems in recipient countries. A second case study was taken up during the year on the utilization of agricultural surpluses for economic development in Pakistan.

Marketing of agricultural products

167. The Joint ECAFE/FAO Technical Meeting on Marketing, held at New Delhi, India, from 27 April to 6 May 1959, considered the various types of measures being adopted in the region to improve marketing, such as the encouragement of competition among private traders, co-operative marketing, legislative regulations, government intervention and the provision of information on market prices. The Division contributed a background paper on "Agricultural Marketing and Economic Development".

168. The meeting found that, while most countries in the region had a reasonable knowledge of the structure and methods of rice marketing, further systematic or up-to-date information was needed, especially on the volume of rice handled in various marketing channels and by different agencies, and on marketing costs and margins. The meeting emphasized the value of marketing research, in order to provide a basis for the evaluation of existing procedures and for the choice of measures to improve them.

169. The meeting considered that an appropriate administrative unit was required in each country in order to guide the improvement of marketing, and indicated the types of functions of such units at different stages of development. The meeting noted that the most immediate need in the preparation of programmes with that object was the provision of specialized training, the main types of which were indicated. It recommended that a centralized regional institute of marketing should be established in Asia and the Far East in order to provide training, and recommended that the Director-General of FAO should arrange for consultations with the governments of the region concerning the size of the institute required, a suitable location, and the possibility of obtaining contributions to the cost of the institution.

Agricultural economics research

170. As a follow-up of the study published by the Division on *Agricultural Economics Research in Asia*

and the Far East.¹⁵ consultations were held during the year with FAO and with representatives of several private foundations regarding the proposal endorsed by the Commission at its fifteenth session, for the preparation of a programme of regional meetings and training centres in agricultural economics.¹⁶ Those consultations helped to identify the types of regional activities in which the various agencies were most interested.

DIVISION OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS

171. The work of the Division of Social Affairs consisted, as previously, of activities in the fields of social policy, community development, population and social services. The work of the Division assumed special importance as a consequence of the action taken by the Economic and Social Council to include in the terms of reference of the Commission "social aspects of economic development and the interrelationship of economic and social factors". The Division continued to assist the Bureau of Social Affairs at Headquarters in supplying information and preparing reports requested by the Social and Population Commissions, and in rendering advisory services to governments in the region.

172. The Division co-operated closely with the Research and Planning Division of ECAFE and with the Bureau of Social Affairs in the preparations for, and conduct of, the fifth session of the Working Party on Economic Development and Planning which dealt with the subject of social and economic development. The Division submitted to the Working Party a paper on "Social Aspects of Development Plans in the ECAFE region" (E/CN.11/DPWP.5/L.6). It assisted the Bureau of Social Affairs in the preparation of two working papers entitled "The Problem of Balanced Social and Economic Development" (E/CN.11/DPWP.5/L.2) and "Notes on Policies and Methods of co-ordinating and integrating Economic and Social Development Programmes" (E/CN.11/DPWP.5/L.8).

173. During 1959, the Division completed a case study on the problems of balanced social and economic development in one country, and initiated a similar study in another country in the region. These country case studies would be used by the Bureau of Social Affairs in the preparation of its report on "The World Social Situation" which would deal with balanced economic and social development. It also assisted the Bureau of Social Affairs in collecting information and material for a case study on social welfare planning in two states in India. Case studies of that kind were being undertaken as a follow-up of the *Report on a Co-ordinated Policy regarding Family Levels of Living* (ST/SOA/34).

174. In regard to demography, preparations were made, in collaboration with the Bureau of Social Affairs, for the Regional Seminar on Evaluation and Utilization of Census Data in the ECAFE Region, to be held in

1960, in accordance with resolution 28 (XV) of the Commission. The purpose of the seminar was to assist countries in the region to make the fullest use of the forthcoming population censuses. The Division prepared two case studies on arrangements for the evaluation and utilization of population census results.

175. In accordance with the request of the Commission at its fifteenth session,¹⁷ detailed plans for the proposed Asian Population Conference were worked out, including a tentative agenda, in consultation with the interested units of the secretariat and Headquarters. The study on "Population Trends and Related Problems of Economic Development in the ECAFE Region", prepared jointly with the Research and Planning Division, was revised.¹⁸ Information on demographic matters was provided, on request, to governments and institutions in the region. The Division participated in, and presented a paper to, a seminar organized by the Institute of Development Economics in Pakistan on the subject of "Problems of Population Growth in Under-developed Countries and the Desirability of Family Planning".

176. The Division continued to assist the Demographic Training and Research Centre at Bombay in developing and carrying out its programme of work.

177. In regard to community development, the Division continued to provide assistance to member governments, on request, for the development of national programmes of community development, and acted as a clearing house for the exchange of documents and information between administrators of such programmes.

178. As a follow-up of the Regional Seminar on Planning and Administration of National Community Development Programmes, held at Bangkok from 15 February to 5 March 1959, a study tour of Thai officials was organized to observe community development programmes in Ceylon, India, and the Philippines, at the request of the Government of Thailand, which was preparing to launch a nation-wide programme in 1961.

179. The Division collaborated with the Research and Planning Division, the ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division, and the Bureau of Social Affairs at Headquarters in the preparation of the report on "Community Development and Economic Development: A Study of the Contribution of Rural Community Development Programmes to National Economic Development in Asia and the Far East". At the request of the Bureau of Social Affairs, the Division collected up-to-date information and prepared reports on the status of such programmes in selected countries of the region.

180. The Division helped to prepare and conduct the Asia and the Far East Conference on Organization and Administration of Social services, which was held by the United Nations in co-operation with the Government of India at New Delhi from 16 to 28 November 1959. The Conference considered, among others, the following subjects: Factors affecting the development of

¹⁵ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 58.II.F.4.

¹⁶ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 2*, para. 336.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, para. 270.

¹⁸ See paragraph 143.

social service programmes; the scope and content of social services; planning for social services; the administration and co-ordination of social services; personnel requirements and the training of personnel, and the financing of social services. The Division worked closely with UNICEF in developing social service programmes in selected countries in the region.

181. The Division continued to assist in the planning and operation of projects financed by the United Nations, under the Regular [General Assembly resolution 418 (V)] and Expanded Technical Assistance Programmes, to provide short-term technical assistance to the countries of the region, and to share responsibility for regional projects, such as seminars, training centres and study tours.

OTHER ASPECTS OF WORK

182. The secretariat of the Commission continued to collaborate closely with the Headquarters Secretariat of which it forms a part, and the secretariats of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) and the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA). As in the past, at the meetings of the Executive Secretaries of the regional commissions convened by the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs, the over-all programmes of work of the United Nations and of its regional and functional commissions were reviewed as a means of promoting a co-ordinated approach in the economic and social fields, particularly to industrialization, the development of natural resources (including water), transport, trade, and economic and social development.

183. Movements of staff between ECAFE and Headquarters and the other three regional commissions were carried out with a consequent improvement in co-ordination. Several projects, particularly in economic and social development planning, statistics, public industrial enterprises, earthmoving and construction operations, aerial surveys, water resources development, laws and regulations governing foreign investment, and commercial arbitration, were carried out in co-operation with the Headquarters Secretariat.

184. Several meetings were sponsored jointly by ECAFE and Headquarters. The United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs co-sponsored, with ECAFE, the fifth session of the Working Party on Economic Development and Planning to which it submitted two studies entitled "The Problem of Balanced Social and Economic Development" (E/CN.11/DPWP.5/L.2) and "Notes on Policies and Methods of Co-ordinating and Integrating Economic and Social Development Programmes" (E/CN.11/DPWP.5/L.8). The Working Party on Earthmoving Operations in the ECAFE Region was jointly sponsored by ECAFE and the Bureau of Economic Affairs at Headquarters. The Bureau also prepared two papers on "Capital Intensity in Heavy Engineering Construction" (E/CN.11/FLOOD/WPEO/L.2 and L.3).

185. The Department of Economic and Social Affairs co-sponsored, with ECAFE, the Seminar on Management of Public Industrial Enterprises. The United Nations Division of Public Administration prepared for the

Seminar "A Bibliography of Public Enterprise Management and Industry in Developing Countries, 1954-1959". The United Nations Cartographic Section and ECAFE jointly organized the Seminar on Aerial Survey Methods and Equipment. The United Nations Statistical Office co-operated closely in the statistical work of the secretariat, and provided papers as background material for the third session of the Conference of Asian Statisticians. The Department of Economic and Social Affairs assisted ECAFE in the organization of the Group Visit of Geologists and Mining Experts to Canada and the United States. The Secretariat assisted the Fiscal and Financial Branch of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs in collecting information for a study of the international flow of private capital carried out in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1318 (XIII). The secretariat also co-operated actively with that Branch in preparing documentation for the Third Workshop of Problems of Budget Reclassification and Management, to be held in August 1960. The Executive Secretary and the secretariat assisted in a study of the technical and economic assistance needs of Laos, carried out, at the request of the Government of Laos, by a special representative of the Secretary-General.

186. During the period under review, ECAFE co-operated with ECA, ECE and ECLA, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 723 (XXVIII). The secretariats of the four regional commissions exchanged information and data on trade, economic development and planning, transport and electric power. ECAFE staff members visited the ECE secretariat for consultation on such matters as trade and mineral resources. An ECA staff member helped in the preparations for the fifth session of the Working Party on Economic Development and Planning. The ECE secretariat assisted in the organization of the Group Visit of Inland Water Transport Experts to Hungary and the Soviet Union, and helped ECAFE and BTAO in preparing for a group visit of housing experts to Europe.

187. The secretariat was increasingly aided in its work by member and associate member governments and their representatives and liaison officers.¹⁹ Valuable services were rendered to the secretariat by government experts and non-governmental organizations.

Exchange of experience and information on scientific, technical and economic matters

188. In accordance with the Commission's terms of reference and resolution 15 (XII) of the Commission, work was continued on the collection, dissemination and exchange of scientific, technical, economic and

¹⁹ Cambodia, Republic of China, France, Japan, Laos, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and Republic of Viet-Nam have permanent representatives to ECAFE. The following Governments have representatives acting as Liaison Officers with ECAFE: Australia, Burma, Federation of Malaya, India, Indonesia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, United Kingdom (also representing North Borneo, Brunei, Hong Kong, Sarawak and Singapore) and the United States. The Governments of Canada, Federal Republic of Germany, Israel and Italy also maintain liaison with ECAFE.

statistical knowledge through the various journals and publications of the secretariat, library and documentation services, exhibitions of technical, scientific and information films, participation in fairs and exhibitions, and the organization of study tours.

189. The secretariat's publications — the annual *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East*, the quarterly *Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East*, the *Flood Control Series*, the "Industrial Development Journal", the "Transport and Communications Bulletin", the "Industrial Development Series", "Trade Promotion News", the "Electric Power Bulletin" and the "Asian Bibliography" — were, as in the past, issued regularly and distributed to government ministries, departments and agencies, research institutions, universities, semi-governmental and non-governmental organizations. The secretariat continued to function as a clearing house, dealt with individual inquiries from governments and non-governmental organizations, and promoted technical co-operation among the countries of the region.

190. In this task, the secretariat received increasing co-operation from members and associate members of ECAFE, other states, technical organizations, national experts, departments of the United Nations Secretariat, the other regional commissions and from international and regional organizations. Technical and information papers were prepared by governments for the meetings of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission. Member governments offered to carry out special surveys, case studies, laboratory tests, pilot operations, demonstrations, training and research for the benefit of other members in such matters as geological and aerial surveys, analysis, beneficiation and other techniques for processing raw materials, coals and ores; house design; maintenance of railway track, traffic safety on railways and on roads; small-scale industries, rural electrification, specifications and operation of inland water vessels, dieselization and electrification of railways, mechanization and use of labour-saving techniques in mining and construction, hydrology, floating fairs and trade promotion techniques. Directories of research and training institutions for small-scale industries, soil stabilization and railways were prepared with a view to promoting further co-operation among member governments in technical and scientific matters. Some countries of the region also organized exchanges of visits by their experts in, for example, community development, housing, and economic planning. A number of non-governmental organizations prepared papers and co-operated with the secretariat in the dissemination of information on railway operations, highway construction, road safety and training of inland waterway personnel.

191. Delegations to the various ECAFE meetings organized film shows and exhibitions on subjects such as aerial surveys, telecommunications, hydrologic equipment and operations, earthmoving operations and rural electrification. The library of technical films maintained in the secretariat was substantially augmented by donations of films by countries and was increasingly used by ECAFE countries. The practice of organizing study tours, as part of the technical meetings of ECAFE, was continued. During the period under review, such study

tours were organized by the host countries in connexion with the Working Party of Telecommunication Experts, the Joint ECAFE/WMO Interregional Seminar on Hydrologic Networks and Methods, the Working Party on Earthmoving Operations in the ECAFE Region, the Sub-Committee on Electric Power, the Joint ECAFE/FAO Working Party on Utilization of Wood Poles for Power and Communication Lines, the Railway Sub-Committee, the Working Party of Railway Mechanical Engineers, the Inland Waterway Sub-Committee, the United Nations Seminar on Management of Public Industrial Enterprises, and the Seminar on Aerial Survey Methods and Equipment.

Advisory services

192. During the period under review, the secretariat expanded its advisory services to member and associate member countries, often in co-operation with BTAO and the specialized agencies. It continued to advise and assist the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin in all aspects of its work. With the establishment, at Bangkok, of the Office of the Executive Agent for the Mekong project, the secretariat was constantly called upon to advise and assist that Office, as well as the representatives of donor countries, in regard to the implementation of the programme of investigation on the main river and its tributaries. The team of Census experts, provided by the United Nations Statistical Office and BTAO and stationed in the secretariat, continued to advise countries of the region on various aspects of the 1960 World Census Programme. Advisory services to governments in other fields of statistics work expanded.

193. The secretariat was represented on the advisory boards or committees of a number of regional training and research institutions. The Advisory Board of the Pakistan Regional Railway Training Centre recorded its appreciation, and requested continuation, of the advice and assistance given by the secretariat in connexion with the training courses, selection of lecturers, instructors and trainees and procurement of equipment. The Advisory Board of the Regional Marine Diesel Training Centre expressed appreciation of ECAFE's continued co-operation in the Centre's activities. The Advisory Committee of the Regional Housing Centres was, as in the past, convened by ECAFE. At its second meeting, the Committee suggested measures to enable the Centres to participate effectively in the proposed United Nations long-range programme of concerted action in the field of low-cost housing and related community facilities. The secretariat continued to advise the Demographic Training and Research Centre at Bombay through the Standing Advisory Committee set up to review the work of the Centre and provide guidance on the Centre's training and research programmes. The secretariat also served as a member of the Advisory Committee of the UNESCO Research Centre on the Social Implications of Industrialization in Southeast Asia at Calcutta. The secretariat was consulted in regard to the work of the Water Resources Development Training Centre, Roorkee, India, and of the Statistical Centre at the University of the Philippines, Manila.

194. The secretariat assisted the Government of Singapore in drawing up proposals for establishing suitable industries, including a steel plant utilizing coal from Indonesia and iron ore from the Federation of Malaya, and was consulted in the preparation of a request to the Special Fund for aid on a pre-investment survey for that purpose. Subsequently, the Government of Singapore concluded an agreement with the Government of Indonesia for a joint study of the feasibility of such a steel plant. The secretariat also assisted the Government of Thailand in the formulation of plans for carrying out a survey of mineral resources and the utilization of such minerals in metal industries using hydroelectric power, eventually expected from the Mekong project. The secretariat advised the Government of Burma on the formulation of plans for a survey of mineral resources and for the setting up of pilot plants for the utilization of the low-grade lead, zinc and silver ores of Bawdin.

Co-operation with the Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations (BTAO)

195. The secretariat provided advice on technical assistance projects, and assistance in the recruitment and briefing of experts, fellows and trainees. It was increasingly consulted by BTAO on matters such as the formulation of job descriptions of experts requested by governments, the review of the reports of the experts, and the measures required to follow up their recommendations. The secretariat's work in that regard covered a wide variety of subjects, such as general economic surveys, planning techniques, methods of establishing specific industries, statistical surveys, water resources development, transport and communications, surveys and development of mineral resources, establishment of research, demonstration and servicing institutions for small-scale industries, housing and building materials, population and community development.

196. The secretariat co-operated closely with BTAO on the Mekong project, and on the other regional projects sponsored by the Commission. It assisted BTAO in connexion with a number of training and research centres. The Group Study Tour of Inland Waterway Experts to Hungary and the Soviet Union and that of Geologists and Mining Engineers to Canada and the United States were organized jointly by BTAO and ECAFE. BTAO co-operated with, and provided assistance to, ECAFE in organizing a number of groups of experts, such as those on programming techniques, on sampling methods and on techniques of estimating capital formation, the Working Party on Earthmoving Operations in Asia and the Far East, the joint ECAFE/WMO Interregional Seminar on Hydrologic Networks and Methods, the United Nations Seminar on Management of Public Industrial Enterprises in the ECAFE Region, the Seminar on Aerial Survey Methods and Equipment, the Working Party of Telecommunication Experts, and the Zonal Meetings of the Working Groups of Experts on International Highways.

197. BTAO experts stationed in the countries of the region often participated in the technical meetings of

the subsidiary bodies of the Commission. An information paper on "Assistance provided by the United Nations Bureau of Technical Operations in the field of Transport and Communications in 1958-1959" (E/CN.11/TRANS/L.23) was submitted by BTAO to the eighth session of the ECAFE Committee on Transport and Communications. Increased personal consultations and contacts between BTAO experts and the secretariat proved mutually beneficial. Close contacts were maintained with the representatives of TAB stationed in the region.

C. Relations with specialized agencies and other organizations

198. As in previous years, there was close co-operation between the Commission and the specialized agencies and other organizations on a wide range of the Commission's activities through such means as joint planning and implementation, co-sponsorship of regional meetings, joint participation in technical assistance and other activities, participation in each other's meetings and intersecretariat discussions and consultations.

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

International Labour Organisation (ILO)

199. There was continued co-operation with the ILO, particularly its Asian field office, on questions of training, manpower employment and productivity. The ILO and ECAFE worked together on the Regional Centre for Diesel Marine Mechanics at Rangoon, Burma. The ILO participated in, and contributed a paper on, "The Scope for Work Study in Earthmoving Operations" for the Working Party on Earthmoving Operations. It sent a representative, and provided a reference list of ILO publications relating to the management of public enterprises, to the United Nations Seminar on Management of Public Industrial Enterprises in the Region. It participated in the twelfth session of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, to which it submitted a paper on "Training and Productivity Centres for Industry" (I&NR/35). The ILO co-operated in the Working Group of Experts on Sampling Methods, convened in September 1959, by preparing a document on "Some Technical Aspects of Sampling Technology in Family Living Studies and Labour Force Surveys" and by arranging for an ILO expert in Indonesia to prepare a document on "Sampling Surveys in Indonesia". It agreed to provide a manpower survey expert to the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin. It was represented at the fifth session of the Working Party on Economic Development and Planning, the sixth session of the Railway Sub-Committee, and the sixteenth session of the Commission.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

200. Systematic co-operation with FAO continued, principally through the Joint ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division. The two bodies exchanged statistics and other

data for use in general economic analysis. FAO and ECAFE jointly organized the Technical Meeting on Agricultural Marketing at New Delhi. FAO contributed a study entitled "Availability, Procurement Policies, Preservative Treatment, Cost and Supply of Wood Poles for Power and Communication Lines" (I&NR/Sub.1/18) to the Joint ECAFE/FAO Working Party on Rational Utilization of Wood Poles for Power and Communication Lines, which was convened concurrently with the seventh session of the Sub-Committee on Electric Power at Tokyo, Japan. It participated in the Working Group of Experts on Sampling Methods, to which it submitted a paper entitled "Work of FAO on the Promotion of the Use of Sampling Methods in Agricultural Statistics". The study on "Timber Trends and Prospects", jointly sponsored by the secretariats of ECAFE and FAO, was completed during the year, and submitted to the fifth session of the FAO Asia-Pacific Forestry Commission and to the sixteenth session of ECAFE. Preparations for a Joint ECAFE/FAO Conference, in 1960, on the Development of the Pulp and Paper Industry were completed in co-operation with BTAO. The secretariat was consulted on the work of the FAO Fertilizers Survey Mission to Asia and the Far East. Close collaboration between the two organizations was maintained on questions relating to the Mekong project.

201. FAO was represented at the seventh session of the Sub-Committee on Electric Power, the Joint ECAFE/WMO Interregional Seminar on Hydrologic Networks and Methods, the fifth session of the Working Party on Economic Development and Planning, the fifth session of the Inland Waterway Sub-Committee, the third session of the Committee on Trade, the twelfth session of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources and the sixteenth session of the Commission. ECAFE was represented at the fifth session of the FAO Asia-Pacific Forestry Conference.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

202. Frequent consultations were held by the secretariat with the UNESCO secretariat, as well as with the UNESCO Centre on the Social Implications of Industrialization in Southeast Asia at Calcutta, particularly on the teaching of economics in the universities of the region, and on the social aspects of rural electrification, small-scale industries, productivity, growth of steel towns, and general economic development. UNESCO was consulted by the secretariat on the question of constructing and operating a hydraulic model of the Mekong delta. It submitted two papers entitled "Some Sociocultural Factors in Economic Development" (E/CN.11/DPWP.5/L.4) and "Planning for Social and Economic Development in India, with reference to the Domodar Valley Project Area: A case study" (E/CN.11/DPWP.5/L.5) to the fifth session of the Working Party on Economic Development and Planning, in which it participated. It submitted a paper on "Mass Communication Facilities in Asia and the Far East" (TRANS/WPTE/1) to the Working Party of Telecommunication Experts. It was represented at the twelfth session of the

Committee on Industry and Natural Resources and the sixteenth session of the Commission. ECAFE was represented at the sixth session of the Advisory Committee of the UNESCO Centre on the Social Implications of Industrialization and at the UNESCO Meeting on Development of Information Media in southeast Asia.

World Health Organization (WHO)

203. Consultations continued between the secretariat and the Regional Office of WHO on matters of common interest, particularly on environmental hygiene in respect of housing and town planning, and population problems. WHO was represented at the Joint ECAFE/WMO Interregional Seminar on Hydrologic Networks and Methods, the fifth session of the Working Party on Economic Development and Planning, the twelfth session of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources and the sixteenth session of the Commission.

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the Bank)

204. The secretariat continued to co-operate with the Bank's Resident Representative at Bangkok. The Bank was represented at the fifth session of the Working Party on Economic Development and Planning, the twelfth session of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources and the sixteenth session of the Commission.

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

205. IMF continued to supply the secretariat with information and data on trade, conversion rates, balance of payments and financial questions. It was represented at the sixteenth session of the Commission.

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

206. Co-operation between the secretariat and the ICAO Far Eastern Pacific Regional Office at Bangkok continued. ICAO participated in the Working Party of Telecommunication Experts, the eighth session of the Inland Transport and Communications Committee, and the sixteenth session of the Commission.

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

207. ITU co-operated with ECAFE in the convening of the Working Party of Telecommunication Experts, and assisted ECAFE in formulating and implementing a work programme in the field of telecommunication. An expert, appointed by ITU with assistance from BTAO and stationed in the ECAFE secretariat, carried out studies on the problems of developing national and regional telecommunication facilities. ITU was represented at the eighth session of the Inland Transport and Communications Committee.

World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

208. WMO co-sponsored, with ECAFE, the Interregional Seminar on Hydrologic Networks and Methods. It provided a hydro-meteorologist to work in the Office

of the Executive Agent, and two hydrologists on short-term appointments to assist in the inspection and installation of hydrologic equipment for the Mekong project. It participated in the Working Party of Telecommunication Experts.

Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization (ICITO/GATT)

209. The secretariat and the ICITO secretariat, which services the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), continued to consult each other and exchanged information on a wide range of international trade problems including the study of the implications of the European Economic Community, trade agreements negotiated and concluded by the countries of the region, and the simplification of trade regulations and customs procedures.

210. The ICITO secretariat contributed a paper on "The Application of the Treaty of Rome" (TRADE/56) to the third session of the Committee on Trade.

