



ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

ANNUAL REPORT

(21 March 1961 - 19 March 1962)

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS : THIRTY-FOURTH SESSION
SUPPLEMENT No. 2

UNITED NATIONS



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Thirty-fourth Session

OFFICIAL RECORDS

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

Annual report to the Economic and Social Council, covering the
period 21 March 1961 to 19 March 1962

*In annex I on page 85, after the listing of the delegation of the Philippines, add
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Gong, Mr. Nam Kyun Park, Mr. Chan Sup Lee, Mr. Moon Wha Pyo

Secretary

Mr. Jin Sung Hahn



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New York, 1962**

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NOTE

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

<p>E/3599</p> <p>E/CN.11/593</p>

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Annual report to the Economic and Social Council, covering the period
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Introduction

1. This annual report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), which covers the period 21 March 1961 to 19 March 1962, was adopted unanimously by the Commission at its 269th meeting, on 19 March 1962. It is submitted for the consideration of the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-fourth 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 SEVENTEENTH SESSION

2. During the year under review, the Commission, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolutions 793 (XXX) and 823 (XXXII) and Gen-

eral Assembly resolution 1518 (XV), increasingly participated in the technical assistance and operational activities of the United Nations in the economic and social fields. In doing so, it continued to concentrate on promoting regional co-operation for accelerating the rate of economic development of the countries of the region through concerted efforts by the member governments.

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

4. The subsidiary bodies of the Commission kept constantly in view the directives of the Economic and Social Council, particularly resolutions 664 (XXIV), 693 (XXVI), 694 (XXVI), 742 (XXVIII), 751 (XXIX), 777 (XXX), 783 (XXX), 791 (XXX), 792 (XXX), 793 (XXX), 801 (XXX), 839 (XXXII), 840 (XXXII) and 841 (XXXII), which emphasize the need for co-ordinated action on major problems of economic and social development in under-developed countries. They gave high

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 June 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, twenty-eighth, thirtieth and thirty-second 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); *ibid.*, *Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 2* (E/3340); *ibid.*, *Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 2* (E/3486)].

priority to assisting governments in the initiation, implementation and co-ordination of economic and social activities and programmes of regional importance.

1. INDUSTRY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

5. The following list gives in chronological order (together with the names of officers) the dates of the sessions held during the period under review by the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources and by bodies reporting to that committee.

ECAFE/UNESCO Joint Working Group of Experts on Training Facilities in Geology and Mining in Asia and the Far East, 25-31 October 1961.

Chairman: Mr. M. S. Krishnan (India).

United Nations Pilot Course on Techniques for Aerial Surveys, 5 October - 25 November 1961

Director: Mr. Te-Lou Tchang (United Nations);

Co-Director: Mr. Katsu Kaneko (Japan).

United Nations Seminar on Industrial Estates in the ECAFE Region, 1-11 November 1961

Chairman: Mr. P. C. Alexander (India);

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

Second Vice-Chairman: Mr. A. bin Ayub (Federation of Malaya).

Regional Seminar on Energy Resources and Electric Power Development, 6-16 December 1961

Chairman: Mr. Boonrod Binson (Thailand);

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

Second Vice-Chairman: Mr. M. Fukatsu (Japan).

Sub-Committee on Electric Power (eighth session), 18-22 December 1961

Chairman: Mr. Boonrod Binson (Thailand);

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

Second Vice-Chairman: Mr. T. N. Idrani (India).

Committee on Industry and Natural Resources (fourteenth session), 31 January - 9 February 1962

Chairman: Mr. Porn Srichamara (Thailand);

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

Second Vice-Chairman: Mr. Ali Asghar (Pakistan).

ECAFE/UNESCO JOINT WORKING GROUP OF EXPERTS ON TRAINING FACILITIES IN GEOLOGY AND MINING IN ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

6. The Working Group, held in October 1961 at Bangkok, Thailand, made a number of recommendations on academic and practical training and ways of improving these facilities.

7. The Group emphasized that the institutions should first achieve a satisfactory academic standard at the bachelor degree level and should limit more advanced study to only a few departments. The United Nations and its specialized agencies should help selected institutions in the region to provide training facilities for additional students from neighbouring countries.

8. The Group suggested that, as the standards of local facilities improved, assistance for undergraduate training in overseas universities should be reduced and that resources so released should be used to finance training of students from less developed countries at institutions within the region.

9. Since geological training required considerable field work under proper supervision and a number of countries lacked the necessary transport facilities and funds, the Group recommended that governments might delegate certain mapping projects to the universities and help to meet the cost involved. In the case of mining, university degrees should be awarded only after adequate practical training at recognized mining establishments. There was a need to improve instruction in mineral dressing techniques, for which many universities were inadequately equipped. The Group stressed that in conjunction with the development of geological and mining studies at university level, the countries should provide courses for sub-professional qualifications within the existing technical school system, so that highly trained professional personnel would not be wasted on routine work.

10. The countries needed foreign experts, particularly in the field of mining. Such experts should be engaged for a minimum of two years and preferably for five years. In this connexion, the Group noted that to ensure a continuing supply of overseas experts, Indonesian universities had entered into agreements with overseas universities. It recommended that external assistance to institutions should be concentrated on the development of those departments or branches of technology which were immediately needed for the economic development of the country, and that priority should be given to providing experienced teachers; equipment should be furnished primarily on the recommendation of experts, and only after a thorough survey of existing equipment and its utilization. Countries might establish a body similar to the Indian University Grants Commission to rationalize aid to universities and to prevent wasteful duplication of equipment and facilities for specialized training.

UNITED NATIONS PILOT COURSE ON TECHNIQUES FOR AERIAL SURVEYS

11. The Pilot Course was held in October - November 1961 in Japan in order to make use of the facilities provided by the Geological Survey of Japan. Trainees from other countries participated. The Pilot Course dealt specifically with techniques of photo-interpretation for geological purposes and related airborne geophysical prospecting methods.

Photo-interpretation

12. The aim of the course of photo-interpretation was to demonstrate the interrelationship of all features of terrain as a basis for photo-geological interpretation, to identify geological problems that could yield to photo-geological study of conventional

aerial photographs, to demonstrate techniques of interpretation, measurement and mapping and to study the use of special types of photography, including colour, infrared, and radar photography.

Airborne geophysical surveys

13. The course on airborne geophysical surveys was designed for geologists who had no previous experience with these techniques. It also covered magnetic, electro-magnetic and radioactivity methods with the aid of magnetometers, electro-magnetic gear and scintillation counters respectively.

Appraisal of the training course

14. Training in the techniques of photo-geology and airborne geophysical surveying would have immediate application to survey programmes and would thereby accelerate development of mineral resources in the countries of the region, since a number of countries had already established photo-interpretation units in their geological survey departments. Airborne geophysical methods would also be useful in continental shelf studies. The course revealed the need for international technical co-operation and particularly for continuing exchanges of technical information between geologists and research workers. The participants felt that a seminar on new developments in airborne geophysical surveying would be useful and that further courses in photo-geology should be organized by the United Nations.

UNITED NATIONS SEMINAR ON INDUSTRIAL ESTATES IN THE ECAFE REGION

15. The Seminar, held in November 1961 at Madras, India, discussed industrial estate objectives and policies, their planning, organization, management and financing, their integration with programmes for urban and regional development and the role of international and regional co-operation in the industrial estate field.

Objectives and policies

16. It was felt that in most ECAFE countries industrial estates would promote the growth of small-scale industry and influence industrial location. The Seminar believed that such estates could also assist the development of large-scale industries, particularly subsidiary and servicing industries, in areas around ports, airports, large power plants and petroleum refineries. For this purpose, public authorities should provide facilities such as developed land and build industrial areas. The Seminar emphasized the need for co-ordinating industrial estate projects with programmes of regional or area development as part of over-all economic and social development.

Planning of industrial estates

17. The Seminar considered that, as a prerequisite for planning industrial estates, governments should

formulate proper policies regarding the purpose, type and geographical distribution of such estates and ascertain their feasibility and industrial growth prospects. Success of industrial estates would depend on scientific selection of their location based on availability of power, water and transport, and on proximity to markets and sources of labour and raw materials. While in industrially developed areas, the government should provide factory sites and certain public services, in less developed localities, such as smaller towns or rural areas, industrial estates should be equipped with general purpose factories and all necessary public services. Facilities on industrial estates should include social amenities such as housing, transport, schools, hospitals, canteen and recreational facilities.

18. Since the cost of developing and servicing a small estate was high, each estate should be large enough to make the provision of services, special buildings and public utilities economical. In planning the layout of the estates, land should be economically and efficiently utilized and provision made for future expansion. The Seminar recommended that the countries of the region should exchange information on layout and building designs and the results of their research on those aspects.

Organization, management and financing

19. The Seminar noted that, in the ECAFE region, governments had to assume responsibility for establishing industrial estates. However, entrepreneurs should be encouraged to assume such responsibility progressively through the formation of companies or co-operatives. The Seminar felt that both existing and new industries should be admitted to industrial estates and that preference should be given to new types of production and to industries which would earn foreign exchange. Furthermore, big concerns should not be permitted to acquire direct or indirect control over the estates specially built for small-scale industries. In most countries of the region, improved sites or factory buildings were leased rather than sold outright or on instalment terms. While recognizing the need to subsidize the rent in most cases, the Seminar recommended that such subsidies be only temporary and be progressively reduced. Banking and insurance companies should be induced to participate in the financing of industrial estates; if necessary, governments could provide guarantees for loans given by such institutions.

Regional co-operation

20. The Seminar noted with satisfaction that the countries in the region were already assisting one another in the development of industrial estates. It recommended that, to intensify co-operation in that field, the secretariat, in conjunction with the public and private agencies concerned, should collect and disseminate to the countries information on the facilities and services available at research training institutions and also bibliographies and

lists of experts. The Seminar also suggested that it would be useful to organize a panel of experts who would help countries of the region to plan and develop industrial estates.

21. Study tours and observation teams on various aspects of industrial estates could be organized. The Regional Housing Research Centres in India and Indonesia should draw up standards for estate layout, factory design and building material specification for adoption in the countries of the region. The Seminar recommended that the United Nations, the specialized agencies, other international organizations and advanced countries should provide assistance for the establishment of extension services and pilot training and research institutions relating to industrial estates. Moreover, the secretariat, in co-operation with other international organizations, should carry out studies on (a) financial aspects of the establishment and operation of industrial estates for small-scale industries; (b) subcontracting arrangements between small and large industries, with special reference to "ancillary" industrial estates; (c) problems of industrial estate management and administration. Reports on the seminars convened by the United Nations in other regions would also be useful to the countries of the ECAFE region.

REGIONAL SEMINAR ON ENERGY RESOURCES AND ELECTRIC POWER DEVELOPMENT

22. The Regional Seminar on Energy Resources and Electric Power Development, held at Bangkok in December 1961, discussed various aspects of integrated development of energy and electric power resources in the region. Besides the secretariat studies, member governments, non-governmental organizations, experts and private industrial establishments contributed over 130 papers on subjects such as general problems of electric power development, standardization, assessment of conventional and non-conventional sources for energy and power, forecasting of power demand, rural electrification, generation, transmission and distribution of electric power and co-ordinated operation of hydroelectric and thermal (including nuclear) power stations.

Electric power development

23. The Seminar noted that, in spite of a 12-15 per cent average annual increase in electricity supplies, most countries of the region had continued to experience a power shortage. Lack of domestic capital, foreign exchange and trained personnel was hampering the countries in meeting the rapidly increasing demand for power.

Standardization

24. The Seminar emphasized the urgent need for standardization in the countries of the region to permit interchange of equipment, quality control, safety of personnel, transmission of power across national boundaries and rapid growth of electricity

supply in general. The countries should bring their national standards for equipment, techniques and practices into line with the international standards recommended by the International Electro-Technical Commission. It particularly urged the introduction of internationally accepted standard voltages for example, the 240/415 volt, 3-phase, 4-wire system. The secretariat should promote exchanges of information on standardization activities between the countries of the region, and the Sub-Committee on Electric Power should periodically review the matter. The Seminar also felt that the countries of the region should promote domestic manufacture of light (and ultimately also heavy) electrical equipment, with due regard for such factors as size of the home market, financial resources, technical manpower and possibility of obtaining assistance from foreign manufacturers.

Assessment of resources for power development

25. The Seminar outlined measures which the countries should take for the carrying out of systematic and comprehensive surveys of water resources. Countries with deposits of poor quality, high-ash coal should locate large thermal power stations near the coal mines. By washing, low quality coals could be made suitable for metallurgical purposes and the middlings used in thermal power stations. The Seminar recommended that the countries of the region establish fuel research institutions, with special emphasis on problems of fuel economy. The countries should keep themselves informed of modern developments in nuclear power generation and arrange for adequate training of their personnel so that, if detailed studies of cost, demand projections and supply patterns demonstrated the economic feasibility of nuclear power generation, they could develop this new source of power.

Forecasting of power demand

26. The Seminar discussed several methods of forecasting power demand. It suggested that the various techniques based on past trends, extrapolation, *per caput* income, gross national product, industrial production and consumption break-down by economic sectors should be combined and used as cross-checks in forecasting electricity demand.

Organization, financing and tariffs

27. The Seminar recommended the development of integrated networks of transmission lines internally and, where possible, internationally, in order to make optimum use of available energy resources. For such integrated development, each country should establish a central agency responsible for generation and transmission of electricity throughout its territory. Distribution of energy might, however, be left to local agencies, private or public. The Seminar examined various methods of financing electric power development and emphasized that

electricity services should endeavour to raise capital for future expansion from their own earnings. It formulated basic principles for working out electricity tariffs and urged the countries of the region to adopt uniform accounting methods.

Technological developments

28. The Seminar reviewed recent technological developments in the generation, transmission and distribution of electricity which resulted in substantial economies for example, the role of electric power in multiple-purpose development projects, rationalized layouts for steam power stations, fuel economy in steam power stations, design and construction of high-voltage long-distance transmission lines, conversion of distribution and consumer voltages, and co-ordinated operation of hydroelectric and thermal stations.

Rural electrification

29. The Seminar recommended that the countries should adopt a policy of accelerated rural electrification to raise the living standards of the people. Since revenues from electricity charges would be inadequate to meet the capital cost of rural electrification schemes, the Seminar recommended government subsidies. It also suggested methods of reducing construction and operating costs as, for example, integration of such schemes with the development of small-scale industries and electric traction, publicity and education campaigns and demonstrations of electrical appliances for agriculture, cottage industries and homes.

30. The Seminar recommended that the secretariat collect and disseminate information on the administrative and organizational aspects of electric power supply in countries within and outside the region, and undertake a study of the investment capital requirements of electricity services, and methods of financing them. It hoped that the secretariat would also make a comparative study of the electricity tariffs in the ECAFE countries.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON ELECTRIC POWER

31. At its eighth session, held at Bangkok in December 1961, the Sub-Committee on Electric Power considered the problems of formulating electricity tariffs, safety regulations and electricity statistics and its future programme of work in the light of the report of the Regional Seminar on Energy Resources and Electric Power Development.

Electricity tariffs

32. The Sub-Committee formulated basis principles for tariff making, designed to promote the development of industries and encourage demand in the countries of the region. Tariff schedules should not be too complex and cumbersome, especially for consumers using low tension power. Formalities and

restrictions in the assessment and collection of electricity charges should not be irksome to consumers. There should be separate rates for industrial consumers, with suitable provision for poor power factor conditions such as variations in the cost of fuel supply. Since the countries of the region lacked adequate financial resources for power development, the Sub-Committee recognized that the tariff rates should be such as to yield reasonable revenues after meeting working expenses, interest and depreciation charges; nevertheless, rates so fixed should not render the operations of bulk-consuming industries uneconomic. As irrigation pumping is essential to agriculture, the rates for it should be especially low.

Safety regulations

33. The Seminar recommended that the authorities promulgate and enforce rules and regulations designed to ensure the utmost safety at all stages: construction of plants, manufacture and installation of equipment, operation and use of power by consumers. Consumers should be supplied with modern, safe electrical appliances and should be instructed in the safe use of electric current even at low voltages. The electricity supply industry should ensure that design, construction, operation and maintenance took account of all safety considerations. Authorities should issue appropriate safety regulations to be observed by the suppliers and consumers of electricity, as well as by equipment manufacturers and electrical contractors.

Electricity statistics

34. The Sub-Committee urged the countries of the region to provide the secretariat with complete statistical data with the least possible delay, so as to permit regular publication of the "Electric Power Bulletin". It established an *ad hoc* working group to standardize definitions and nomenclatures and to prepare standard forms and questionnaires for use in the collection and compilation of all relevant electricity statistics.

Work programme

35. The Sub-Committee drew up a work programme for carrying out the recommendations of the Regional Seminar on Energy Resources and Electric Power Development and emphasized the increasing role of the secretariat in providing advisory services and assistance to governments, particularly in connexion with rural electrification, development of standards for electrical equipment and practices, establishment of training centres and rational utilization of electric power.

COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

36. The Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, at its fourteenth session, at Bangkok in January - February 1962, reviewed the industrial programmes and policies of countries of the region,

including specific measures to promote industrialization through programming techniques, feasibility and investment surveys, industrial research and provision of infrastructure and related facilities. It examined the work of its subsidiary bodies and the secretariat and considered the future lines of action and the part ECAFE could play in promoting programmes of regional and interregional co-operation in industrial development.²

Industrialization

37. The Committee noted that the previous year's upward trend in the index of manufacturing and mining output for the region as a whole had continued in 1960-1961. The countries had attempted to diversify their industrial production. However, the region still possessed only a few industrially advanced countries. Others, particularly the smaller ones, had just embarked on industrialization and their problems deserved urgent attention. The Committee urged the industrial countries to reduce import restrictions and increase their purchases, particularly of manufactured goods, from the developing countries of the region to enable the latter to meet their growing need for imported capital goods and raw materials. The countries of the region should, for their part, give special attention to quality control, standardization and product design, reduce production costs and provide export incentives and credit facilities in order to compete in the world market.

38. The Committee stressed the need, at all stages of planning and execution, for co-ordination between the industrial sector and other sectors, such as agriculture, transport, communications and power. Measures for better utilization of existing plant capacities, for co-ordinating industrial training and apprenticeship programmes and for modernizing small-scale industries should form an integral part of the over-all national industrial plans. The Committee suggested that in its future studies the secretariat should pay increasing attention to the organization and financing of such institutions as industrial development centres or corporations, economic development boards, industrial development banks and industrial financing corporations, which were being established in the countries of the region.

39. The Committee noted that industrial development in the smaller countries was limited by their small domestic markets. Several members of the Committee strongly felt the desirability of developing new industries on a regional or sub-regional basis through bilateral or multilateral agreements, with each country specializing in suitable industries and importing freely the products of industries located in its partner countries. It suggested that the interested governments might set up joint working groups to study specific projects and forms of co-operation,

² For action taken by the Commission on the report of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources at its eighteenth session, see paras. 316-327 below.

if necessary with the assistance of the ECAFE secretariat, and that international organizations providing finance and technical assistance should give high priority and favourable terms to such joint projects. The Committee considered that the countries of the region should be given external financial assistance, whether public or private, on a long-term basis within the framework of their development plans.