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY (IAEA)

211. During the period under review, the secretariats of ECAFE and IAEA consulted each other on problems of development of energy resources in the region, the study of the comparative cost of generating power from conventional and nuclear materials, the application of radioactive tracer techniques in geological investigations, and the collection of hydrologic data. The IAEA agreed to send an Isotope Mission to assist in the investigations of the lower Mekong basin. The secretariat aided the IAEA secretariat in the collection of data for a study of the comparative cost of power from various sources. The IAEA was represented at the seventh session of the Sub-Committee on Electric Power.

OTHER INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Colombo Plan

212. The secretariat co-operated with the Consultative Committee for Co-operative Economic Development in

South and Southeast Asia (the Colombo Plan). Under the Plan's technical co-operation programme, scholarships and other facilities were offered by donor countries in a number of training institutions, the use of which as regional centres is being promoted by ECAFE. The secretariat and the Colombo Plan Bureau exchanged information on training facilities available in the region, and a survey of such facilities is being carried out by the Colombo Plan Bureau. Aid was provided for the Mekong project by the Governments of Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the United Kingdom under the Colombo Plan programme.

213. The Executive Secretary of ECAFE attended, as an observer, the Ministerial session of the Consultative Committee held at Djakarta, Indonesia, in October 1959. A member of the secretariat participated in the preparatory meeting of officials held before the Ministerial session, supplied data and information for, and assisted in, the preparation of the report of the Consultative Committee.

214. The Director of the Colombo Plan Bureau participated in the fifth session of the Working Party on Economic Development and Planning and the sixteenth session of the Commission.

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

215. A large number of international non-governmental organizations, their regional bodies and representatives continued to co-operate with the secretariat, the Commission and its subsidiary bodies. Information was exchanged and consultations arranged, wherever possible, between the secretariat and the appropriate organizations on the Commission's projects concerning trade, commercial arbitration, standardization, electric power, irrigation and drainage, hydrology, inland water transport, highways, travel and tourism, community development and land settlement.

216. Various non-governmental organizations sent representatives to several meetings of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission and to the Commission's session. ECAFE sent representatives to the meetings of some of the organizations held in the region.

Part II

SIXTEENTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION

A. Attendance and organization of work

OPENING AND CLOSING OF MEETINGS

217. The sixteenth session of the Commission was held at Bangkok, Thailand, from 9 to 21 March 1960 inclusive. Field Marshal Sarit Thanarat, Prime Minister of Thailand, delivered the inaugural address. Mr. Thanat Khoman, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Government of Thailand, Mr. Philippe de Seynes, United Nations

Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs, and Mr. U Nyun, Executive Secretary, addressed the Commission.

218. The Commission expressed its gratitude to the Prime Minister for his address of welcome and to the Government of Thailand for providing facilities in connexion with the session.

219. At the close of the 231st meeting on 21 March 1960, the Commission unanimously adopted the text of the Annual Report to the Economic and Social Council

and passed a vote of thanks to the Chairman and the two Vice-Chairmen.

OPENING AND CLOSING ADDRESSES

220. Field Marshal Sarit Thanarat extended a warm welcome to representatives. ECAFE annual sessions provided a useful opportunity for nations connected with the region to discuss ways and means of speeding the economic advancement of the countries of the region. That in turn would have beneficial results in other areas of the world. He paid tribute to the work of the Commission in various fields of economic development and to the competence of the secretariat.

221. He felt some concern over the economic difficulties of the countries of the region as a result of fluctuating prices of primary products, population growth and the transition to industrialization. To overcome those difficulties, each nation should redouble its own efforts, but progress towards prosperity could be more rapid if all nations worked together. In the furtherance of that objective of economic co-operation, ECAFE played an essential role.

222. He believed that the session would serve as a stepping stone to closer international co-operation and understanding.

223. Mr. Thanat Khoman stated that his Government was devoted to the high purposes and principles of the United Nations, and indeed the whole Thai nation felt that any call for service from the United Nations should find a ready and whole-hearted response.

224. He considered that ECAFE had come of age and that its activities were now firmly and more positively based. There were greater opportunities for the Commission to engage in more concrete action on the central problem of economic development. Proper planning and implementation of programmes by individual countries, co-ordinated efforts by them under ECAFE, and the assistance and co-operation from the countries outside the region could help in achieving satisfactory results. The task ahead of ECAFE lay in encouraging the countries to make a determined effort to ensure to the peoples of the region a decent livelihood compatible with human dignity and modern standards.

225. Of course, multivarious difficulties would no doubt be encountered, but the Asian countries, with their ancient traditions and rich heritage of culture, and with assistance from the more developed countries, both within and outside the region, would be able to surmount those obstacles.

226. The Government of Thailand was lending full support to the Mekong project which provided a significant example of international co-operation. The successful completion of that project would constitute an important illustration of the implementation of the principles of the United Nations Charter in the economic field.

227. At the closing of the session, Mr. Thanat Khoman, as Chairman of the Commission, stated that the Commission at the current session had given to the countries

of the region a sense of direction in the pursuit of economic progress. There was no better forum than ECAFE for the countries of Asia in which to exchange views and deliberate on ways whereby joint development measures could be worked out. He hoped that members of the Commission would redouble their efforts to further joint undertakings in the spirit of international co-operation. He urged the Commission to consider at its next session practical and concrete measures to translate into action the recommendations made at the sixteenth session.

228. Mr. de Seynes noted that the demand for growth in the under-developed countries made it necessary to reconsider the traditional concepts on which trade and payments systems had for so long been based, and to give new meaning to the sense of collective responsibility. Aspects of economic life which had formerly been considered solely from a national point of view were rapidly becoming an object of international concern. The capacity of the great industrial countries to combat cyclical fluctuations and their will to do so, the attitudes which they adopted with respect to the rate of growth or the composition of their national product, and the efforts made by them to establish regional groupings, could no longer be considered in isolation, independently of effects which they were likely to have on distant regions.

229. In that context, ECAFE was not only a centre of co-operation where the countries of the region pooled their experiences, their difficulties and their resources; it was also a body for the representation of Asian interests, in which the consequences for Asian development of trends and decisions which had their origin elsewhere might be diagnosed and made known. It was natural for interests and attitudes to differ on practical measures relating to economic development and trade, even if there was fundamental agreement on general principles. Moreover, the freedom of choice open to various countries varied widely according to the degree of development of their economies. The United Nations made it possible, through public discussions based on analytical studies and exchanges of view, to contribute to the formulation of decisions based on sound information; the Commission's annual consideration of the economic situation was an important phase of its work.

230. In the past two years, the world had experienced, and had overcome, a further period of recession. Production and trade had now resumed their forward march, and prospects of increased fixed capital investment by private enterprise were bright. The countries of the region were benefiting from the resumption of activity in the industrial centres. The recovery in commodity prices had, however, been slow; reflecting the abundance of supplies. Development programmes affected by the decline in export volume during the recession were now being stimulated by the restored capacity to import. Almost all the countries of the region were experiencing an increase in their foreign exchange receipts, mainly as a result of an increase in the value of exports. However, as a result of the stringent measures taken in 1958, the consequences of which were still being felt, the

movement of imports had lagged. Food shortages had been reduced, thus contributing to internal equilibrium through a reduction of inflationary pressures.

231. Increased production in the industrial countries had been accompanied by a further expansion of trade, which was characterized by recent changes in international trade patterns. Movements in the United States balance of accounts had again become a subject of world concern, since its share of total world exports was declining, while its share of imports was increasing. At the same time, the position of western Europe and of Japan on world markets had improved. The measures adopted to correct the present imbalance were likely to have an appreciable effect on general economic trends, however. From that point of view, developments which might appear at first glance to affect only the relative positions of the main industrial centres were actually of direct concern to the countries of the region. Recently, the governments of many countries had endeavoured to curb expansion in order to maintain the stability of prices and money; and to live within their means. As the pressure of demand relaxed, deficits tended to disappear. That aspect of the problem was important, for, in the search for a new equilibrium, methods should not be used which might again have a depressing influence on the general world economy. That might occur if the need for concerted international action was not adequately recognized by the main parties concerned.

232. Fortunately, there were already signs of a willingness to take collective action. Recent measures in several countries to liberalize trade and payments would no doubt serve to stem, or at least to slow down, the outflow of gold from the United States. Efforts had also been made to establish a system of regular consultations designed to ensure greater co-ordination or harmonization of the policies of the principal industrial countries. Those efforts should aim at overcoming present difficulties within the framework of a general policy of expansion, and not of a restrictive policy which might adversely affect the amount of international aid or the volume of imports of primary commodities. He hoped that the consultations now taking place would be as broad as possible and that the measures resulting from them would take into account the basic requirements of a policy of economic and social progress in the countries represented in the Commission.

233. Increased production of goods for export seemed to offer the underdeveloped countries an opportunity to participate to a greater extent in the growth of world trade, particularly since, with rising income, the demand for imported manufactures tended to rise much more rapidly than the demand for food-stuffs and raw materials. The present opportunities would be even greater if the industrial countries were prepared to reduce restrictions on the entry of manufactured goods into their domestic markets. Progress in that direction was still frequently hampered by the traditional argument regarding unfair competition, based on the existence of cheap labour in the Asian countries — an argument that seemed to be somewhat outdated. The main reason why labour was

cheap in the Asian countries today was that productivity was still low. In many fields, the industrialized countries offset their high wages by higher productivity. Hence, unit costs in industry were actually lower than in the under-developed countries. It seemed desirable that the industrial countries should undertake to import from the under-developed countries those manufactures in which the latter had a competitive advantage. So long as the governments of the industrial countries were able, by pursuing appropriate fiscal and monetary policies, to maintain full employment and a general atmosphere of expansion, such shifts in the structure of international trade should operate, in the long run, to their advantage. Needless to say, there would be a problem of adjustment. In that connexion, he referred to the enlightened action of the United Kingdom Government in encouraging and facilitating the contraction of the national cotton textile industry and the modernization and re-equipment of those enterprises to be retained.

234. He realized the difficulties which a policy designed to encourage such structural alterations would encounter, even if a more liberal attitude came to prevail in the great world markets. The share of under-developed countries in world exports of manufactures had been under 7 per cent in 1957; thus, those exports made only a modest contribution to the solution of the problem of the internal imbalance of under-developed countries. Furthermore, the manufactured products currently being exported by those countries were mainly those for which world demand had been growing rather slowly. Lastly, the exporting capacity of under-developed countries was limited. However, those considerations did not constitute insuperable obstacles to progress. Steps should be taken, and systematic and concerted efforts should be made, to ensure a steady and adequate flow to all possible outlets. Improvement of quality, maintenance of standards and careful market research should be the watchwords. Furthermore, the trend towards increasing domestic consumption should be moderated by fiscal or other measures in order to ensure that supplies were available for export at all times.

235. If those conditions were met, they would certainly strengthen the position of those who urged that the industrialized countries should abandon restrictive customs practices and should work out measures of adjustment which a fresh development of international competition would entail.

236. However, the countries of the region would continue, for a long time to come, to rely for their foreign exchange earnings mainly on primary commodity trade. It was essential to facilitate the access of those products to world markets. Through the discussions in which various regional groupings were now engaged, the advantages of a general liberalization of customs in the industrial countries would, he hoped, be recognized. The lowering of tariffs by the industrial powers, even in the absence of reciprocity, might be an effective instrument for the general improvement of productivity and for the control of inflation. It would also constitute an added element of rationality in the world economy

which would enable the under-developed countries to base their production plans on firmer foundations and to face the long-term prospects with more confidence. Such a policy would help to clarify the functions of financial aid and thereby strengthen international co-operation in its various forms. The Commission would certainly be able to contribute to that progress.

237. Mr. U Nyun, Executive Secretary, noted that some progress had undoubtedly been achieved by countries of the region during the last few years, but that progress was not yet adequate or sustained; the levels of living in many countries remained low. The drive for economic development had been held back by the rapid growth of population, unfavourable weather conditions, deteriorating terms of trade, and other factors over which the countries had little or no control. The gap between the Asian countries and the industrialized countries had continued to widen. Nevertheless, the picture was by no means entirely sombre. Some countries in the region were nearing the stage of the economic "take-off", and others could hope to reach that stage soon, provided that intensive efforts were made by the countries themselves, and that adequate external assistance and encouragement were forthcoming.

238. The volume of trade and the flow of foreign aid had increased during the past year. But, as the 1959 *Survey* showed, ECAFE primary exports over the last three decades had fallen below those of the industrial countries and of the primary producing countries of the rest of the world. If such trends continued, the growth in the region's primary export and the rate of its development would slow down. The industrialized countries of the world could greatly assist the countries of the region in the crucial and formative years ahead by exploring the possibilities of lowering barriers to imports of agricultural and industrial products from the region.

239. The work of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies had now reached a stage at which its activities could be developed into sound projects and integrated by governments into their development programmes.

240. ECAFE, as a regional economic body, naturally laid emphasis on projects involving the co-operative effort of the countries of the area, though in a wider, international context. It had sponsored a number of such schemes, for example, regional training centres, joint aerial surveys, and the first geological map for Asia and the Far East. Satisfactory progress had been made on the Asian Highway project, which, when completed, would open up new areas to production and trade. Development of adequate transport and communication links would stimulate tourist traffic. Governments in the region might wish to declare 1961 a "Visit the Orient Year", and make preparations accordingly. Satisfactory progress had been made on the Mekong project. Well over \$6 million had been contributed to the scheme by donor countries and specialized agencies, to whom he expressed his gratitude. On the basis of the experience gained at the previous rounds, a

third series of intraregional trade promotion talks early in 1961 had been requested by the governments.

241. But there was need and scope for many more regional projects. Considerable opportunities existed in the region for the establishment of joint industries, such as mineral processing, and for the expansion of trade in minerals. The Committee on Industry and Natural Resources had suggested the establishment of a joint industrial advisory committee by neighbouring countries where there was a need for more co-ordinated and integrated industrial development. It had also made a number of proposals for the regional industrial research and training centres and a geological centre, and for a symposium on the development of bauxite resources. The implementation of those projects, which could be carried out at relatively little cost, required, however, the concerted efforts of countries in the region, as well as increased external assistance. Several industrial countries had expressed their readiness to help.

242. He drew the Commission's attention to the new section on social affairs in the work programme. Projects included in that section were in line with the amended terms of reference of the Commission, and took into account the interrelationship between social and economic development. The change in the terms of reference had also entailed increased co-operation in the social field among the four regional commissions.

MEMBERSHIP AND ATTENDANCE

243. The session was attended by representatives of the following member and associate member countries :

Afghanistan, Australia, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, China, Federation of Malaya, France, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Republic of Korea, Laos, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Republic of Viet-Nam, Brunei, Singapore, and North Borneo and Sarawak. By virtue of paragraph 9 of the terms of reference of the Commission, representatives of Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Poland, Spain, Sweden, United Arab Republic, and Yugoslavia, and, under Economic and Social Council resolution 617 (XXII), a representative of the Federal Republic of Germany, attended the session in a consultative capacity. Observers were sent by the following specialized agencies: International Labour Organisation (ILO), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), World Health Organization (WHO), International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the Bank), International Monetary Fund (IMF), International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and by the Technical Assistance Board (TAB) and the Special Fund. An observer from the Colombo Plan Bureau also attended. Observers from the following non-governmental organizations were present in a consultative capacity: International Chamber of Commerce, International Confederation of Free Trade Unions,

World Federation of Trade Unions, World Federation of United Nations Associations, World Veterans Federation, All Pakistan Women's Association, Catholic International Union for Social Service, International Catholic Press Union, International Federation of University Women, International Federation of Women Lawyers, Pan Pacific and Southeast Asia Women's Association, and World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations.

244. A list of representatives and observers is given in annex I.

CREDENTIALS

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

ELECTION OF OFFICERS AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK

246. In accordance with rule 13 of the rules of procedure, the Commission at its 214th meeting, elected Mr. Thanat Khoman (Thailand) Chairman, and Mr. N. Kanungo (India) and Mr. P. E. Laguio (Philippines) first and second Vice-Chairmen respectively.

247. The Commission appointed a Drafting Committee to prepare its annual report. The Committee consisted of representatives from Afghanistan, Australia, Burma, Ceylon, Federation of Malaya, France, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America. It elected Luang Thavil Sethaphanichakan (Thailand) as Chairman.

B. Agenda

248. The Commission adopted the following agenda:

1. Opening addresses.
2. Election of the Chairman and two Vice-Chairmen.
3. Adoption of the agenda (E/CN.11/510/Rev.2).
4. The question of separate associate membership of Brunei and Singapore (E/CN.11/524).
5. Economic situation in Asia (E/CN.11/L.75, Parts I, II; E/CN.11/L.83).
6. Economic development and planning: (a) Report of the First Group of Experts on Programming Techniques (E/CN.11/L.77); (b) Report of the Working Party on Economic Development and Planning, fifth session (E/CN.11/L.71); (c) Proposed agenda for the Conference of Asian Economic Planners, first session, 1961 (E/CN.11/L.74).
7. Asian Population Conference; plans for its organization (E/CN.11/L.82).
8. Report of the Committee on Trade (third session) (E/CN.11/521).
9. Report of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources (twelfth session) (E/CN.11/523).

10. Report of the Inland Transport and Communications Committee (eighth session) (E/CN.11/511, E/CN.11/519, ECAFE/53, ECAFE/56).

11. Activities in the field of water resources development:

- (a) Report of the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin (E/CN.11/513);
- (b) Report of the Bureau of Flood Control and Water Resources Development (E/CN.11/512): (i) Report of the Study Group of Experts from Asia and the Far East on Water Resources Development in North America and Europe (E/CN.11/L.76); (ii) Report of the Joint ECAFE/WHO Interregional Seminar on Hydrologic Networks and Methods (E/CN.11/L.72); (iii) Report of the Working Party on Earthmoving Operations (Jointly sponsored by the United Nations Bureau of Economic Affairs and the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East) (E/CN.11/L.78 and Corr.1).

12. Activities in the field of statistics:

- (a) Report of the First Working Group of Experts on Sampling Methods (E/CN.11/517);
- (b) Report of the Second Working Group of Experts on the Estimation of Capital Formation (E/CN.11/518);
- (c) Progress Report on the status of preparations for the 1960 Census of Population for the ECAFE region (E/CN.11/515);
- (d) Report of the preparatory work for the third session of the Conference of Asian Statisticians (E/CN.11/516);
- (e) Report on the work on current statistics (E/CN.11/514).

13. Report of the Joint ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division (E/CN.11/L.80).

14. Co-operation with specialized agencies:

- (a) International Labour Organisation (ECAFE/59);
- (b) Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (E/CN.11/522);
- (c) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;
- (d) World Health Organization;
- (e) International Telecommunication Union;
- (f) World Meteorological Organization.

15. Technical assistance activities in the region (E/CN.11/520).

16. Programme of work and priorities, 1960-61 (E/CN.11/L.79, E/CN.11/L.84, ECAFE/52, ECAFE/55, ECAFE/58).

17. Date and place of the next session.

18. Annual report to the Economic and Social Council (ECAFE/54/Rev.1).

C. Account of proceedings

QUESTION OF SEPARATE MEMBERSHIP OF BRUNEI AND SINGAPORE

249. The Commission, having taken note of the constitutional changes which had taken place in the State of Brunei and the State of Singapore, unanimously adopted, in accordance with paragraph 5 of its terms of reference, the proposal made by the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and seconded by the representative of the Federation of Malaya, that the State of Brunei and the

State of Singapore, which had hitherto constituted a single associate member of the Commission together with the territories of North Borneo and Sarawak, be admitted as separate associate members; the remaining joint associate member should consist of North Borneo and Sarawak.

ECONOMIC SITUATION IN ASIA

250. The Commission considered the economic situation in the region with the help of the background information provided in the *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1959*,²⁰ part II of which contained a special study on the long-term trends in, and the prospects for, the foreign trade of the region's primary exporting countries. The Commission commended the secretariat on the *Survey*, and in particular on the special study on trade.

251. The year 1959, for the countries of the region, was in general a year of improvement after the agricultural and industrial set-back of 1958. Thanks to a bumper harvest, the production of foodgrains available for consumption in 1959 was 11 per cent larger than in the previous year. Trends in commercial crops and minerals were somewhat mixed. Production of manufactures rose by 17 per cent in the first nine months of 1959 as compared with the corresponding period of 1958. Exports of the region, including manufactures, also increased. The primary exports of the region benefited from the economic recovery of industrial countries, and the terms of trade of the primary producing countries of the region improved. Except in a few countries, price movements were mild. However, the year continued to show evidence of the long-term upward trend in prices. The increase in public and private investment and in government outlays on current needs did not, with some exceptions, exercise any serious pressure on the economies of the region in 1959, owing to the improvement in production and rise in foreign exchange resources.

252. The Commission stressed the continuing importance of increasing agricultural production parallel with industrialization. It noted, however, that agriculture had lagged behind industry, largely owing to the organizational problems involved in remodelling the institutional framework of the rural economy. Some members felt, however, that the situation was caused by the existing systems of land ownership. It was particularly necessary to give the farmer incentives to increase his output. The Commission took note of a proposal to hold a seminar, in co-operation with FAO, on a comprehensive study of the activities of federations of producers and co-operatives and of experimental farms which could help the growth of the economies of the region.

253. The Commission stressed the need for co-ordinating fiscal and monetary policies. Progress on that score was reported in a number of countries. Fiscal measures had been followed up by appropriate monetary measures and vice-versa. It was essential to secure growth with

stability. The limited effectiveness of monetary policy in under-developed countries was regarded as being due to the absence of a financial infrastructure. There was ample scope for governments to strengthen existing financial institutions and to support the establishment of new ones — banks, savings institutions, insurance companies, mutual funds, corporate forms of business organizations, exchanges, and so on.

254. The Commission expressed its concern at the long-term trends which indicated that the growth of exports of the primary exporting countries of the region, over the three decades from 1928 to 1957, had lagged behind, not only that of the industrial countries, but also that of the other primary exporting regions of the world. The commodity structure of the primary exports of the region was such as to render them vulnerable to wide fluctuations in volume and prices. Rubber, one of the most unstable primary commodities in world trade, featured prominently among the region's primary exports. As compared with the pre-war years, the considerable improvement in economic growth and stability in the industrial countries had not been accompanied by a commensurate improvement in the growth and stability of the region's primary exports.

255. The Commission took note of the long-term projections, in the *Survey*, of world demand for those primary exports. Although, by their very nature, those projections could provide only very tentative estimates, it was agreed that the growth in the export-based capacity to import might well be considerably lower than the imports needed for economic development. The Commission endorsed the view that the industrial countries should consider the need of the countries of the region to increase exports, not only of primary commodities, but also of those semi-processed and manufactured goods which could be supplied competitively. Some industrial countries were encountering structural difficulties in switching from the supply of consumer goods to capital goods for export, but that transformation was already taking place in several industrial countries. The instance of the government-aided transformation of the British textile industry was cited with approval.

256. The Commission noted with satisfaction the expansion of foreign aid to the countries of the region, from IMF whose increased resources could be used as a second line of defence to meet the crises arising from an adverse balance of payments, from the Bank, and from the projected International Development Association, when it was set up, as well as from countries outside and within the region. That expansion facilitated the process of economic development. In the same way, if the hopes of obtaining savings from disarmament materialized, the task of meeting the capital needs of the less developed countries would become less onerous, and the possibilities of accelerating the economic development of the countries of the region would substantially increase. The secretariat should bear such possibilities in mind in its future studies.

257. The Commission suggested the need for steps to achieve greater co-operation in matters of trade among the countries of the region in the light of the

²⁰ Available to the Commission in mimeographed form as E/CN.11/L.75, parts I and II, and subsequently printed as United Nations publication, Sales No.: 60.II.F.1.

recent formation of regional groupings in Europe and in Latin America. A proposal was made that an economic bloc be formed consisting of the Federation of Malaya, Philippines, Thailand and the Republic of Viet-Nam, and possibly Indonesia. The commission felt that more countries should be included in the bloc, that much more preparatory work was required, and that, in any case, co-operation should be undertaken within the framework of ECAFE. It fully endorsed the view that countries should continue to explore means of promoting regional co-operation in the process of their economic development. Productive efficiency would thereby be raised, and form the basis of an expansion of intra-regional trade. It was also essential, however, to increase trade with countries outside the region in order to obtain capital goods for economic development.

258. The Commission commended the Executive Secretary on the steps taken to strengthen regional co-operation and requested him to continue to explore practical measures to that end, if necessary, on the basis of co-operation among individual countries. It adopted a resolution²¹ to that effect.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

259. The Commission commended the Report of the First Group of Experts on Programming Techniques (E/CN.11/L.77) as a guide to governments in planning economic development. It congratulated the experts on the lucid exposition of highly technical and complex programming techniques. The essential contribution of model-building techniques was to bring elements of consistency into development programmes and to help to locate the areas of probable imbalance in order that waste of resources, bottlenecks and excess capacity could be avoided. A more pragmatic approach, whereby existing projects were evaluated one by one or a partial system of strategic commodity balance was applied, might be a useful step in the direction of over-all programming. There was no inherent conflict between programming and the partial project approach. Programming models, to be useful in practice, would require both adequate statistical data and trained personnel. Improvements in statistical information should proceed simultaneously with the progress of development efforts; the application of programming techniques would bring out the need for detailed statistical data and stimulate efforts to overcome the existing deficiency of information. It was suggested that there should be close co-ordination between the work of the Expert Groups on Programming Techniques and that of the Conference of Asian Statisticians, which, at its third session in April 1960, would discuss, among other things, the problems of basic statistics for economic and social development.

260. The Commission endorsed the recommendation of the First Group of Experts on Programming Techniques that the secretariat should prepare and publish, in co-operation with BTAO, a "Handbook of Develop-

ment Programming". It attached great importance to the proposed training course for development programming which would benefit government officials engaged in planning. It endorsed the proposal that the Executive Secretary should explore the possibility of expanding, from 1961 on, the current project on in-service training for economists and statisticians in such a way as to give special emphasis to economic development programming. Some delegations felt that such training courses might be followed by a study tour by planning officials to various countries of the region.

261. The Commission endorsed a suggestion that the Second Group of Experts on Programming Techniques should take up, in 1960, the subject of industrial cost data and related coefficients for programming purposes. It noted with satisfaction that ECAFE would co-operate with FAO in convening a meeting of experts on agricultural programming in 1960. A suggestion was made that the future work programme of the Group should include such subjects as forecasts of world demand for important commodities which were of special interest to the countries of the region and which were not covered by other international organizations; projections of the growth of the economy of the region as a whole; case studies of the application of programming techniques in specific countries; and a study on the use of accounting prices for programming purposes.

262. The Commission examined, and unanimously endorsed, the report of the fifth session of the Working Party on Economic Development and Planning (E/CN.11/L.71), which dealt with the problems of social development in relation to economic development. It was the consensus of the Commission that the creation of a social infrastructure, which would raise the levels of health, education, knowledge and skills, was, in the long run, the necessary prerequisite to economic development. However, when social development competed with more directly productive schemes for scarce resources, some criteria for the assignment of priorities were clearly required. The Commission shared the conclusion of the Working Party that it was difficult to derive criteria of operational significance from "balance", or similar general concepts. The discussions of the Working Party, which was the first organized attempt within the framework of the United Nations to deal with that crucial aspect of economic development, had necessarily been of an exploratory nature. Only through further systematic studies of the complex interrelations between social and economic factors and through attempts to develop means of quantitative measurement could more rational planning of social expenditure be worked out. Intensive studies were therefore suggested on the pattern of, and the priority to be accorded to, social development that would most effectively promote economic development; the impact of progressive social policies on the cost of production; and the co-ordination in each country of specific social programmes, and of social and economic development programmes.

263. The Commission noted the proposals of the UNESCO Regional Meeting of Representatives of Asian Member States on Primary and Compulsory Education

²¹ See part III of the present report, resolution 31 (XVI) on "Regional economic co-operation for development of trade and industries".

held at Karachi in January 1960. It was suggested that the Executive Secretary should consult the Director-General of UNESCO in order to ascertain how far the work of ECAFE could be utilized in the proposed studies on the co-ordination of educational programmes with economic development plans.

264. Some delegations noted that the secretariat had embarked, in co-operation with some central banks of the region, on a large-scale study of sources of savings, and methods of raising the rate of saving. They suggested that the important aspect of financing economic development might constitute an appropriate subject for the 1962 session of the Working Party on Economic Development and Planning.

265. The Commission examined, and unanimously endorsed, the proposed agenda for the first session of the Conference of Asian Economic Planners (E/CN.11/L.74). It recognized the importance of high-level representation at that Conference, which was to deal with broad matters of policy-making in economic development and planning. The secretariat was urged to make a comparative study of machinery for the formulation, implementation and evaluation of economic development programmes, and a long-term projection of the economy of the region, with a view to exploring the scope for economic co-operation among the countries of the region. The Conference should concentrate on the recommendations of the expert groups and working parties on economic development, and its duration should be such as to permit an adequate study of the important problems on the agenda.

ASIAN POPULATION CONFERENCE

266. Members of the Commission expressed concern at the repercussions of population trends in the region on planning for economic and social progress. Although population problems in the various countries had to be tackled by resolute national efforts, there was considerable scope for international action in the form of an exchange of experience and of research on, and training in, population matters.

267. The Commission commended the detailed proposals of the Executive Secretary for the organization of the Asian Population Conference (E/CN.11/L.82) under the auspices of ECAFE, in co-operation with BTAO, the Bureau of Social Affairs and the specialized agencies concerned. Member and associate member governments in the region should participate in the Conference by sending, among others, experts in population, economics, sociology and statistics, with experience in various aspects of economic and social development. Research institutions and other scientific groups in the region should also be represented. The Commission noted with appreciation the intention of UNESCO to sponsor two, or possibly three, studies on technological change and population trends which would be of interest to the Conference.

268. The Commission emphasized that the Conference should not limit itself to a theoretical discussion, but should seek practical solutions to population problems.

Several members felt that special attention should be paid to those problems in rural areas—in particular, to disguised unemployment. A suggestion was made that the Conference should also consider the social effects of changes in agricultural methods and organization. Since the central issue was to balance population growth against the development of economic, including land, resources, it was important to consider both factors together. The evaluation and improvement of demographic data should be included in the agenda. Some doubts were expressed about the usefulness of a discussion at the Conference of the effects of population changes on saving and investment.

269. Various views were expressed on the timing of the Conference. While population problems in the region called for early consideration, it was recognized that the Conference should, if possible, have at its disposal the preliminary results of the forthcoming population censuses. Since the results of some of those censuses would not be available until about the middle of 1962, it was felt that the Conference should not be held before that time.

TRADE

270. The Commission expressed its appreciation of the work done by the Committee on Trade, and endorsed that body's report (E/CN.11/521). It considered that, besides providing countries of the region with a forum for the discussion of trade problems, the Committee served as an instrument for the realization of specific practical projects. The results achieved, by, for example, the Training Centre in Trade Promotion, the Working Party on Customs Administration and the Intraregional Trade Promotion Talks were noted with satisfaction.

271. The Commission took note of the proposals for greater intraregional and interregional co-operation in the field of trade, and, specifically, for (a) co-operation with advanced countries outside the region in the promotion of exports, especially of manufactured goods, and in the stabilization of prices of primary products (b) increased regional co-operation in trade and industry through the establishment of joint projects for industrial development, including processing of minerals (c) the mitigation of agricultural protectionism in industrial countries (d) the alleviation of imbalances created by the liquidation of agricultural surpluses and strategic stockpiles; and (e) the promotion of tourism.

272. The Commission recognized that the implementation of those measures needed the active co-operation of countries outside the region. It was confident that such co-operation would be forthcoming, in accordance with the resolution on regional co-operation²² adopted at the current session. It further noted that intraregional trade co-operation should not be restrictive but should try to contribute to the general expansion of world trade.

273. The Commission felt that useful results had been achieved by the Intraregional Trade Promotion Talks, the second series of which had been convened early in 1960. Those talks provided an important means of

²² *Ibid.*

promoting regional economic co-operation. The Commission recommended that the talks be continued, and impressed on member governments the importance of follow-up action, with a view to obtaining the maximum benefit.

274. The Commission endorsed the proposals for the organization of the second session of the Working Party on Customs Administration, including the provisional agenda thereof (E/CN.11/TRADE/L.24), and urged that special attention should be paid to the implementation of the recommendations of the first session of the Working Party. A suggestion was made that, at its future sessions, that body might consider the question of uniformity of customs procedures and the standardization of customs nomenclature in the countries of the region. Importance was also attached to measures for simplifying customs procedure affecting trade in general, and commercial travellers in particular.

275. The Commission noted the concern of most member countries at developments relating to the tariffs, quotas, agricultural policies and other measures of the European Economic Community and the European Free Trade Area, and welcomed the assurances of the representatives of certain countries, members of those two groupings, that the commercial policies thereof would be such as not to harm the trade of third countries. The Commission requested the Committee on Trade to keep the subject under review.

276. The Commission expressed satisfaction with the Training Centre in Trade Promotion held in Japan in 1959. It endorsed the proposal to convene the next centre in India in 1961 in the form of a seminar, and approved the various suggestions of the Committee on Trade relating to the organization of that centre. In view of the persistent shortage of personnel trained in trade promotion in the countries of the region, it recommended that, in the light of the experience gained at the two training centres, the secretariat should examine the possibility of establishing permanent regional training facilities in trade promotion.

277. Several countries of the region emphasized the importance of tourism as a potential source of substantial foreign exchange earnings and outlined the measures taken by them to attract tourists. The Commission recommended that continuing attention be given to the subject by the secretariat.

278. The recommendations of the Committee regarding trade in minerals and mineral products were endorsed. The Commission requested that particular attention be given to research on new uses for minerals, the establishment of mineral processing industries, joint projects in mineral resources development, and long-term contracts for minerals. The offer of assistance by industrial countries in implementing such projects was noted with appreciation. With respect to the suggestion for a study of trade in petroleum and petroleum products, the Commission noted the recommendation of the Committee that account should be taken of the work done by the other competent subsidiary bodies of ECAFE, in particular, the Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources

Development and the Symposium on the Development of Petroleum Resources of Asia and the Far East.

279. The Commission expressed approval of the Committee's work relating to shipping and ocean freight rates, and noted the useful results achieved by the consultative machinery set up by the countries of the region. It requested the Committee to keep those matters under review.

280. The Commission noted the Committee's analyses of, and comments on, state trading, long-term trade and payments arrangements, commercial arbitration, and international trade fairs, and recommended that work be continued as proposed in the report. A suggestion was made that attention should be given to the trade problems of the land-locked countries in the region. The Commission took note of a suggestion that a copra board, consisting of the countries of the region producing and exporting coconut and copra, should be constituted for the purpose, among other things, of increasing production, standardizing quality and improving marketing.

INDUSTRY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

281. The Commission expressed its appreciation of the valuable work done by the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources and the subsidiary bodies thereof, and endorsed the Committee's report (E/CN.11/523). It commended the Committee on having drawn up an integrated programme for sponsoring practical international action for the industrial development of the region. The programme stressed the possibilities of, as well as the need for, greater co-operation between countries in the development of natural resources, industries, extension services and training and research facilities. The Commission requested the Committee to devise measures to ensure the early implementation of the various projects in the programme. Note was taken of the results of the projects undertaken during the period under review, namely, the Study Tour of Asian Geologists and Mining Engineers, the Seminar on Management of Public Industrial Enterprises, and the Seminar on Aerial Survey Methods and Equipment.

282. The Commission observed with satisfaction that, in recent years, many countries in the region had made commendable efforts to introduce various fiscal and administrative measures to stimulate industrialization. It endorsed the view of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources that countries striving for industrial development had to depend basically on their own resources. Stress was laid on the importance of increasing domestic savings by raising productivity in agriculture and of mobilizing local initiative and resources. Attention was drawn to the need to remove regional disparities in national development, to improve basic facilities such as transport and power, and to develop technical education.

283. The Commission was glad to note the increasing efforts made by various international and national agencies to encourage the inflow of capital from countries outside the region. A suggestion was made that the

secretariat should undertake a study of measures which would stimulate industrial investment in the private sector. It was noted that the secretariat had published several studies relating to the subject, such as the comprehensive surveys of mining legislation and of foreign investment laws and regulations in countries of the region.

284. The Commission took note of various measures taken by countries to improve their planning procedures and machinery. It endorsed the recommendation of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources that continued efforts should be made to improve the compilation of industrial statistics in countries of the region, through the Conference of Asian Statisticians, and through studies and advisory services of the secretariat. A suggestion was made that the secretariat should initiate long-term forecasts of the demand and supply position of some important industrial products for the region as a whole. Another suggestion was that a long-term projection should be made of the trade pattern in the region. Planning for industrial development should take full account of agriculture and trade. The Commission requested all its subsidiary bodies concerned, as well as the secretariat, to bear the above suggestions in mind in framing their programme of work.

285. The Commission noted that industrial development in most countries of the region was now moving rapidly forward from the stage of planning to that of implementation, and stressed the increasing need of countries to prepare "industry-possibilities" surveys and to build up integrated industrial extension, advisory, research and training services. It urged the United Nations agencies concerned to give the highest priority to government requests for technical and financial assistance in such matters. It noted that the secretariat had recently assisted several countries in planning the types of projects enumerated above, and was examining the possibility of rendering assistance in the industrial planning of the Mekong basin.

286. The Commission considered that there were substantial possibilities of greater co-operation between countries of the region in the development of joint industrial and mineral projects. Such joint projects could ensure better utilization of raw materials and financial resources, and help to secure the economies of large-scale production and the advantages of specialization. It recommended that the countries of the region should give early consideration to the investigation of opportunities for such schemes. It requested the Executive Secretary to undertake, in co-operation with the countries concerned, such preliminary studies and investigations as might be required.

287. The Commission also considered that close co-operation between countries in industrial research and training would result in better utilization of existing resources and would avoid duplication of effort. It endorsed the recommendation of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources that a network of regional industrial research, extension and training centres be set up, based on existing national facilities and having regard to geographic considerations. The Com-

mission noted with appreciation the offer by certain industrial countries to render assistance and by several countries of the region to make available their institutes for regional purposes.

288. The Commission requested the forthcoming meeting of the Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development to consider the proposals to set up a regional geological survey centre for southeast Asia and to convene a symposium on the development of the region's bauxite resources.

289. The Commission noted that the follow-up action so far taken by the secretariat on the recommendations of the first Symposium on the Development of Petroleum Resources of Asia and the Far East would be reviewed by the Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development at that body's next session. The Commission expressed appreciation of the renewed offer of the Government of Iran to serve as host country for the second Symposium scheduled for 1962.

290. The Commission took note of the proposal of the Government of Iran for the establishment of a regional institute that would help develop the petroleum resources of the region and provide for the training the necessary technical personnel.

291. The Commission endorsed the recommendation of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources that the secretariat should appoint a panel of rural electrification experts which would visit countries of the region and make specific recommendations on questions referred to it. The panel should be formed as soon as possible, and countries interested in its services should make adequate preparations in order to facilitate its work.

292. The Commission endorsed the recommendations of the Committee that the Metals and Engineering Sub-Committee should take up, at its next session, a detailed study of measures for the development of the machine tool industry in the region, and that a group of experts from industrial countries should visit countries of the region and assist and advise them on the planning and development of that industry. It was realized that a prerequisite for the development of the industry was the existence of a sizeable engineering industry in the countries concerned. Most countries of the region should concentrate, initially, on the production of simple and light types of machine tools suited to their needs, especially those for small industry.

293. The Commission took note of the preparations by the secretariat for the Seminar on Basic Chemical and Allied Industries. The Seminar should give special attention to the provision of practical guidance to countries which had just embarked on the setting up of those industries. The possibility of international joint projects should be explored.

294. The Commission placed considerable stress on the modernization of small industries in countries of the region, and endorsed the Committee's recommendations on various national and international measures for the development of small industries in general. Countries of the region should give urgent consideration to the

establishment of joint small industries development and service institutes, and of prototype design and production centres. The need for training extension workers was stressed. Importance was attached to the role of industrial estates, particularly for the development of industry. The secretariat was requested to undertake a study of the organization and operation of such estates.

295. The Commission noted with appreciation the practical proposals made by the Seminar on Management of Public Industrial Enterprises for the improvement of the organization and operation of such enterprises in the countries of the region. It was noted that, although the question of developing the private or the public sector was entirely a matter of choice for the countries themselves, the countries should endeavour to make efficient use of the resources and improve the organization of the public sector. It endorsed the proposal that a list of public industrial enterprises should be compiled and circulated by the secretariat with a view to providing opportunities for an exchange of experience regarding consultants employed, supplies of equipment and other relevant matters.

296. Several countries of the region acknowledged the technical and financial aid received from friendly countries for the development of their industries, and appreciated the technical assistance of the United Nations and its specialized agencies. Most countries of the region felt that the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1431 (XIV) of 5 December 1959 on the establishment of a commission for industrial development would be of great benefit to the industrialization of the less-developed countries.

297. The Commission recalled that in that connexion it had adopted the resolution [31 (XVI)] on "Regional economic co-operation for development of trade and industries".

INLAND TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

298. The Commission expressed appreciation of the work done by the eighth session of the Inland Transport and Communications Committee, and endorsed that body's report (E/CN.11/511).

299. The Commission noted that the sixth session of the Working Party on Economic Development and Planning would have as its main subject problems of transport. It approved the suggestion of the Committee that transport officials, as well as economists, should be invited to attend the session with a view to ensuring that both technical and economic aspects of the development of transport were adequately dealt with.

300. The Commission hoped that advantage would be taken of facilities available or anticipated both within and outside the region to train railway officials, particularly at the managerial level, including those offered by the Government of India at the Advanced Permanent Way Training School in Poona.

301. The Commission attached great importance to visits by technical railway officials to modernization projects of countries of the region. It expressed apprecia-

tion of the Government of India's plan to organize a study fortnight, under the auspices of ECAFE, at which railway and highway bridge engineers would observe and study the techniques adopted in bridge construction work by the Indian Government Railways over the Brahmaputra river at Pandu. The invitation of the Government of the Republic of China to railway officials of the region to visit some of its modernization projects, such as the Taiwan Railway Administration's centralized traffic control scheme was also noted with appreciation. The Commission was in general agreement with the proposal to recruit a regional adviser who would co-ordinate the research requirements of the railways of the region, allocate projects to the research centres in the region, and evaluate the results. It endorsed the view that the time was now opportune to consider the development of international railway traffic. The secretariat was requested to keep the matter under review, and report progress. The Commission noted with gratitude the renewed offer of the Government of Australia to provide host facilities for the seventh session of the Railway Sub-Committee.

302. The Commission welcomed the offer of the Government of India to make available to member countries of the region information on the results of the pilot project for the operation of shallow-draught vessels on the Ganga and Gogra rivers. It took note of the successful Study Tour of Inland Waterway Transport Experts from the region to Hungary and the Soviet Union. The Commission noted with satisfaction that the Government of Burma had agreed to take over full responsibility for the operation and administration of the Regional Marine Diesel Training Centre at Rangoon which had been established under the joint sponsorship of the ILO and ECAFE. It expressed its appreciation of the assurance given by the Government of Burma that the regional character of the Centre and the high standard of instruction would be maintained, and hoped that the countries would continue to avail themselves of the facilities. The Commission expressed appreciation of an offer by the Government of the United States to assist in making available a hydrofoil vessel for demonstrations in the region, and of the renewed offer by the Government of Pakistan to act as host for such demonstrations. It recommended that, if a suitable type of craft could be obtained, the demonstrations should be held in coastal waters as well as on inland waterways. The Commission noted that governments were interested in the project on prototype coasting vessels. It welcomed the co-operation between the secretariat and the Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses (PIANC) in the study of the dredging of inland waterways, and felt that such co-operation should be extended to other studies. The Commission took note of the offer of the Government of Pakistan to act as host for demonstrations of water-weed clearance, and of the efforts by the riparian countries to improve navigation conditions in the Mekong basin. It emphasized the importance of training personnel as a first step towards developing inland waterway transport.

303. The Commission noted with satisfaction that useful results had been achieved by the first Study Week

on Highway Safety which had been convened by the Government of India under the auspices of ECAFE, and hoped that similar study weeks would be convened regularly by other governments. It endorsed the suggestion of the Study Week that non-governmental highway safety organizations should be established in the countries of the region as a means of intensifying highway safety consciousness among the public.

304. The Commission noted with satisfaction the progress made in the implementation of the project on international highways, and endorsed the recommendations of the first series of zonal working group meetings. It felt that the next series of zonal meetings should be convened as early as possible in 1960, and that it would be advantageous if those meetings could be held in countries of each zone, in rotation, in such a way that participants could see for themselves progress in each sector. The Executive Secretary was requested to explore the possibilities of obtaining technical and financial aid for the project. The Commission noted the request of the representative of Indonesia that the Committee should study the question of linking his country to the proposed network of Asian Highways. It endorsed the view that countries should give careful consideration to the use of cheap and abundant labour available locally and bear in mind the difficulties of securing foreign exchange for capital imports before undertaking large-scale mechanization in major highway construction projects.

305. The Commission endorsed the recommendation of the Inland Transport and Communications Committee that a study tour of highway transport officials should be arranged to examine the organizational and operational aspects of highway transport in the advanced countries. It welcomed the offer of the Governments of France, Netherlands, United Kingdom and United States to provide facilities for participants. In view of the importance of developing highway transport in the region, the Commission urged that high priority should be accorded to the project. It attached great importance to the convening of the proposed seminar on highway transport, and endorsed the suggestion that a post-seminar study tour be organized in Afghanistan, India, Iran and Pakistan. It noted with gratitude the invitation of the Government of India to hold the seminar at New Delhi.

306. Since road surfaces in some countries of the region were far below the usual standards, it was difficult to operate economically modern vehicles manufactured in the advanced countries. The suggestion was made that those sub-standard road conditions should be taken into account by the manufacturers of automotive equipment when designing vehicles for use in the region.

307. The secretariat had been devoting greater attention to studies on highway transport. Moreover, in some countries, responsibility for highways and highway transport was vested in different bodies, and it was desirable to facilitate the participation of both of them in the work of the Highway Sub-Committee. The Commission accordingly endorsed the recommendation of the

Inland Transport and Communications Committee that the scope of the Sub-Committee be widened and its name be changed to "Highways and Highway Transport Sub-Committee".

308. The Commission welcomed the offer of the Government of Nepal to provide host facilities for the fifth session of that Sub-Committee in Kathmandu in 1960 and requested the Executive Secretary to take action accordingly.

309. The Commission stressed the need to compile adequate transport statistics, as a means of assessing the operational performance of each country's transport undertakings against a regional background. It therefore requested governments to extend their full co-operation to the secretariat in the compilation, analysis and publication of the relevant statistical data. It noted that the quarterly "Transport Bulletin" published by the secretariat was disseminating useful information, and it endorsed the recommendation of the Inland Transport and Communications Committee that, in order to ensure a wider distribution and to increase the coverage of the "Bulletin", that document should be printed semi-annually.

310. The Commission noted with satisfaction the progress by the secretariat in developing close co-operation with the International Union of Official Travel Organizations (IUOTO) and the regional commissions thereof in promoting travel and tourism in the region. It commended, for the consideration of the governments of the region, the proposal that 1961 be designated as a "Visit the Orient Year", and noted with satisfaction that some governments had already taken appropriate steps. The Commission expressed its deep interest in the development of tourism as an important means of enabling countries to diversify their economy and to earn additional foreign exchange. Tourism played a useful role in fostering economic, social and cultural contacts and understanding between nations. A number of countries of the region required technical assistance to develop tourism, and in particular to carry out surveys of the potentialities of that industry. The Commission therefore adopted a resolution [32 (XVI)] calling for the encouragement of tourism and international travel. It welcomed the offer of the Government of India to provide host facilities for the seminar on tourism proposed in that resolution for early 1961 — The "Visit the Orient Year". That seminar would provide an opportunity to discuss problems connected with the campaign and to focus attention on the need for governments to develop tourism.

WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

311. The Commission considered the report of the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin (E/CN.11/513), the report of the Bureau of Flood Control and Water Resources Development (E/CN.11/512), the Report of the Study Group of Experts from Asia and the Far East on Water Resources Development to North America and Europe (E/CN.11/L.76), the report of the Joint ECAFE/WMO Interregional

Seminar on Hydrologic Networks and Methods (E/CN.11/L.72) and the report of the Working Party on Earthmoving Operations, jointly sponsored by the United Nations Bureau of Economic Affairs and ECAFE (E/CN.11/L.78 and Corr.1). These reports were approved and adopted by the Commission.