Formulation of industrial development plans and programmes

40. The Committee considered that the report of the ECAFE Second Group of Experts on Formulating Industrial Development Programmes³ would serve as a useful guide for countries in improving their procedures and machinery for industrial planning. It suggested that the secretariat should, as part of its advisory and training services to governments, undertake a few comprehensive country case studies to demonstrate the actual application of the procedure recommended by the Expert Group in the countries of the region.

41. The Committee expressed its appreciation of the contribution made by the Conference of Asian Statisticians and the ECAFE Seminar on Industrial Statistics and urged the governments of the region to implement the United Nations 1963 World Programme of Industrial Inquiries. It suggested that the secretariat, in co-operation with the governmental agencies and national institutions concerned, should assist in the collection of economic and engineering data and in carrying out case studies.

42. The Committee recognized the increasing need to study the regional implications of national development programmes and noted that the Governments of the Federation of Malaya, the Philippines and Thailand would establish a joint working group on industries as a part of their studies on specific possibilities of furthering economic co-operation. It recommended that countries of the region, assisted where necessary by the secretariat, should explore the possibility of developing projects which, from the point of view of raw materials, power supply, market demand and economies of scale, would be of common interest to two or more countries.

Industrial feasibility surveys and investment promotion

43. The Committee stressed that industrial feasibility surveys were a prerequisite to the formulation of development plans and to the promotion of actual investment. It suggested that the countries should compile a portfolio of suitable projects for use by prospective investors or by public financing authorities and that, for this purpose, the governments should establish a permanent specialized unit and encourage the development of various industrial

³ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 61.II.F.7.

consulting services. It felt that there was considerable scope for regional co-operation, in the pre-investment investigations and evaluation of industrial projects in both the private and public sectors. Each country might compile a list of expert personnel, consultants and institutions available for service in other countries under bilateral arrangements or international technical assistance programmes. To facilitate exchanges of information on economic and engineering survey data, the secretariat should compile a list of industrial survey reports, industry prospect sheets and model schemes available in ECAFE countries. Besides such technical co-operation, the Committee considered that geological investigations of border areas might usefully be undertaken by countries in close consultation with one another or as joint ventures.

44. The Committee noted that the secretariat, at the request of the individual governments concerned and in collaboration with the United Nations Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations (BTAO) and the United Nations Special Fund, was participating in several industrial and mineral resources surveys, studies of specific industries and investigations of the industrial potential of the lower Mekong basin. It considered that these services of the secretariat would specially benefit the smaller countries of the region.

45. The Committee emphasized that feasibility and pre-investment surveys should be accompanied by intensive investment promotion programmes. It noted that many countries had recently liberalized their investment laws and regulations and had provided various incentives, such as tax concessions and provisions for repatriation of capital and transfer of investment income, in order to encourage joint enterprises with foreign firms. It noted that the Secretary-General's report on the the promotion of the international flow of private capital⁴ reviewed the principal aspects of the problem. The Committee suggested that the secretariat should prepare a "Regional Investment Manual", in loose-leaf form with a country index, and containing all the important laws and regulations affecting industries, make an intensive study of economic and administrative measures for promoting industrial investment in the private and public sectors in countries of the region, and consider the possibility of establishing a regional investment clearing house.

Industrial estates

46. The Committee endorsed the recommendations of the United Nations Seminar on Industrial Estates in the ECAFE Region (E/CN.11/I&NR/35) and noted that, at the suggestion of the Seminar, the Government of India was considering the establishment of a panel of experts to examine various aspects of industrial estate development. The Committee recommended that the secretariat should collaborate

with the panel, so that the results of its research and its experience could be made available to all countries of the region. It also suggested that countries should compile a list of expert personnel, who might be drawn upon by the United Nations or other organizations providing technical assistance in that field. The Committee felt that, while most countries of the region would have to finance the land development and construction on their industrial estates from domestic sources, they would need external assistance in establishing extension services, prototype production and training centres and other servicing institutions. It hoped that the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other international organizations concerned, as well as advanced countries, would assist the countries in this respect.

Industrial productivity

47. The Committee noted that many countries were establishing national productivity organizations in a number of cases with the technical co-operation of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and that the Asian Productivity Organization (APO) had begun its operations. The Committee felt that the productivity movement required consistent government support and an understanding of workers and employers. It stressed that productivity organizations should give priority to development of management, and that productivity problems should continue to be considered by ECAFE in co-operation with the ILO.

Mineral resources development

48. The Committee noted the efforts being made by the countries of the region to develop their mineral resources, mining industries, geological surveys and mapping, prospecting techniques and research. In view of the lack of trained personnel and facilities in a number of smaller countries of the region and since surveys were a prerequisite to any mineral resources programme, the Committee felt that the United Nations Special Fund should consider favourably applications from governments for assistance in that field. Training courses on aerial survey techniques were also considered most useful. The Committee recommended that neighbouring countries should jointly explore and develop their mineral deposits. The countries should develop and effectively use their petroleum and gas resources and participate in the second Symposium on Development of Petroleum Resources, to be convened by ECAFE in 1962 in Iran. The Committee requested the secretariat to intensify and expand its work in assisting the countries to develop their mineral wealth rapidly.

Energy resources and electric power development

49. Reviewing the reports of the Regional Seminar on Energy Resources and Electric Power Development (E/CN.11/I&NR/Sub.1/L.21) and the eighth

⁴ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-second Session, Annexes, agenda items 2-5.*

session of the Sub-Committee on Electric Power (E/CN.11/I&NR/36), the Committee noted with concern the continuing shortage of power in most countries of the region and emphasized that power supply development should be planned to meet the rapidly growing demand for power. It felt that the countries should evolve national standards in conformity with those internationally accepted for methods, practices and equipment. The Committee recommended that, in the interest of integrated development and use of power resources, each country should establish central machinery for the generation and transmission of power, but that its distribution could be left to local agencies. Financing policies and tariffs should aim at as much self-financing of the future expansion of electricity enterprises as possible. Rural electrification was important for the economic development of under-developed areas and should therefore be subsidized by governments. It noted that the panel of experts on rural electrification, established in co-operation with BTAO as part of ECAFE's increased advisory services, would be fully utilized by the countries. The Committee decided to set up an *ad hoc* working group for standardizing nomenclatures used in electricity statistics and for evolving standard forms for collecting such statistics.

Industrial research

50. The Committee stressed that the countries should expand and improve their industrial and technological research by establishing industrial research institutes, for which help under international and bilateral assistance programmes might be sought. Governments should establish national research bodies to co-ordinate all research activities and carry out comprehensive surveys of existing research facilities and of the current and future requirements of research services.

51. The countries of the region should exchange information on technology and the results of their individual research on a continuing and systematic basis to avoid duplication of research and ensure that solutions to problems found in one country could be immediately made known to others. For this purpose, the Committee recommended that, in the first instance, the secretariat should designate a few institutes (with due regard to geographical distribution) to serve as regional information clearing houses in selected specialized fields, and to provide training facilities and technical assistance to other countries. The facilities and resources of such institutions should, if necessary, be enlarged with external assistance.

52. Since there was an urgent need to develop a continuing exchange of technological data on the chemical industry and small-scale industries, the Committee suggested that each country should designate a technical correspondent in each of these two fields to maintain close contact with the secretariat. The secretariat should publish regularly a

"Small Industries Bulletin" containing, among other things, information on current technological advances of particular interest to small manufacturers. It considered that countries should aim at specialization and complementarity in their industrial research programmes, and that, for large research projects beyond the financial and technical means of any single country, the interested countries should pool their resources. It further recommended that the ECAFE secretariat, in close co-operation with UNESCO and other organizations concerned, should appoint a group of industrial research experts to suggest arrangements for co-ordinating research in countries of the region, indicate areas of industrial and technological research, which should be accorded high priority, specify projects which might be undertaken on a regional basis, assess existing research facilities and the need for future expansion, recommend which national institutes should serve as regional technical information clearing houses and estimate their financial needs.

Housing and building materials

53. The Committee noted that the Mission to Survey and Evaluate Self-help in Housing Methods and Practices in South-east Asia, composed of experts from the United Nations Headquarters, ECAFE and the ILO, had completed its report after visiting Thailand, the Philippines, Japan, Indonesia, Ceylon and India. The ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO had co-operated with the Mission.

Standards and specifications: metric system

54. The Committee noted that the wide application of two distinct systems of measurement, the foot-pound and metric systems, had disadvantages in the development of international commerce and that many countries favoured universal adoption of the metric system. However, in the developed industrial and trading countries using the foot-pound system, introduction of the metric system would involve many difficulties and heavy expenditure. The Committee agreed that each country should examine this problem in the light of its own conditions and experience. However, countries in the region with local systems unrelated to any internationally known standard should progressively change over to international standards.

The Committee noted that India's recent experience of phased introduction of the metric system would give valuable guidance to other countries. The Government of France had offered to assist the countries of the region in their problems of conversion to the metric system by providing expert services and training facilities.

Assistance provided by the United Nations Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations (BTAO) and the United Nations Special Fund

55. The Committee expressed appreciation of the assistance given by BTAO and by the Special

Fund to the countries of the region. Since industrial and mineral resources development involved long-term programmes, it stressed the need for integrating all technical assistance projects with the national development plans of the recipient countries and for maximum co-ordination between the United Nations technical assistance programmes and other multilateral and bilateral programmes in those countries. The countries should assign adequate numbers of national personnel as counterparts to the international experts so as to ensure continuity and follow-up.

56. The Committee noted the close working relations between BTAO and the ECAFE secretariat in the formulation and implementation of technical assistance projects in the industrial field, both national and regional, and hoped that the secretariat would extend those operational activities.

2. INTERNATIONAL TRADE

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

Intraregional Trade Promotion Talks (third series)⁵
— Consultations on Stabilization of Pepper Prices, 23 to 26 May 1961

Ad hoc Committee on the Asian Trade Fair (first and second meetings),⁵ 13 October 1961 and 21 February 1962

Regional Seminar and Training Centre on Trade Promotion, 20 November to 15 December 1961

Consultative Group of Experts on Regional Co-operation in the Field of Trade, 18-22 September 1961 and 14-18 December 1961 (first and second meetings)

Chairman: Mr. K. B. Lall (India);⁶

Members: Luang Thavil Sethaphanichakan (Thailand);⁶

Mr. S. Okita (Japan).⁶

Intraregional Trade Promotion Talks (fourth series),⁵ 10 to 19 January 1962

Working Party of Experts on Commercial Arbitration, 11 to 17 January 1962

Chairman: Mr. Ali bin Hassan (Federation of Malaya);

First Vice-Chairman: Mr. P. Kasemi (Iran);

Second Vice-Chairman: Mr. J. Walsh (Australia).

Committee on Trade (fifth Session), 22 to 29 January 1962

Chairman: M. L. Chuanchuen Kambhu (Thailand);

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

Second Vice-Chairman: Mr. R. R. Pablo (Philippines).

INTRAREGIONAL TRADE PROMOTION TALKS — CONSULTATIONS ON STABILIZATION OF PEPPER PRICES

58. At the request of pepper exporting and trading countries, consultations on stabilization of pepper prices were held at Bangkok in May 1961 within the framework of the Intraregional Trade Promotion Talks. These consultations were attended by representatives of Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Sarawak and Singapore. The participants reviewed the current state of the pepper market, production, stocks, trade, prices and possible national measures for promoting price stability. They agreed to exchange information on production, trade and stocks of pepper, and to meet periodically under the auspices of the ECAFE Trade Promotion Talks to examine price stabilization measures. They recognized that pepper consuming and trading countries along with producing countries should participate in consultations at an appropriate stage.

Ad hoc COMMITTEE ON THE ASIAN TRADE FAIR

59. As one of the measures to implement Commission resolution 31 (XVI) on regional co-operation for the promotion of trade and industry the secretariat, at the request of the Committee on Trade, convened at Bangkok an *ad hoc* Committee on the Asian Trade Fair in which twenty-three member governments participated. The *ad hoc* Committee considered the date and duration of the Asia Trade Fair, the venue, the types of goods to be exhibited, the scope of country participation and the organizational machinery needed. The Governments of Pakistan, the Philippines and Singapore all offered host facilities. The *ad hoc* Committee recommended that Singapore be selected as the venue of the Fair and that it be held in November-December 1963.⁷

REGIONAL SEMINAR AND TRAINING CENTRE ON TRADE PROMOTION

60. The second Regional Seminar and Training Centre on Trade Promotion was held at Jaipur, India, in November-December 1961. Seventeen participants from twelve countries were given fellowships under the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. The Governments of Australia, France, Japan, the Netherlands, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, and also BTAO and the ECAFE secretariat provided lecturers and discussion leaders, in addition to the lecturers made available by the Government of India.

61. The subjects for the Seminar included the role of the government in export promotion; the role of banking and insurance in developing foreign

⁵ The Executive Secretary acted as Chairman.

⁶ All the members of the Working Group served in their individual capacity as experts, and not as representing their respective governments.

⁷ For the further discussion of this subject by the Committee on Trade, see para. 80 below.

trade; commercial intelligence, publicity and dissemination of trade information; quality control and pre-shipment inspection; customs procedures and formalities in relation to foreign trade; the role of chambers of commerce and trade associations in the promotion of trade; settlement of trade disputes; commercial arbitration; regional co-operation; state trading activities and policies; trade and payments agreements; policies regarding foreign assistance and foreign investment; foreign trade and balance of payments; import, export and foreign exchange policies and the activities of ECAFE in the field of trade. A study tour to various industrial and trading establishments, including the Indian Industries Fair, was arranged for the participants by the Government of India.

CONSULTATIVE GROUP OF EXPERTS ON REGIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION IN THE FIELD OF TRADE

62. In accordance with the recommendation of the Committee on Trade at its fourth session, subsequently endorsed by the Commission at its seventeenth session, the Executive Secretary convened a Consultative Group of Experts to examine and recommend measures for promoting greater regional economic co-operation, particularly in trade. The members of the Group met at Bangkok in September 1961 and subsequently visited several countries in the region to consult leading government officials. The Group reassembled in December 1961 to finalize its report. It considered Asia's place in the world economy, the trend towards regional integration and co-operation in Europe, Latin America and Africa and its impact on the ECAFE countries. It analysed the prospects, feasibility and most suitable forms of closer regional co-operation mainly in the field of trade, but also in connexion with industrial and agricultural production, transport and communications and commodity problems. The Group also discussed the role of external assistance in developing regional co-operation. Finally, it recommended the establishment of an organization for Asian economic co-operation with sufficient powers to carry out regional co-operation measures decided upon by its members. The Executive Secretary has forwarded the Group's report to governments of the countries in the ECAFE region for their consideration.

INTRAREGIONAL TRADE PROMOTION TALKS

63. The fourth series of Intraregional Trade Promotion Talks held at Bangkok in January 1962 was attended by thirteen member countries of the region namely, Burma, China, the Federation of Malaya, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Laos, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Republic of Viet-Nam and Thailand. At the opening and closing plenary sessions, the representatives reviewed the results of the previous talks, follow-up action taken by governments and

its results and fresh measures for promoting intraregional trade. It also examined the scope of increasing trade in specific commodities. Besides the opening and closing sessions, ninety-four bilateral talks, two group discussions and a meeting of leaders of delegations were held.

64. The representatives confirmed that the talks had provided valuable opportunities for increasing intraregional trade and for promoting understanding of the trade problems encountered by individual countries and by the region as a whole. Many countries reported that the talks had resulted in increased trade in certain commodities, removal of barriers and, in some cases, informal negotiations for trade agreements and exchanges of trade missions.

65. The group discussion on the promotion of tourism in the ECAFE region largely concentrated on ways of implementing the recommendations made by the ECAFE Seminar on Promotion of Tourism held at New Delhi in April-May 1961, and particular emphasis was given to the pooling of resources through bilateral or multilateral agreements between the countries of the region on various aspects of tourism. The group discussions on shipping and ocean freight rates centred on an examination of the effect on intraregional trade of inadequate shipping facilities in most of the countries.

66. Most governments were represented at the talks by policy-making officials and by representatives of the private sector. The participants recommended that all member countries in the region should make use of the machinery of the trade talks and that facilities should be provided by the secretariat to enable them to meet for special consultations. It also recommended that governments should take vigorous follow-up action on the talks. The participants commended the secretariat for providing comprehensive statistics on intraregional trade and a summary of intraregional trade agreements.

WORKING PARTY OF EXPERTS ON COMMERCIAL ARBITRATION

67. The Working Party of Experts on Commercial Arbitration, held at Bangkok in January 1962, which was composed of participants from member countries and interested non-governmental organizations, reviewed educational and information activities in the countries of the region pertaining to commercial arbitration, conciliation, preparation of model arbitration rules, arbitration agreements between institutions, the use of standard arbitration clauses in commercial contracts, and the legislative action required for this purpose.

Promotion of arbitration

68. The Working Party recommended that the secretariat collect from the existing arbitration organizations material suitable for informing the public about and educating them in the use of

arbitration procedures, techniques and facilities. This material should be distributed to governments, arbitral institutions and chambers of commerce in the countries of the region; countries which lacked arbitration institutions and trained personnel should be provided with technical advisers and training facilities, including lecturers who would address local legal and business groups. It also suggested that the secretariat should maintain lists of qualified and reliable arbitrators, to be nominated by governments, chambers of commerce or arbitration institutions, who would be willing to assist countries in settling commercial disputes. To this end, it proposed the establishment, within the ECAFE secretariat, of a centre for the promotion of commercial arbitration, which would function with the assistance of the Office of Legal Affairs of United Nations Headquarters and of national correspondents designated by member countries of the region.

Conciliation

69. The Working Party recognized that, in many countries, conciliation was regarded as a necessary and valuable adjunct to arbitration. While not attempting to lay down rules concerning conciliation, the Working Party underlined the principles and standards to be followed in using conciliation for settling commercial disputes. It suggested that the secretariat should promote conciliation through the proposed centre for the promotion of arbitration.

International commercial arbitration

70. The Working Party, mindful of the diversity of national laws and arbitration systems prevailing in the region, suggested that the secretariat should examine in detail the draft rules proposed by the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs (TRADE/ARB/11) and seek to attain, with the assistance of arbitral institutions, uniformity in general rules.

71. The Working Party, after reviewing existing arbitration agreements between institutions in different countries, noted that they generally included rules of arbitral procedure. However, it suggested that some of the agreements needed revision. The Working Party recognized that, while commercial agreements should embody a standard arbitration clause, it was not practicable to suggest a specific draft clause suitable for all cases. Hitherto, only five countries of the ECAFE region had acceded to the United Nations Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards. Accordingly, the Working Party urged all countries to adopt the Convention.

Legislative aspects

72. The Working Party identified a number of subjects related to the use of commercial arbitration in national and international contracts and agree-

ments which required legislative action by governments, and requested the secretariat to consult governments on the matter.