The Mekong project

312. The Commission heard a statement of the Chairman for 1960 of the Committee for Co-ordination (the representative of Thailand), and noted that considerable progress had been achieved in the implementation of the programme of investigations, which included geological investigation of potential dam sites on the main river by Australia; aerial mapping of the main stream and the major tributaries by Canada; the provision of hydrologic equipment, and the undertaking of soil surveys, fishery and sedimentation studies on the Great Lake and a hydraulic survey of a pilot project in the delta by France. Rain gauges had been supplied by India and petroleum products by Iran. The Commission further noted that Japan had completed the first phase of the reconnaissance of tributaries, and was well on the way to completing the second phase. New Zealand and the United Kingdom were having water craft constructed for the Committee, and the United States had assisted the Committee in establishing a network of hydrologic and meteorological stations and services on the main river and on the tributaries, including levelling, and horizontal control survey, of the river from the Burmese border to the sea. The Chairman of the Committee expressed his appreciation of the assistance rendered by ECAFE and the United Nations family, including the ILO, UNESCO, WHO, WMO, IAEA and the United Nations Special Fund. He drew attention to the Committee's efforts to co-ordinate the use of various forms of assistance and of local costs borne by riparian countries.

313. The Commission listened with interest to the statement of the representatives of the riparian States — Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and the Republic of Viet-Nam. The four representatives stressed the significance of the development of water resources of the lower Mekong basin for the economic and social well-being of their peoples, and expressed their thanks to the donor countries and international organizations.

314. The Commission was impressed by the rapid progress achieved and the spirit of international co-operation shown in the joint project by the riparian countries, donor countries, the United Nations and the specialized agencies. It commended the work of the Executive Secretary, his staff and the Executive Agent of the Committee in connexion with the project.

315. The Commission noted that the representative of China had announced the offer by his Government of 5,000 tons of cement to be used in the programme of investigations and in the implementation of tributary projects and had extended the invitation of his Government to members of the Committee and the Executive Agent to visit water resources development projects in

his country. The representative of the United Kingdom offered a further contribution of £110,000 to the Committee. Part of that sum would be used to meet the extra cost of the launch and meteorological equipment, for which an earlier offer of £20,000 had been made, and the rest (some £93,000) would be made available to the Committee for such purposes as it thought best. The Commission welcomed the intention of the Committee to use the United Kingdom contribution, along with additional assistance sought from the Special Fund, for the improvement of navigation. France offered an additional contribution of 500,000 new francs, thus bringing the total French contribution to 2.1 million new francs. In addition, the French Government would supply the services of one expert to assist the Committee in the formulation of a mineral resources survey programme and would provide annually a certain number of scholarships within its technical assistance programme (6 to 8 in 1960) which would permit specialists from riparian countries to obtain further training in France.

316. The Committee welcomed an offer by the Government of Japan of a new contribution of \$80,000 in its 1960 fiscal year for reconnaissance and survey work. The observer of Canada offered to meet the expenses of two engineers from each of the four riparian countries for visits to water resources development projects in Canada, in addition to the aerial mapping currently under way at an estimated cost of 1.3 million Canadian dollars. The representative of Pakistan expressed the readiness of his Government to make available to the Committee his country's experience and knowledge concerning flood control, navigation, power and irrigation. The observer from Israel, on behalf of his Government, pledged a contribution of 1,000 tons of cement, to be delivered at any port in the Mekong area.

317. The Commission noted that the four members of the Committee gratefully accepted the contributions made by the various delegations, and pledged their maximum effort to the advancement of the project.

Bureau of Flood Control and Water Resources Development

318. The Commission commended the efforts of the Bureau to foster interest in the techniques and methods of promoting water resources development in the region. It appreciated the importance and usefulness of the surveys and analysis of water resources projects and problems in the region, and of the regional technical conferences and other technical meetings organized by the Bureau. It endorsed the proposal that the secretariat should organize a Regional Symposium on Dams and Reservoirs in 1961 and a Regional Symposium on the Development of Groundwater Resources in 1962.

319. The Commission took note of the report of the Study Group of Experts from Asia and the Far East on Water Resources Development in North America and Europe (E/CN.11/L.76) and of the important results achieved by the Group. It expressed the hope that similar tours would be organized under the joint auspices of ECAFE and BTAO.

320. The Commission commended the report of the first ECAFE/WMO International Seminar on Hydrologic Networks and Methods (E/CN.11/L.72). In view of the useful purpose served by the first Seminar, the Commission accepted the recommendation that similar seminars should be held every two years; they would cover specific subjects of hydrologic and hydro-meteorological interest. The Commission noted that a demonstration project on flood forecasting might be organized on the Mekong river to demonstrate to other countries in the region the application of the latest techniques and methods. It approved a proposal to organize, in 1961, the next hydrologic seminar on field methods and equipment used in hydrology and hydrometeorology.

321. The Commission approved the report of the Working Party on Earthmoving Operations, jointly sponsored by the United Nations Bureau of Economic Affairs and ECAFE (E/CN.11/L.78 and Corr.1). It noted with appreciation that, in pursuance of the decision of the Working Party, a number of organizations in India and Pakistan had expressed their willingness to carry out the suggested experiments with different types of implements and to assess the suitability thereof for varying conditions of work and types of soils. The secretariat had arranged to despatch to India and Pakistan typical implements from different countries of the region which would then be duplicated and supplied to the organizations which had agreed to carry out the experiments.

STATISTICS

322. The Commission, in discussing both economic development and planning and statistics, emphasized the importance of an adequate system of basic statistics for purposes of economic and social development. The Commission was therefore appreciative of the valuable work on statistics being done in that regard by the Conference of Asian Statisticians under its long-range work programme, and approved the work programme for the third session of the Conference (E/CN.11/516); it was of the view that work on economic development and planning should be closely co-ordinated with that of the Conference.

323. The Commission, recalling a recommendation made at the fourteenth session, noted with satisfaction the special attention being given by the Conference and the secretariat to those countries of the region which were less advanced in statistics.

324. The Commission commended the report of the Working Group on Sampling Methods (E/CN.11/517). It was glad that the importance of sampling as an effective technique for the collection of the statistics needed was being increasingly recognized by a number of countries which were developing their statistical systems. The Working Group's recommendations on the use of sampling methods in the censuses of population and of agriculture were considered valuable and timely. The Commission expressed the hope that the secretariat would continue to give further guidance and technical

assistance to countries in developing a suitable sample survey system. It expressed appreciation of the findings of the Working Group of Experts on Capital Formation, which would be of practical use to the countries of the region, and hoped that further work would be carried out on the difficult problems of estimation of capital formation in the non-monetized sector. It approved the proposal that statisticians engaged in specialized fields such as capital formation should be given opportunities for short-term consultations or on-the-job training in countries of the region other than their own.

325. The Commission felt that the activities of the Working Groups had helped the countries to improve the quality of their statistics, and recommended that similar working groups should be convened to deal with the estimation of national income and other fields of statistics.

326. The Commission was glad to note that almost all countries of the region were participating in the 1960 World Census Programme, and that good progress had been made in regard to the plans and preparations for the censuses of population and of agriculture. It noted with satisfaction that countries of the region had taken full advantage of the Regional Census Advisory Services provided under the United Nations/FAO Programme of Census Technical Assistance, with funds supplemented by the Ford Foundation; it appreciated the work of the United Nations, FAO and the Secretariat in that regard, and noted the plans for 1960 and 1961. The Commission was grateful for the assurances given by a number of countries that they would contribute to the success of the 1960 World Census Programme. In view of the great importance of statistics and, in particular, the need to obtain data from censuses of population and of agriculture for the purpose of economic and social development, the Commission urged member governments which had not done so to decide as soon as possible to undertake censuses of population (including housing) and of agriculture, and to provide the necessary funds and other facilities in order that the censuses could be carried out according to schedule in 1960 and 1961. The programme would fit in with the projected Asian Population Conference in 1962. The Commission observed that the periodic progress report on census plans and preparations (E/CN.11/515) brought out by the secretariat contained useful information, and felt that it would be helpful if similar detailed information were made available for countries outside the region.

327. It welcomed the offer of the Government of Australia to provide technical assistance to countries in the region in regard to census and statistical work.

328. It laid great stress on the training of personnel in statistics, including sampling, and welcomed the inclusion of that item in the agenda of the third session of the Conference of Asian Statisticians.

329. It noted the desire of Japan that the governments of the countries of the region and the secretariat should co-operate with the Japanese authorities in the thirty-second session of the International Statistical Institute to be held in Tokyo from 30 May to 9 June 1960.

AGRICULTURE

330. The Commission commended the report on the activities in 1959 of the Joint ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division (E/CN.11/L.80), and approved the programme of work proposed for the Division in 1960-1961. The emphasis on development problems, including those of agricultural programming and agricultural price policies, was appreciated, and also the continued use of the case study approach, as, for example, in the study of the effect on farmers of community development schemes. The Division's regular reviews of the food and agricultural situation in the region were recognized as basic. The Commission found that the working relationship established between the two organizations as expressed in the activities of the Joint Division were effective and fruitful.

331. The Commission noted that the suggestions regarding subjects for study made by various delegations in the course of the discussion would be taken up by the Executive Secretary with FAO, with a view to implementation and inclusion in the work of the Joint Division, where appropriate. These subjects included the study of the earnings of persons engaged in agricultural and non-agricultural occupations; of key input-output relations important in planning agricultural investment; and of the factors influencing decisions of individual farmers.

332. The Commission was glad to note that increasing attention was being paid by countries of the region in their agricultural planning to the strengthening of incentives to individual producers — by assurances of greater security of tenure and more stable prices — with a view to obtaining their active participation in national plans for increasing production. In that connexion, the Commission commended the report of the ECAFE/FAO Technical Meeting on Marketing, held at New Delhi. Improvements in marketing systems would not only help the producer to receive the fullest return for his labour, but also facilitate the flow of basic foods to the expanding urban population and to export.

333. The Commission learned with satisfaction that a meeting of ECAFE and FAO experts on agricultural development planning would be convened in 1960.

CO-OPERATION WITH SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

334. The Commission noted that the activities of the specialized agencies, in particular, the ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, WMO, the Bank and ITU had increased in recent years.

335. The work of the ILO in the region contributed significantly to the implementation of the work programme of the Commission. It welcomed the assistance provided by the ILO in carrying out manpower surveys in several countries of the region, and noted that such work was of great value in implementing the recommendations of the Working Group of Experts on Programming Techniques, which had emphasized the importance of manpower surveys. It welcomed the

efforts of the ILO, particularly in its technical assistance work, to improve the training of shop operatives, foremen and supervisors, and management. It noted the ILO's plan to organize a study tour of experts on small-scale industries and handicrafts from ECAFE countries, which would further the mechanization of those industries as recommended by the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources.

336. The Commission particularly commended the joint ECAFE/ILO work on the training in maintenance and repair of marine diesel engines at the Rangoon Centre, and the publication of a simplified, illustrated manual on motor vehicle maintenance. It suggested that governments of the region should consider the possibility of translating the manual into their national languages in order that it could be used as widely as possible. It noted that the ILO was co-operating closely with ECAFE on statistics and was carrying out a number of statistical projects on employment, labour, wages, family living studies, and consumer price indices. It was gratified to note that the ILO Yearbook on Labour Statistics gave increasing coverage to countries of the region. It welcomed the ILO's co-operation in the Mekong project through the assignment of an expert for a survey of manpower and labour needs.

337. The Commission considered that, in the studies of long-term trends in the supply and demand of commodities recommended by the Committee on Trade and the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, FAO was doing valuable work on the marketing of, and technical improvements in commodities such as coconut products, cocoa, tea, and spices. It noted with appreciation that ECAFE and FAO would in 1960 carry out studies, for example, on jute, as recommended by the Committee on Trade.

338. The Commission welcomed the information that the study of "Timber Trends and Prospects" carried out jointly by ECAFE and FAO was nearing completion, and that the first draft of the study had already been considered by the FAO Asia-Pacific Forestry Commission in February 1960. Preparations were under way to hold in 1960 the joint Conference on the Development of the Pulp and Paper Industry in the region. The Commission felt that there was substantial scope for increasing intraregional trade in timber and forest products and for developing industries utilizing the forest resources of the region. The Commission recognized, however, that the rising demand for wood in the region would call for increased afforestation, which should not be overlooked in economic development plans. Finally, the Commission noted that, in implementing the "Free the world from hunger" scheme, the co-operation of various United Nations bodies, including the commissions, would be sought by FAO.

339. The Commission welcomed the increasing interest shown by WHO in those aspects of the Commission's activities which had a bearing on health and sanitation. It appreciated the co-operation of WHO in the Mekong project. It noted that WHO programmes relating to, for example, housing, building, community develop-

ment and development of water resources, would entail a study of health and sanitation problems, and that WHO would co-operate with ECAFE in those matters.

340. The Commission noted that UNESCO, particularly the Centre on the Social Implications of Industrialization in Southeast Asia, at Calcutta, had co-operated closely with ECAFE in a number of subjects, for example, on the programme for the development of information media in the region at the UNESCO meeting on that subject in January 1960. The Commission appreciated the co-operation of UNESCO with ECAFE in organizing the proposed Symposium on Groundwater Hydrology, and felt that the work of the UNESCO Advisory Committee for Humid Tropics Research and Research on Arid Zone Problems would be of special value in that regard.

341. The Commission noted with satisfaction that the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin had accepted the UNESCO offer to prepare studies on the construction of a hydraulic model of the delta.

342. The Commission noted the statements made by several delegations appreciating the contributions made by various specialized agencies to the development effort of countries of the region. It was gratified with the co-operation between ECAFE and the specialized agencies by way of joint projects, joint sponsorship of regional meetings, joint participation in technical assistance schemes and frequent intersecretariat consultations.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES IN THE REGION

343. The Commission noted with appreciation the information paper submitted by the Technical Assistance Board on "Technical Assistance provided to the Countries and Territories of the ECAFE Region under the Expanded and Regular Programmes" (E/CN.11/520), which gave a comprehensive account of the technical assistance work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. The Commission also heard a statement by the Commissioner for Technical Assistance and by the Resident Representative of the Technical Assistance Board (TAB) to the effect that closer association had been achieved between the technical assistance programmes of the United Nations and the work of ECAFE. Representatives appreciated that BTAO had supported the work of the Commission, and in this connexion welcomed the observation by the Commissioner that the regional projects under the Bureau were, in fact, ECAFE projects, and were implemented through the closest collaboration between the ECAFE secretariat and the Bureau. The revision of the terms of reference of the Commission to include the social aspects of economic development had also enabled BTAO to support ECAFE activities in social fields which contributed directly to economic development in the countries of the region.

344. The Commission considered that there was need for increasing allocation of funds for regional projects,

and hoped that the resources at the disposal of TAB would increase, thereby enabling it to provide additional funds for regional projects. The Commission was convinced that, as a result of the emphasis now being placed by the member countries on regional, as well as international, co-operation in social and economic development, regional projects, when well programmed and managed, offered the best means of providing assistance to the greatest number of beneficiaries. The Commission noted with satisfaction that the regional projects implemented by BTAO were carefully fitted into the work programme of the Commission.

345. The Commission welcomed the efforts made by BTAO to utilize the experience of the Commission and the secretariat in respect of country programming. More and more experts were being routed through ECAFE, for briefing and guidance; steps were being taken by BTAO to arrange for a more direct back-stopping of United Nations experts in matters where ECAFE had special competence. The Commission noted that the United Nations experts in the area were assisting its technical subsidiary bodies through various means, for example, by attending in a consultative capacity and preparing technical papers for the meetings. The Commission noted with great satisfaction that the co-operation established between the secretariat and the TAB regional representatives had grown closer. That would make possible better co-ordination between country programmes and regional projects. While technical assistance was being provided by the United Nations in a variety of fields, the country programmes in the region had recently shown a trend away from preliminary studies and surveys towards the implementation and solution of specific economic and social problems. The countries in the region had requested assistance in order to strengthen their institutions for research, training and demonstrations, especially where such institutions were also meeting or could meet regional needs.

346. The Commission noted that the United Nations was attracting competent experts, and that countries were nominating qualified trainees for the fellowship and training schemes sponsored by the United Nations.

347. The Commission hoped that the two-year programme procedure, which would commence in 1961, would give greater flexibility for the initiation of long-term projects and would enable governments to improve the co-ordination of their programmes. The Special Fund was designed to meet the long-term needs and to enlarge the scope of international assistance, particularly in the preparation of projects and the carrying out of surveys; that would enable the countries to attract, in the long run, a greater volume of assistance and investments.

348. The Commission noted that the countries were improving their administration and procedures for the co-ordination of the assistance received from the United Nations, specialized agencies and from bilateral and other multilateral programmes.

349. The Commission welcomed the invitation of the Government of India to hold its seventeenth session in India in 1961. It unanimously decided that, subject to

the approval of the appropriate United Nations authorities, the invitation of the Government of India should be accepted, and that the date and the place of the session should be determined by the Executive Secretary in consultation with that Government.

Part III

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION AT ITS SIXTEENTH SESSION

31 (XVI). Regional economic co-operation for development of trade and industries ²³

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East,

Having taken note of the discussions on the economic situation in Asia and the Far East and the report of the Committee on Trade (third session) ²⁴ and the report of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources (twelfth session), ²⁵

Having considered the long-term trade situation in countries of Asia and the Far East, arising from the economic trends in the region and in the world as a whole,

Expressing its deep concern:

(a) That the trend has been for the growth of exports of primary exporting countries of the region to fall behind not only that of the industrial countries, but also that of the other primary exporting countries outside the region,

(b) That major export commodities of these countries have been subject to wide fluctuations in volume and prices,

(c) That considerable improvement in the economic growth and stability in the industrial countries since the war has not been accompanied by a commensurate improvement in the growth and stability of the region's exports,

(d) That there is a possibility of a widening imbalance between the export earnings of these countries and the cost of imports necessary for a practicable rate of development,

Taking into consideration the possibilities for greater co-operation between countries of the region in the form of joint projects for the development of both large and small industries, as well as for industrial training and research and in the form of regional projects in other fields benefiting a number of countries in the region,

Believing that such joint action would facilitate a better utilization of available raw materials, financial resources and technical skills, and that close co-operation between countries in these endeavours may help to solve many of the problems common to the region, and also to expand intraregional and interregional trade,

1. *Recommends* that the countries of the region:

(a) Take note of recent developments in trade co-operation in other regions of the world;

(b) Seek suitable measures for increasing intraregional trade, in the context of enlarged world trade, to make possible a sustained increase of production resulting from larger markets;

(c) Explore in this regard the possibilities of promoting economically sound regional co-operation as a means of stimulating economic development in the area;

(d) In consultation with one another, and with the Executive Secretary, investigate specific projects that may be advantageously developed as joint projects—for example, "industry-possibilities" surveys of, for example, machine tools; industrial research and training institutes; demonstration and extension centres; and the mechanization and development of small industries;

(e) Review as appropriate their national policies with a view to encouraging domestic savings, mobilizing of domestic public funds for economic development and creating conditions which will attract adequate amounts of capital, both domestic and foreign, into productive enterprise;

(f) Initiate suitable measures to stabilize, on a commodity-by-commodity basis, prices of primary commodities at fair and adequate levels;

(g) In consultation with one another, study the possibilities of a suitable pattern of regional co-operation consistent with the principles of GATT;

2. *Appeals* to the industrially advanced countries of the world:

(a) To continue to consider possibilities of increasing imports from the countries of the region;

(b) To seek, within the framework of existing international organizations and in co-operation with countries of the region, economically sound ways, on a commodity-by-commodity basis, for the stabilization of prices of primary products at fair and adequate levels within limits which take into account long-term trends in supply and demand;

(c) To take note of the concern of the countries of the region that their interests may be adversely affected by regional economic arrangements elsewhere and to take necessary measures that these interests be safeguarded and the countries of the region enabled to benefit from the growth of economic activity expected to arise from these arrangements;

²³ See paragraph 272 above.

²⁴ E/CN.11/521.

²⁵ E/CN.11/523.

(d) To consider the need of the countries of the region to increase their exports not only of primary commodities, but also of semi-processed and manufactured goods which they are in a position to supply competitively;

(e) To continue to provide the countries of the region economic, financial and technical aid under multilateral and bilateral programmes of assistance with a view to accelerating the economic development and diversification of production in the countries of the region as part of global economic expansion;

3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary:

(a) To continue to explore the scope and practical measures for promoting intraregional co-operation for economic and social development in the region as a whole and, if necessary, among individual countries of the region as a first step, particularly in the fields of agriculture, industry, transport and trade;

(b) Within available staff resources, and after such preliminary studies as may be considered appropriate, to make suggestions to interested governments concerning such joint projects and regional projects as may be practicable, including a suggested order of priority;

4. *Recommends* the United Nations agencies concerned to consider sympathetically requests for technical and financial assistance in support of measures designed to promote economic development and co-operation in the region, in particular for joint projects in the field of industrialization, and to provide adequate allocations for regional projects;

5. *Invites* other international agencies having an interest in joint projects to co-operate and assist in carrying out the investigations;

6. *Recommends* that, in cases where regional financing is inadequate, joint projects of two or more countries in the region be submitted by the governments concerned to the appropriate institutions or countries engaged in international industrial development activities;

7. *Further recommends* to such governments or institutions that they consider favourably economically sound proposals of this nature to the full extent of available resources.

229th meeting,
18 March 1960.

**32 (XVI). Development of tourism
and international travel ²⁶**

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East,

I

Recognizing that tourism is a means of augmenting foreign exchange earnings and stimulating international trade; that the tourist industry would help to diversify the economies of the countries of the region, and would provide an impetus to the development of handicrafts

²⁶ See paragraph 310 above.

and other types of indigenous production; and that international travel and tourism would bring peoples of various countries together and thereby promote peace and international understanding,

Noting with satisfaction the progress being made by the countries of the region in promoting international travel, particularly by the lessening of travel restrictions, and by the ratification of international conventions on tourism,

1. *Emphasizes* the role of ECAFE in supporting and reinforcing the efforts of the International Union of Official Travel Organizations (IUOTO) and its regional commissions, especially the Pacific Area Travel Association and the South Asia Travel Commission, by bringing to the attention of governments the need for suitable action for the development of the tourist trade and industry;

2. *Endorses* the suggestion of the Inland Transport and Communications Committee for the establishment of a liaison unit in the ECAFE secretariat in order that active and close co-operation be maintained with IUOTO and its regional commissions; ²⁷

3. *Further endorses* the Committee's recommendation that the ECAFE secretariat should, consistent with its resources, extend co-operation and assistance to IUOTO and its regional bodies in carrying out the survey of tourist potential in the ECAFE region;

II

Believing that the proclamation by the Government of the Philippines and other countries of 1961 as a "Visit the Orient Year" is a most opportune step towards an increase in the world's tourist traffic to the countries of the ECAFE region,

Believing further that such proclamation is an appropriate initial step towards the maximum participation by all countries in the region in the development of the travel industry with a view to enlarging their share of the tourist trade and foreign exchange earnings which would benefit their economies,

Recommends that the countries of the region co-operate in making a success of the 1961 "Visit the Orient Year" programme and, individually and collectively, make suitable preparations for the observance of 1961 as a "Visit the Orient Year", take such steps as required with a view to providing special facilities and attractions for tourists, such as simplification of formalities, procedures and methods affecting tourists, the development of plans for exhibitions and other events of a cultural, commercial and industrial nature, including facilities for large scale tours to historical sites and recreational centres;

III

Further noting the urgent need of many countries of the region for technical assistance to develop tourism and international travel,

Requests the Executive Secretary, in co-operation with

²⁷ E/CN.11/511.

the International Union of Official Travel Organizations and the United Nations Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations, to organize a seminar on the development of tourism and travel in 1961 for the benefit of the countries participating in the "Visit the Orient Year",

and take such further steps as may be necessary to provide technical assistance to individual countries upon their request.

227th meeting,
17 March 1960.

Part IV

DRAFT RESOLUTION FOR ACTION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The Economic and Social Council

Takes note of the annual report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East²⁸ for the period 20 March 1959 to 21 March 1960, and of the recommendations and resolutions contained in parts II and III of that report, and endorses the programme of work and priorities contained in part V of the report.

231st meeting,
21 March 1960.

²⁸ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 2 (E/3340).*

Part V

PROGRAMME OF WORK AND PRIORITIES, 1960-1961

350. At its 231st meeting held on 21 March 1960 the Commission unanimously approved the programme of work and priorities for 1960-1961 set forth below.

351. That programme was adopted in the light of the recommendations of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission which had met since the last session of the Commission, referred to in Part I of this report.

of using, in appropriate cases, the services of such bodies as universities, national, private or public institutions or non-governmental organizations for carrying out economic studies and surveys. The subsidiary bodies also utilized or adapted existing studies or publications, whenever possible, in connexion with the work programme concerned.

BASIC DIRECTIVES

352. In preparing the programme of work and priorities, the Commission and its subsidiary bodies continued to follow a series of basic 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 of work and priorities in the economic and social fields, concentration and co-ordination of efforts and resources, control and limitation of documentation, pattern of conferences and related questions. Particular attention was paid to the recommendations contained in Economic and Social Council resolutions 324 (XI), 362 B (XII), 402 B (XIII), 451 A (XIV), 497 C (XVI), 553 (XVIII), 557 (XVIII), 590 (XX), 597 (XXI), 604 (XXI), 630 (XXII), 664 (XXIV), 693 (XXVI), 694 (XXVI), and 742 (XXVIII).

CONCENTRATION AND CO-ORDINATION

353. The Commission and its subsidiary bodies, in reviewing their work programmes, continued to apply the principles of concentration and co-ordination. The Executive Secretary, as in the past, followed the policy

REVIEW OF WORK PROGRAMME

354. The subsidiary bodies of the Commission continued to bear in mind the Commission's policy that their objective should be the "streamlining" of the work programme. A detailed statement is given below of the changes in the programme of work and priorities resulting from the continuing review and from the application of the criteria adopted by the Commission at its thirteenth session. The total number of projects proposed in the present work programme is 89 as compared with 83 in the previous year.

*A. New projects*²⁹

- | | |
|-------|--|
| 02-03 | Employment, savings and investment with special reference to population growth. |
| 02-04 | Economic teaching and research in Asian universities. |
| 33-04 | Regional Seminar on the Energy Resources and Electric Power Development. |
| 33-05 | Technical training centre for the training of technicians in the operation and maintenance of transmission lines and sub-stations. |

²⁹ Project numbers refer to the annotated list of projects in this report.

- 33-06 Safety regulations in the electricity supply industry.
- 51-04 Seminar on promotion of tourism.
- 51-05 Techniques of management in transport undertakings.
- 53-07 Regional research institutes and training.
- 54-04 Diesel locomotive and railcar operation and maintenance in the ECAFE region.
- 55-01 Economic studies in relation to telecommunication development and planning in the ECAFE region.
- 55-02 Telecommunication, with special reference to the development of inland transport, coastal shipping and other public services in the ECAFE region.
- 55-03 Administration and organization of national telecommunication systems.
- 55-04 Development of telecommunication statistics.
- 61-01 Continuing review and analysis of social aspects of economic development problems in Asia and the Far East.
- 61-02 Demographic aspects of economic and social development.

- 61-03 Community development.

B. Projects completed ³⁰

- 21-06 Convening of a working party on earthmoving operations in the ECAFE region.
- 33-03 Study of thermal electric power plant.
- 36-06 Study Tour of Geologists and Mining Experts from the ECAFE region to Canada and the United States.
- 43-03 Model-government organization to deal with inland waterway transport and river and canal conservancy.
- 43-04 Study Tour of Inland Waterways Transport Experts to the Soviet Union and the Danube basin.
- 44-02 Repair and maintenance of rolling stock in workshops.
- 44-04 Design and maintenance of railway track with a view to introducing long welded rails and review of methods of welding and maintenance of long welded tracks.
- 45-01 Special telecommunication studies.

C. Projects incorporated in major projects

<i>Old projects ³⁰</i>		<i>New projects ²⁹</i>
02-04	Role of expanded self-help measures in economic development, with particular reference to industrialization and village agriculture.	} 61-03 Community development.
	<i>and</i>	
11-03 (d)	Impact of village agriculture on community development activities.	

REGIONAL PROJECTS IN CO-OPERATION WITH THE BUREAU OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE OPERATIONS

355. The merger of the former Technical Assistance Administration with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs has made it possible to relate more effectively the activities of the ECAFE secretariat to the needs of technical assistance operations, and to provide more effective research and technical information services by utilizing the experience of BTAO. A number of regional projects, such as those concerning training centres, seminars, study tours, research, demonstration and convening of working groups of experts proposed by the Commission, in accordance with Council resolution 222 (IX), were therefore implemented in co-operation with, and with the assistance of, BTAO. During the past year, as a result of advance planning and continuous consultations between the various organs carrying out the Technical Assistance Programme of the United Nations and the secretariat, a total of 13 regional projects were carried out, as compared with 9 in the previous year.

356. The Commission hoped that the introduction of two-year programming would provide greater flexibility in implementing regional projects. That should make it possible to carry out not only a greater number of regional projects, but also those requiring more than one year for their completion. These projects are a part of the Commission's work programme as a whole, but, owing

to their regional character, the significant contribution which they make to the technical assistance work of the United Nations, and the very close co-operation between the ECAFE secretariat and BTAO through which they are implemented, they are listed separately as follows:

1960 ²⁹

- 02-02 (c) Second Group of Experts on Programming Techniques
- 03-02 (c) Statistical Development-programme of technical assistance in 1960 World Censuses.
- 03-03 (b) Working Groups of Experts on Statistics.
- 03-04 Third Workshop on Budget Reclassification and Management.
- 04-02 (d) Provision of in-service training for economists and statisticians from Asia in the ECAFE secretariat.
- 21-02 (a) Flood Control and Water Resources development of international rivers; Lower Mekong Basin.
- 21-06 Fourth Regional Technical Conference on Water Resources Development.
- 31-02 Joint ECAFE/FAO Conference on Pulp and Paper Development in Asia and the Far East.
- 34-02 Regional Housing Centres.
- 34-03 Study tour by housing and building material experts from the countries of the region.
- 52-02 Working Groups of Experts for the First Series of Zonal Meetings on International Highways.

²⁹ Project numbers refer to the annotated list of projects in this report.

³⁰ Project numbers refer to the annotated list of projects given in the Commission's previous annual report (*Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 2*).

- 53-02 Improved design and operation of craft.
 - 55-05 Training and research in the field of telecommunications (in co-operation with ITU).
 - 61-02 (b) Regional Seminar on Evaluation and Utilization of Census Data in the ECAFE Region.
 - 61-03 (a),
(c), (d) Community Development.
- 1961²⁹
- 02-02 (c) Third Group of Experts on Programming Techniques.
 - 02-02 (d) Preparation of a Handbook on Development Programming.
 - 03-02 (c) Statistical Development-programme of technical assistance in 1960 World Censuses.
 - 03-03 (b) Working Groups of Experts on Statistics.
 - 04-02 (d) Provision of in-service training in economic development programming for the trainees from Asia in the ECAFE secretariat.
 - 21-01 (e) Regional Symposium on Dams and Reservoirs.
 - 21-02 (a) Flood control and water resources development of international rivers: Lower Mekong basin.
 - 21-04 (b) Second Interregional Hydrologic Seminar (Jointly with the World Meteorological Organization).
 - 33-03 Convening a Panel of Rural Electrification Experts.
 - 33-04 Regional Seminar on the Energy Resources and Electric Power Development.
 - 35-04 Seminar on Direct Reduction of Iron Ores, its technology and economic implications.
 - 36-05 Working Group of Experts on Mining Legislation.
 - 41-08 Organization of training courses in trade promotion; Second Training Centre to be held in India.
 - 52-02 Working Group of Experts for the Second Series Zonal Meetings on International Highways.
 - 53-02 Improved design and operation of craft-trials with hydrofoil craft.
 - 53-03 Prototype coasting vessel.
 - 53-07 Regional research and training institutions in the field of inland waterway transport and river and canal conservancy.
 - 55-05 Training and research in the field of telecommunications.
 - 61-03 (a),
(b) Seminar on Planning and Administration of National Community Development Programmes.

PATTERN OF CONFERENCES

357. In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 693 (XXVI), and bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 1202 (XII), the Commission kept under constant review the possibility of reducing the number and length of meetings of the Commission's subsidiary bodies and *ad hoc* working parties. The total number of meetings convened in 1959 was fifteen as compared to seventeen envisaged in the calendar of meetings. The practice of convening *ad hoc* groups of experts to carry out preparatory or follow-up work was introduced in 1959, with a view to restricting the number and duration of meetings requiring the participation of representatives of member governments. The Commission bore in mind the directives of the General Assembly in proposing its calendar of meetings for the period 1960 to 1961.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORK PROGRAMME

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

359. While it was desirable to have as firm a programme as possible, unforeseeable factors might make it necessary to alter or abandon certain projects or to establish different priorities. For that reason, the Commission left it to the discretion of the Executive Secretary to modify or defer projects, or establish different priorities within the framework of the approved programme, should he feel that unforeseen developments warranted.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE WORK PROGRAMME

360. The Commission recalled that, at its fifteenth session, the Executive Secretary had indicated that, as from 1960, additional staff resources would be required to carry out the programme of work. It noted that the Executive Secretary would attempt to carry out in 1960 the proposed programme within the staff resources available to the secretariat as provided within the 1960 budget approved by the General Assembly at its fourteenth session, although he foresaw difficulties which might compel him to defer implementation of some projects. New requests had recently been received from several governments for advisory services from the secretariat members. The need to augment such services, by strengthening and augmenting the staff resources, had been particularly stressed by the Sub-Committee on Railways, the Sub-Committee on Inland Waterways and the Sub-Committee on Electric Power. The work in connexion with the provision of substantive and administrative assistance and back-stopping in regard to the Mekong Project had also significantly increased. The Commission felt that it would be necessary to reassess the requirements of staff resources in the light of the decisions which might be taken by the Economic and Social Council in regard to the appraisal of the scope, trend and cost of the United Nations programme for the period 1959-1964 [Council resolution 665 C (XXIV)]. The need for additional staff resources to meet the increased tasks had been envisaged in the "Forward Look"³¹ which the Commission by its resolution 29 (XV) had approved. It was estimated that, as a part of the series of steps towards meeting the above needs, eight new professional posts in addition to some reclassification of substantive posts would be required in 1961 in order to carry out the new projects and the above mentioned tasks. The secretariat would have to be strengthened also in respect of its servicing staff, particularly administrative and languages personnel, secre-

³¹ E/CN.11/L.68.

taries, computers and general services personnel, who were overworked and who were, from time to time, called upon to service other United Nations activities, often at short notice.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

361. The proposed programme of work is divided into seven broad divisions, namely: I, General projects (including research and planning, technical assistance and advisory services); II, Agriculture; III, Flood control and water resources development; IV, Industry and natural resources; V, Trade; VI, Inland transport and communications; and VII, Social affairs. The new section VII on social affairs has been added to the work programme to reflect the work of the secretariat resulting from the amendment by the Economic and Social Council of the Commission's terms of reference. Although the organizational pattern of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission and of the secretariat corresponds broadly with those seven divisions under which the annotated list of projects is classified, the implementation of all projects is under the responsibility of the secretariat as a whole. It has not been found practicable or useful to attempt a determination of priorities between these broad divisions or between the sections thereof.

362. Within each of these seven divisions, and within each section of those divisions, projects are listed in accordance with Council resolution 402 B (XIII) in the following three groups:

Group I. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

363. This group consists of projects and activities in which the responsibility of the Commission and its secretariat, pursuant to the Commission's terms of

reference and resolutions, is of a continuing character. The studies and reports contemplated are to be submitted from time to time. Each study may differ from, and supplement, the others, in respect of the countries, substance, problem and period covered. No relative priorities are assigned to projects within this group, or as between groups 1 and 2.

Group 2. Ad hoc projects of high priority

364. This group consists of non-recurrent projects, the approximate duration of which can be estimated. It includes projects outside the broad scope of continuing projects (group 1), as well as occasional topics within the scope of the latter projects. Pursuant to the recommendations of the Council and its Co-ordination Committee, an estimate is given of the probable duration of virtually all projects in group 2. No relative priorities are assigned to projects within this group, or as between groups 1 and 2.

Group 3. Other projects

365. This group consists of projects which, in view of staff and budget limitations, will have to be deferred for the present and also, probably, in 1961 or 1962. An estimated duration of work or date of completion is shown where possible for the *ad hoc* projects in this group. Within this group, projects are listed in the order of priority. Thus, if and when resources become available, the projects may be taken up in each division or section in the order listed.

366. The criteria used in proposing the distribution of projects in the above three groups include an estimate both of the basic importance of each project concerned, and of the most effective way of utilizing available resources.

Annotated List of Projects for 1960 and 1961

(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 Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations (BTAO) has been accorded or is to be sought.)

I. GENERAL PROJECTS

A. RESEARCH AND PLANNING

1. Review and analysis of the current economic situation

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

01-01 *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East (Annual)*

Authority :

Terms of reference of the Commission and Commission resolutions E/CN.11/63, 8 December 1947, and E/CN.11/222, 28 October 1949; Commission, sixteenth session, 1960.

Description:

Publication annually of the *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East*, survey and analysis of the current economic situation and problems in the region.

01-02 *Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East (quarterly)*

Authority:

Terms of reference of the Commission and Commission resolutions E/CN.11/63, 8 December 1947, and E/CN.11/222, 28 October 1949; Commission, sixteenth session, 1960.

Description:

Contents include periodic reviews of the economic situation in Asia and the Far East, current economic statistics, studies and reports from meetings on economic development and related subjects, and special articles.

2. Economic development

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

02-01 *Economic development and planning*³²

Authority:

Working Party on Economic Development and Planning, fifth session, 1959; Commission resolution 16 (XII), 1956; Commission, sixteenth session, 1960.

Description:

- (a) Analytical survey of economic development and of economic development planning in the countries of the ECAFE region, in agreement and co-operation with the governments concerned;
- (b) Studies of basic economic development problems and policies, including both national and international aspects, with special reference to the ECAFE region;
- (c) Analysis of the means of achieving an adequate and steady flow of domestic and international financial resources for the economic development of the countries of the ECAFE region, including studies of methods of raising the rate of domestic saving by private and by governmental action, in particular a study of the problems of mobilization of rural savings in developing economies, increasing and stabilizing foreign exchange earnings, and enlarging the inflow of capital from both public and private sources;
- (d) Studies of techniques of programming economic development, including methods of economic projection, adapted to the conditions of the countries in the ECAFE region.

02-02 *Conference of Asian Economic Planners*

Authority:

Working Party on Economic Development and Planning, fourth session, 1958; Commission resolution 16 (XII), 1956; Commission, Working Group of Experts on Programming Techniques, 1959; sixteenth session, 1960.

Description:

- (a) The first session of the Conference is to be held in 1961 (i) to review the present status, progress and problems of economic development planning and implementation in the ECAFE region, and (ii) to consider the main findings of the Working Party on Economic Development and Planning and of groups of experts, and to recommend priority tasks in the work programmes of subsidiary bodies;
- (b) Sixth session of the Working Party on Economic Development and Planning is to be held in September/October 1960 on the subject of transport development in economic develop-

ment planning. Previous sessions; 1955, on problems and techniques of economic development planning and programming; 1956, on development policies and means of implementing development programmes; 1957, jointly with FAO, on the agricultural sector; 1958, on industrialization; 1959, jointly with Bureau of Social Affairs, on social and economic development;

- (t) (c) Groups of experts to be convened from time to time on technical aspects of development planning, in co-operation with BTAO. The First Group of Experts on Programming Techniques met in 1959. In 1960, it is proposed that (i) the Second Group of Experts on Programming Techniques be convened to consider the techniques of applying industrial cost data and related coefficients for economic programming, and (ii) another expert group be organized, jointly with FAO, to consider the techniques of agricultural programming;³³
- (d) Preparation in 1961 of a Handbook on Development Programming to serve as a guide to effective development planning in the countries of the region.

GROUP 2. *Ad hoc* PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

02-03 *Employment, savings and investment with special reference to population growth*³⁴

Authority:

Commission, resolution 20 (XIII); Commission, sixteenth session, 1960.

Description:

Following the publication of the first report on "Population Trends and Related problems in Economic Development in the ECAFE Region", a further analysis of the problems in employment, savings and investment in the region in relation to population growth, to be completed in 1962.

02-04 *Economics teaching and research in Asian universities*

(s)

Authority:

Commission, sixteenth session, 1960.

Description:

A survey of the teaching of and research in economics in universities and other institutions in selected ECAFE countries, with special reference to the needs of economic development. In co-operation with UNESCO. To be completed in 1962.

3. Statistics

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

03-01 *Statistical compilation*

(s)

Authority:

Terms of reference of the Commission; Commission resolution E/CN.11/223/Rev.1, fifth session, 1949; Commission, sixteenth session, 1960.

³³ In co-operation with project 11-03 (b).

³⁴ In co-operation with project 61-02 (a).

³² In co-ordination with projects 11-03 and 31-01.

Description:

- (a) Maintenance of basic statistical series for ECAFE countries, including series regularly published in the *Economic Bulletin*. This involves close liaison with statisticians of the region and collaboration with the Statistical Office of the United Nations, as well as with the specialized agencies;
- (b) Compilation of statistics for the *Economic Survey* and other recurrent and special projects of the secretariat.

03-02 *Statistics development*

(s, r)

Authority:

Terms of reference of the Commission; Commission resolution E/CN.11/223/Rev.1, fifth session, 1949; Conference of Asian Statisticians, second session, 1958; Commission, sixteenth session, 1960.

Description:

In collaboration with the United Nations Statistical Office:

- (a) Continuing study of statistical methods and standards, with a view to improving and enlarging the existing statistical basis in the ECAFE region and promoting international comparability;
- (b) Advice and assistance to member governments of the region in formulating and implementing long-range programmes of development of statistics and in building up statistical systems to meet the needs of planning and development;
- (c) Promotion of fuller participation by countries of the region in the 1960 World Census Programme, including the Programme of Technical Assistance, jointly under the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization. Study and dissemination of census plans and activities, preparation of periodic progress reports, advice in regard to census techniques and methods, programming and scheduling of visits of the United Nations/FAO Regional Census Advisers to countries of the region;
- (d) Assistance and advice in the use of sampling methods and in the establishment of sample survey units. Collection and dissemination of information on sampling techniques and on sample surveys in different fields of application.
- (e) Study of the statistical personnel requirements in the ECAFE countries, and of the training and other needs related to the fulfilment of those requirements. Assistance in developing methods of training, and in promoting measures to secure the requisite training and other facilities.

03-03 *Conference of Asian Statisticians*

Authority:

Terms of reference of the Commission; Commission resolutions E/CN.11/223/Rev.1, fifth session, 1949, resolution 21 (XIII), thirteenth session, 1957; Commission, sixteenth session, 1960.

Description:

- (a) Third session of the Conference to be held in 1960 to consider basic industrial and mineral statistics, agricultural producer prices, censuses,

statistical manpower and training, sample surveys, etc. (Organization meeting was held in April 1957; second session in December 1958);

- (b) Two working groups of experts to be convened in 1960 on selected statistical problems. In 1959, one working group on sampling methods was convened in September and another on estimation of capital formation in November. The Conference and related activities are jointly sponsored by ECAFE and the United Nations Statistical Commission.

GROUP 2. *Ad hoc* PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

03-04 *Budget reclassification*

(r)

Authority:

Commission, sixteenth session, 1960.

Description:

Third Workshop on Budget Reclassification and Management, to be convened in August 1960 in co-operation with the United Nations Fiscal and Financial Branch and BTAO, will have programme and performance budgeting as its main topic (previous Workshops in 1955 and 1957). A questionnaire designed to introduce a uniform system of reporting on budgetary data is being prepared for circulation to member governments before the Third Workshop.

**B. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
AND ADVISORY SERVICES**

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

04-01 *Advisory services*

(s) (r)

Authority:

Terms of reference of the Commission; Commission, sixteenth session, 1960.

Description:

The secretariat, within the available resources and in consultation with TAB, Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the specialized agencies, will, upon request of governments, and in connexion with the projects in the work programme, provide expert advisory services to countries of the region. At the request of a country, a team may make a visit to render advisory services, especially on the formulation and implementation of its economic development programme.

04-02 *Co-operation in the technical assistance programme*

(r)

Authority:

Terms of reference of the Commission; Commission, sixteenth session, 1960.

Description:

- (a) Assistance in the development of technical assistance activities of the United Nations upon request of competent bodies, as appropriate;
- (b) Co-operation with BTAO in the planning and implementation of regional technical assistance projects recommended by the Commission;³⁵

³⁵ See pages 124 and 125.

- (c) Assistance to governments, at their request, in the preparation or formulation of their applications for technical assistance;
- (d) Provision of in-service training for economists and statisticians from Asia in the ECAFE secretariat. The programme to commence in 1960.

II. AGRICULTURE ³⁶

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

11-01 *Continuing review of current developments in the field of food and agriculture in Asia and the Far East* (s)

Authority:

Commission, sixteenth session, 1960.

Description:

Supply of information on food and agricultural matters required for:

- (a) All ECAFE studies with food and agricultural implications, particularly the annual and semi-annual economic surveys;
- (b) FAO Regional Office and headquarters, and FAO Regional Conferences for Asia and the Far East.

11-02 *Agricultural financing and credit*

Authority:

Commission, sixteenth session, 1960.

Description:

- (a) Collection, analysis and dissemination of information regarding institutions and methods being developed in countries of the region to provide finance and credit for agricultural development (first report published in 1957—further report to be prepared in 1961);
- (b) Joint ECAFE/FAO Technical Meeting on Institutions for Agricultural Financing and Credit, to be held in 1961 or 1962.

11-03 *Agricultural development and planning* (s)

Authority:

Working Party on Economic Development and Planning, third session, 1957, Commission, sixteenth session, 1960.

Description:

Studies of agricultural development and plans, including:

- (a) Study and review of agricultural development plans of countries of the region, with special attention to the methods of agricultural programming, and the implications for countries of the region of development plans and policies of other countries (first report published in 1957; second in 1959; third to be completed in 1960);
- (b) Joint ECAFE/FAO technical meeting of experts on selected aspects of agricultural development planning to be held in 1960;

- (c) Relationships between the growth of agriculture and industry in expanding economies of countries of the region (report to be completed in 1960);

- (d) Impact on agricultural economy, especially at the village level, of community development activities (report on case studies to be published in 1960); studies to be integrated with project 61-03;

- (e) Case studies on particular aspects of agricultural development, e.g. capital formation in agriculture, rural employment, etc.

11-04 *Food and agricultural price policies* (s)

Authority:

Commission, sixteenth session, 1960.

Description:

Collection, analysis and dissemination of information on food and agricultural price policies and agricultural support policies in countries of the region (first report published in 1955; second completed in 1958).

11-05 *Agricultural surpluses for economic development* (s)

Authority:

Commission, sixteenth session, 1960.

Description:

Studies on the disposal of agricultural surpluses, with special reference to the procedures and problems involved in the utilization in the region of agricultural surpluses for economic development (report on Japan completed in 1958).

11-06 *Marketing of agricultural products* (s, r)

Authority:

Commission, sixteenth session, 1960.

Description:

Studies of marketing problems and methods in relation to selected products, such as sugar, rice, tobacco, dairy products and meat. National studies to be undertaken, as far as possible, by national institutions, with possible Expanded Technical Assistance Programme or other assistance; regional aspects to be dealt with by the secretariat.

11-07 *Agricultural economic research*

Authority:

Commission, sixteenth session, 1960.

Description:

- (a) Collection and dissemination of information on agricultural economic studies and research in countries of the region (first report published in 1958);
- (b) Improvement of agricultural economic services and facilities for training and research; problems to be studied and assistance given to governments in planning improvements.

³⁶ This work programme on agriculture is based on the decisions of the Commission at its sixteenth session and on the proposals agreed between the Director-General of FAO and the Executive Secretary.

III. FLOOD CONTROL AND WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

21-01 *Multiple-purpose river basin development*³⁷ (s, t)

Authority:

Commission, seventh session, 1951, and sixteenth session, 1960.