COMMITTEE ON TRADE

73. The Committee on Trade, at its fifth session held at Bangkok in January 1962, discussed trade and national trade policies in the ECAFE region and also developments relating to the European Economic Community (EEC), the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) and the regional trade arrangements in Latin America. It considered measures for greater regional trade co-operation and examined problems of shipping and ocean freight rates; it reviewed the work of the Working Party of Experts on Commercial Arbitration, the Regional Seminar and Training Centre on Trade Promotion and the *ad hoc* Committee on the Asian Trade Fair; it noted the activities of other regional economic commissions in the field of trade.⁸

Current trade developments

74. The Committee noted that, whereas the exports of the region had expanded substantially, export earnings had declined during the first half of 1961 owing to the fall in the prices of some of the primary commodities exported. The region's adverse balance of trade in 1960 had been much higher than in 1959, but the improved business conditions obtaining in some industrial countries in 1961 would benefit its exports. The Committee expressed concern at the widening gap between the export earnings and the growing import requirements of the countries of the region. It noted that the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), and particularly its Committee III, had recently directed attention to the need for increasing the export earnings of developing countries. These countries faced barriers, raised largely by the industrialized countries, in the form of quantitative import restrictions, discriminatory duties against processed products in favour of raw materials, high internal fiscal charges, restrictive state trading practices, price support schemes, surplus disposal programmes and mixing regulations. Since the contracting parties to GATT were unwilling to negotiate on non-tariff barriers as they had done on tariffs, exporters of agricultural products were at a considerable disadvantage. It was stressed, therefore, that these non-tariff barriers would have to be included in GATT negotiations if exporters of agricultural products were to benefit fully from GATT. The Committee welcomed the declaration on promotion of the trade of less developed countries made at the meeting of Ministers of the contracting parties to GATT held in November 1961, and urged the industrialized countries to take positive action towards removing barriers to the exports of the developing countries in line with that declaration.

⁸ For action taken by the Commission on the report of the Committee on Trade at its eighteenth session, see paras. 304-315 below.

It noted the arrangements made in 1961 for regulating exports of low-priced textiles to avoid disrupting the domestic markets of the importing countries. Representatives of a number of countries of the region which had been affected by these arrangements stressed that it was in the interest of all countries to recognize the dynamic changes in trade flows which the diversification of the developing countries' economies had produced. The Committee then discussed the recent sharp decline in the prices of some principal exports of the region, such as natural rubber and coconut products. It considered that such measures as long-term commodity agreements and contracts and orderly releases from stock-piles would contribute to price stabilization. It also noted that the advanced industrialized countries were prepared to assist in price-stabilizing measures on a commodity-by-commodity basis.

The European Economic Community

75. The Committee noted that, since its previous session, the European Economic Community had accelerated the reduction of internal tariffs and reached agreement on a common agricultural policy. In reviewing these developments, the primary producing countries of the region reiterated their anxiety as to the possible adverse effects on their trade of preferences favouring the Community's associated states and territories. GATT member countries of the region were disappointed with the result of their efforts to secure mitigation of these preferences in compensation negotiations with the European Economic Community. The high levels of agricultural protection in the Community, when consolidated into a uniform system, could seriously impair the region's exports, notably of rice and vegetable oils.

76. Most members of the Committee felt that the United Kingdom's decision to join the Community would result in increased difficulties for third countries, and particularly Commonwealth countries, which might lose preferences in the United Kingdom market. Duty-free access for the associated states and territories of the Community to the United Kingdom market would further aggravate the difficulties of the Commonwealth countries. Accordingly, they welcomed the assurances given by the United Kingdom Government that their interests would be safeguarded. Some of these countries indicated their willingness to accept a gradual elimination of their preferential access to the United Kingdom market, provided that they received compensation in the form of a substantial reduction of the common tariff and other barriers to their trade with the Community. The non-Commonwealth countries of the region also felt that the entry of the United Kingdom into the Community, and particularly its participation in the Community's common agricultural policy, would accentuate problems concerning their exports to the United Kingdom.

77. The Committee noted that the United States hoped to negotiate with the European Economic

Community for gradual and reciprocal elimination or reduction of tariffs on a substantial number of items and that other countries could benefit from such negotiations.

78. The Committee agreed that the problems confronting the countries required a broad-based liberal solution, involving a minimum of discrimination so that, when free trade was established on a preferential basis between the United Kingdom and the Community, freer access to the integrated market would at the same time be provided for exports from third countries through a substantial reduction of the common tariff and of other barriers to trade with the Community.

Regional co-operation

79. The Committee noted the plans made by the Association of South-east Asia (ASA) for economic and trade co-operation, the proposed merger of the Federation of Malaya and Singapore, the North Borneo - Sarawak Free Trade Area, and the plan for a Federation of Malaysia. It noted that the Executive Secretary had transmitted the recommendations of the Consultative Group of Experts on Regional Economic Co-operation to the countries of the region⁹ for their consideration. The Committee considered that, in order to accelerate the rate of economic growth in the region, closer economic co-operation should be developed both among the countries of the region and with the industrially advanced countries.

Asian Trade Fair

80. The Committee considered a note (TRADE/83) by the Government of Singapore which indicated that there would be an estimated deficit of M\$14.6 million if the Fair were held in Singapore. Most countries of the region had indicated their willingness to participate in the Fair, but were unable to contribute more than the nominal expenses of participation. The Committee accepted the offer of host facilities by the Government of Pakistan and decided that the Asian Trade Fair should be held there in November-December 1963. It agreed that the Fair should have a predominantly Asian character and that the question of inviting other Member States of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, in addition to members of the Commission, should be decided by the Asian Trade Fair *ad hoc* Committee, in consultation with the host government and the Executive Secretary.

Shipping and ocean freight rates

81. The Committee noted that, while several governments had succeeded in obtaining reductions in freight rates for certain commodities through the machinery set up to facilitate consultation with the shipping lines, other governments had found

⁹ See para. 62 above.

that the conference lines were not sufficiently responsive to their representations. The Committee considered that the development of consultative machinery was a step in the right direction and that all countries should be encouraged to establish such machinery. The Committee noted that the organization of shippers' councils in Europe had promoted co-operation between the ship users and the conference lines.

82. Several governments of the region considered that the freight rate increase of about 10 per cent introduced by the conference lines in 1961 was having an injurious effect on their export trade. The main reason given for the increase was higher operating costs, and the conference lines had stated their willingness to supply relevant data on their operating costs to any interested country of the region. Representatives of ship-owning countries assured the Committee that they would invite the attention of the conference lines to the examples of unfair or anomalous freight rates cited by countries of the region.

83. The Committee noted the efforts of several countries of the region to increase their national merchant shipping and to improve and expand their port facilities, in many cases with external financial and technical assistance. Some countries suggested the establishment of joint shipping lines to open up new channels of intraregional trade and transport and to remove existing difficulties.

Commercial arbitration

84. The Committee endorsed the recommendation of the Working Party of Experts on Commercial Arbitration¹⁰ that a centre for the promotion of commercial arbitration be established within the ECAFE secretariat to disseminate educational and information material concerning arbitration and give technical assistance to countries of the region in the development of arbitral facilities.

Trade Promotion Seminar

85. In considering the report of the Regional Seminar on Trade Promotion (E/CN.11/TRADE/L. 50), the Committee was of the opinion that the first and second Seminars and Training Centres on Trade Promotion had clearly been of practical benefit to the participants and to their respective countries. The Committee requested the secretariat to make a detailed evaluation of the two Training Centres so that the experience gained could be used in organizing the third Seminar and Training Centre on Trade Promotion which it was proposed to hold in 1964 under the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance for which the Government of Pakistan had offered host facilities.

¹⁰ See the report of the Working Party (E/CN.11/TRADE/L. 51).

3. INLAND TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

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

Seminar on Promotion of Tourism, 24 April-2 May 1961

Chairman: Mr. S. N. Chib (India);

First Vice-Chairman: Mr. O. Siru (Federation of Malaya);

Second Vice-Chairman: Mr. M. Konishi (Japan).

Seminar on Highway Transport (Road Passenger), 9-13 October 1961

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

First Vice-Chairman: Mr. C. D. E. Stephenson (Burma);

Second Vice-Chairman: Mr. C. C. Menon (Federation of Malaya).

Working Group of Experts on Prototype Coasting Vessels, 13-19 December 1961

Chairman: Mr. F. J. Kojongjan (Indonesia).

Joint Session of the Expert Working Groups on International Highways, 9-11 February 1962

Chairman: Mr. Sirilak Chandrangsu (Thailand);

Vice-Chairman: Mr. S. Rahman (Pakistan).

Inland Transport and Communications Committee (tenth session), 12-19 February 1962

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

First Vice-Chairman: Mr. Thuen Sarikhaganonda (Thailand);

Second Vice-Chairman: Dato Ahmad bin Perang (Federation of Malaya).

SEMINAR ON PROMOTION OF TOURISM

87. The Seminar on Promotion of Tourism, convened at Delhi in April-May 1961, in co-operation with the International Union of Official Travel Organizations (IUOTO) and BTAO, reviewed the prospects for developing the tourist industry in the ECAFE region and considered the problem of tourist publicity, transport, hotels, travel facilities, training of personnel in various aspects of tourism and methods of compiling and interpreting tourist statistics.

Prospects for the tourist industry

88. The Seminar anticipated that the 1960s would witness an unprecedented increase in travel throughout the world and that the ECAFE region would share in that development. The countries should, therefore, quickly undertake a comprehensive and well-planned tourist development programme.

Tourist statistics

89. The Seminar reviewed methods of compilation and interpretation of travel statistics. It considered that the purpose of travel statistics was to measure the extent and trends of tourist movements and to

serve as a guide in forecasting and planning the development and operation of the travel industry, both in its national and international aspects. The Seminar noted the various definitions of "tourist" and recommended that, in order to eliminate the difficulties arising from a heterogeneous classification of visitors, a standard definition be formulated. It requested the United Nations Statistical Commission in consultation with IUOTO and other interested agencies to establish a standard definition of "tourist" and standardize data-collection methods.

Tourist facilities

90. The Seminar emphasized that the present complicated frontier formalities in the region for tourists were a serious obstacle to the promotion of tourism, and recommended that countries should adopt the United Nations Convention on Customs Facilities for Touring (1954), which laid down certain minimum concessions in customs regulations applicable to tourists. It felt that there was need for better co-ordination of airline schedules in the region and that the schedules should also be co-ordinated with those of other means of transport. The Seminar considered that the increased carrying capacity of jet planes should enable airlines to reduce air fares, particularly on the London-Asia-Tokyo routes. It also recommended introduction of air-sea-rail tickets. Since the continued shortage of hotel accommodation was retarding the growth of tourist traffic in the region, the Seminar recommended that governments should encourage hotel development.

Training

91. The Seminar noted that India, Pakistan and the Philippines proposed to establish national training centres on hotel management and suggested that those centres be expanded to serve as regional training institutions. It recommended that study weeks and seminars on the various aspects of travel and tourism should be organized by the countries in rotation under the auspices of ECAFE. The Seminar requested the Executive Secretary, in consultation with the South Asia Travel Commission (SATC) and the Pacific and East Asia Travel Association (PEATA), to explore the possibility of giving assistance to the countries of the region, for instance by appointing a small group of experts to visit the countries of the region, assess their tourist potential and advise them on measures for promoting tourism.

SEMINAR ON HIGHWAY TRANSPORT (ROAD PASSENGER)

92. The Seminar on Highway Transport held at Madras, India, in October 1961 discussed the organizational and operational aspects of road passenger transport, and gave special attention to such matters as statutory regulations, taxation, planning and measures for increasing the economic efficiency of this form of transport in the countries of the region.

Problems of development

93. The Seminar noted that road transport in the region was rapidly growing despite import restrictions on vehicles and spare parts dictated by shortage of foreign exchange, absence of indigenous manufacture and lack of funds for road construction. Road transport was carrying a big share of the total passenger traffic and provided employment for much skilled and unskilled labour. The Seminar urged governments to relax restrictions on the import of vehicles and accessories, to liberalize foreign exchange allocations for this purpose, to impose restrictions, if deemed necessary, only to achieve a balance between the public and private road passenger undertakings or to protect the industry against harmful competition from other forms of transport.

94. The Seminar noted that the passenger transport services in many countries were uneconomic and inefficient owing to the large number of small undertakings with low carrying capacity. It recommended that governments should encourage the formation of larger units, particularly for short-distance stage services, by inducing smaller undertakings to merge into more viable units through co-operative or other measures. Governments should arrange credit facilities at reasonable interest rates through appropriate financial institutions.

Taxation

95. The Seminar noted that in many countries a multiplicity of taxes were levied on road passenger transport. It suggested that taxation systems be reduced to three categories of taxes, namely, import or excise duties on motor vehicles and accessories, fuel tax and vehicle tax, and that these be administered by a single agency. It recommended the granting of tax concessions to undertakings operating in sparsely populated areas and on unsurfaced roads, in order to promote rural traffic.

Training

96. The Seminar stressed the importance of training in the provision of efficient and dependable services and suggested various measures, including the establishment of national training centres and refresher courses, particularly for operating and technical personnel. It recommended that ECAFE, with the assistance of the ILO, should explore the possibility of organizing a regional training centre for the instructors and supervisors of national training centres.

WORKING GROUP OF EXPERTS ON PROTOTYPE COASTING VESSELS

97. The Working Group of Experts on Prototype Coasting Vessels, which met at Hong Kong in December 1961, reviewed the designs for prototype coasting vessels submitted by the Federal Republic of Germany, Hong Kong, India, the Netherlands and Pakistan. It reached agreement on the features

considered desirable for the various types of vessel. The Group considered one type exclusively for cargo and two types of cargo-cum-passenger vessels, one mainly for cargo and the other mainly for passengers. The Group agreed on the dimensions to be recommended for these types. It also discussed a type designed exclusively for passengers but found that the requirements for such vessels varied to such an extent that it was not possible to make specific recommendations for any one type. The Group studied technical and engineering aspects of the vessels and made a number of specific recommendations on the basis of which contract drawings and specifications could be prepared by a suitable firm of naval architects and in co-operation with a reputable tank testing establishment. In view of the desire of a number of countries in the region to build prototype vessels and of the urgent need to expand coasting fleets in several countries, the Group suggested that the United Nations should assign one or more technical assistance experts to these countries. Several countries in the region offered to make available to other countries their training facilities for the construction and operation of the prototype coasting vessels.

JOINT SESSION OF THEEX PERT WORKING GROUPS ON INTERNATIONAL HIGHWAYS

98. The Joint Session of the Expert Working Groups on International Highways, convened at Bangkok in February 1962, reviewed the progress made by the ECAFE countries in implementing the Asian highways project, and examined the report of a team of experts which had carried out a reconnaissance survey of the missing links on the highways priority route A-1 between Bangkok and Calcutta.

99. The Session made preliminary estimates of the work and of the approximate cost and technical assistance involved in bringing the missing road links on the priority route A-1 to the minimum design standards adopted previously for the Asian highways. The estimate included provision for the necessary material and equipment. The work between Calcutta and Bangkok would cost approximately \$128 million, of which the countries concerned, namely Burma, India, Pakistan and Thailand, had already planned to spend about \$38 million. Of the remaining \$90 million, the foreign exchange portion was estimated at \$25 million, which would cover pre-investment surveys, equipment, materials and expert services.

100. The Session recommended that all the countries concerned should ensure that the priority routes within their respective territories were included in their programmes for national road development, and that they should seek financial and technical assistance from the aid-giving agencies and countries. It requested that assistance from the Special Fund or some other appropriate sources should be sought for implementing the projects, particularly the pre-investment surveys of the missing links on the prio-

riety routes in Burma and East Pakistan. It recommended that the next reconnaissance survey by the team of experts should cover the routes A-1 and A-2 in Afghanistan, Iran and part of West Pakistan, and that a similar survey of the priority routes in Cambodia, Laos and the Republic of Viet-Nam should be undertaken at an appropriate time.

101. The session selected 3,989 kilometres of Indonesian highways for inclusion within the Asian highway network. It reached agreement on symbols for parking, ferry signs and the use of alternative stop signs for inclusion in the "Code on a Uniform System of Road Signs and Signals, Pavement Markings and Signs for Road Works in the ECAFE region", and suggested uniform standards for the dimensions, shape, colour and lettering of route markers.

102. The session recommended a programme of future work, which included study of problems relating to ribbon development, dimensions and weights of vehicles, unification of frontier formalities, simplification of rules and regulations concerning customs procedure for the temporary importation of private and commercial vehicles, regulations regarding visas, customs and health, ancillary services and facilities on the Asian highways, and the preparation of maps.

INLAND TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS COMMITTEE

103. The Inland Transport and Communications Committee, at its tenth session, held at Bangkok in February 1962, discussed problems of the role of the state in relation to transport, uniformity of statistical and accounting procedures in transport undertakings and freight rate structures. It also reviewed progress in the countries of the region in the development of railways, inland waterways, highways, telecommunication and tourism, and examined the report of the first Joint Session of Expert Working Groups on International Highways (E/CN.11/TRANS/L.42) and the report of the Seminar on Promotion of Tourism (E/CN.11/TRANS/147).¹¹

Freight rate structures in transport undertakings

104. The Committee emphasized the role of freight rates in the co-ordination of transport. Data collected by the secretariat on the freight rates in the inland waterway and trucking industry demonstrated that it was difficult to formulate and enforce rational schedules in the countries of the region owing to the existence of small-scale operators. It recommended that the countries, assisted by technical assistance experts, should carry out detailed studies of freight rates and co-operate in evolving common freight rate policies suited to the requirements of international traffic.

¹¹ For action taken by the Commission on the report of the Inland Transport and Communications Committee at its eighth session, see paras. 328-348 below.

The state in relation to transport

105. The Committee discussed whether road transport taxation should aim at fair distribution of the cost of construction and maintenance of the highway system among all road-users, or whether a taxation system involving higher levies in urban than in rural areas on fuel or motor vehicle licences would result in a more economical use of highway facilities. It favoured a system of taxing the highway users in accordance with the wear and tear caused to the roads, and suggested that non-mechanical, slow-moving vehicles should also be taxed.

Statistical and accounting procedures in transport undertakings

106. The Committee considered that a standard cost accounting system for all branches of inland transport would be useful, not only as an instrument for management, but also for obtaining specific data on such matters as freight rates and operating efficiency for particular undertakings and for the whole industry. It noted that the statistics on railway networks and their performance published by the countries were not comparable and that statistics on road and inland waterway transport were wholly inadequate. It recommended that the countries should reach agreement on the types of data to be collected, the statistical standards to be applied and methods of collection, with a view to achieving international comparability of statistics and bringing about closer regional co-operation. It suggested that the Conference of Asian Statisticians give special attention to the question of transport statistics and convene a working group of experts to consider the subject.

107. The Committee noted that uniform cost accounting methods would facilitate the co-ordination of inland transport and the calculation of rational freight rates on the basis of real costs. It suggested that basic cost accounting systems for highway transport and inland waterway transport, preferably in the form of manuals, should be prepared by the Highways and Highway Transport Sub-Committee and the Inland Waterway Transport Sub-Committee, respectively.