Description:

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; study and analysis of problems and difficulties encountered;
- (b) A comprehensive review of water resources development in the region during 1949-1959, and a study of ten major rivers in Asia and the Far East;
- (c) Analysis of planning and execution of selected multiple-purpose projects in the region;
- (d) 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;
- (e) Organization of a symposium on dams and reservoirs, in co-operation with BTAO.

21-02 *Flood control and water resources development of international rivers*³⁷ (s, t)

Authority:

Commission, sixth session, 1950, and sixteenth session, 1960.

Description:

Study of technical problems of flood control and water resources development of international rivers in the region, and promotion of co-operation among the countries concerned.

- (a) Lower Mekong basin. Servicing, assisting and advising the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin. Provision of substantive and other assistance to the Headquarters Secretariat, the Technical Assistance Board, the Special Fund, specialized agencies and others participating in the programme of investigations of the lower Mekong basin;
- (b) Initiation of a study of the Karnali river.

21-03 *Flood control methods* (s, t)

Authority:

Third Regional Technical Conference on Water Resources Development, 1957; Commission, sixth session, 1950, and sixteenth session, 1960.

Description:

- (a) Improvement of flood control methods, including a joint study of various specific problems with technical organizations of the region;

³⁷ In co-ordination with project 53-01.

(b) Earthmoving operations:

- (i) Publication, in printed form, of the proceedings of the Working Party on Earthmoving Operations, organized in September 1959 under the joint auspices of ECAFE and BTAO;
- (ii) Implementation of the recommendations of the Working Party, particularly exploring the possibilities of developing experimental pilot projects for a work study in earth-moving operations.

21-04 *Hydrologic studies* (s, t)

Authority:

Third Regional Technical Conference on Water Resources Development, 1957; Commission, seventh session, 1951, and sixteenth session, 1960.

Description:

- (a) Study of major deficiencies in hydrologic data (joint ECAFE/WMO project);
- (b) Interregional Seminar on Hydrology — Hydrologic Networks and Methods (joint ECAFE/WMO project). The Seminar was jointly convened by ECAFE and WMO in July 1959. Besides the compilation and printing of the proceedings, the 1960-61 work programme comprises the implementation of the recommendations of the Seminar. It was recommended that a second Seminar should be held after two years, i.e. in 1961, to cover specific subjects of hydrologic and hydrometeorologic interest;
- (c) Groundwater resources. The subject will be discussed at the Fourth Regional Technical Conference on Water Resources Development. It is proposed to organize, at a later date, a symposium on the development of groundwater resources in the region in co-operation with BTAO;
- (d) Study of hydrologic surveying and mapping techniques;
- (e) Case study to identify needs and to provide advice and assistance to the countries, at their request, in the establishment and operation of hydrologic stations.

21-05 *Dissemination of technical information on flood control works and water resources development*

Authority:

Commission, sixth session, 1950, and sixteenth session, 1960.

Description:

Publication of the *Flood Control Series* and the "Flood Control Journal"; publication of special progress reports on hydraulic research, and distribution of technical reports and publications.

GROUP 2. Ad hoc PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

21-06 *Fourth Regional Technical Conference on Water Resources Development (1960)* (s, t)

Authority:

Commission, sixth session, 1950, and sixteenth session, 1960.

Description:

It is proposed to hold the Fourth Regional Technical Conference on Water Resources Development in 1960 in co-operation with BTAO. Preparatory work for the Conference has already commenced. Three earlier conferences were held in 1951, 1954 and 1957.

IV. INDUSTRY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

A. GENERAL

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

31-01 *Industrial development and planning*
(t)

Authority:

Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, twelfth session, 1960; Commission, sixteenth session, 1960.

Description:

- (a) Study of the problems and techniques of industrial planning and development, including problems relating to specific industries of major importance to the region, to cover metal and engineering industries, chemical industries, cement, etc. To hold the first seminar in 1962 on development of basic chemical and allied industries (common salt, sulphuric acid, soda ash and caustic soda) in the ECAFE region. Seminars on other specific industries to be convened in subsequent years;
- (b) Investigation and promotion of joint development projects for those industries which, from the point of view of raw material and power supply, market demand or economies of scale, are of common interest to two or more countries in the region. To assist governments, at their request, in the formulation of industrial plans and in the undertaking of project feasibility surveys. Co-operation of BTAO to be sought as necessary;
- (c) Exploring the possibility of establishing for each important field of industrial technology and research a regional technical information clearing house and joint training centres, which may be built up by expanding existing national institutes or by establishing new ones;
- (d) Report on "Progress and Problems of Industrialization in the Region" to be submitted to the thirteenth session of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources. Continuing review by the Committee of progress and problems of industrial development;
- (e) Dissemination of technical information on organization and administration of industrial establishments.³⁸

GROUP 2. *Ad hoc* PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

31-02 *Conference on the Pulp and Paper Industries in Asia and the Far East*
(s, t)

Authority:

Commission, thirteenth session, 1957; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, twelfth session, 1960; Commission, sixteenth session, 1960.

³⁸ In co-ordination with project 21-01 (d).

Description:

To be convened in 1960 jointly by ECAFE and FAO: participants to include leading specialists from countries outside the region. The Government of Japan has offered to serve as host. The co-operation of BTAO has been obtained. Agenda to include, *inter alia*, manufacture of newsprint from raw materials available in the region, and manufacture of pulp and paper from bamboo and other non-wood materials.

31-03 *Integrated study of fuel and power resources and demands of countries of the ECAFE region*³⁹
(t)

Authority:

Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development, second session, 1956; Sub-Committee on Electric Power, seventh session, 1959; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, twelfth session, 1960; Commission, sixteenth session, 1960.

Description:

Study to cover current and potential resources, production, and requirements of power and fuels in countries of the region, techniques of forecasting demand for power and fuels, costs of production, marketing and prices, comparison of advantages and disadvantages of various sources of power and kinds of fuels and the best methods of utilizing them. Assistance of BTAO to be sought.

Duration: 2 years.

B. COTTAGE AND SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

32-01 *Promotion and co-ordination of research and experiments and dissemination of technical information*

Authority:

Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, twelfth session, 1960; Commission, sixteenth session, 1960.

Description:

Reports of research, experiments, new processes and techniques in selected industries to be furnished by countries to the Working Party. Emphasis in disseminating technical information by the secretariat to be given to cottage and small-scale industries and research centres.

32-02 *Economic aspects, production and marketing techniques of cottage and small-scale industries*
(s, t)

Authority:

Working Party on Small-Scale Industries and Handicraft Marketing, fifth session, 1957; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, twelfth session, 1960; Commission, sixteenth session, 1960.

Description:

Studies of economic aspects of selected industries, including problems of organization and management, financing, training, protection from imports, and studies of competitive relations with large-scale domestic manufacturers, including production and marketing; assistance to countries in the development of domestic and export marketing in co-

³⁹ In co-ordination with project 33-04.

operation with BTAO and the ILO. The Working Party will study the problems of the fruit and food canning and preserving industry at its sixth session in March 1960, at Singapore. The Working Party, at a later date, will cover other specific cottage and small-scale industries in the region.

32-03 *Common-facility services for cottage and small-scale industries, including methods of standardization*

Authority:

Working Party on Small-Scale Industries and Handicraft Marketing, fifth session, 1957; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, twelfth session, 1960; Commission, sixteenth session, 1960.

Description:

Reports covering the potentialities of common-facility services for groups of independent producers, as a technique for the improvement of quality, standardization, expansion of production and reduction of cost in selected cottage industries. Next report to include studies of experience gained and difficulties encountered in selected small-scale industries and a review of progress and problems of small-scale industries in the region to be completed in 1960.

C. ELECTRIC POWER

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

33-01 *Dissemination of technical information and data*

Authority:

Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, twelfth session, 1960; Sub-Committee on Electric Power, seventh session, 1959; Commission, sixteenth session, 1960.

Description:

- (a) Electric Power Bulletin: Annual publication of the "Electric Power Bulletin" which would include a general review of power development in the countries of the region and also contain statistical data on the generation, transmission, distribution and consumption of electrical energy in the public electricity supply industry. The statistical information would include the installed capacity and production by different types of generating plants, fuel consumption, length and voltage of different transmission lines, pattern of electricity consumption and progress in rural electrification, etc.;
- (b) Country-wise survey of the electricity supply organizations in the ECAFE region and study of plans and programmes for power development;
- (c) Costs of power stations now under construction;
- (d) Preparation and issue of special articles of regional interest relating to power development including technical data on specific projects for generation, transmission and utilization of electric supply; stream gauging techniques; changes in stream flow; progress in assessing hydroelectric potentials; the utilization of low grade coals, methods of increasing reliability of power supply in large systems, planning of

grid systems including programming techniques, and modern techniques for working on live lines;

- (e) Review of the progress of electrical manufacturing industries in the countries of the region.

GROUP 2. Ad hoc PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

33-02 *Studies on electricity tariffs*

Authority:

Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, twelfth session, 1960; Sub-Committee on Electric Power, seventh session, 1959; Commission, sixteenth session, 1960.

Description:

- (a) Present tariffs in countries of the region;
- (b) Scientific bases for formulating electricity tariffs, methods of apportionment of costs and fixing rates for electricity in multiple-purpose project; concept of profit in public electricity undertakings, effect of tariff rates on the growth of industries, promotional tariff rates.

Duration: 2 years.

33-03 *Rural electrification*

(s, t)

Authority:

Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, twelfth session, 1960; Sub-Committee on Electric Power, seventh session, 1959; Commission, sixteenth session, 1960.

Description:

Study of technical features and problems of selected aspects of rural electrification schemes. Provision of advice through a panel of experts, on rural electrification to countries in the region, especially the smaller countries. Co-operation of BTAO to be sought.

33-04 *Regional Seminar on Energy Resources and Electric Power Development*⁴⁰

(t)

Authority:

Sub-Committee on Electric Power, seventh session, 1959. Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, twelfth session, 1960; Commission, sixteenth session, 1960.

Description:

Organization of a regional Seminar during 1961 at which the problems of the countries of the region in regard to harnessing their natural resources for power development can be discussed. Countries to be invited to prepare detailed papers on various aspects of their power development programmes with special reference to the problems and difficulties encountered by them. The Seminar may deal with one or more of the following subjects:

- (a) Survey of available energy resources;
- (b) Plans for power development and efficient utilization of energy resources; modern developments in the generation and transmission of electrical energy;

⁴⁰ In co-ordination with project 31-03.

- (c) Utilization of electrical energy in the home, agriculture and industry; rural electrification.

Assistance of BTAO to be sought as necessary.

- 33-05 *Technical training centre for the training of technicians in the operation and maintenance of transmission lines and sub-stations*

(t)

Authority:

Sub-Committee on Electric Power, seventh session, 1959; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, twelfth session, 1960; Commission, sixteenth session, 1960.

Description:

Host facilities will be sought from the Government of the countries where such a training centre can be established; the organization; the course or courses of training, the equipment and technical personnel required etc., will be worked out and the assistance from BTAO and other sources to be sought.

Duration: 2 years.

- 33-06 *Safety regulations in the electricity supply industry.*

(s)

Authority:

Sub-Committee on Electric Power, seventh session, 1959; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, twelfth session, 1960; Commission, sixteenth session, 1960.

Description:

A comparative review of the safety regulations and legislation currently in force in the countries of the region and outside. Study of the extent of electrical accidents in the countries, their causes and the possible methods of their prevention in co-operation with the ILO.

Duration: 2 years.

D. HOUSING AND BUILDING MATERIALS

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

- 34-01 *Housing and town and country planning and building*

(s, t)

Authority:

Working Party on Housing and Building Materials, fifth session, 1958; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, twelfth session, 1960; Commission, sixteenth session, 1960.

Description:

- (a) Convening periodic working parties of experts from member countries to review the technical, economic and social problem of housing, including basic problems of building materials; to recommend measures for the promotion of housing and the development of building and building material industries; to promote international co-operation in this regard in close collaboration with the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs, BTAO, FAO, the ILO, UNESCO and WHO;
- (b) 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;

- (c) Collection and dissemination of information including the preparation of studies and other documents on technical, economic, and social problems of housing, protected water supply and drainage, basic problems of building materials, results of research, experimentation and pilot projects to develop building materials and construction techniques, standardization of building components and aided self-help methods;⁴¹

- (d) Periodic review of the housing situation and housing and building programmes in the region, in relation to economic and social development.

- 34-02 *Regional housing centres*

(s, t)

Authority:

Working Party on Housing and Building Materials, fifth session, 1958; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, twelfth session, 1960; Commission, sixteenth session, 1960.

Description:

- (a) Follow-up action to assist, as appropriate, the regional housing centres for the arid and humid tropical zones of the region in their various activities. To seek further co-operation with BTAO if required by the countries concerned and to co-operate with other interested agencies.
- (b) To assist the regional housing centres' advisory committee with a view to strengthening the regional activities of the centres.

- 34-03 *Study tour by housing and building material experts from countries of the region*

(t)

Authority:

Working Party on Housing and Building Materials, fifth session, 1958; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, twelfth session, 1960; Commission, sixteenth session, 1960.

Description:

To observe and study the latest developments, in countries to be visited, relating to methods and techniques of programming for housing and newly industrialized areas, methods and techniques of building construction on a mass scale, progress in the building material industries and in the organizational, administrative and research aspects of building development. The study tour is scheduled to be undertaken in 1960, in co-operation with BTAO.

GROUP 2. Ad hoc PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

- 34-04 *Study of costs in building industry*

Authority:

Working Party on Housing and Building Materials, fifth session, 1958; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, twelfth session, 1960; Commission, sixteenth session, 1960.

Description:

A survey of building costs in the countries of the region. The study to include a comparative analysis

⁴¹ In co-operation with project 61-03 (d).

of costs in the building industry in various countries of the region. The other issues to be covered include:

- (a) Administrative and organization arrangements;
- (b) Standards of accommodation;
- (c) Architectural design;
- (d) Structural design;
- (e) Cost of materials;
- (f) Rates of wages for labour in the building industry;
- (g) Capital and running cost of builders' equipment.

Preliminary study to be completed by May 1960 for the sixth session of the Working Party on Housing and Building Materials.

E. METALS AND ENGINEERING

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

35-01 *Survey of iron and steel producing industry and consuming industries and trade in ECAFE countries*

Authority:

Sub-Committee on Iron and Steel, eighth session, 1958; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, twelfth session, 1960; Commission, sixteenth session, 1960.

Description:

- (a) Iron and steel manufacturing industry — Continuing study of plans and problems of iron and steel industry and trade in ECAFE countries; dissemination of technical and economic information relating to such problems and to training of personnel. Periodic publication of the "Iron and Steel Bulletin" (next Bulletin to be issued in 1960);
- (b) Steel consuming industries — An over-all review of the plans and problems of the light, medium and heavy engineering industries, including a detailed survey of foundries in the ECAFE region;
- (c) Metal producing industries — Review of the status of major metal producing industries (other than iron and steel) in ECAFE countries;
- (d) Promotion of intraregional and international co-operation — Exploration of possibility of co-operation between two or three ECAFE countries to set up iron and steel and allied industries.

35-02 *Dissemination of information on technical and economic aspects of selected techniques in the iron, steel and other metal and engineering industries of interest to ECAFE countries*

Authority:

Sub-Committee on Iron and Steel, eighth session, 1958; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, twelfth session, 1960; Commission, sixteenth session, 1960.

Description:

This will include information and materials on ore beneficiation, new processes of making, shaping and treating iron, steel and other metals, manufacture of engineering products, electrodes and

refractories, foundry techniques and techniques of scrap collection and preparation, and, on a selective basis, information regarding engineering industries.

35-03 *Study of consumption trends and future demand*

Authority:

Sub-Committee on Iron and Steel, eighth session 1958; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, twelfth session, 1960; Commission, sixteenth session, 1960.

Description:

- (a) Periodic study of consumption trends and future demand for steel in countries of the ECAFE region. Next report to be completed in 1960;
- (b) Study of consumption trends for other metals and engineering products in ECAFE countries — To be taken up later.

GROUP 2. *Ad hoc* PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

35-04 *Follow-up action on the study tour of iron and steel experts to Europe* (s, t)

Authority:

Sub-Committee on Iron and Steel, eighth session, 1958; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, twelfth session, 1960; Commission, sixteenth session, 1960.

Description:

- (a) Survey of demand for ferro-alloys and alloy steels;
- (b) Convening of a seminar on manufacture of iron without coking coal;
- (c) Organization of a study tour of Asian experts to advanced countries to observe techniques in the iron and steel consuming industries;
- (d) Exploring the possibility of organizing training courses in India and Japan;
- (e) Exploring the possibility of establishing a Regional Iron and Steel Research Institute. Assistance from BTAO to be sought.

35-05 *Iron and steel specifications*

Authority:

Sub-Committee on Iron and Steel, eighth session, 1958; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, twelfth session, 1960; Commission, sixteenth session, 1960.

Description:

Study of possibilities of evolving uniform regional standards and of convening an *ad hoc* working party on regional standard specifications.

F. MINERAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

35-01 *Regional geological, mineral and tectonic maps and related activities*

Authority:

Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, twelfth session, 1960; Commission, sixteenth session, 1960.

Description:

- (a) Preparation, review and revision of regional maps in co-operation with the International Geological Congress, the United Nations Cartographic Section and expert working bodies of ECAFE. Follow-up action arising from the conclusions and recommendations of the Working Party of Senior Geologists with its broadened terms of reference. The first regional geological map completed in 1959-1960. Oil and natural gas map of the region to be completed in 1960-1961. Maps showing the distribution of known mineral resources of the region to be completed before 1962. Metallogenetic maps, tectonic maps and prognosis maps to follow;
- (b) Assisting the United Nations Cartographic Section in the preparation and organization of regional cartographic conferences for Asia and the Far East.

36-02 *Regional mining development review*

Authority:

Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development, second and third sessions, 1956 and 1957; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, twelfth session, 1960; Commission, sixteenth session, 1960.

Description:

Periodic review of current mining activities in the region including discoveries of new mineral deposits, development of new mines, installation and expansion of mineral processing plants, and economic aspects of mineral production. The review is to include statistics on mineral production both in quantity and value; also salient features such as better production methods developed in other regions. Earlier reports have reviewed progress from 1945 to 1958. Review to include studies on mineral trade.

36-03 *Dissemination of information relating to methods of exploration, exploitation and processing of minerals, and technical studies on selected minerals*

Authority:

Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development, third session, 1957; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, twelfth session, 1960; Commission, sixteenth session, 1960.

Description:

- (a) Dissemination of information on new improved methods of exploration, exploitation and extraction of all minerals; and equipment used therefor;
- (b) Technical studies so far completed cover coal, iron ore, aluminium, sulphur, kaolin and ilmenite ore. Studies in respect of copper, lead, zinc to be completed in 1960. Studies on radioactive minerals and tungsten, tin and rare elements to follow;
- (c) Dissemination of information and study on mineral conservation measures.

36-04 *Symposia on the Development of Petroleum and other Selected Mineral Resources of Asia and the Far East*
(s, t)

Authority:

Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development, third session, 1957; Symposium on the

Development of Petroleum Resources of Asia and the Far East, 1958; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, twelfth session, 1960; Commission, sixteenth session, 1960.

Description:

- (a) The first Symposium on the Development of Petroleum Resources held in 1958; proceedings published in 1959. Second Symposium to be held in 1962; The Government of Iran has offered to act as host. Follow-up action arising from the conclusions and recommendations of the first Symposium to be undertaken including:
 - (i) Standardization and publication of petroleum industry statistics of the region and the reporting of petroleum exploration activities;
 - (ii) Study of the possibility of establishing regional petroleum institute(s) for Asia and the Far East;
 - (iii) Exchange of information on petroleum resources development;
 - (iv) Co-ordination of stratigraphic correlation between sedimentary basins of the region;
 - (v) Study on the possibility of manufacturing petroleum exploration and production equipment in the region through international co-operation and/or co-operation with the manufacturing industry outside the region;
 - (vi) Compilation of case histories of the discovery and development of oilfields in the region.
- (b) To convene a Symposium on the Development of Bauxite Resources of Asia and the Far East which will review the technical and economic aspects of production, marketing and processing of bauxite resources of the region. Co-operation of BTAO to be sought.

GROUP 2. *Ad hoc* PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

36-05 *Working Group of Experts on Mining Legislation*
(t)

Authority:

Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, twelfth session, 1960; Commission, sixteenth session, 1960.

Description:

The report of the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs is now before the countries of the region. The working group will pool experience and assess the effectiveness of various forms of legislation in promoting the further development and conservation of mineral resources. Co-operation of the ILO to be sought in regard to legislation on health and safety. Assistance of BTAO and United Nations Office of Legal Affairs required. The Working Group is to meet in 1961.

36-06 *Seminar on Aerial Survey Methods and Equipment*
(t)

Authority:

Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development, third session, 1957; Committee on Industry and

Natural Resources, twelfth session, 1960; Commission, sixteenth session, 1960.

Description:

In co-operation with BTAO and the United Nations Cartographic Section, the Seminar was held in January-February 1960. Follow-up action to be taken in regard to regional problems and international co-operation in the field of aerial surveys.

GROUP 3. OTHER PROJECTS

36-07 *Classification and utilization of coals of the region*

Authority:

Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development, third session, 1957; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, twelfth session, 1960; Commission, sixteenth session, 1960.

Description:

Framing a draft classification of coals mined in the countries of the region, and a study of their proper utilization. International exchange and laboratory investigation of coal samples to be promoted in co-operation with ECE.

V. TRADE

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

41-01 *Development of trade and trade promotion services*

Authority:

Committee on Trade, first session, 1958, second session, 1959, and third session, 1960; Commission, sixteenth session, 1960.

Description:

- (a) Review of developments in the trade and commercial policies of ECAFE countries, and assistance to national trade promotion agencies by furnishing information and advice on problems of trade policy and promotion, including organization of training courses and seminars in trade promotion techniques and services;
- (b) Report on current developments in trade and trade policies submitted to the third session of the Committee on Trade in 1960. Next report to be presented to the Committee at its fourth session in 1961;
- (c) Review of developments relating to the European Common Market and the proposed Free Trade Area in Europe. Report presented to the third session of the Committee on Trade in January 1960. Work to be continued in co-operation with member governments, GATT, the secretariat of the European Economic Community and other international bodies concerned;
- (d) Secretariat work to be continued on other questions of trade policy, namely, import and export licensing policies, export promotion techniques, state trading and long-term agreements and bulk contracts. Reports on state trading and long-term trade agreements submitted to the third session of the Committee in January 1960;

(e) International fairs and exhibitions:

Follow-up action to be taken on recommendations. Report to be presented to the fourth session of the Committee in 1961.

41-02

Clearing house for collection and dissemination of commercial information not generally available to the countries of the region

Authority:

Committee on trade, first session, 1958, second session, 1959, and third session, 1960; Commission, sixth session, 1950, and sixteenth session, 1960.

Description:

Publication of "Trade Promotion News"; collection and dissemination of information on national trade promotion agencies, international fairs and exhibitions, trade missions, commercial intelligence and market research activities, trade promotion techniques, commercial arbitration, standardization of commodities and products, certification and marketing procedures and shipping rates and availabilities.

41-03

Methods of expanding international trade

Authority:

Committee on Trade, first session, 1958, second session, 1959, and third session, 1960; Commission, tenth session, 1954, thirteenth session, 1957, and sixteenth session, 1960.

Description:

- (a) Study on methods of expanding international trade with a view to removing obstacles to trade;
- (b) Study of trade in selected commodities and capital goods. Report on trade in certain minerals and mineral products of importance to the countries of the region submitted to the Committee on Trade, third session. Work to be continued;
- (c) Stabilization of markets and prices of primary commodities of the region; secretariat to keep the Committee on Trade informed of the activities of other international bodies concerned in this field. Note submitted to the Committee at its third session, 1960;
- (d) *Intraregional trade*: Second series of Intraregional Trade Promotion Talks among interested member countries of the region conducted in January 1960. Third series to be held in 1961;
Examination of possibilities of joint ventures by countries of region to promote intraregional trade and of the development of export industries;
Examination of marketing practices in light engineering goods with a view to promoting intraregional trade.

GROUP 2. *Ad hoc* PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

41-04

Regulations, procedures and practices concerning the conduct of international trade

Authority:

Committee on Trade, first session, 1958, second session, 1959, and third session 1960; Commission, eleventh session, 1955, and sixteenth session, 1960.

Description:

- (a) A study, in co-operation with governments and interested commercial and inter-governmental organizations, of the regulations, procedures and practices concerning the conduct of international trade, with a view to their simplification. Revised report printed and issued in 1959. Next revision to be carried out after 3 years;
- (b) *Working Party on Customs Administration*, in co-operation with interested international organizations, to formulate practical recommendations for the simplification of customs formalities and procedures with a view to facilitating the flow of international trade. First session of the Working Party convened in November 1958. Second session to be convened in 1960. Work to include the following:
 - (i) Review of implementation of the recommendations of the Working Party by countries of the region;
 - (ii) Possibilities of agreements among groups of countries, especially contiguous countries in the ECAFE region, on freer movement of goods and passengers;
 - (iii) Survey of training facilities in customs administration;
 - (iv) Association of trade interests with customs authorities in an advisory capacity;
 - (v) Procedures for safe storage of goods while in customs custody and compensation for losses or damage to goods while in customs custody;
 - (vi) The role of customs brokers/customs clearance agents;
 - (vii) Procedures for dealing with claims for refunds and drawbacks and methods for ensuring quick settlement of claims. Provisional agenda for the second session of the Working Party approved by the Committee on Trade at its third session.

41-05
(s) *Market analysis*

Authority:

Committee on Trade, second session, 1959; Commission, seventh session, 1951, and sixteenth session, 1960.

Description:

- (a) Market survey of selected products of countries of the ECAFE region. Reports on coconut and coconut products, and spices submitted to previous sessions of the Sub-Committee on Trade.
- (b) Report on marketing of jute and jute products to be prepared in co-operation with FAO, in 1960-1961.

41-06 *Commercial arbitration facilities*

Authority:

Committee on Trade, second session, 1959 and third session, 1960; Commission, ninth session, 1953, and sixteenth session, 1960.

Description:

- (a) Promotion, in co-operation with the appropriate national and international organizations concerned, of arbitral facilities in the region, and assistance to countries in the formulation of laws, rules and regulations on arbitral procedure, incorporation of standard arbitral clauses in trade contracts and enforcement of international arbitral awards;
- (b) Work to include (i) collection and dissemination of information about laws, regulations and court decisions and similar documents bearing on commercial arbitration; and (ii) analysis and comments on the information obtained. In co-operation with the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs. Interim report submitted to the Committee on Trade at its second session, 1959. Progress report submitted to the Committee on Trade, third session, 1960. Further report to be submitted to the Committee on Trade, fourth session, 1961.

41-07 *Shipping and ocean freight rates*

Authority:

Committee on Industry and Trade, ninth session, 1957; Committee on Trade, second session, 1959, and third session, 1960; Commission, eleventh session, 1955, and sixteenth session, 1960.

Description:

- (a) Study on ocean freight rates affecting the countries of the region, including consideration of the possibilities of increasing the availability of shipping facilities, in co-operation with appropriate national and international organizations; Report submitted to the third session of the Committee in January 1960 on the measures taken by the countries of the region to establish machinery for consultation with shipping lines.
- (b) Continuing review by the Committee of measures taken by the countries of the region to increase national shipping, to improve port facilities, and, in consultation with the shipping lines, to achieve equitable freight rates and adequate shipping services; Secretariat to continue to study the above questions in co-operation with governments and appropriate international organizations.

41-08
(t) *Organization of training courses in trade promotion*

Authority:

Committee on Trade, first session, 1958, second session, 1959, and third session 1960; Commission, sixteenth session, 1960.

Description:

In co-operation with the Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations, the first Training Centre on Trade Promotion was held in Japan in March-May 1959. Report on the Training Centre in Japan submitted to the third session of the Committee on Trade, 1960. Next trade promotion centre to be held in India in 1961. Co-operation of BTAO to be sought.

VI. INLAND TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

A. GENERAL

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

51-01 *Collecting, analysis and dissemination of information*

Authority:

Ad hoc Committee on Experts on Inland Transport, 1950; Inland Transport and Communications Committee, eighth session, 1959; Commission, sixteenth session, 1960.

Description:

- (a) Collection, analysis and dissemination of information on general transport problems, railways, highways, and inland waterways, as well as on telecommunications.
- (b) Library and film service.
- (c) Printing and publication of "Transport and Communications Bulletin".

GROUP 2. *Ad hoc* PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

51-02 *Co-ordination of transport*

(t)

Authority:

Working Party on Co-ordination of Transport, 1958; Inland Transport and Communications Committee, eighth session, 1959; Commission, sixteenth session 1960.

Description:

The subjects to be studied are: (a) uniformity of system of accounting, statistical procedure and problems of tariff co-ordination, (b) the state of transport, taxation, subsidies and obligations imposed on transport, (c) techniques and organization of inter-carrier traffic. The first Working Party was convened in 1958; the second Working Party to be convened in 1961, in co-operation with BTAO.

(Note: The aspect "Relationship between transport development and over-all economic development" will be considered by the ECAFE Working Party on Economic Development and Planning to be convened in 1960 (sixth session), which will deal with the transport aspects of economic development.)

51-03 *Comparative studies of freight-rate structures in transport undertakings*

Authority:

Inland Transport and Communications Committee, seventh session, 1958; Inland Transport and Communications Committee, eighth session, 1959; Commission, sixteenth session, 1960.

Description:

Studies of principles and methods of preparation of the freight rates for different types of inland transport with special reference to cost of transport, fair returns on investment and quality of service.

Duration: 1960-1961.

51-04 *Seminar on promotion of tourism*

(t)

Authority:

Commission, sixteenth session, 1960.

Description:

Organization of a seminar on the promotion of tourism with special reference to (i) research for tourist promotion, (ii) administration of organizations dealing with tourism, (iii) the tourist industry.

Duration: 1960-1961.

Co-operation of the IUOTO and BTAO to be sought.

GROUP 3. OTHER PROJECTS

51-05 *Techniques of management in transport undertakings*

Authority:

Inland Transport and Communications Committee, eighth session, 1959; Commission, sixteenth session, 1960.

Description:

The study of management techniques as applied to transport undertakings with a view to ensuring sound management practices for efficient operation of transport services.

Duration: 2 years.

B. HIGHWAYS

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY (see project 51-01)

GROUP 2. *Ad hoc* PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

52-01 *Road construction and maintenance*

(a) *Bituminous construction terminology*

Authority:

Highway Sub-Committee, fourth session, 1958; Inland Transport and Communications Committee, eighth session, 1959; Commission, sixteenth session, 1960.

Description:

Preparation of standardized technical terminology used in bituminous construction. The preparation of the glossary will be undertaken in consultation with the Permanent International Association of Road Congresses, Paris, in order to conform to any similar terminology prepared by it.

(b) *Highway financing and administration*

Description:

Detailed studies of current methods of highway financing and administration, both within and outside the ECAFE region, with a view to formulating recommendations for adoption by the countries of the region. Interim report issued in 1959. Final report 1960.

52-02 *International highways*

(t)

Authority:

Highway Sub-Committee, fourth session, 1958; Inland Transport and Communications Committee, eighth session, 1959; Commission, sixteenth session, 1960.

Description:

Study of, and recommendations on, development of international highways in the ECAFE region

with a view to establishing technical standards. Financial and other aspects which would facilitate international traffic also to be studied. Convening of area working parties of experts from contiguous countries to formulate recommendations, in co-operation with BTAO. The first of three zonal working parties convened in 1959. Other zonal meetings to be convened in 1960 and 1961.

52-03 *Highway transport*
(t)

Authority:

Highway Sub-Committee, fourth session, 1958; Inland Transport and Communications Committee, eighth session, 1959; Commission, sixteenth session, 1960.

Description:

Studies will include various aspects of the operation, management and financing of highway transport, with special reference to government control and financial aspects. The secretariat will, in consultation with BTAO, undertake work in this field to cover:

- (a) Studies on operational, organizational and financial aspects of road motor transport;
- (b) Possibility of holding a seminar on organizational, operational and financial aspects of road transport;
- (c) Possibility of arranging a study tour of highway transport experts to advanced countries in Europe and America to observe current developments in highway transport. Assistance from BTAO to be sought.

Duration: 1960-1961.

C. INLAND WATERWAYS

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY
(see also project 51-01)

53-01 *Improvement of inland waterway transport*
(t)

Authority:

Inland Waterway Sub-Committee, fourth session, 1957; Inland Transport and Communications Committee, eighth session, 1959; Commission, sixteenth session, 1960.

Description:

- (a) Collection and dissemination of information regarding improved methods of river and canal conservancy⁴² for navigation, and methods of improving efficiency of inland waterway transport. To issue reports and information papers on different aspects from time to time. Next report, on current inland waterway development, to be issued in 1961.
- (b) Assistance to governments, upon request, in their inland waterway transport projects, taking into account the need for a regionally co-ordinated approach.

Co-operation of BTAO to be sought, if necessary.

GROUP 2. *Ad hoc* PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

53-02 *Improved design and operation of craft*
(t)

Authority:

Inland Waterway Sub-Committee, fourth session, 1957; Inland Transport and Communications Committee, eighth session, 1959; Commission, sixteenth session, 1960.

Description:

Demonstration projects on fast passenger craft;

(a) Wing boats:

Trials with hydrofoil passenger craft in interested countries of the region in order to demonstrate the feasibility, and to determine the economy, of passenger transport with this type of vessels on various waterways connecting important population centres;

(b) Other types of fast passenger craft.

Co-operation from BTAO to be sought.

Proposed duration: 1960-1961.

53-03 *Prototype coasting vessel*
(t)

Authority:

Inland Waterway Sub-Committee, fourth session, 1957; Inland Transport and Communications Committee, eighth session, 1959; Commission, sixteenth session, 1960.

Description:

Formulation of specifications, design and tank-testing of coasting vessels suitable for countries of the region.

Proposed duration: 1960-1961.

Co-operation of BTAO to be sought.

53-04 *Classification in inland waterways*

Authority:

Inland Transport Committee, third session, 1954; Inland Transport and Communications Committee, eighth session, 1959; Commission, sixteenth session, 1960.

Description:

Study of the possibility of establishing standards for classification of waterways and determination of suitable standard dimensions of waterways, structures and craft for each class.

Proposed duration: 1960-1961.

53-05 *Dredging of inland waterways*

Authority:

Inland Waterway Sub-Committee, third session, 1955; Inland Transport and Communications Committee, eighth session, 1959; Commission, sixteenth session, 1960.

Description:

Study of dredging methods and equipment suitable for use in inland waterways and inland ports.

Proposed duration: 1960-1961.

In co-operation with the Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses (PIANC).

⁴² In co-ordination with project 21.01.

GROUP 3. OTHER PROJECTS

53-06 *Water weed clearance*
(s, t)

Authority:

Inland Waterway Sub-Committee, fourth session, 1957; Inland Transport and Communications Committee, eighth session, 1959; Commission, sixteenth session, 1960.

Description:

Study of the possibilities of combating water weed, especially water hyacinth, in navigable waterways by various methods including mechanical means, chemicals and herbivorous water animals; organization of a demonstration project to illustrate the usefulness of the most promising methods.

Duration: two years.

Co-operation of BTAO and of FAO to be sought.

53-07 *Regional research institutes and training*
(t)

Authority:

Inland Waterway Sub-Committee, fifth session, 1959, Inland Transport and Communications Committee, eighth session, 1959; Commission, sixteenth session, 1960.

Description:

- (a) Study of the possibility of establishing regional research institutes, in the field of inland waterway transport and river and canal conservancy.
- (b) Assessment of facilities available for training of IWT personnel within and outside the region, and recommendations for improvement and expansion of such facilities within the region.
- (c) Proposed duration: two years.
Co-operation of BTAO and the Special Fund to be sought.

D. RAILWAYS

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY (see project 51-01)

GROUP 2. *Ad hoc* PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

54-01 *Study on the feasibility of introducing container transport on railways with special reference to operating costs and financial aspects*

Authority:

Railway Sub-Committee, fourth session, 1956; Commission, sixteenth session, 1960.

Description:

Study with a view to ascertaining the type of traffic dealt with by the railways of the region as regards suitability for container transport, including its financial and operational implications. Preliminary report submitted 1959. Further detailed studies to be undertaken on the lines recommended by the Sub-Committee.

Duration: 1960-1961.

54-02 *Comparative studies of railway administration*

Authority:

Railway Sub-Committee, fourth session, 1956; Commission, sixteenth session, 1960.

Description:

- (a) Comparative study of the types of organization most suitable for the railways of the ECAFE region.
- (b) Dissemination of information on the management techniques in the field of railways.

Duration: two years.

54-03 *Increase of single line capacity with reference to operational and signalling aspects*

Authority:

Railway Sub-Committee, fourth session, 1956; Commission, sixteenth session, 1960.

Description:

Study of the optimum single line capacity for different types of signalling. Convening of Working Party of Railway Signalling and Operating Officials. Working Party to be convened concurrently with seventh session of Railway Sub-Committee.

Duration: two years.

54-04 *Diesel locomotive and railcar operation and maintenance in the ECAFE region*

Authority:

Working Party of Railway Mechanical Engineers, 1959; Railway Sub-Committee, sixth session, 1959; Commission, sixteenth session, 1960.

Description:

- (a) Convening of further working parties to study data collected on operation and maintenance of diesel locomotives and railcars; data on diesel hydraulic locomotives; bogies design and wheel arrangement for locomotives and railcars; use of low grade fuels.
- (b) Possibility of establishing a Regional Standards Organization to standardize design of components of locomotives and rolling stock.

Duration: two years.

GROUP 3. OTHER PROJECTS

54-05 *Engine utilization and running shed practices*

Authority:

Railway Sub-Committee, fifth session, 1957; Commission, sixteenth session, 1960.

Description:

A comparative study of locomotive utilization and running shed practices and procedures with a view to making recommendations for improving locomotive utilization and availability and efficient working of running sheds.

Duration: two years.

E. TELECOMMUNICATIONS

(In co-operation with ITU)

GROUP 2. *Ad hoc* PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

55-01 *Economic studies in relation to telecommunication development and planning in the ECAFE region*
(s)

Authority:

Inland Transport and Communications Committee, eighth session, 1959; Commission, sixteenth session, 1960.

Description:

- (a) Study of the economic aspects of improving, planning and developing:
 - (i) National telecommunication networks;
 - (ii) Regional and extra-regional networks.
- (b) Study of the methods of financing and rates of flow of investment to accelerate development of adequate systems of telecommunications, national and regional, to meet the requirements of the ECAFE region.

Duration: 1960-1961.

GROUP 3. OTHER PROJECTS

- 55-02 *Telecommunication, with special reference to development*
(s) *of inland transport, coastal shipping and other public services in the ECAFE region*

Authority:

Inland Transport and Communications Committee, eighth session, 1959; Commission, sixteenth session, 1960.

Description:

Studies in relation to improvements of telecommunication facilities for improving efficiency in inland transport, coastal shipping operation and other public services in the ECAFE region.

Duration: 1960-1961.

- 55-03 *Administration and organization of national telecommunication systems*
(s)

Authority:

Inland Transport and Communications Committee, eighth session, 1959; Commission, sixteenth session, 1960.

Description:

- (a) Comparative studies of current methods of administrative and legislative control of telecommunication systems;
- (b) Comparative studies of current administrative organizations.

Duration: 1960-1961.

- 55-04 *Development of telecommunication statistics*
(s)

Authority:

Inland Transport and Communications Committee, eighth session, 1959; Commission, sixteenth session, 1960.

Description:

Studies on the compilation and dissemination and coverage of operational and commercial statistics (national and regional) with a view to assessing their adequacy to meet current requirements and for planning future developments.

Duration: 1960-1961.

- 55-05 *Training and research*
(t, s)

Authority:

Inland Transport and Communications Committee, eighth session, 1959; Commission, sixteenth session, 1960.

Description:

- (a) *Training of telecommunication personnel*

Possibility of establishing regional and national telecommunication training centres for providing basic and advanced training facilities;

- (b) *Telecommunication research*

Possibility of setting up research centres in the ECAFE region and extending the scope of national institutions where they exist.

Co-operation of BTAO and of the Special Fund to be sought by the governments willing to provide host facilities.

Duration: 1960-1961.

VII. SOCIAL AFFAIRS ⁴³

- GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY
61-01 *Continuing review and analysis of social aspects of economic development problems in Asia and the Far East*

Authority:

Terms of reference of the Commission; Commission resolution 30 (XV); Commission, sixteenth session, 1960.

Description:

- (a) Collection and dissemination of information on social aspects of economic development and interrelationship of economic and social factors for ECAFE studies, particularly the annual surveys;
- (b) Collection and analysis of information on population trends for ECAFE countries;
- (c) Contributions to reports and studies concerning the ECAFE region on social policy, community development, population and social services being carried out by the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs at Headquarters in implementation of the work programme of the Social and Population Commissions.

- 61-02 *Demographic aspects of economic and social development*
(s, t)

- (a) *Population growth and economic development* ⁴⁴

Authority:

Commission resolution 20 (XIII); Commission resolution 28 (XV); Commission, sixteenth session, 1960.

Description:

Analysis of the inter-relationship between population growth and economic development in the ECAFE region; in co-operation with the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs.

- (b) *Regional Seminar on Evaluation and Utilization of Census Data in the ECAFE Region, 1960*

⁴³ Besides these projects, the Division of Social Affairs at ECAFE in co-operation with the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs and the Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations is undertaking various projects on social welfare planning, family and child welfare, social defence and training of social welfare personnel as outlined in the work programme approved by the Social Commission at its twelfth session in 1959.

⁴⁴ In co-operation with project 02-03.

Authority:

Commission resolution 28 (XV), 1959; Commission, sixteenth session, 1960.

Description:

A regional seminar to deal with the evaluation and utilization of census data for planning economic and social development; in co-operation with the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs and BTAO.

(c) *Regional Population Conference*

Authority:

Commission resolution 28 (XV), 1959; Commission, sixteenth session, 1960.

Description:

Preparatory work for a regional Population Conference in Asia and the Far East with participation of specialists in population, economics, and other related fields (including some specialists from outside the region); in co-operation with the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs and BTAO, and interested specialized agencies; the conference will take place in 1962.

61-03 *Community development*
(r)

Authority:

Social Commission, twelfth session, 1959; Commission, sixteenth session, 1960.

(a) *Seminar on Planning and Administration of Community Development Programmes*

Description:

A regional seminar in 1961 on the planning and administration of national community development

programmes in co-operation with the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs and BTAO.

(b) *Conference on Planning and Administration of Community Development Programmes*

Description:

A regional conference on the planning and administration of national community development programmes to be attended by top level administrators of community development programmes; organized in 1961 in conjunction with the regional seminar on the same subject [61-03 (a)]; in co-operation with the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs. The duration of the Conference will be limited to about four days.

(c) *Seminar on Urban Community Development*

Description:

Regional seminar on the planning and organization of community development programmes; in co-operation with the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs and BTAO in 1962.

(d) *Self-help, mutual aid and other methods of co-operation applied in housing* ⁴⁵

Description:

A fact-finding analysis of the application of self-help, mutual aid and other methods relating to the extension of low-cost housing in rural and urban areas in selected countries in the region; in co-operation with the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs, BTAO and interested specialized agencies.

Duration: 1961-1962.

⁴⁵ In co-operation with project 34-01.

VIII. TENTATIVE CALENDAR OF MEETINGS IN 1960 AND 1961

1960

Meeting	Date	Site
1. Working Party on Small-Scale Industries and Handicraft Marketing — Canning and bottling of fruit and food in co-operation with FAO	24-31 March	Singapore
2. Conference of Asian Statisticians (third session)	5-15 April	Bangkok, Thailand
3. Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development (fourth session) also Working Party on Senior Geologists (fourth session)	20 April-5 May 20-26 April	Tokyo, Japan
4. Regional Seminar on Evaluation and Utilization of Census Results	20 June - 8 July	Bombay, India
5. Metals and Engineering Sub-Committee	19-26 September	Open
6. Working Party on Economic Development and Planning (sixth session)	27 September - 8 October	Bangkok, Thailand
7. Far East Pulp and Paper Conference	17-31 October	Tokyo, Japan
8. Highways and Highway Transport Sub-Committee (fifth session)	1-8 November	Katmandu, Nepal
9. Working Party on Customs Administration	10-18 November	Bangkok, Thailand
10. Working Party on Housing and Building Materials	22-29 November	Bangkok, Thailand
11. Fourth Regional Technical Conference on Water Resources Development ⁴⁶	5-12 December	Colombo, Ceylon

Group of experts meetings

1. Second Series of Zonal Meetings of Groups of Experts on International Highways	June/July	Open
2. Working Group on Statistics III	9-19 August	Bangkok, Thailand

⁴⁶ The Conference will be followed by a study tour from 13 December to 20 December 1960.

1960 (continued)

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Site</i>
<i>Group of experts meetings (continued)</i>		
3. Third Workshop on Problems of Budget Reclassification and Management	17-26 August ⁴⁷	Bangkok, Thailand
4. FAO/ECAFE Expert Group on Selected Aspects of Agricultural Development Planning	24 October - 5 November	Bangkok, Thailand
5. Working Group on Statistics IV	8-18 November	Bangkok, Thailand
6. Second Working Group of Experts on Programming Techniques	November	Bangkok, Thailand
7. Third Series of Zonal Meetings of Groups of Experts on International Highways	November/December	Open

Study tours and study weeks

1. Study Tour of Housing Experts	15 June - 15 August	Europe
2. Study Week on Highway Safety	Open	Open

Committee for the Co-ordination of Investigation of the Lower Mekong Basin

1. Tenth session (Special session)	3-4 May	Bangkok, Thailand
2. Eleventh session (Plenary session)	2-7 November	Vientiane, Laos

1961

1. Intraregional Trade Promotion Talks	January	Bangkok, Thailand
2. Committee on Trade (fourth session)	January	Bangkok, Thailand
3. Inland Transport and Communications Committee (ninth session)	February	Bangkok, Thailand
4. Committee on Industry and Natural Resources (thirteenth session)	February	Bangkok, Thailand
5. Commission (seventeenth session)	March	India
6. Seminar on Promotion of Tourism	March	New Delhi, India
7. Regional Conference on Planning and Administration of National Community Development Programme	Open	Open
8. Seminar on Highway Transportation	April	Open
9. Railway Sub-Committee (seventh session) and Working Party of Railway Signalling and Operating Officials	April	Open
10. Symposium on Dams and Reservoirs	April/May	Japan
11. Conference of Asian Economic Planners	Early September	Open
12. Conference of Asian Statisticians (fourth session)	October	Bangkok, Thailand
13. Inland Waterways Sub-Committee (sixth session)	October	Bangkok, Thailand
14. Regional Seminar on Energy Resources and Electric Power Development	Open	Open
15. Second ECAFE/WMO Seminar on Hydrology	November/December	New Delhi, India
16. Seminar on Direct Reduction of Iron Ores, its technology and economic implication	December	India

Group of experts meetings

1. Working Group of Experts on Statistics V	March	Bangkok, Thailand
2. Third Working Group of Experts on Programming Techniques	July/August	Bangkok, Thailand
3. Working Group of Experts on Statistics VI	July	Bangkok, Thailand
4. Working Group of Experts on Mining Legislation	July	Bangkok, Thailand
5. <i>Ad hoc</i> Working Group of Experts on International Highways	Open	Bangkok, Thailand

Study tours

1. Study Tour of Highway Experts	Open	Open
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Committee for the Co-ordination of Investigation of the Lower Mekong Basin

1. Twelfth session	January/February	Saigon, Viet-Nam
2. Thirteenth session	Open	Open
3. Fourteenth session	Open	Open

⁴⁷ The meeting will be followed by a study tour to the Philippines from 28 August to 2 September 1960.