Highways and highway transport

108. The Committee reviewed the progress made by the countries in implementing the Asian highway project and the work of the team of experts which had carried out a reconnaissance survey of and collected data on the missing links between Calcutta and Tamu and had studied the country reports on route sectors between Tamu and Bangkok.

109. The Committee endorsed the recommendations of the expert working groups on a pre-investment survey for the proposed construction of bridges in East Pakistan, the speeding up of construction work on the road between Silchar and Imphal in India, and a pre-investment survey of routes in

Burma, including bridging of some large rivers. It urged aid-giving agencies and governments to consider providing assistance for these projects.

110. The Committee suggested that an expert team should now carry out a reconnaissance survey of the priority routes in Afghanistan, Iran and part of West Pakistan and that a similar survey of the priority routes in Cambodia, Laos and the Republic of Viet-Nam should be undertaken at a later date. It also decided to include certain highways of Indonesia in the network of Asian highways.

111. The Committee considered that the recommendations of the Second Study Week on Traffic Engineering and Highway Safety organized by the Government of the Philippines in August-September 1961 under ECAFE auspices would be useful in solving a number of traffic problems faced by the countries of the region. It recommended that such study weeks should become a regular feature of the regional traffic safety programme under ECAFE.

112. The Committee, in reviewing the report of the Seminar on Highway Transport (Road Passenger) (E/CN.11/TRANS/150) held at Madras in October 1961, noted that the highway transport industry in the ECAFE region was faced with the problems of integrating a large number of small fleet owners and undertakings, consolidating available facilities for future expansion and regulating and controlling such facilities in the interests of efficient operation and regular services.

Inland waterways

113. The Committee felt that the inland water transport potential in the region could be enlarged by improving navigable channels to accommodate larger craft and providing more efficient port facilities and ship-locks. It suggested that ECAFE should organize inland waterway advisory teams composed of experts from within and outside the region, to help requesting governments to solve specific inland waterway development problems. It took note of several modern developments, such as the hovercraft and hydrofoil craft. Governments of Pakistan, the Republic of China and Indonesia offered to provide host facilities for demonstrations of hydrofoil craft. The Committee, reviewing the results of the 1961 Working Group of Experts on Prototype Coasting Vessels, recommended the speedy preparation of drawings and specifications so that tenders could be invited for the construction of the prototype vessels suggested at that meeting.

Railways

114. The Committee suggested that the proposed Working Party of Railway Signalling and Operating Officials should especially study ways of obtaining optimum carrying capacity on single lines. It expressed interest in the introduction of container transport on the region's railways. The Committee noted

that a regional railway research adviser had been provided by BTAO who, with assistance from research institutes in the region, would advise governments on many technical problems. It reviewed the progress made by the secretariat, with the co-operation of rapporteurs appointed by the governments, in collecting data on diesel traction and co-ordinating it on a uniform basis. The Committee noted that the Pakistan Regional Training Centre on Railway Operating and Signalling was continuing to serve the needs of the region and suggested that its advisory board and the secretariat should examine the feasibility of making its training facilities available to the railways of the African States. It felt that the countries of the region should adopt uniform accounting and statistical procedures, and requested the Railway Sub-Committee to consider organizing a seminar or a study on the subject.

Tourism and international travel

115. The Committee suggested that a small group of experts should visit countries at their request and prepare estimates and projections of tourist traffic and study tourist resources, transportation facilities, accommodation, efficiency of guide and information services and factors hampering the development of tourism in those countries. It requested the Executive Secretary to explore the possibility of obtaining help from BTAO for this purpose. The Government of India offered to provide host facilities, under the Colombo Plan, for a study tour by officials in April 1962, to enable them to study current developments in tourist promotion work in India. The Committee noted that a number of countries of the region, including India, Indonesia, Japan, Pakistan, the Philippines and Thailand, had established training facilities and that the Government of India would make its facilities available later to trainees from other countries of the region. The Government of Pakistan offered to organize, under ECAFE auspices, a study week on promotion of tourism in 1962.

Telecommunications

116. The Committee reviewed the progress made by the secretariat in co-operation with the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) in implementing the recommendations of the Working Party of Telecommunication Experts. It noted that ECAFE would study such aspects as financing and allocation of resources and that ITU would deal with the technical aspects, for which purpose it had assigned to the ECAFE region two experts who would work in close co-operation with the ECAFE secretariat. The Committee suggested that the ITU experts should, as a first step, carry out a general re-appraisal of the current situation and the problems of telecommunication in the region.

4. RESEARCH AND PLANNING

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

Seminar on Industrial Statistics, 7-23 September 1961

Chairman: Mr. Y. Toussi (Iran);

First Vice-Chairman: Mr. Jin Jaiprapha (Thailand);

Second Vice-Chairman: Mr. P. C. Mathew (India).

Conference of Asian Economic Planners (first session), 26 September - 3 October 1961

Chairman: Mr. G. Nanda (India);

First Vice-Chairman: Mr. H. Hasan (Pakistan);

Second Vice-Chairman: Mr. M. Hutasoit (Indonesia).

Conference of Asian Statisticians (fourth session), 27 November - 8 December 1961

Chairman: Mr. I. Nakayama (Japan);

First Vice-Chairman: Mr. P. C. Mathew (India);

Second Vice-Chairman: Mr. B. T. Onate (Philippines).

SEMINAR ON INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

118. The Seminar on Industrial Statistics, held at Bangkok in September 1961 jointly by the ECAFE secretariat and the Statistical Office of the United Nations, in co-operation with BTAO, considered the objectives and methods of developing industrial statistics, in particular those that would form part of the 1963 World Programme of Industrial Inquiries and also the question of adapting the methods and procedures recommended by the United Nations Statistical Commission in connexion with the 1963 World Programme to the needs of the countries of the ECAFE region.

119. Most countries of the region agreed to participate in the 1963 World Programme of Industrial Inquiries. The Seminar advised them to prepare in advance plans for carrying out the inquiries, which should include the design and organization of the programme, and details of the funds, personnel, equipment and external assistance needed for its execution.

120. The Seminar suggested that countries should undertake sample surveys of small manufacturing units for inclusion in the 1963 Programme, since it was well to try out special techniques of gathering data on small industrial units before carrying out the whole programme. Each government should set up a permanent unit for collecting industrial statistics and appoint an advisory committee on the use of such data, as well as a technical committee to deal with the operational aspects of the inquiries. The Seminar recommended that technical assistance be given to the countries of the region in connexion with the 1963 Programme in the form of experts, fellowships and regional advisory services.

CONFERENCE OF ASIAN ECONOMIC PLANNERS

121. The Conference of Asian Economic Planners, at its first session held at Delhi in September -

October 1961, considered progress made by the countries of the region in planned economic development and gave special attention to the administrative machinery for planning and implementation of plans and to the opportunities for regional economic co-operation. It also reviewed the work programme of the secretariat. The Conference report (E/CN.11/571) was published in the December 1961 issue of the *Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East*.¹²

Progress in planning

122. The Conference noted that most countries of the region recognized the need for planning and were striving hard to carry out their plans effectively. While the rate of growth in terms of *per caput* real income achieved during the past decade was low, the full effects of building a social and economic infrastructure would be seen only in the long run. The Conference emphasized that high rates of capital formation should be maintained over a long period of years and that improvement in labour productivity and management efficiency through training, technical education and scientific research could make capital investment more productive. The Conference also recognized the need for social and institutional changes, such as land reform and community development.

123. The Conference emphasized that industrialization and development of agriculture were interdependent. Development of industries, even those replacing imports of manufactured goods, in some countries involved the use of foreign exchange for importing essential materials. The Conference therefore suggested that countries should promote the right types of import-replacing industries, giving due consideration to the material resources and skills available in order to avoid under-utilization of capacity.

Allocation of resources

124. The Conference recognized that the price and market mechanism, supplemented where necessary by direct controls, could be used for allocating resources according to planned priorities. It emphasized the need for economy in the use of capital and careful budgeting of foreign exchange resources and suggested that the ECAFE secretariat carry out studies on this problem. The Conference recommended that countries increase their efforts to raise tax revenues, establish financial institutions and provide the public with facilities and incentives for saving. It felt that, although foreign exchange resources could be increased by the developing countries through export drives and planned regulation of domestic demand for imported goods, the advanced countries also should speedily liberalize their trade policies affecting developing countries. The Conference stressed the need to provide the

developing countries with financial assistance on a long-term basis, including loans at low rates of interest and with longer repayment periods.

Planning machinery

125. Planned economic development required efficient administration and a new approach to the role of the government in the economic field. The Conference therefore suggested that the planning agency, even when serving as an advisory body, should be given a high status within the government particularly on important policy questions. It should assist in co-ordinating policy and action and closely watch the implementation of development projects and programmes. For this purpose, the planning agency and the government departments should set up joint study groups and planning units within the executive departments, and exchange information and personnel. The planning agency should maintain close contact with the ministry of finance, particularly when preparing the annual budget. The Conference felt that plans should be supported by legislation, so that they would be better understood by the public and more effectively implemented. The planning agency should also make arrangements for consulting different sections of the community to obtain the assistance of scientists, economists and specialists in the formulation and appraisal of development plans.

126. Through periodic reviews of progress the planning agency, in consultation with the government departments concerned, should make adjustments in the plans from time to time.

Regional co-operation

127. The Conference realized that, as national development plans progressed, they would call for certain adjustments in the economies of individual countries of the region. Import substitution would, for example, result in curtailment of imports from countries within the region. In this process, the Conference felt, the countries would benefit if they would bear in mind the advantages of economies of scale and possibilities of achieving such intraregional division of labour as would promote the growth of the individual economies along with that of the economy of the region as a whole. In particular, some of the smaller countries should co-operate in enlarging the markets for the products of industries that could be established through collaboration. The Conference emphasized that closer co-operation between countries of the region would not only accelerate their economic development, but would also be in conformity with general trends already in evidence in other regions.

128. The Conference recommended that the planning agencies in the countries of the region should periodically exchange information on their national development plans and consider the implications of those plans for other countries of the region;

¹² For action taken on the report of the Conference of Asian Economic Planners by the Commission at the eighteenth session, see paras. 297-303 below.

the ECAFE secretariat should serve as a clearing house for such information. It suggested that the countries and the secretariat should explore ways of increasing intraregional trade, of developing exports, especially to the advanced countries, and of making regional arrangements which would help to stabilize export markets and secure fair prices for their major primary products. For this purpose, ECAFE, in co-operation with the planning agencies of the countries of the region and appropriate United Nations agencies, should continually analyse national development plans and their regional implications, make projections of economic growth for each of the countries over the next ten to fifteen years and delineate the pattern of long-term economic development for the region as a whole.

129. The Conference endorsed a proposal to establish a regional advisory group on economic development planning, the size and composition of which would vary from year to year in accordance with the particular needs of the countries requesting its services. The Conference emphasized that an Asian institute of economic development should be established in the region, with a training programme geared to the urgent needs of the countries of the region and that the Executive Secretary should present detailed proposals for such an institution to the Commission at its eighteenth session.

CONFERENCE OF ASIAN STATISTICIANS

130. The fourth session of the Conference of Asian Statisticians, convened jointly by the ECAFE secretariat, the United Nations Statistical Office, the ILO and FAO at Tokyo in November-December 1961, considered the food consumption and family living surveys, the report of the Working Group on Training of Statisticians (ASTAT/Conf. 4/1) and the report of the Seminar on Industrial Statistics (E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.4/L.2). It also reviewed the results of the 1960/61 population and agriculture censuses and the programme of basic statistics for economic and social development in the ECAFE countries.

Family living surveys

131. The Conference commended to the countries of the region the draft programme of food consumption surveys initiated by FAO in connexion with the Freedom From Hunger Campaign. Having regard to the nature and purpose of the draft programme, the Conference identified the types of data needed and methods of collecting, tabulating and publishing them. Since the household survey was an efficient means of providing many of the socio-economic data required for development programmes, particularly on food consumption and levels of living, the Conference welcomed the concerted work of the international organizations in preparing a manual on the subject. A number of countries had already initiated such surveys with timely assistance from the international agencies.

Statistical training

132. The Conference noted that the Working Group on the Training of Statisticians had emphasized the need for training primary and intermediate statisticians and had drawn up a syllabus, on the basis of which the secretariat was preparing a training manual. It endorsed a proposal to establish a regional training centre for the organizers of national training programmes and recommended that assistance from the United Nations, other international agencies and advanced countries should be sought by the secretariat, particularly in the provision of equipment and other facilities for the proposed centre.

World Census Programme

133. The Conference noted that most of the countries of the region had completed the 1960 World Census Programme with the assistance of regional census advisers provided by the United Nations, FAO and the Ford Foundation. It suggested that countries not having permanent census bureaux should maintain at least a nucleus of intercensal organization which would give continuing attention to the improvement of census techniques, preparation of intercensal estimates of population and related demographic statistics.

Industrial inquiries

134. The Conference considered that the report of the Seminar on Industrial Statistics would give valuable guidance to countries carrying out the 1963 World Programme of Industrial Inquiries. It noted that fourteen countries in the region had already commenced such inquiries and hoped that other countries would join the programme. It recommended that the inquiries include household and cottage industries, which provided employment for the large labour force which existed in many ECAFE countries. It requested the secretariat to provide regional advisory services similar to those provided for the World Census Programme and to publish a six-monthly report on the progress made by the countries under the programme. It considered that the recommendations of the Seminar should be implemented by the secretariat through programmes of assistance to the countries in the field of industrial statistics.

Basic economic and social statistics

135. The Conference reviewed the progress made by the countries of the region in developing basic statistics related to economic and social development and emphasized that they should draw up an integrated programme for this purpose, making full use of the limited financial resources, trained personnel and equipment available. It recommended that the countries set up national advisory or technical committees which, *inter alia*, would help governments to formulate practical proposals for

technical assistance under the United Nations expanded programme. It suggested that the Executive Secretary should appoint a working group to examine what statistical series would be most useful in the less developed countries. In the light of the working group's findings, the Conference should discuss at the next session specific matters, such as statistical organization, statistical manpower, long-range programmes of statistical development in the economic and social field and related subjects.

5. WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

136. The following sessions of the bodies reporting to the Commission were held during the period under review.

Regional Symposium on Dams and Reservoirs, 18 to 23 September 1961

Chairman: Mr. S. Nagata (Japan);

First Vice-Chairman: Mr. B. Singh Nag (India);

Second Vice-Chairman: Mr. A. Rashid Kazi (Pakistan).

Second ECAFE/WMO Interregional Seminar on Field Methods and Equipment used in Hydrology and Hydrometeorology, 27 November to 11 December 1961

Director: Mr. K. Aki (ECAFE);

Co-Director: Mr. P. I. Miljukov (WMO).

Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin

<i>Session</i>	<i>Chairman</i>
Fourteenth (special), 31 May - 2 June 1961, Bangkok, Thailand	Mr. Pham-Minh-Duong (Republic of Viet-Nam)
Fifteenth (special), 18-20 October 1961, Bangkok, Thailand	Mr. Pham-Minh-Duong (Republic of Viet-Nam)
Sixteenth (plenary), 3-8 January 1962, Phnom-Penh, Cambodia	Mr. Phlek Chhat (Cambodia)
Seventeenth (special), 4-26 March 1962, Tokyo, Japan	Mr. Phlek Chhat (Cambodia)

REGIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON DAMS AND RESERVOIRS

137. The Regional Symposium on Dams and Reservoirs, held at Tokyo in September 1961, examined the various factors to be taken into account in selecting a dam site and deciding on the type of dam suitable for the selected site, and the problems involved in co-ordinating reservoir storage requirements for flood control, irrigation, navigation and hydroelectric power generation.

Selection of dams

138. The Symposium recognized that no two basins were identical and that the selection of a dam site depended on not only engineering, but also cultural, social and economic considerations. In some cases, local, national and international political problems could also influence decisions

regarding the choice of dam site. This choice would also be influenced by many complex and often conflicting factors, but the ultimate decision should be based on sound engineering considerations. The Symposium recommended that the secretariat should arrange a continuing exchange of information among international experts in order to promote theoretical, experimental and observational research on the various aspects of dam design. International co-operation in the training of engineers, scientists, technicians and other personnel was also considered necessary.

Storage requirements

139. The Symposium recognized that storage allocations in multiple-purpose reservoirs were governed by many factors associated with the specific needs of the country, project objectives, size of the reservoir and the economics of water-use. The Symposium discussed the problems involved in the allocation of water supply from storage for irrigation and domestic and industrial use, assessment of water level requirements for navigation and determination of storage capacity for flood control, hydroelectric power generation and maintaining minimum draw-down levels to meet the needs of sediment control, fish, wild life and recreation.

SECOND ECAFE/WMO INTERREGIONAL SEMINAR ON FIELD METHODS AND EQUIPMENT USED IN HYDROLOGY AND HYDROMETEOROLOGY

140. The Second ECAFE/WMO Interregional Seminar on Field Methods and Equipment Used in Hydrology and Hydrometeorology, held at Bangkok in November-December 1961, discussed in detail various problems relating to collection and interpretation of hydrologic and hydrometeorologic information in the ECAFE region.

141. Measurement and distant recording of water stage are related to questions such as the purpose of river gauges, basic geologic, hydraulic, hydrologic and administrative factors affecting the location of gauging stations, types of non-recording gauge, and new equipment used in recording and transmitting water stage data. The Seminar considered in detail the mechanics of sediment transport, equipment and methods used in the collection of suspended and bed load samples, computation of total sediment discharge and laboratory analysis of sediment samples. It discussed all relevant aspects of water discharge measurement, such as choice of discharge measurement site, measurement of flow velocity by current meters, discharge computation by analytical and graphic methods, factors influencing the accuracy of discharge measurements, measurement of water discharge by dilution gauging, the use of floats and the integration method of using the current meter. Lastly, the Seminar discussed types of evaporation station, their equipment, conditions affecting the selection of sites for them and the observation, recording, processing and analysis of evaporation data.

142. The Seminar also considered, with the help of illustrations, the various types of equipment employed and the methods of observation and data processing used in the measurement of evaporation from the soil surface. The equipment included different types of radar used in the United States for the detection and measurement of storm precipitation, as well as radioactive tracers used in the measurement of stream discharge and movements of sediment.

143. The Seminar requested the Executive Secretary of ECAFE and the Secretary-General of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) to explore the possibility of establishing a regional research institute for surface-water hydrology, with such assistance as might be obtained from the United Nations Special Fund, and of organizing for hydrology experts a study tour of advanced countries, where modern methods and equipment were in use. Some countries offered to provide facilities for the establishment of this institute.

COMMITTEE FOR CO-ORDINATION OF INVESTIGATIONS OF THE LOWER MEKONG BASIN

144. The Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin held its fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth 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.