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ANNEXES

ANNEX I

List of representatives and observers at the sixteenth session of the Commission

MEMBERS

Afghanistan

Representatives: Mr. Abdussattar Shalizi

Alternates: Mr. Mir Alishah Masumi, Mr. Amanullah Rassoul

Australia

Representative: Mr. T. K. Critchley

Alternates: Mr. J. FF. Richardson, Mr. W. A. Vawdrey,
Mr. E. G. Crossing

Advisers: Mr. L. C. Holmes, Mr. W. G. T. Miller

Burma

Representative: Sithu U Mo Myit

Alternates: U Aung Kin, U Win Pe, U Kaung Tin

Cambodia

Representative: Mr. Sonn Voeunsai

Alternates: Mr. Nou Hach, Mr. Ker Nol, Mr. Péng Ponn

Ceylon

Representative: Mr. D. C. R. Gunawardene

Alternates: Mr. J. R. Samaranayake, Mr. M. M. Seneviratne

China

Representative: Mr. Hsu, Peh-yuan

Alternates: Mr. Sherman Wang, Mr. Cheng Siu, Mr. Samuel
S. Wang, Mr. Felix Sing-yah Chang, Mr. Fude I, Mr. Sam-
chung Hsieh

Adviser: Mr. Chang-sieu Chen

Secretaries: Mr. Yung-kuan Li, Mr. Wellington H. K. Hu,
Mr. Erh-chung Peng

Federation of Malaya

Representative: Inche Mohamed Khir Johari

Deputy Representative: Tuan Syed Sheh bin Syed Abdullah Shaha-
budin

Advisers: Mr. Nasruddin bin Mohamed, Mr. Yusof bin Ariff,
Mr. C. L. Robless, Mr. Othman bin Abdul Malek, Mr. Moham-
mad Raslan bin Dato Abdullah, Mr. T. Sivagnanam

France

Representative: Mr. P. Abelin

Alternates: Mr. J. Duflos, Mr. J. D. Paolini

Advisers: Mr. E. Mayolle, Mr. Valls, Mr. Bochet, Mr. Poussin,
Mr. Moureau, Mr. H. Fauville, Mr. P. Deshayes

Secretary: Miss M. L. Lamache

India

Representative: Mr. Nityananda Kanungo

Deputy Representatives: Mr. S. N. Sinha, Mr. K. R. F. Khilnani

Alternates: Mr. K. C. Madappa, Mr. K. C. Thomas, Mr. R. M.
Honavar, Mr. V. K. K. Menon

Alternate and Secretary: Mr. Saad M. Alhashmi

Indonesia

Representative: Mr. Ismael M. Thajeb

Alternates: Mr. Achmad Soenartadirdja, Mr. Anwar Sonda,
Mr. Soehono Soemobaskoro, Mr. Raden Soegondo

Alternate and Secretary: Mr. Tjokro Waspodo

Iran

Representative: Mr. Hassanali Mansour

Alternates: Mr. Ahmad Majidian, Mr. Baghir Mostofi

Advisers: Mr. Alinaghi Alikhani, Mr. Gholam Reza Nikpay,
Mr. Jafar Nadim

Secretary: Mr. Mansour Elddin Jahanbani

Japan

Representative: Mr. Akira Ohye

Alternates: Mr. Satoru Takahashi, Mr. Tokichiro Uomoto, Mr. Jiro
Sato, Mr. Taichi Saito

Experts: Mr. Teruhiko Nakamura, Mr. Tadafumi Sakai,
Mr. Manabu Akatsu, Miss Miyoko Iida, Mr. Toru Ishii

Advisers: Mr. Sadanobu Oda, Mr. Yuji Teshima, Mr. Jiro Yamato,
Mr. Hiroyoshi Take

Korea

Representative: Mr. Pyo Wook Han

Alternates: Mr. Pum Joon Koh, Mr. Pyong Whi Min, Mr. Chong
Jick Ahn

Secretary: Mr. Youn Tai Chi

Laos

Representative: Tiao Khampan

Deputy Representative: Mr. Oukèo Souvannavong

Alternates: Mr. Phouankèo Phanareth, Mr. Souvanthong Pheng-
lamphanh, Mr. Phak Savann, Mr. Bouaphet Chanthapanya

Nepal

Representative: Mr. Triveni Prasad Pradhan

Alternate: Mr. Yadhav Prasad Pant

Netherlands

Representative: Mr. J. Vixseboxse

Alternates: Mr. B. van Eldik, Mr. C. A. van den Beld, Mr. W. F. van Eekelen

New Zealand

Representative: Mr. C. Craw

Alternates: Mr. R. T. C. de Lambert, Mr. A. W. Young, Mr. R. J. Martin

Pakistan

Representative: Mr. S. A. Sobhan

Alternates: Mr. A. R. Bashir, Mr. S. F. Alum

Philippines

Representative: Mr. Perfecto E. Laguio

Deputy Representative: Mr. Maximino Bueno

Alternates: Mr. Isidro S. Macaspac, Mr. Benjamin V. Guiang, Mr. Martin S. Tinio

Adviser: Mr. Pedro M. Quilino

Thailand

Representative: Mr. Thanat Khoman

Alternates: Luang Thavil Sethaphanichakan, Mr. Konthi Suphamongkhon, Mr. Porn Srichamara, Mr. Boonrod Binson, Mr. Amphon Sunananta, Colonel Chalermchai Charuvastr, Mr. Bundhit Kantabutra, Mr. Sawaeng Kulthongkham

Advisers: Mr. Anand Panyarachun, Mr. Banyat Kulananan, Mr. Vicharn Nivatvongs, Mr. R. Kasemsamosorn Kasemsri, Mr. Thalerng Thamrong-Nawasawat

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Representative: Mr. G. M. Poushkin

Alternates: Mr. I. N. Yakushin, Mr. A. A. Okhotin, Mr. A. Kakharov, Mr. N. S. Vassilenko

Advisers: Mr. I. I. Ippolitov, Mr. A. I. Korolev, Mr. A. M. Mitine, Mr. A. P. Mikchailov, Mr. V. A. Savushkin

Secretary: Mr. E. V. Koudriavtsev

Interpreter: Mr. O. M. Alennikov

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Representative: Mr. R. H. M. Thompson

Alternates: Mr. H. Bailey, Mr. J. L. Rampton, Mr. F. A. Warner, Mr. S. T. Charles

Advisers: Mr. A. H. Reed, Mr. J. A. Snellgrove, Mr. C. K. Curwen, Mr. J. N. Allan

United States of America

Representative: Mr. Thomas C. Mann

Alternates: Mr. Eugene M. Braderman, Mr. Clifford C. Matlock, Mr. Rufus B. Smith

Advisers: Mr. William B. Diehl, Mr. Ben F. Dixon, Mr. Joseph C. Dodson, Mr. Michael C. Kelakos, Mr. Andrew Ness, Mr. William R. Trigg, Mr. Floyd L. Whittington

Viet-Nam

Representative: Mr. Vu Van Thai

Alternates: Mr. Pham Minh Duong, Mr. Pham Huy Son, Mr. Nguyen Huu Tan, Mr. Truong Huu Luong

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Brunei

Representative: Pehin Dato Perdana Menteri Dato Peduka Haji Ibrahim bin Mohamed Jahfar

Alternates: Inche Hamidoon bin Awang Damit, Mr. Chua Kwang Soon

Alternate and Secretary: Mr. Sunny bin Ahmat

North Borneo and Sarawak

Representative: Mr. Ling Beng Siew

Alternates: Mr. Pang Tet Tshung, Mr. R. A. Bennett

Singapore

Representative: Mr. Goh Keng Swee

Alternate: Mr. Low Por Tuck

Secretary: Mr. Ngiam Tong Dow

OTHER STATES

Austria ^a

Representative: Mr. Ernest Boschan

Alternate: Mr. Lothar Puxkandl

Belgium ^a

Representative: Mr. Robert Fenaux

Alternate: Mr. Hugo Walschap

Canada ^a

Representative: Mr. D'Iberville Fortier

Czechoslovakia ^a

Representative: Mr. Zdenek Hradec

Alternate: Mr. Otakar Viktor

Denmark ^a

Representative: Mr. Hans Ebbe Munck

Alternate: Mr. Ole Koch

Hungary ^a

Representative: Mr. G. Oblath

Israel ^a

Representative: Mr. M. R. Kidron

Alternate: Mr. David Golan

Italy ^a

Representative: Mr. Ezio Mizzan

^a Member of the United Nations, participating in a consultative capacity under paragraph 9 of the terms of reference of the Commission.

Poland ^a

Representative: Mr. Stanislaw Gall

Alternate: Mr. Bohdan Kwasniewski

Spain ^a

Representative: Mr. Fernando Vazquez Mendez

Sweden ^a

Representative: Mr. Tord Bernhard Hagen

Alternate: Mr. G. A. Dahlstrom, Mr. O. Morander, Mr. S. Skybeck, Mr. K. G. Albertsson

United Arab Republic ^a

Representative: Mr. Naguib Fakhry

Yugoslavia ^a

Representative: Mr. Ljubo Kovacevic

Federal Republic of Germany ^b

Representative: Mr. Max Spandau

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

International Labour Organisation (ILO)

Mr. J. S. Fox

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

Mr. P. G. H. Barter, Mr. W. H. Cummings, Mr. Aung Din

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

Mr. H. M. Phillips, Mr. L. Mattsson

World Health Organization (WHO)

Dr. C. Mani, Dr. L. W. Fitzmaurice

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the Bank)

Mr. Ian P. M. Cargill, Mr. Arthur Karasz

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Mr. C. C. Liang

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

Mr. V. H. Davey

^a Member of the United Nations, participating in a consultative capacity under paragraph 9 of the terms of reference of the Commission.

^b Participating in a consultative capacity under Council resolution 617 (XXII) of 27 July 1956.

**UNITED NATIONS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE BOARD
AND UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL FUND**

Sir Alexander MacFarquhar

INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION

Colombo Plan Bureau

Mr. J. K. Thompson

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International Chamber of Commerce

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International Confederation of Free Trade Unions

Mr. V. M. N. Menon, Mr. C. P. Dave

World Federation of Trade Unions

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World Federation of United Nations Associations

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World Veterans Federation

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All Pakistan Women's Association

Begum Hamid Nawaz Khan, Begum Rashid Ibrahim

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International Federation of University Women

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Pan Pacific and South-East Asia Women's Association

M. R. Sermsri Kasemsri

World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations

Mrs. Jean Srichandra

ANNEX II

List of publications and principal documents issued since the fifteenth session

A. PUBLICATIONS

MAJOR STUDIES (printed)

Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East, Vol. X, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, June, September and December 1959. [English]

Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1959. United Nations publication, Sales No. : 60.II.F.1. [English] (Vol. X, No. 4, of the *Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East*, March 1960)

Proceedings of the Third Regional Technical Conference on Water Resources Development in Asia and the Far East. Flood Control Series No. 13. United Nations publication, Sales No.: 59.II.F.2 (ST/ECAFE/SER.F/13) [English]

Proceedings of the Symposium on the Development of Petroleum Resources of Asia and the Far East. Mineral Resources Development Series No. 10. United Nations publication, Sales No.: 59.II.F.3 (E/CN.11/507) [English]

Annex to the Proceedings of the Symposium on the Development of Petroleum Resources of Asia and the Far East. Mineral Resources Development series No. 10 (Annex). United Nations publication, Sales No.: 59.II.F.3 (Annex) (E/CN.11/507, annex) [English]

Mining Developments in Asia and the Far East, 1957. Mineral Resources Development Series No. 11. United Nations publication, Sales No.: 59.II.F.4 (E/CN.11/509) [English]

Multiple-Purpose River Basin Development. Part 2C. Water Resources Development in British Borneo, Federation of Malaya, Indonesia and Thailand. Flood Control Series No. 14. United Nations publication, Sales No.: 59.II.F.5 (ST/ECAFE/SER.F/14) [English]

PERIODICALS (mimeographed)

Flood Control Journal, ST/ECAFE/SER. C/39-42 and special issue (1959)

Trade Promotion News, ST/ECAFE/SER.H/71-75

Industrial Development Series, ST/ECAFE/SER.M/13-16

Electric Power Bulletin, ST/ECAFE/SER.L/5

Transport Bulletin, ST/ECAFE/SER.E/30

B. PRINCIPAL DOCUMENTS

COMMISSION

E/CN.11/508 Summary records of the fifteenth session

Sixteenth session

E/CN.11/510, Rev.1, 2 Agenda (sixteenth session)
E/CN.11/511 Report of the Inland Transport and Communications Committee (eighth session) to the Commission (sixteenth session)

E/CN.11/512 Activities in the field of flood control and water resources development
E/CN.11/513 Report of the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin

E/CN.11/514 Report on the work on current statistics

E/CN.11/515 Progress report on preparations for the 1960 World Census for the ECAFE region, and on UN/FAO programme of census technical assistance in Asia and the Far East

E/CN.11/516 Report on preparatory work for the third session of the Conference of Asian Statisticians

E/CN.11/517 Report of the Working Group of Experts on Sampling Methods

E/CN.11/518 Report of the Working Group of Experts on Capital Formation

E/CN.11/519 Activities in the field of highways

E/CN.11/520

E/CN.11/521

E/CN.11/522

E/CN.11/523

E/CN.11/524

E/CN.11/526

E/CN.11/527

E/CN.11/528

E/CN.11/529

E/CN.11/NGO/32

E/CN.11/NGO/33

E/CN.11/L.71

E/CN.11/L.72

E/CN.11/L.74

E/CN.11/L.76

Information paper on technical assistance provided to countries and territories of the ECAFE region under the expanded and regular programmes

Report of the Committee on Trade (third session) to the Commission (sixteenth session)

Activities of FAO of special interest to the ECAFE

Report of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources (twelfth session) to the Commission (sixteenth session)

The question of separate associate membership of Brunei and Singapore

Communication from the delegation of the United States of America on resolution on economic co-operation in Asia

Resolution on development of tourism and international travel

Resolution on regional economic co-operation for development of trade and industries

Communication from the delegation of the USSR on resolution on regional co-operation on trade and industry

Statement by World Veterans Federation

Economic situation in Asia (by ICFTU)

Report of the Working Party on Economic Development and Planning (fifth session) to the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (sixteenth session) *

Report of the ECAFE/WMO Interregional Seminar on Hydrologic Networks and Methods

Proposed draft agenda for the first (1961) session of the Conference of Asian Economic Planners

Report of the Study Tour of Experts from Asia and the Far East on Water Resources Development in North America and Europe (Note by the Executive Secretary)

* Published in *Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East*, Vol. X, No. 3 (December 1959).

E/CN.11/L.77	Report of the First Group of Experts on Programming Techniques	E/CN.11/I&NR/L.16	Petroleum resources development resolutions adopted by the ECOSOC, and work of the secretariat
E/CN.11/L.78 and Corr.1	Report of the Working Party on Earthmoving Operations		
E/CN.11/L.80	Activities of the ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division in 1959 — Report of the Executive Secretary	SUB-COMMITTEE ON ELECTRIC POWER	
		<i>Seventh session</i>	
E/CN.11/L.81	Report of the Study Group of Inland Waterway Transport Experts from Asia and the Far East on their visit to USSR and Hungary	E/CN.11/I&NR/Sub.1/L.6	Standardization of voltages and frequencies
E/CN.11/L.82	Asian Population Conference (Note by the Executive Secretary)	E/CN.11/I&NR/Sub.1/L.7	Technical considerations on the rational utilization of wood poles for power and communication lines
E/CN.11/L.83	Economic situation in Asia in 1959	E/CN.11/I&NR/Sub.1/L.8	Rural electrification practices in the European countries
E/CN.11/L.84	Progress of work in the role of Expanded self-help measures in economic development with particular reference to industrialization and village agriculture	E/CN.11/I&NR/Sub.1/L.9	Recent technical developments in the electricity supply industry
		E/CN.11/I&NR/Sub.1/L.10	A preliminary study in the methods of working out costs of electric energy
		E/CN.11/I&NR/Sub.1/L.11	Status of public electric supply in ECAFE region and future trends
		E/CN.11/I&NR/Sub.1/L.12	A note on the assessment of the hydroelectric power potentials in the countries of the ECAFE region
		E/CN.11/I&NR/Sub.1/L.13	A review of the status of electrical manufactures in the countries of the region
COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY AND NATURAL RESOURCES		COMMITTEE ON TRADE	
	<i>Twelfth session</i>	<i>Third session</i>	
E/CN.11/I&NR/19	Report of the Sub-Committee on Electric Power (seventh session) to the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources (twelfth session)	E/CN.11/TRADE/L.23	Training centre in Japan in trade promotion
E/CN.11/I&NR/20	Report of the United Nations Study Group of Geologists and Mining Engineers from Asia and the Far East on their visit to the United States of America and Canada (Note by the Executive Secretary)	E/CN.11/TRADE/L.25	State trading in countries of the ECAFE region
E/CN.11/I&NR/21	Report of the Seminar on Management of Public Industrial Enterprises in the ECAFE region	E/CN.11/TRADE/L.26 and Corr.1	Long-term trade agreements of the countries of the ECAFE region
E/CN.11/I&NR/L.8	Terms of reference of the Working Party on Small-scale Industries and Handicraft Marketing	E/CN.11/TRADE/L.27	Commercial arbitration
E/CN.11/I&NR/L.9	Review of plans for development of the machine tool industry in the region	E/CN.11/TRADE/L.28 and Add.1	Shipping and ocean freight rates
E/CN.11/I&NR/L.10	Housing and building materials (Note by the Executive Secretary)	E/CN.11/TRADE/L.29	Current developments in trade and trade policies
E/CN.11/I&NR/L.11	Progress and problems of industrialization in the ECAFE region	E/CN.11/TRADE/L.30	Trade in minerals
E/CN.11/I&NR/L.12	Terms of reference of the Sub-Committee on Electric Power	E/CN.11/TRADE/L.31 and Add.1 & 2	Developments relating to the European Common Market and the Free Trade Area in Europe
E/CN.11/I&NR/L.15	Problems and techniques of mechanization of small industries	INLAND TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS COMMITTEE	
		<i>Eighth session</i>	
		E/CN.11/TRANS/136	Report of Highway Sub-Committee (fourth session) to the Inland Transport and Communications Committee (eighth session)

E/CN.11/TRANS/137	Report of the Working Party on Co-ordination of Transport to the Inland Transport Communications Committee (eighth session)	E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.3/L.10	Activities of international agencies in the field of sea ports and ocean shipping in Asia and the Far East
E/CN.11/TRANS/138	Report of the Working Party of Telecommunication Experts to the Inland Transport and Communications Committee (eighth session)	E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.3/L.11	Classification of inland waterways (Note by the Executive Secretary)
E/CN.11/TRANS/140	Report of the Inland Waterway Sub-Committee (fifth session) to the Inland Transport and Communications Committee (eighth session)	E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.3/L.13	Current inland waterway developments (Note by the Executive Secretary)
E/CN.11/TRANS/L.19	Library service	E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.3/L.14	Demonstrations with hydrofoil craft (Progress report by the Executive Secretary)
E/CN.11/TRANS/L.20	Comparative study of freight rate structures in transport undertakings	E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.3/L.15	Report of the Advisory Board of the Regional Marine Diesel Training Centre (third meeting)
E/CN.11/TRANS/L.21	Activities in the field of railways	WORKING PARTY OF TELECOMMUNICATION EXPERTS	
E/CN.11/TRANS/L.22	Co-operation with the International Union of Official Travel Organizations and its regional commissions for the promotion of international travel and tourism	E/CN.11/TRANS-WPTE/L.2 and Add.1	Radio and telecommunications
E/CN.11/TRANS/L.23	Assistance provided by the United Nations Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations in the field of inland transport in 1958/1959	WORKING PARTY ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING	
RAILWAY SUB-COMMITTEE		<i>Fifth session</i>	
<i>Sixth session</i>		E/CN.11/DPWP.5/L.2	The problem of balanced social and economic development
E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.1/L.9	Design and maintenance of railway track with a view to introducing long welded rails and review of methods of welding and maintenance of long welded track	E/CN.11/DPWP.5/L.3	Interrelations between economic and social factors in the development process
E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.1/L.10	Research facilities in the ECAFE region	E/CN.11/DPWP.5/L.4	Some socio-cultural factors in economic development
E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.1/L.11, Corr.1, Add.1	Training of railway personnel	E/CN.11/DPWP.5/L.5	Planning for social and economic development in India with reference to the Damodar Valley project area: A case study
E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.1/L.12	Development of international railway traffic in the ECAFE region	E/CN.11/DPWP.5/L.6 and Corr.1	Social aspects of development plans in the ECAFE region
E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.1/L.13	Railway signalling in relation to speed, safety and increase in line capacity	E/CN.11/DPWP.5/L.7 and Corr.1	Planning the pattern of public social expenditures
E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.1/L.14	Study on the feasibility of introducing container transport of the railways of the ECAFE region	E/CN.11/DPWP.5/L.8 and Corr.1	Notes on policies and methods of co-ordinating and integrating economic and social development programmes
INLAND WATERWAY SUB-COMMITTEE		WORKING PARTY ON EARTHMOVING OPERATIONS	
<i>Fifth session</i>		E/CN.11/FLOOD/WPEO/L.2	Capital intensity in heavy engineering construction
E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.3/L.9	Report of the Advisory Board of the Regional Marine Diesel Training Centre (second meeting)	E/CN.11/FLOOD/WPEO/L.3	Capital intensity in heavy engineering construction (notes on government replies)
		E/CN.11/FLOOD/WPEO/L.4	Manual labour and its more effective use in competition with machines for earthwork in the ECAFE region
		ECAFE/WMO INTERREGIONAL SEMINAR ON HYDROLOGIC NETWORKS AND METHODS	
		E/CN.11/FLOOD/HS/L.1	General information

ANNEX III

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

As adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its fourth session and amended by the Council at its fifth, seventh, eighth, ninth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, seventeenth, twenty-sixth and twenty-eighth sessions and revised in consequence of General Assembly resolution 1134 (XII) of 17 September 1957 and of the decision taken by the Commission at its sixteenth session (E3340, para. 249).

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 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;
- (f) In carrying out the above functions, deal, as appropriate, with the social aspects of economic development and the inter-relationship of the economic and social factors.

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, Iran, 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, the Federation of Malaya, France, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Korea, Laos, Nepal, 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 Brunei; Hong Kong; North Borneo and Sarawak; and Singapore.

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 of 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 B (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. The Commission shall establish appropriate liaison and co-operation with other regional economic commissions in accordance with the resolutions and directives of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly.

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.

ANNEX 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, eleventh, fourteenth and fifteenth sessions of the Commission (E/CN.11/2/Rev.14)

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 forty-two 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 48.

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

CHAPTER IV. OFFICERS

Rule 13

The Commission shall, at its first meeting of each year, elect from among its representatives a Chairman and 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.

Rule 23

Before new proposals which involve expenditure from United Nations funds are approved by the Commission, the Executive Secretary shall prepare and circulate to members an estimate of that part of the cost involved in the proposals which could not be met out of the resources available to the secretariat. It shall be the duty of the Chairman to draw the attention of members to this estimate, and invite discussion on it before the proposals are approved.

CHAPTER VI. CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

Rule 24

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

Rule 25

In addition to exercising the power conferred upon him elsewhere by these rules, the Chairman shall declare the opening and closing of each meeting of the Commission, shall direct 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 26

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 27

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 28

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 29

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 30

The Commission may limit the time allowed to each speaker.

Rule 31

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 32

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

Rule 33

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 34

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 35

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 36

Each member of the Commission shall have one vote.

Rule 37

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

Rule 38

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

Rule 39

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 40

All elections shall be decided by secret ballot.

Rule 41

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.

Rule 42

After the voting has commenced, no representative shall interrupt voting except on a point of order in connexion with the actual conduct of the voting. Brief statements by members consisting solely of explanations of their votes may be permitted by the Chairman, if he deems it necessary, before the voting has commenced or after the voting has been completed.

CHAPTER VIII. LANGUAGES

Rule 43

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

Rule 44

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

CHAPTER IX. RECORDS

Rule 45

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 46

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 47

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 48

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 49

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 50

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 51

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 52

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 and 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 either of the official languages.

Rule 53

(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 54

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 52(d) shall not apply in this case.

CHAPTER XII. SUB-COMMISSIONS, SUBSIDIARY BODIES AND COMMITTEES

Rule 55

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 56

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

Rule 57

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

CHAPTER XIII. REPORTS

Rule 58

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

CHAPTER XIV. AMENDMENTS AND SUSPENSIONS

Rule 59

Any of these rules or procedures 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.

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