Major engineering data collection programme

145. Substantial progress was achieved during the past three years in carrying out the United Nations Survey Mission's recommendations for a five-year programme of investigations. During the year, the fourth and final volume of the reconnaissance report of the thirty-four principal tributaries of the lower Mekong was completed with aid given by Japan. It is expected that the investigation connected with the establishment of a basin-wide hydrologic network under the United States programme of assistance and with equipment provided by France, India, New Zealand and the United Kingdom, will be completed, as scheduled, by May 1962. The responsibility for operation and maintenance will thereafter rest with the Committee, which will be assisted by the United Nations Special Fund, WMO and BTAO personnel. All field work in the aerial mapping programme was completed with Canadian assistance and many preliminary prints of maps of mainstream and tributary areas became available. Levelling and horizontal control of the mainstream were also completed under the joint Canadian United States aid project. The secretariat prepared for the Committee, and for use with the participating programmes, an index of maps of

the lower Mekong basin listing all the essential topographic maps bearing upon water resources development which had been published by various agencies.

Three first-priority mainstream projects

146. Progress was achieved in preparing plans for the three first-priority mainstream projects (Pa Mong, Sambor and Tonlé Sap) and it is hoped ultimately to develop these into a system of five or more mainstream projects.

147. At Pa Mong, the preparation of a comprehensive project report made some progress as a result of an initial visit from a United States team in July 1961, followed later in the year by a two-month visit from a Bureau of Reclamation team specializing in project planning, project design and agricultural economics. The United States Bureau of Reclamation team completed its field work and is preparing a report to provide guidelines for the next phase of the Pa Mong project survey as part of a proposed comprehensive feasibility report on the project. Meanwhile, the work relating to the geological survey, including boring at the dam site undertaken by the Australian Snowy Mountain Authority team, a soil survey completed with French aid, a seismologic survey carried out by a UNESCO team and maximum flood estimates prepared by the WMO hydraulic engineer, are being examined and correlated by the United States Bureau of Reclamation team.

148. At Sambor, the Australian Snowy Mountain Authority team has almost completed its major task of geological exploration, including diamond drill boring of the abutments of the dam site. UNESCO carried out a brief seismologic survey. The WMO hydraulic engineer completed an estimate of maximum flood. Preliminary investigations for the preparation of a comprehensive project report were begun with Japanese aid and with local facilities provided by the Government of Cambodia.

149. At Tonlé Sap, the Government of India Central Water and Power Commission conducted a preliminary reconnaissance and assigned a field manager to the project; meanwhile, procurement of equipment from the New Zealand contribution was begun. The plan of operation for the project under the Indian contribution, supported by the New Zealand donation of equipment and the Cambodian contribution for local costs, was signed. The United Nations Special Fund made an allotment for a mathematical model of the delta, with UNESCO as the executing agency. UNESCO also made a brief seismological survey. The Government of Cambodia initiated budgetary provision for establishing at the Great Lake a network of twenty-three provisional staff gauges for daily hydrologic readings, with technical guidance from the WMO hydraulic engineer. Fishery and sedimentation studies in the Great Lake were continued with French aid.

Tributary projects

150. Three engineering firms were engaged with Special Fund assistance to prepare a comprehensive project report for each of the four tributaries in a form useful for loan negotiations. It is expected that the Nam Pong comprehensive project report (Thailand) will be completed before long, although it has been slightly retarded by mapping delays. It is also hoped that the Nam Ngum irrigation report for Laos, which is closely related to the project-design work being carried out on the Upper Nam Ngum under the Laos-Japan bilateral aid programme, will be completed on schedule, towards the end of 1962, and that, despite mapping delays, the Battambang comprehensive project report (Cambodia) will be completed by 1963. Thus, the Nam Ngum and Battambang projects may possibly reach the financing stage by 1963. Work was commenced on the Upper Se San (Viet-Nam) tributary.

151. The Government of Japan, as part of its contribution to the Mekong Committee in connexion with tributaries, offered to start immediately the preparation of a comprehensive project report, for use in connexion with loan negotiations, on the Nam Pung, which flows into the Nam Gam (or Nam Khum) in Thailand. It also offered to undertake the initial hydrologic investigation of the Upper Sre Pok in the Republic of Viet-Nam, and the work has already begun. In addition, the designing of the dam and hydroelectric power installation required for a multiple-purpose project on the Prek Thnot (Cambodia) has also been started and the plan of operation for the Japanese part of the work was signed in January 1962. A senior engineer provided by the Government of Israel carried out a preliminary reconnaissance which, with the necessary mapping to be done by Cambodia, could form the basis of an over-all comprehensive project report.

Navigation improvement

152. Work continued on the programme for navigation improvement adopted by the Committee at its tenth session in May 1960. A hydrographic survey (river bed mapping) of many stretches of the river from Luang Prabang to the sea was begun under the United Nations Special Fund Mekong Hydrographic Survey, partly in co-ordination with the Hydrologic Programme, which is supported by United States aid. The United Kingdom commenced deliveries of navigation aids for the delta and of equipment for hydrographic offices in the riparian countries; it also provided financial assistance to the riparian governments in meeting their local fund obligations under the Special Fund Hydrographic Survey.

Ancillary projects, investigations, surveys and studies

153. Under the Special Fund assistance programme, FAO designed and began construction of an agricultural station in the Vientiane Plain as an experimental and demonstration irrigation project, forming part of the Nam Ngum tributary project in Laos. FAO

also began designing an agricultural station at Kalasin, Thailand, related to the Nam Pong tributary project, and planned similar stations on the Battambang tributary in Cambodia and the Upper Se San tributary in the Republic of Viet-Nam. WHO completed a schistosomiasis inquiry at the Vientiane Plain/Nam Ngum station and at the Kalasin/Nam Pong station.

154. The United Nations Special Fund provided the Committee with funds for a survey of known mineral resources in north-eastern Thailand and the adjacent area in Laos. Basin-wide prospecting for bauxite was undertaken with French assistance. France also agreed to assist Cambodia in carrying out mineral surveys and financed the reproduction, through the Geological Department of Viet-Nam, of a 1/500,000 scale geological map of Cambodia, Laos and Viet-Nam.

155. FAO completed an assessment of the losses due to forest and grassland fires and prepared proposals for a demonstration programme for the abatement of such fires and for mitigating shifting cultivation.

156. The Government of Iran made a second grant of petroleum products for use in participating programmes. Cement made available by Israel was used during the year on the agricultural station on Vientiane Plain under the Special Fund/FAO/Mekong project, and plans were made for fully utilizing the cement donated by the Republic of China and Israel. The Committee accepted an offer by the Shell Oil Co. to prepare a documentary film on the lower Mekong basin.

157. A team of four consultants made available by the Ford Foundation began a study of the economic problems and related fiscal, social and administrative problems posed by the development of the river and its basin.

158. Members of the Committee accompanied by the secretariat staff visited, as guests of the Government of India, a number of water resources development projects in that country and looked forward to a similar visit to Japan. Two representatives of the Committee and two secretariat members participated in a one-week seminar on the development of international rivers. This seminar was conducted at the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada, under the auspices of the university, BTAO, the Asia Foundation and other sponsors.

Resources

159. The Mekong Project financial resources, reckoned in approximate United States dollar equivalents, are shown in paragraph 357, which includes contributions made during the eighteenth session of the Commission.

International co-operation

160. The four riparian governments, through the Co-ordination Committee in which their represen-

tatives have plenipotentiary authority, continued to co-operate on all aspects of the Mekong project. The Governments of Australia, Canada, the Republic of China, France, India, Iran, Israel, Japan, New Zealand, the Philippines, the United Kingdom and the United States co-operate through participation in one or more component programmes as listed in the foregoing paragraphs. The ECAFE secretariat, particularly the Bureau of Flood Control and Water Resources Development, the Divisions of Industries, Transport and Communications, Agriculture, Research and Planning, Social Affairs, and the Administration, continued to give assistance to the Committee and the Executive Agent on all phases of the project. ECAFE's work programme contains specific provision for support to the Mekong projects. The Executive Secretary of ECAFE continued to help with and guide the policies and work of the Committee and its Executive Agent. The Department of Economic Affairs at United Nations Headquarters and BTAO continued to follow Mekong developments closely and helpfully, with reference both to technical assistance as such and to United Nations Special Fund Mekong projects for which the United Nations is the executing agency. The ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, WMO and ICAO continued to collaborate with the riparian countries and with the Committee. The resident representative in Thailand of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development continued to participate as a member in the work of the Committee's Advisory Board. The United Nations Technical Assistance Board co-operated closely in the project by giving support from contingency funds and also through the collaboration of its regional representatives in Bangkok, Cambodia, Laos and the Republic of Viet-Nam. The United Nations Special Fund has collaborated by providing funds for four projects to date.

6. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

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

Asian Seminar on Planning and Administration of National Community Development Programmes, 22 August to 1 September 1961

Chairman: Mr. Thien Ashakul (Thailand);

First Vice-Chairman: Mr. S. Chakravarti (India);

Second Vice-Chairman: Mr. A. S. Bakhshi (Afghanistan).

Asian Conference on Community Development (first session), 4 to 6 September 1961

Chairman: Luang Chart Trakarnkosol (Thailand);

First Vice-Chairman: Mr. S. Chakravarti (India);

Second Vice-Chairman: Mr. R. P. Binamira (Philippines).

ASIAN SEMINAR ON PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION OF NATIONAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

162. The Seminar, organized at Bangkok jointly by ECAFE, the Bureau of Social Affairs and BTAO

in co-operation with the Government of Thailand, was designed to provide technical assistance through discussions and exchange of experience between representatives of the countries of the region on various aspects of planning, organization and administration of community development programmes, such as the role of local government, financial and personnel problems, administration at project level, programme evaluation and research.

Role of central and local governments

163. The Seminar considered that community development programmes should be fully integrated with each country's over-all national development plan. The central government should therefore give general guidance, facilities and incentives to local authorities and communities for formulating community development projects consistent with national development objectives. It emphasized the need to decentralize administrative, financial and technical responsibilities with a view to encouraging self-help and local initiative in the communities. Responsibility should be delegated to formally constituted village institutions such as the Panchayats in India, the Union Councils in Pakistan and the Barrio Councils in the Philippines. Local self-government institutions should be strengthened to enable them to assume leadership and mobilize all resources for community development. The co-operation of local voluntary organizations of farmers, co-operatives, teachers, parents, women and young people should be sought. The Seminar recommended practical measures for co-ordinating efforts among various technical servicing agencies and among the central intermediate and local administrative authorities.

Financial and personnel aspects

164. The Seminar recommended flexible budgetary, accounting and audit systems for the successful operation of community development programmes. It emphasized that community development workers should be particularly interested in rural life and popular culture; they should be chosen for their enthusiasm, skills and ability to work effectively with large groups of people. Training programmes should be based on the specific functions of community development personnel. Women officers would require special training. In-service training courses were useful for keeping the knowledge of community development staff up to date. The Seminar recommended that community development workers should enjoy the opportunity of a career service within the regular civil service structure, and that their salary scales should be comparable with civil services scales.

Techniques and administration at project level

165. The Seminar stressed that efforts should be made to encourage the emergence of local leaders, who could muster local support, mobilize local

resources and assume responsibility for the projects. Field workers should be kept fully informed of developments outside their area of operations, for which purpose supervisors should maintain a close working relationship with village workers.

Programme evaluation and research

166. To determine the extent to which the programme's objectives were being achieved and to identify factors responsible for success or failure, the Seminar stressed that programme evaluation and research should take account of the inter-relationship between physical and social indices and that independent machinery should be established for such evaluation.

ASIAN CONFERENCE ON COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

167. The first session of the Asian Conference on Community Development, held at Bangkok in September 1961, reviewed the report of the above seminar (E/CN.11/570) in order to make practical recommendations for national and international action, promotion of regional co-operation and follow-up action on related aspects, such as training and technical assistance.

Regional and international co-operation

168. The Conference recommended the establishment in the secretariat of a clearing house for the collection, assessment and dissemination of information and instructional material, including audio-visual aids on community development and related subjects, such as local government, industrial decentralization, socio-economic administration and the role of community development in the dissemination of information on family planning. A periodic journal and a directory of research institutions in the ECAFE region might eventually be published. The secretariat was asked to explore the possibility of using existing national training institutes for training personnel of other countries. Several countries within and outside the region offered training and research facilities to countries lacking them. It also suggested that teams of consultants be appointed by the secretariat to provide technical advisory services to governments on programme planning, implementation, evaluation and research. Technical assistance to the countries of the region in the local government field was particularly needed. The Conference recommended that effective measures be taken to co-ordinate, at regional and country level, the work of international organizations in community development and allied fields.

B. Other activities

169. This section of the report covers those activities of the secretariat which are not dealt with directly by the subsidiary bodies of the Commission referred to in section A above.

BUREAU OF FLOOD CONTROL AND WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

Multiple-purpose river basin development in the region

170. The Bureau of Flood Control and Water Resources Development continued its comprehensive country reviews of water resources development, with emphasis on evaluation of progress made and future potentialities of use of water resources for economic and social development.

171. In 1961, surveys for Afghanistan, Iran, Nepal and the Republic of Korea were published¹³ and case studies of the Damodar valley in India¹⁴ and the Kitakami basin in Japan¹⁵ completed. As regards the long-range programme of studies of major rivers, work was initiated on two rivers in India, selected from the point of view of their characteristics, economic potentialities and the methods employed in developing them; preliminary arrangements were made for reconnaissance surveys of the Chindwin and Irrawaddy rivers in Burma, to be carried out with the assistance of BTAO. Important studies completed by the Bureau, as well as the proceedings of the conference and seminars, were included in the *Flood Control Series*, of which three issues were published in 1961, bringing the total number published since 1950 to nineteen. The Bureau continued to publish the quarterly *Flood Control Journal*, giving up-to-date information on all aspects of flood control, typhoons, drought, development of the water resources of the region and the work of various hydraulic research laboratories. It also continued the distribution of technical publications and project reports to various organizations in the region.

Groundwater resources

172. Arrangements for convening in 1962 a Regional Seminar on the Development of Groundwater Resources were completed and negotiations were initiated with the Government of India for establishing a Regional Research and Training Centre on the Techniques of Development of Groundwater Resources.

International co-operation in water control and utilization

173. The Bureau participated in the annual inter-agency meetings convened by the Water Resources Centre of the United Nations under Economic and Social Council resolutions 417 (XIV) and 533 (XVIII). It submitted a report on its activities to the 1961 meeting with a view to co-ordinating its work with that of the other agencies.

¹³ United Nations publication, Flood Control Series No. 18, Sales No. : 61.II.F.8.

¹⁴ United Nations publication, Flood Control Series No. 16, Sales No. : 60.II.F.7.

¹⁵ To be published as Flood Control Series No. 20 in 1962.

174. The Bureau continued to assist the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin in all aspects of its work. At its sixteenth session, held in January 1962, the Committee requested the Bureau to amplify its former plan for the development of the Mekong basin, on the basis of new data which had become available from recent investigations.

RESEARCH AND PLANNING DIVISION

Review of current economic developments and policies

175. For part I of the 1961 issue of the *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East*,¹⁶ the subject of economic growth of ECAFE countries in the 1950s was selected as the special feature. The first chapter of part I defines the concept of economic growth and identifies several indicators for measuring that growth, such as national product, growth in agricultural and industrial output, employment and productivity and changes in consumption levels. In analysing the determinants of economic growth, the volume and distribution of investment are assessed and economic policies and non-economic factors which have influenced such growth in the past decade are examined. The second chapter discusses the crucial problem of financing development and includes a detailed analysis of the relative roles of domestic and foreign savings and the channelling of those savings into public and private investment. The third chapter describes the experiences of Cambodia, mainland China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, the Philippines and the Republic of Viet-Nam, which were selected for case studies of economic growth in the light of their typical institutional, political and financial structures.

176. The practice of reviewing current economic developments in the region as a whole for as much of the last calendar year as available information permits is continued in chapter 4 of part II. This chapter reviews food supplies in the region relation to population growth, production and trade in export crops, developments in mining and manufacturing, transport developments and gives an analysis of the structure of the region's external trade. It also analyses the balance-of-payments situation, developments in the field of public finance, monetary conditions and prices and the balance between demand and supply in the various countries of the region during the year 1961.

177. The *Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East* continued to publish special studies on various economic problems of Asia and the Far East and on Asian Economic Statistics. In the June 1961 issue, two special studies, "Regional Trade Co-operation" and "Criteria For Allocating Investment Resources in Under-Developed Countries", were published. The September issue carried a study on "Population Growth and Problems of Employment" and another

on "Capital Formation in Agriculture". It also introduced a new feature on current economic indicators which illustrated, in the form of summary explanations and graphs, current developments in production, foreign trade and prices. The December issue included the report of the Conference of Asian Economic Planners and three papers, entitled "The Progress of Development Planning and Implementation", "Administrative Machinery for Planning" and "The Scope for Regional Economic Co-operation in the Countries of Asia and the Far East".

Economic development and planning

178. Work continued on the analysis of economic development and economic development planning in the countries of the ECAFE region, the main results of which were incorporated in the secretariat's working papers submitted to the first session of the Conference of Asian Economic Planners. Emphasis was laid on long-term economic projections, both for individual countries and for the region as a whole. Studies of projection experience in selected countries were also initiated in order to provide a framework for aggregative and sectoral projections for the region as a whole. An article entitled "Population Growth and Problems of Employment in the ECAFE Region" was prepared and published in the *Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East*, in September 1961. Making use of the statistics in ECAFE countries, the article indicated the desired structural changes in the economy arising from accelerated population growth, and considered some of the possible measures to improve manpower utilization.

179. Studies on sources of savings and methods of raising the rate of saving, which had been initiated by the secretariat in co-operation with several central banks and other institutions, continued. The case study entitled "Survey of National Savings in Taiwan, Republic of China, 1958-1959", which had been undertaken by the Bank of Taiwan Working Group on National Savings Studies, and the study entitled "Estimation and Analysis of National Savings in the Republic of Korea during 1958 and 1959", which had been carried out by the Research Department of the Bank of Korea, were published. The draft of the case study entitled "Savings in the Malayan Economy", undertaken by the Department of Economics, University of Malaya (Singapore branch), was being examined by the Central Bank of Malaya. The case study entitled "Savings in Postwar Economic Growth of the Philippines" was completed by the Institute of Economic Development and Research of the University of the Philippines, with assistance from the Research Department of the Central Bank of the Philippines. These case studies, together with the three similar earlier studies on Ceylon, India and Japan which were carried out in 1960, are to be incorporated in the documentation for the seventh session of the Working Party on Economic Development and Planning, scheduled

¹⁶ United Nations publication, Sales No. : 62.II.F.1.

for October 1962, which is to consider the problems of domestic and foreign financing of economic development.

University teaching of economics

180. For carrying out a field survey of the teaching of economics in Asian universities, a team of two economists, one from outside the region representing UNESCO and one from within the region representing ECAFE, are scheduled to visit selected universities in South and Southeast Asia. Two other economists, one from outside the region and one from Japan, will cover universities in Japan. The survey team will study the organization and methods of teaching both theoretical and applied economics, the books used, examinations and the composition and training of the teaching staff. To facilitate the work of the survey team, information on a large number of universities has been collected through questionnaires.

In-service training programme in economic development

181. In 1962, the second year of the in-service training programme, six students from Afghanistan, Burma, Indonesia, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea and Thailand, as well as one from Sierra Leone, sponsored by the Economic Commission for Africa, participated in a nine-month training course. The fields covered included economic development planning, statistics and international trade. In addition to the fellowships, BTAO provided a full-time lecturer to supervise the reading programme and conduct the seminars.

Statistical compilation and analysis

182. The secretariat continued to prepare, for publication in the quarterly *Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East*, basic statistical series on population, agricultural production, balance of payments, public finance and national accounts on an annual basis and also, on a quarterly basis, on industrial output, external trade, transport, prices and banking. The *Economic Bulletin* included, for the first time, charts on current economic indicators of industrial production, prices and trade. The break-down of imports and exports into capital goods and consumer goods has been extended to cover nineteen countries of the region and relates back to 1951.

183. Statistics illustrating the extent of regional co-operation and the pattern of trade of ECAFE countries both with one another and with other regions during 1939, 1953, 1957 and 1959 were compiled using SITC classification. A matrix showing the volume of intraregional trade in some of the region's important export commodities, namely, tea, rice, rubber and cotton piece goods, was also prepared. Extensive compilations of national income and other data were undertaken, in connexion with the analysis of economic growth in Asia contained in the 1961 *Economic Survey*. For the Intraregional Trade

Promotion Talks, the former series of tables of trade by commodity and total trade was brought up to date for 1960 and extended. Production and trade statistics on selected metal products, machinery, transport equipment and steel were also compiled for the region.

184. To assist the economic feasibility survey of the Mekong Project undertaken by the Ford Foundation team of experts, the secretariat prepared sub-regional groupings of the main statistical series for Cambodia, Laos, the Republic of Viet-Nam and Thailand covering the population, agricultural production and trade of the four riparian countries.

Statistics development

185. The secretariat continued to implement the long-range integrated programme for statistics development laid down by the Conference of Asian Statisticians. During 1960, a survey of the present position and plans in regard to industrial statistics in the countries of the region was undertaken. It was published as a document (E/CN.11/STAT/IS/L.10) for the Seminar on Industrial Statistics. A report on the sample surveys carried out in the countries of the region was prepared and circulated to national statistical agencies. On the basis of replies received from governments to a questionnaire, the secretariat prepared a document on "Family Living Surveys in the ECAFE Region" (E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.4/L.3) for the Conference of Asian Statisticians.

186. The progress achieved by the countries with their programmes of basic statistics for economic and social development, the improvement in their statistical system and their need for fellowships, training facilities and technical assistance for the years 1962 to 1964 were reviewed in the secretariat study entitled "Programmes of Basic Statistics for Economic and Social Development" (E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.4/L.7). The secretariat continued to help governments to implement the World Census Programme. During the year, eight countries conducted the census enumeration, five countries began enumeration for the processing and tabulation of census data collected in 1960, and five others planned to take census in 1962 and 1963. The Regional Census Adviser on Population and Sampling advised several countries on various aspects of census taking, particularly the finalization of questionnaires and post-enumeration sample surveys. The Regional Census Adviser on Data Processing advised eight countries on data processing and tabulation. The Regional Census Adviser on Agriculture gave advice to eight countries on agricultural censuses and assisted FAO in the preparation of an Agricultural Census Manual.

INDUSTRIES DIVISION

Industrial Survey Mission to Singapore

187. A secretariat staff member served as substantive secretary and member of the United Nations

Industrial Survey Mission, which was invited by the Government of Singapore in 1960-61 to undertake economic and technical investigations to identify the industries that could be developed in Singapore. The Mission made recommendations on industrial policy and on the programme for providing facilities for industries, in connexion with the preparation of Singapore's Development Plan for 1961-1964.

Iron and Steel Feasibility Survey Team in Singapore

188. The secretariat also assigned a staff member to serve as substantive secretary of the United Nations Iron and Steel Feasibility Survey Team in Singapore. The team made recommendations to the Government of Singapore on the development of a steel industry and ancillary industries over a period of five years.

Self-help housing in South-East Asia

189. As decided by the Inter-Agency Working Party on Housing and Related Community Facilities and as a part of the long-range programme of concerted international action, a mission consisting of experts from the United Nations, the ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO was appointed to survey and evaluate self-help in housing methods and practices in South-East Asia. ECAFE participated in the mission by appointing a staff member as technical secretary. The mission visited Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Japan, the Philippines and Thailand and in co-operation with the housing and building centres and agencies of those countries, comprehensively surveyed self-help, mutual aid and other methods of co-operation in rural and urban housing, giving particular attention to building techniques, local building materials and the application of community development principles and practices to low-cost housing.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION

Second Study Week on Traffic Engineering and Highway Safety

190. The Second Study Week on Traffic Engineering and Highway Safety, held at Manila in August-September 1961 by the Government of the Philippines under ECAFE auspices, dealt with the administrative problems of traffic safety measures, training, traffic safety education and publicity and traffic control. Twenty-eight technical background papers were presented during the Study Week by experts from various countries. It demonstrated the use of a variety of practical measures for ensuring traffic safety. It recommended that governments should establish national statutory traffic authorities, assisted by advisory committees composed of representatives of different departments, to deal with all aspects of highway traffic and safety.

Transport and Communications Bulletin

191. To meet the increasing demand for information on recent developments in the field of transport and communications, the *Transport and Communications Bulletin for Asia and the Far East* was published in printed form. Member governments, at the request of the secretariat, appointed correspondents to furnish articles of topical interest for publication in the *Bulletin*.

JOINT ECAFE/FAO AGRICULTURE DIVISION

192. ECAFE and FAO, through the Joint Division, continued to co-ordinate their studies and activities in mutually agreed fields bearing on the agricultural problems of the region.

Regular economic surveys

193. The Division continued the study of current developments in food, agriculture and trade in agricultural commodities in the region and supplied information on these matters for the annual *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East*. It continued to assist the FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Far East on certain economic aspects of FAO's regional work. During the year, it participated in a pilot study of agricultural development in a country of the region from the point of view of long-range programming of technical assistance, in the preparations for the FAO Regional Conference for Asia and the Far East scheduled for September 1962, and in the work of the International Cotton Advisory Committee.

Agricultural financing and credit

194. Following the decision of the Commission at its seventeenth session to convene jointly with FAO a technical meeting on institutions for agricultural financing and credit, the Division began preparation of a regional review of the institutions and methods employed by the countries of the region for providing finance and credit for agricultural development. It also sponsored country studies through national consultants. In the six studies of the kind completed so far, attention was concentrated on basic problems of the operation of credit institutions.

Agricultural development and planning

195. The Division continued to study agricultural development plans and planning in countries of the region, in the context of the resolutions of the Commission and the FAO regional conference on the effects of national agricultural policies of self-sufficiency on the region as a whole. In particular, it examined the implications of national plans for regional trade in sugar, rice, oilseeds and oil. The results of these studies were used by the secretariat in its work on regional co-operation in trade. The studies are being revised in consultation with FAO

for distribution to governments. The Division also initiated an exploratory study of the nature and amount of agricultural inputs, the prevailing ratios and the functional relationships between output and input in Asian agriculture, and the use of input-output data in examining regional implications of agricultural planning in countries of the region.

196. A case study on the relationship between growth of agriculture and industry in China (Taiwan) was undertaken with the co-operation of the Joint Commission on Rural Reconstruction and the National Taiwan University; it will be published in 1962. The Division continued its field studies on the contribution of community development to economic development and, in particular, to capital formation. During the year, a case study was completed of capital formation in agriculture in Uttar Pradesh, India, based on first-hand field investigations carried out in three districts of Uttar Pradesh by the Planning Research and Action Institute, Lucknow; it was published in the September 1961 issue of the *Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East*.

197. The Division also initiated, in co-operation with Kasetsart University and the Council on Economic and Cultural Affairs, Inc., in Thailand, a pilot study of employment and unemployment among rice cultivating families in two selected villages of the central plain of Thailand.

Food and agricultural price policies

198. The Division continued to review the information available on price policies relating to food-grains and export commodities of the region, and in association with FAO made preparations for the ECAFE/FAO Technical Meeting on the Marketing Aspects of Implementing Food and Agricultural Price Policies to be held in 1963.

Agricultural surpluses for economic development

199. Following a similar paper on Japan prepared in 1958, the Division completed and published a second study entitled "A Note on the Utilization of Agricultural Surpluses for Economic Development in Pakistan" (E/CN.11/L.100), which was considered by the FAO Sub-Committee on Surplus Disposals early in 1962. The Division also participated in the Expert Group convened by the Director-General of FAO to advise him on the question of supplying food surpluses to food deficient countries under the United Nations system.

Agricultural economic research and training

200. The Division assisted the Government of Indonesia in establishing a national training centre on agricultural development. Two members of the Division delivered a series of lectures on agricultural development planning to the trainees at the centre. It continued to provide, under the ECAFE/BTAO in-service training scheme, training for students on the subject of programming for the agricultural sector.

DIVISION OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS

201. The Division of Social Affairs continued its work on the social (including demographic) aspects of economic development, community development and social welfare, in close collaboration with the Bureau of Social Affairs at Headquarters. It supplied information and studies relating to the Bureau's work for the Social and Population Commissions.

Population

202. The Division convened a preparatory committee for the Asian Population Conference at Bombay, India, in February 1962, in collaboration with BTAO and with the participation of ten experts from countries of the region and with representatives of specialized agencies, demographic research institutes in India and the Bureau of Social Affairs. The committee, besides taking measures to achieve close co-operation between the secretariat and member governments, prepared detailed plans and reviewed both the provisional agenda and the discussion papers and studies to be prepared for the Conference.

203. The Division continued research on the relationship between population growth and economic development. During the year, a detailed case study on evaluation of the census data and related demographic information for the Federation of Malaya and Singapore was completed. The Division participated in the study entitled "Population Growth and Problems of Employment in the ECAFE Region" mentioned in paragraph 178 above. The Division initiated measures to implement the recommendations of the Regional Seminar on Evaluation and Utilization of Population Census Data in Asia and the Far East, held in 1960. These measures included the stationing in ECAFE of a regional demographic expert under the regular technical assistance programme in the social field, as a first step towards establishing a regional team of advisers to carry out studies based on the 1960-1961 census results and to assist governments in formulating policies for social and economic development.

Community development

204. The Division commenced collection of information from member governments on the activities of the various community development training institutes and explored the possibility of using their facilities for regional purposes. Three case studies on the relationship between land reform and community development, one for the Bombay area (India), a second for China (Taiwan) and the third for West Pakistan, were completed during the year with the assistance of consultants provided by the Bureau of Social Affairs. These studies were for use by the United Nations in the preparation of a comprehensive report on land reform in collaboration with FAO and other specialized agencies in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 712 (XXVII) and General Assembly resolution 1426 (XIV).

205. The Third Regional Inter-Agency Meeting on Community Development was convened by the Division at Bangkok from 11 to 12 April 1961, with the participation of representatives of FAO, UNESCO, WHO and UNICEF, and of technical assistance experts in the field of community development from two countries in the region. The meeting reviewed each agency's plans for regional projects and studies relating to community development with a view to co-ordinating them, and examined the community development programmes of Afghanistan, Cambodia and Laos in relation to the activities of the participating agencies.

Social policy and development

206. Preparations were made to convene a group of experts on problems of social development planning in countries of the region with the assistance of the Bureau of Social Affairs, BTAO and interested specialized agencies. The Division continued to assist the Government of Thailand in conducting a socio-economic survey of the hill tribes of northern Thailand. A technical adviser has been provided by the United Nations since October 1961 to assist in the execution of the project. The Division also prepared, in collaboration with the Bureau of Social Affairs, a provisional plan for a social survey of the lower Mekong basin, which was submitted to the team of experts which is examining the types of data and studies on economic and related fiscal, social and administrative questions required by the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin.

Family and child welfare

207. Preparations for the Asian Seminar on Training of Personnel for Family and Child Welfare, to be held in 1962, were completed. The Seminar will discuss the personnel requirements for family and child welfare programmes, the training of such personnel and the scope for regional co-operation in this field among the countries of the region. The Division collaborated with UNICEF in developing social services programmes for children in selected countries of the region and assisted several countries in formulating proposals for UNICEF-aided projects. New programmes with UNICEF aid were approved in Burma, China (Taiwan), Hong Kong, Indonesia and the Philippines, with emphasis on training of personnel in family and child welfare services.

OTHER ASPECTS OF WORK

208. The secretariat of the Commission continued to collaborate closely with the Headquarters Secretariat, of which it forms a part, and with the secretariats of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) and the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA). As in the past, at the meetings of the exe-

cutive secretaries of the regional commissions convened by the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs, the over-all programmes of the work of the United Nations and of its regional and functional commissions were reviewed to facilitate the promotion and co-ordination of their respective activities in the economic and social fields, particularly those concerning economic projections, industrialization, development of natural resources (including water), trade, rural development and social policy.

209. Movements of staff between ECAFE and Headquarters and the other three regional commissions continued. Several projects, particularly in the fields of economic development planning, programming techniques, industrialization, statistics, water resources development, commercial arbitration, demography, and urbanization, were carried out in co-operation with the Headquarters Secretariat.

210. ECAFE and Headquarters co-sponsored several meetings during the year. The fourth session of the Conference of Asian Statisticians was conducted jointly by ECAFE and the United Nations Statistical Office, which also made available to the Conference its paper entitled "1963 Programme of Basic Industrial Statistics for Asia and the Far East" (E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.4/L.8). ECAFE and the Statistical Office jointly prepared public finance tables and implemented various recommendations of the Statistical Commission. The Statistical Office participated in the Seminar on Industrial Statistics, for which it prepared the following documents: "Planning, Preparing and Programming Industrial Inquiries" (E/CN.11/STAT/IS/L.1); "The Objectives and Content of a System of Industrial Statistics" (E/CN.11/STAT/IS/L.2); "Classification Schemes and Tables for Publishing Industrial Statistics" (E/CN.11/STAT/IS/L.3); "The Design of Questionnaires and Instructions in Industrial Inquiries" (E/CN.11/STAT/IS/L.4); "Ways of Gathering Industrial Statistics, including the Use of Sampling" (E/CN.11/STAT/IS/L.5); "Methods of Locating and Enumerating Industrial Units and the Industrial Directory" (E/CN.11/STAT/IS/L.6); "Problems and Methods of Industrial Statistics for Household and Cottage Industries" (E/CN.11/STAT/IS/L.7); "Compiling Index Numbers of Industrial Production and Other Indicators" (E/CN.11/STAT/IS/L.9).

211. The Division of General Economic Research and Policies and the Bureau of Social Affairs participated in the first session of the Conference of Asian Economic Planners. The Division of Industrial Development and the ECAFE secretariat jointly organized the United Nations Seminar on Industrial Estates in the ECAFE Region. The Bureau of Social Affairs participated in that seminar. It provided an expert to serve as Chairman of the United Nations Self-help Housing Mission in South-east Asia and participated in the Asian Conference on Community Development. The Cartographic

Section serviced the United Nations Pilot Course on Techniques for Aerial Surveys. The secretariat, in turn, assisted that section in servicing the third United Nations Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East. The Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations collaborated with the secretariat in organizing the Working Party of Experts on Commercial Arbitration for which it prepared two reports: "Commercial Arbitration in the ECAFE Region" (TRADE/ARB/5) and "Improvement of Existing Arbitration Facilities and Techniques" (TRADE/ARB/6, 7, 8 and 9).

212. ECAFE increasingly co-operated with ECE, ECLA and ECA, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 723 (XXVIII). The secretariats of the four regional commissions continued to exchange information on statistics, trade, economic development and planning, transport, housing and electric power.

213. A trainee from Sierra Leone, sponsored by ECA, joined the ECAFE in-service training programme for economic development. The ECE secretariat was represented at the first session of the Conference of Asian Economic Planners. ECE sent a representative to the Regional Seminar on Energy Resources and Electric Power Development and the eighth session of the Sub-Committee on Electric Power, at which it presented the following papers: "Electric Power Costs and the Financing of Electricity Undertakings" (I&NR/Sub.1/ER/26); "Methods of Forecasting Future Electric Power Requirements" (I&NR/Sub.1/ER/27); "Experience acquired in Europe in the Integration and Co-ordinated Operation of National Electric Power Networks" (I&NR/Sub.1/ER/28); and "Methods for the Evaluation of Hydroelectric Potential" (I&NR/Sub.1/ER/29).

214. A staff member of the secretariat participated in the twentieth session of the ECE Committee on Electric Power and its Working Party on Rural Electrification and, at the invitation of the Government of Yugoslavia, joined the Study Tour of Electric Power Supply Facilities and the Electric Manufacturing Installations in that country, organized under the auspices of ECE.

215. ECLA made available to the secretariat some of the technical papers presented at the Latin American Electric Power Seminar, for use at the ECAFE Regional Seminar on Energy Resources and Electric Power Development. It was represented at the Seminar on Industrial Estates in the ECAFE region.

216. The secretariat prepared a background paper on work undertaken in the various fields of inland transport and communications, with particular reference to highways, highway transport and the Asian highway, for the West African Transport Conference in Monrovia.

217. The ECE secretariat's "Note on General Conditions of Sale and Standard Forms of Contract" (TRADE/78) was circulated at the fifth session of the ECAFE Committee on Trade. On the basis of

information supplied by the secretariats of ECE, ECLA and ECA, the ECAFE secretariat prepared for the Committee on Trade a paper entitled "Work of Other Regional Commissions in the Field of Trade" (TRADE/77, Add.1 and 2). A note on ECAFE activities in the field of trade was circulated at the tenth session of the ECE Committee on the Development of Trade.

218. The secretariat was increasingly aided in its work by member and associate member governments and their representatives and liaison officers.¹⁷ Valuable services were rendered to the secretariat by government experts and non-governmental organizations.

Scientific and technical co-operation

219. The secretariat intensified its work on the promotion of scientific and technical co-operation among member countries through its various journals and publications, library and documentation services, technical, scientific and information films, participation in fairs and exhibitions and the organization of study tours.

220. 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 *Development Programming Techniques Series*, the *Flood Control Series*, *Mining Developments in Asia and the Far East*, the *Transport and Communications Bulletin for Asia and the Far East*, the "Flood Control Journal" the "Industrial Development Series", the "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. In accordance with the decision of the Commission at its seventeenth session, the secretariat published Information Series Nos. 1 and 2 entitled respectively, "Helping Asia to Harness its Rivers" and "The Quest for Asia's Economic Growth — Role of Research and Planning". The secretariat continued to function as a clearing house for information, dealt with individual inquiries from governments and non-governmental organizations and promoted direct exchanges of scientific, technical and economic information among the member governments.

221. In this task, the secretariat received full co-operation from members and associate members of ECAFE, other states, technical organizations, national experts, departments of the United Nations

¹⁷ Cambodia, Republic of China, France, Japan, India, Laos, the Netherlands, the Republic of Viet-Nam, the United Kingdom (also representing North Borneo, Brunei, Hong Kong and Sarawak) and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics have permanent representatives to ECAFE. The following governments have representatives acting as liaison officers with ECAFE: Australia, Burma, the Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Thailand and the United States. The Governments of Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, Israel and Italy also maintain liaison with ECAFE.

Secretariat, the other regional commissions and the various 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 and processing of raw materials, coal and ores; house design; maintenance of railway tracks; traffic safety on railways and roads; small-scale industries; rural electrification; specifications and operation of inland waterway vessels; dieselization and electrification of railways; mechanization and labour-saving techniques in mining and construction; hydrology; dam construction; floating fairs and other means of promoting trade and tourism. Directories of research and training institutions for small-scale industries, soil stabilization, railways and water resources development were prepared to promote further co-operation among member governments in technical and scientific matters. The secretariat assisted the Colombo Plan Bureau in the preparation by its Director of Survey of a "Report on Training Facilities at the Technician Level in South and South-East Asia". Many countries of the region exchanged visits by their experts on, 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 geology, electric power, standardization, railway operations, highway construction, road safety and training of inland waterway personnel.

222. The library of technical films maintained by the secretariat was substantially augmented by films donated by countries and was increasingly used by ECAFE countries and at ECAFE meetings. 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 host countries in respect of highway construction, multiple-purpose river valley development, trade fairs, industrial estates, hydrological and meteorological stations.

223. The secretariat and national geological surveys continued their work on the preparation of regional geological and related maps. The Regional Geological Map for Asia and the Far East, the explanatory brochure for the map and a map showing the state of geological surveying in countries of the region were published. The Oil and Natural Gas Map for Asia and the Far East is nearing completion and the preparation of a map showing the distribution of other mineral resources of the region has been undertaken.

Advisory services

224. In accordance with Commission resolution 35 (XVII) and as a step towards implementing various General Assembly resolutions on decentralization

concerning the Economic and Social Council, the secretariat expanded the advisory services rendered to member and associate member countries, often in co-operation with BTAO and the specialized agencies. These services included joint advisory missions to the countries, technical information and specially prepared studies and comments on the development plans of countries and on specific industrial development programmes, as well as assistance in preparing Special Fund requests and projects and their plans of operations.

225. The secretariat's advice was effectively used by the Government of Burma and by BTAO in organizing an industrial survey mission to Burma; by the Government of Nepal in connexion with customs formalities and facilities for transit trade; by the Government of Iran in drafting its Statistical Plan Frame for the third plan of Iran; by the Government of Pakistan in connexion with the Economic Conference of Pakistan's second five-year plan; by the Government of East Pakistan in undertaking a preliminary inspection of the deltaic area and its transport facilities; and by the Government of Thailand in carrying out a transport survey of that country, particularly its north-eastern region. Advice was given to the Government of Indonesia in connexion with a study on demographic aspects of family life in selected areas in east Java; to the Government of Thailand on a sample survey of births and deaths; and to the Government of North Borneo and Sarawak and the Government of Brunei on the analysis and application of the 1960 population census results.

226. ECAFE assisted BTAO in organizing the Industrial Survey Team and Iron and Steel Survey Mission sent to advise the Government of Singapore on its industrial development plans and projects; secretariat staff were seconded for this purpose. The team of census experts provided by the United Nations Statistical Office and BTAO, and attached to the secretariat, continued to advise countries of the region on various aspects of census-taking, data processing, tabulation plans and preparation for agricultural censuses. Advisory services to governments in other fields of statistical work continued.

227. As in the past, the secretariat gave advice and assistance to the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin, the Executive Agent and the donor countries and agencies, in connexion with the implementation of the programme of investigations on the lower Mekong river and its tributaries.

228. The secretariat was represented as usual on the advisory boards or committees of a number of regional training and research institutions, such as the Pakistan Regional Railway Training Centre at Lahore; the Regional Marine Diesel Training Centre at Rangoon; the two Regional Housing Research Centres at Bundung, Indonesia, and New Delhi; the Demographic Training and Research Centre at Bombay; the UNESCO Research Centre on Social and Economic Development at New Delhi; and the Asian Productivity Organization.

Co-operation with the Special Fund

229. Frequent consultations took place between the secretariat and the Special Fund on matters of common interest. The secretariat co-operated with the Special Fund in examining project applications submitted by countries of the region and plans of operations for the development of water resources, particularly in the four riparian countries of the lower Mekong basin and in Burma, Nepal and North Borneo. The United Nations delegated substantive, operational and administrative functions to the secretariat in the execution of the Special Fund Mekong projects relating to tributary, hydrographic and mineral surveys. The Secretariat also participated in the preparatory mission to Indonesia to advise the Government on making an application to the Special Fund for the establishment of a Research and Development Centre in the Bureau of Statistics.

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

230. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 1709 (XVI), the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board and the Managing Director of the Special Fund convened a meeting of the Resident Representatives of that board and the directors of the Special Fund to consult the secretariat on the economic and social factors involved in programmes of technical assistance and Special Fund activities.

231. The secretariat continued to give advice on technical assistance projects and helped in the recruitment and briefing of experts, fellowship students and trainees. The secretariat was increasingly consulted by BTAO on country programmes of technical assistance, descriptions of the functions of experts requested by governments, reviews of expert reports and 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, community development, social welfare and demography.

232. 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. ECAFE participated in the Joint United Nations/ILO/FAO/UNESCO/WHO Mission to Survey and Evaluate Self-help in Housing Methods and Practices in South-east Asia, organized with the assistance of BTAO.

233. BTAO gave assistance in connexion with the meeting of the Consultative Group of Experts on

Regional Economic Co-operation, the Zonal Groups of Experts on Asian Highways and their reconnaissance survey of the highway routes between India and Thailand; it also provided advisory services through a regional railway research adviser. It co-operated with ECAFE in organizing the Second Regional Seminar and Training Centre on Trade Promotion; the Seminar on Industrial Statistics; the Pilot Course on Techniques for Aerial Surveys; the Seminar on Industrial Estates in the ECAFE Region; the Regional Seminar on Energy Resources and Electric Power Development; the Second ECAFE/WMO Interregional Hydrologic Seminar; and the 1961-1962 programme of in-service economic development training with the secretariat. BTAO prepared information papers on its activities for the fifth session of the Committee on Trade, the fourteenth session of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources and the tenth session of the Inland Transport and Communications Committee.

234. The secretariat co-operated with BTAO in connexion with the preliminary arrangements for a survey of the Chindwin river project and the reconnaissance survey of the Irrawaddy river in Burma.

235. BTAO experts stationed in the countries of the region often participated in the technical meetings of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission. Increased personal consultations and contacts between BTAO experts and the secretariat proved mutually beneficial. Close contact was maintained with the resident representatives of TAB stationed in the region.

C. Relations with specialized agencies and other organizations

236. Close co-operation with specialized agencies and other organizations, and particularly those mentioned below, continued through joint planning and execution of projects, co-sponsorship of regional meetings, joint participation in technical assistance and other activities, participation in meetings of mutual interest and inter-secretariat discussions and consultations.

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

International Labour Organisation (ILO)

237. Co-operation between ECAFE and the ILO, particularly with its Asian field office, continued on questions of productivity, labour, management, training, family living studies and industrial safety. The ILO established a liaison office with ECAFE at Bangkok. It co-sponsored the fourth session of the Conference of Asian Statisticians and presented a paper entitled "Family Living Studies in Underdeveloped Areas" (E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.4/L.1). It was represented at the Conference of Asian Economic Planners, the Seminar on Industrial Statistics and

the Seminar on Highway Transport (Road Passenger). It participated in the United Nations Seminar on Industrial Estates in the ECAFE region, for which it prepared a paper entitled "Aspects of Labour and Management on Industrial Estates with special reference to Small Industries in Asian Countries". Its representative to the Regional Seminar on Energy Resources and Electric Power Development presented a paper entitled "The Work of the ILO in the Field of Electrical Safety" (I&NR/Sub.1/ER/3). It was also represented at the fourteenth session of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, at which it presented a paper entitled "Further Development of Productivity in the ECAFE Region" (E/CN.11/I&NR/L.27), and at the eighteenth session of the Commission.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

238. Close co-operation was maintained with FAO, particularly through the Joint ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division. The secretariats of ECAFE and FAO collaborated in preparing a study on the jute trade and in organizing the national agricultural development training centre in Indonesia. FAO co-sponsored the fourth session of the Conference of Asian Statisticians, at which it presented a paper entitled "Draft Programme for Food Consumption Surveys" (E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.4/L.4). ECAFE and FAO jointly participated in the 1960 World Census Programme, which covered population, housing and agriculture. FAO was represented at the Conference of Asian Economic Planners and made available to the Conference its study entitled "Development through Food — a Strategy for Surplus Utilization". It participated in the eighth session of the Sub-Committee on Electric Power and contributed a paper on "Electricity for Agriculture in Asia and the Far East". It was represented at the Asian Seminar on Planning and Administration of National Community Development Programmes; the Asian Conference on Community Development; the Seminar on Industrial Statistics; the Second Inter-regional Hydrologic Seminar; the fifth session of the Committee on Trade; the fourteenth session of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, the tenth session of the Inland Transport and Communications Committee, the fifteenth and sixteenth sessions of the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin and the eighteenth session of the Commission. FAO continued to co-operate closely with ECAFE in the implementation of the Mekong project.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

239. The ECAFE and UNESCO secretariats jointly planned a survey of economics teaching in the universities of the region. ECAFE continued to co-

operate with UNESCO in the programme approved by the Economic and Social Council for the development of information media in the region and participated in the UNESCO meetings on Development of Audio-visual Aids, held at Kuala Lumpur in August 1961, on Development of National News Agencies, held at Bangkok in December 1961, and the Steering Committee of the UNESCO Research Centre on Social and Economic Development in Southern Asia, held at New Delhi in December 1961. UNESCO prepared a document for the Commission's agenda entitled "Development of Information Media in Asia and the Far East" (E/CN.11/575). It co-operated with ECAFE in financing the participation of experts in the ECAFE/UNESCO Joint Working Group on the Survey of Training Facilities for Geologists and Mining Engineers and on a study of the possibilities of promoting manufacture of cheap radio receivers in countries of the region.

240. UNESCO was represented at the Asian Seminar on Planning and Administration of National Community Development Programmes; the Asian Conference on Community Development; the first session of the Conference of Asian Economic Planners, at which it presented a study entitled "Planning of Educational Development in Asia" (CAEP.1/6); the United Nations Seminar on Industrial Estates in the ECAFE Region; the fourteenth session of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources; the fifteenth session of the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin and the eighteenth session of the Commission. UNESCO was appointed as executing agency for the preparation of a mathematical model of the Mekong delta under United Nations Special Fund aid for the Mekong project. It also made a brief seismological survey in connexion with the Tonlé Sap project during June/July 1961.

World Health Organization (WHO)

241. Consultations took place between ECAFE and WHO on matters of common interest, particularly community development. WHO contributed a paper entitled "Some Relationships between River Impoundment and Public Health" (FLOOD/DR/6) to the Regional Symposium on Dams and Reservoirs. At the request of the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin, WHO completed a schistosomiasis inquiry at the Vientiane Plain/Nam Ngum station in Laos and commenced a similar inquiry at the Kalasin/Nam Pong station in Thailand. WHO was represented at the Asian Seminar on Planning and Administration of National Community Development Programmes, the Asian Conference on Community Development, the first session of the Conference of Asian Economic Planners, the sixteenth session of the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin and the eighteenth session of the Commission.

*International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development (the Bank)*

242. The Bank attended the first session of the Conference of Asian Economic Planners, for which it prepared a study entitled "The Organization of Economic Planning" (CAEP.1/4). It contributed a paper entitled "The Role of the World Bank in Power Development Programmes" (I&NR/Sub.1/ER/20) to the ECAFE Regional Seminar on Energy Resources and Electric Power Development. It was represented at the fourteenth session of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources and the eighteenth session of the Commission. The Bank's resident representative at Bangkok continued to serve as a member of the advisory board of the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin.

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

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

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

244. Co-operation between the ECAFE secretariat and the ICAO Far Eastern Pacific Regional Office at Bangkok continued. ICAO participated in the tenth session of the Inland Transport and Communications Committee.

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

245. ITU continued to co-operate with the ECAFE secretariat in the implementation of the Commission's work programme in the field of telecommunications. The expert appointed by ITU and stationed at the ECAFE secretariat completed his assignment, and further consultations took place between the secretariats of ITU and ECAFE concerning joint action in this field. Two ITU experts have been assigned in 1962 to undertake further technical studies in the region. ITU was represented at the tenth session of the Inland Transport and Communications Committee and the eighteenth session of the Commission.

World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

246. WMO collaborated with ECAFE and BTAO in organizing the Second Interregional Hydrologic Seminar in November-December 1961. The hydro-meteorologist provided by WMO continued to assist the Executive Agent in the over-all supervision of the network of hydrologic stations established under the Mekong hydrologic programme. WMO participated in the fourteenth and sixteenth sessions of the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin and in the eighteenth session of the Commission.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

247. Close collaboration with UNICEF continued for the development of social services programmes for children in selected countries of the region. The secretariat assisted several governments in the formulation of proposals for UNICEF-aided projects. UNICEF was represented at the Asian Seminar on Planning and Administration of National Community Development Programmes and at the Asian Conference on Community Development.

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY (IAEA)

248. The secretariats of ECAFE and IAEA continued to consult each other on problems arising from the development of energy resources in the region and on the use of radioactive isotopes and other modern techniques in hydrologic studies. The secretariat assisted IAEA in its investigation of the possibilities of nuclear power generation in the Philippines. IAEA contributed a paper entitled "Prospects and problems of nuclear power development, with particular reference to less industrialized countries in the ECAFE region" (I&NR/Sub.1/ER/82), to the Regional Seminar on Energy Resources and Electric Power Development, at which it was represented. It was also represented at the fourteenth session of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources and at the Second ECAFE/WMO Interregional Hydrologic Seminar, during which it presented a discussion paper on the use of radioactive tracers in the measurement of stream discharge and on the current investigation of the use of tracers in the measurement of the movement of sediment. IAEA collaborated in drawing up a programme to study sedimentation in the Great Lake in the Mekong basin by using radio-isotopes for the identification and tracking of sediments. It was represented at the eighteenth session of the Commission.

*INTERIM COMMISSION FOR THE INTERNATIONAL
TRADE ORGANIZATION (ICITO-GATT)*

249. The ECAFE secretariat continued to consult the GATT secretariat on problems of international trade, developments in the European Economic Community, trade regulations, customs procedures and trade agreements concluded by the countries of the region. The GATT secretariat contributed a paper entitled "Developments relating to the European Common Market, the European Free Trade Association and Regional Trade Arrangements in Latin America" (TRADE/84), to the fifth session of the Committee on Trade and participated in that meeting.

OTHER INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Colombo Plan

250. The secretariat continued to co-operate with the Consultative Committee for Co-operative Econo-

mic Development in South and South-east Asia (the Colombo Plan). The governments of Australia, Canada, India, Japan, New Zealand and the United Kingdom continued to provide aid under the Colombo Plan for the Mekong project.

251. The Executive Secretary of ECAFE was present as an observer at the ministerial session of the consultative committee held at Kuala Lumpur, Federation of Malaya, in November 1961. As at previous sessions, a member of the secretariat participated in the preparatory meeting of officials held before the ministerial session, supplied information for, and assisted in, the preparation of the report of the consultative committee. The secretariat assisted the Director of Survey of the Colombo Plan Bureau in the preparation of a "report on training facilities at technician level in south and south-east asia".

Customs Co-operation Council

252. The secretariat consulted the Customs Co-operation Council on matters relating to customs, particularly the preparation for the third session of the Working Party on Customs Administration to be convened in 1962.

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

253. 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 regarding the Commission's projects on trade, commercial arbitration, standardization, electric power, irrigation and drainage, hydrology, inland water transport, highways, travel and tourism, community development, housing and land settlement.

254. The secretariat continued to co-operate with the International Union of Official Travel Organizations and its sub-regional commissions in connexion with the follow-up action recommended by the Seminar on Promotion of Tourism, which had been organized in co-operation with the IUOTO. In accordance with the recommendations of that seminar, consultations were held with the International Air Transport Associations concerning the possibility of extending concessional air fares to the ECAFE region.

255. A study on the dredging of navigable waterways and inland ports by the Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses was made available to interested officials of countries of the region. The association offered to undertake further technical studies relating to inland transport.

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

Part II

EIGHTEENTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION

A. Attendance and organization of work

OPENING AND CLOSURE OF THE SESSION

257. The eighteenth session of the Commission was held at Tokyo, Japan, from 6 to 19 March 1962 inclusive. His Excellency Mr. Hayato Ikeda, the Prime Minister of Japan, inaugurated the session. U Nyun, Executive Secretary, read a message from U Thant, Acting Secretary-General of the United Nations, and addressed the Commission.

258. The Commission thanked the Prime Minister of Japan for his inaugural address and the Government of Japan for providing facilities for the session.

259. At the close of the eighteenth session, on 19 March 1962, 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

260. His Excellency Mr. Hayato Ikeda, Prime Minister of Japan, after welcoming the representatives and observers, stated that Japan would continue to play a positive role in ECAFE's activities and that it shared ECAFE's resolve to promote further economic co-operation among the countries of the region. He noted that considerable progress in the activities of the Commission had been made since 1960 under the competent leadership of Executive Secretary U Nyun.

261. Regional development was being hindered by lack of capital and technology, but the Asian countries were firmly coming to grips with this problem, for which both national "self help" and regional co-operation were essential.

262. Japan, while giving due consideration to the policies of the advanced nations of the world, was determined to make positive contributions to the economic reconstruction of the region, for its own prosperity depended upon that of the region as a whole. He hoped that the advanced countries participating in the session would gain greater understanding of the region's problems and continue to co-operate in solving them. He wished the session every success and hoped that the participants would learn something new about conditions in Japan.

Message from the Acting Secretary-General

263. U Thant, Acting Secretary-General of the United Nations, in his message to the Commission, stated:

"All of us have witnessed the sweeping changes that have taken place in Asia during the last two decades and many of us have had a chance to participate at least modestly in the historical processes that brought them about.

"These changes have established the prerequisite for a concentrated effort against the old scourges of poverty and stagnation.

"The task is great but the burden it imposes on us must be weighed against the goal of giving the people of Asia the opportunity of leading fuller and happier lives.

"This of course is the essence of the Commission's purpose and of its dedication to the acceleration of economic development. It is a source of gratification that there has been an increasing understanding of the need for broad co-operation among the countries of the region, irrespective of perhaps inevitable differences. This recognition of the need for co-operation and concerted action is by now the keynote of the Commission's work. It alone makes it possible to take the steps which are so evidently called for in order to forge closer economic ties among the Asian countries which in turn will both reveal the need for, and facilitate, many kinds of integrated endeavour in the broad fields of industry and trade.

"The region quite justifiably looks outside for assistance in the form of know-how and financial aid. It must not, however, neglect to take those measures which are within its own means. Each country in the region has untapped resources, both human and material. Increasingly the countries must realize the great extent to which the seeds for further growth lie within themselves.

"Being largely agricultural communities, ECAFE countries must make every effort to ensure that methods of agriculture and forms of land tenure are the most rational and productive. Land reform is one of the measures which must be considered when seeking to accelerate agricultural progress and create enthusiasm and dedication among the people. At the same time it seems that no solution can be found to the problems of under-development which does not recognize the financial role of

industrialization. Linked with these policies is the need to tap to the fullest domestic sources of capital both by constructive measures for promoting savings and investment and by the establishment of equitable and development-generating systems of taxation, paralleled by the stabilization of export earnings and the provision of financial assistance until self-sustained growth seems possible.

"Co-operation among the countries of the region and the increasing use of modern methods of economic planning will enable countries to advance more rapidly towards the goals to which we are all dedicated. To this I am sure your Commission as a regional organ of the United Nations will continue to make an important contribution.

"I should also like to extend a welcome to the newest member of your Commission, the Mongolian People's Republic.

"I send my sincerest wishes for constructive deliberations and a successful session."

264. U Nyun, Executive Secretary, noted that the countries of Asia and the Far East were determined to meet the challenge of the present decade, which had been designated by the United Nations General Assembly as the "Decade of Development". In that respect, the rapid economic development of Japan had been a source of great inspiration and encouragement to the countries of Asia.

265. During the past decade, production had begun to increase in most countries of Asia and the Far East, but by world standards the increase had been slight. Though many countries had started to move away from economic stagnation, nowhere had a stage of self-sustained growth been attained. *Per caput* income in many countries had increased, but it still remained low because economic gains had been overtaken by population growth.

266. The rate of increase in the exports of primary exporting countries had lagged behind that of the industrial countries and was inadequate for the rapidly growing need to import capital and development goods. That was one of the major problems in international economic relations. Debates in recent ECAFE meetings had centred round the problems of international trade, integration or markets, development of intraregional trade and the struggle by under-developed countries to retain and expand their export markets in the face of the trend towards regional trade and economic integration in other parts of the world. He hoped that the recent textile agreement was a token of a new attitude on the part of the advanced countries to encourage the export trade of under-developed countries.

267. On the other hand, Asian countries had not yet fully explored the possibilities of obtaining from within their own region part of their requirements of raw materials, fuel and manufactured goods. Almost all the subsidiary bodies of the Commission had devoted much attention to the problem of intra-

regional trade and co-operation and several effective measures had been developed to stimulate trade within the region. During the last three years, intraregional trade promotion talks had been held annually under the auspices of ECAFE. The participating countries had suggested that a study of the markets for primary commodities should be made jointly by the producing countries, and action on several commodities had already been taken. The ECAFE Working Party on Customs Administration had formulated a common Code of Recommended Customs Practices, which would result in the higher efficiency and increased simplification of customs formalities. The countries had agreed to provide mutual assistance in trade, commercial arbitration, and customs administration, and they had decided to hold an Asian Trade Fair.

268. The development of national economies was still of primary importance to the countries of the region, but in matters such as resources surveys, the development of industry and transport and the adoption of planning techniques and policies, the countries would benefit greatly by taking into consideration developments elsewhere. It might be fruitful for countries to study their plans for development together and to examine their regional significance. The work of the ECAFE secretariat was increasingly concerned with evolving better techniques of programming and planning. The Group of Experts on Programming Techniques had continued its work and had examined not only general planning techniques, but also those for selected sectors.

269. The main handicap to the development of industries lay not so much in the lack of technical knowledge or finance as in the limited markets available to developing countries. The Committee on Industry and Natural Resources had rightly drawn attention to the need for careful planning, pre-investment surveys and the right choice of industries by countries during the preparation of their development plans. Countries should investigate the possibilities of developing industries on a investment or joint market-sharing basis. Efforts were already being made to carry out joint geological surveys and joint industrial feasibility and pre-investment studies.

270. External assistance would continue to play an important role by helping countries of the region to fulfill their development plans. Various sources of assistance had provided substantial support, but, in view of the increasing claims from other quarters, there was an urgent need to augment the resources available. The use of surpluses in aiding the economic development of under-developed countries could generate new activities leading eventually to higher demands for food and consumer and capital goods and thereby increasing world trade and prosperity. The United Nations and FAO had together addressed themselves to that task.

271. The United Nations agencies and regional economic commissions could play an increasing role by evolving sound planning methods and advising

both the recipient and donor countries on the application of external aid. The Commission and the Conference of Asian Economic Planners had suggested that ECAFE should expand its assistance in development programming by forming advisory groups of highly qualified development experts who would be available to the member countries.

272. In line with General Assembly resolution 1518 (XV) on decentralization of the United Nations economic and social activities and strengthening of the regional economic commissions, ECAFE had already assumed responsibility for carrying out regional technical assistance projects and had taken steps to assist countries and the Technical Assistance Board resident representatives in more rational country programming for technical assistance. ECAFE had also assumed responsibility on behalf of the United Nations for implementation of the Special Fund projects on the Mekong river.

273. The need to strengthen the resources and personnel of the regional commissions had been recognized; in the case of ECAFE, that need was all the more urgent, in view of its expanding activities. It was essential that immediate measures be taken to give the Commission's secretariat the requisite authority and sufficient staff to enable it to fulfill its functions efficiently in order that it could be of maximum benefit to the region.

274. U Nyun reviewed the activities of the secretariat during the past year. Many regional projects had been implemented in collaboration with BTAO, the United Nations Special Fund and the various specialized agencies. The Mekong project had continued to make progress and the first major construction was scheduled to start by the end of 1963. The Asian highway project was making steady progress and he hoped that Special Fund assistance would be forthcoming for pre-investment surveys of parts of the highway. He urged the governments of advanced countries to provide substantial technical and financial aid to the countries of the region to expedite work on the project. The "Visit the Orient Year" campaign in 1961, in which most countries of the region had taken part, had been highly successful.

275. In line with the Commission's recommendation, a Consultative Group of Experts on Regional Economic Co-operation had been set up to review the present state of regional co-operation and to make recommendations. The Group had visited several countries of the region and the Executive Secretary and his senior colleagues would shortly be visiting the other countries. The Group's report had been forwarded to governments of the region for their consideration and had also been made available to the other members of the Commission. The valuable services rendered by the members of the Group in the promotion of regional co-operation in Asia were deeply appreciated.

276. The Committee on Trade had accepted the invitation of the Government of Pakistan to hold the

Asian Trade Fair in Karachi in November - December 1963, and the *ad hoc* Committee on the Asian Trade Fair had recommended that all member and associate member countries of ECAFE be invited to participate. The full co-operation of member and associate member countries of the Commission was essential to ensure the success of the Fair.

277. In view of the lack of trained personnel for the formulation of development plans in the region, the Conference of Asian Economic Planners had agreed upon the desirability of establishing an Asian institute of economic development; a proposal to that effect had accordingly been submitted to the current session of the Commission.

278. The Commission had steadfastly held the view that the economic development of the region could best be accelerated by co-operation between the countries of the region and also between them and the advanced countries of the world. The Commission had reached a stage at which it could promote a greater degree of regional co-operation in line with the broader international co-operation aimed at by the United Nations.

MEMBERSHIP AND ATTENDANCE

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

280. Afghanistan, Australia, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, China, the Federation of Malaya, France, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Laos, Mongolia, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Viet-Nam, Thailand, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Brunei, Hong Kong, North Borneo and Sarawak, and Singapore. By virtue of paragraph 9 of the terms of reference of the Commission, representatives of Austria, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Turkey, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia attended the session in a consultative capacity, as did representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland under Economic and Social Council resolutions 617 (XXII) and 860 (XXXII). Observers were sent by the following specialized agencies : International Labour Organization (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 Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Meteorological Organization (WMO), as well as by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the United Nations Technical Assistance Board (TAB) and the United Nations Special Fund. Observers from the Colombo Plan

Bureau, the League of Arab States and from the Asian Productivity Organization (APO)¹⁸ 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, International Co-operative Alliance, International Federation of Christian Trade Unions, International Organization of Employers, World Federation of Trade Unions, World Federation of United Nations Associations, World Veterans Federation, International Federation of University Women, International Federation of Women Lawyers and International Union of Official Travel Organizations.

281. The Commission decided to invite the Asian Productivity Organization (APO) to participate in its meetings in a consultative capacity under paragraph 10 of the Commission's terms of reference.

282. A list of representatives and observers is given in annex 1.

CREDENTIALS

283. The Chairman announced at the 264th meeting that, in accordance with rule 12 of the rules of procedure, he and the two Vice-Chairmen had examined the credentials of delegations to the session and had found them to be in order.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK

284. In accordance with rule 13 of the rules of procedure, the Commission at its 251st meeting, elected Mr. A. Fujiyama (Japan) as Chairman, and Mr. H. Mansour (Iran) and Mr. S. Koesoemowidagdo (Indonesia) as first and second Vice-Chairmen respectively.

285. The Commission appointed a Committee of the Whole to consider agenda item 10: "Social aspects of economic development in the ECAFE region", item 11: "Development of statistics in the ECAFE region", and item 12: "Report of the Joint ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division". The Committee elected Mrs. M. L. de Leon (Philippines) as Chairman.

286. The Commission also appointed a drafting committee to prepare its annual report. The committee consisted of representatives from Afghanistan, Ceylon, China, the Federation of Malaya, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America.

287. It elected Mr. V. H. Coelho (India) as Chairman.

B. Agenda

288. The Commission adopted the following agenda:

1. Opening addresses.
2. Election of the Chairman and two Vice-Chairmen.

¹⁸ See para. 281 below.

3. Adoption of the agenda (E/CN.11/572/Rev.1, E/CN.11/L.103).
4. Economic situation in Asia (E/CN.11/L.102, E/CN.11/L.107).
5. Economic development and planning:
 - (a) Report of the Conference of Asian Economic Planners (first session) (E/CN.11/571);
 - (b) Proposal for an Asian Institute of Economic Development (E/CN.11/L.105);
 - (c) Report of the Second Group of Experts on Programming Techniques (E/CN.11/567).
6. Development of trade of the ECAFE countries: Report of the Committee on Trade (fifth session) (E/CN.11/580).
7. Development of industry and natural resources in the ECAFE region: report of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources (fourteenth session) (E/CN.11/581).
8. Development of inland transport and communications in the ECAFE region: report of the Inland Transport and Communications Committee (tenth session) (E/CN.11/582).
9. Water resources development in the ECAFE region:
 - (a) Report of the Bureau of Flood Control and Water Resources Development (E/CN.11/576);
 - (i) Report of the Regional Symposium on Dams and Reservoirs (E/CN.11/L.101),
 - (ii) Report of the Second ECAFE/WMO Interregional Hydrologic Seminar (E/CN.11/L.104).
 - (b) Report of the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin (E/CN.11/577).
10. Social aspects of economic development in the ECAFE region:
 - (a) Report of the Asian Conference on Community Development and Asian Seminar on Planning and Administration of National Community Development Programmes (E/CN.11/569, E/CN.11/570);
 - (b) Activities of the secretariat in the field of social affairs — social aspects of economic development, demography, social policy and social welfare (E/CN.11/578).
11. Development of statistics in the ECAFE region: report of the Conference of Asian Statisticians (fourth session) (E/CN.11/573).
12. Report of the Joint ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division (E/CN.11/579).
13. Technical assistance and Special Fund activities in the region (E/CN.11/574, E/CN.11/583).
14. Co-operation with specialized agencies.
15. Development of information media in Asia and the Far East (E/CN.11/575).
16. Programme of work and priorities:
 - (a) Commission's programme of work and priorities for 1962-63 (E/CN.11/L.106/Rev.1);
 - (b) Resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council of interest to the Commission (ECAFE/77).
17. Date and place of the next session.
18. Annual report to the Economic and Social Council (ECAFE/78 and Corr.2).

C. Account of proceedings

ECONOMIC SITUATION IN ASIA

289. The Commission had before it the draft of the *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East*,

1961¹⁹ and a note by the Executive Secretary (E/CN.11/L.107) outlining the major questions discussed in the *Survey*. The Commission warmly endorsed the choice of the subject of economic growth of ECAFE countries as the special topic for the *Survey* and noted that it was highly appropriate for discussion at the current session in Japan, as that country had made the most rapid progress during the previous decade. The secretariat was complimented on the comprehensiveness and objectivity with which the subject was discussed, both in dealing with the region as a whole and in presenting illustrative case studies. A few delegations, however, disagreed with some of the observations contained in the *Survey*.

290. The Commission in general endorsed the broad view of economic growth and its determinants taken by the *Survey*, which looked at economic growth in terms, not of one, but of several indicators and determinants. It also accepted the view put forward in the *Survey* that non-economic determinants were just as relevant to the promotion of economic growth as economic determinants. Several countries pointed out the desirability of formulating policies of development suited to their special situations and also stressed the importance of education in their own development programmes. They agreed that institutional and human factors were of particular importance when tackling growth problems in ECAFE countries. A few delegations, however, felt that their countries already had adequate social prerequisites and that investment was now a major element in promoting their economic growth.

291. The Commission noted that, while agricultural production, particularly of food, over the last ten years had kept pace with the growth of population, agricultural output was lagging behind the growth of domestic demand. With regard to export crops, the sluggishness of overseas demand had limited the rate of expansion of production and the earnings of foreign exchange derived therefrom.

292. The Commission also noted the striking growth of the intermediate sector between agriculture and modern industry, but was of the opinion that this wide spectrum of economic activities did not necessarily call for detailed planning on the part of governments.²⁰

293. In discussing the subject of finance for economic growth, the Commission noted the significant increase in external assistance, which had narrowed the gap between domestic saving and investment. The Commission, nevertheless, urged the advanced countries to adopt more liberal policies in respect of exports from under-developed countries to enable the latter to service and repay the loans. It noted the terms on which loans were being offered by advanced countries and recognized that there

was a need for more generous terms and for greater emphasis on grants.

294. The Commission felt that there was considerable harmony between the objectives of economic growth and economic stability. While endorsing in general the observation in the *Survey* that price stability and social harmony are better maintained in the context of a rapid rate of growth rather than in a stagnant economy or in an economy growing only slowly, the Commission felt it necessary to stress the essential contribution that price stability could make to economic growth.

295. For the countries of the ECAFE region 1961 was a relatively good year. There was a marked improvement in food supplies in the region except in mainland China, which was affected by further natural calamities. Export crops, however, failed to expand, partly owing to small demand. Export receipts also fell for petroleum, among the minerals, and for textiles, among the manufactures. The future of rubber and tin appeared less secure and producing countries expressed serious concern about the stockpile disposal policies of the advanced countries, especially in the context of the difficult balance-of-payments position and meagre foreign exchange resources of these developing countries. Several delegations also expressed concern regarding the effect on the exports of primary commodities and manufactures of recent developments in the policies of the European Economic Community and the quotas imposed on the exports of textiles to advanced countries. Though foreign aid, the scope of which had increased during the year, was of considerable importance to the ECAFE region, stability in export markets and opportunities for increasing earnings from exports were deemed of greater economic importance and of more lasting significance.

296. Foreign aid made larger imports possible, although part of the increase was financed by depleting foreign exchange reserves. Problems of balance between aggregate demand and aggregate supply and between exports and imports became less acute and the ECAFE region was generally free from any serious inflationary pressures in 1961. Industrial production, although its expansion rate of 15 per cent was lower than in 1959 or 1960, was another and more long-term factor helping to mitigate the problems of internal and external balance.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

297. The Commission commended the report of the first session of the Conference of Asian Economic Planners (E/CN.11/571) and endorsed its recommendations. The results achieved at that session of the Conference in breaking new ground in the field of economic development and planning amply justified the Commission's decision to establish the Conference as a standing forum for high-level policy deliberations. The Commission felt that successive

¹⁹ Available to the Commission in mimeographed form as E/CN.11/L.102, parts I and II, and subsequently printed as United Nations publication, Sales No. : 62.II.F.I.

²⁰ See note by the Executive Secretary (E/CN.11/L.107), para. 4.

sessions of the Conference would be of increasing value to the countries of the region in accelerating the process of economic development.

298. The Commission noted with satisfaction that many of the recently introduced reforms of administrative machinery for planning in the countries of the region were in conformity with the recommendations of the Conference of Asian Economic Planners. Reference was made to the need to improve not only planning organization but also the general administrative machinery, so as to ensure better adaptation to development requirements. While the development plan should be co-ordinated with the annual budget through suitable arrangements, implementation of development programmes could be decentralized. In this connexion, the Commission attached importance to the arrangements designed to enlist popular support for development efforts and to secure the co-operation of all the groups and organizations concerned at different levels.

299. The Commission recognized that national development planning should be considered in the regional context, with a view to co-ordinating and harmonizing the economic development programmes of individual countries. It believed that, in the promotion of regional economic co-operation, there was great scope for mutual adjustment of economic development programmes and policies for accelerated growth in the field of trade and industrial development and in connexion with the inflow of foreign capital. Such co-operation would inevitably involve a series of high-level meetings of planners and policy-makers with a view to joint consideration at a regional level of the development problems of individual countries. In this connexion, the Commission endorsed the view of the Conference of Asian Economic Planners that there would be a need for suitable machinery or a forum to facilitate co-operation in formulating and reviewing national development plans with their regional implications and in considering possibilities of joint economic development in the region as a whole.

300. The Commission agreed on the importance of long-term economic projections as a basic prerequisite for future regional co-ordination of economic development programmes and policies. Since such co-ordination had to be conceived in terms of long-term economic growth throughout the region, the mapping of possible paths and patterns of economic development of individual countries as well as of the region as a whole would provide an important guide to planning in individual countries and assist national planners in the consideration of their common problems. The Commission noted with satisfaction the secretariat's work programme in this regard and recommended that governments consider practical ways in which they could contribute their share to the secretariat's work on regional economic projections over the next twenty years. In view of the many uncertain factors prevailing in the region, such projections, far from being attempts to forecast or predict, would inevitably be of a broad and tentative

character, with emphasis on policy implications. While the secretariat would continue to serve as a clearing house for information pertaining to development plans and policies, intensive case studies at a national level could usefully supplement the long-term projections undertaken by the regional commission's secretariat, which in turn should be effectively co-ordinated with the work of global projections being undertaken at United Nations Headquarters, in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 1708 (XVI).

301. The Commission commended the report of the Second Group of Experts on Programming Techniques, entitled *Formulating Industrial Development Programmes with special reference to Asia and the Far East*²¹ as an important contribution to the improvement of the programming techniques to be applied to industrial planning in the countries of the region. While recognizing that qualitative judgments, based on economic considerations as well as those of a social and political character, would continue to play an important part in policy decisions pertaining to the rational allocation of resources, the countries of the region would be increasingly able to make use of advanced techniques of quantitative analysis, including accounting prices and inter-industry analysis. Since less developed countries in the region could hardly afford to dissipate their meagre resources, they were urged to examine closely the recommendations of the Group of Experts and to make the best use of the techniques developed in the report.

302. In this connexion, the Commission endorsed the proposal that the secretariat should, in collaboration with BTAO, establish a Regional Advisory Group on Economic Development Planning to assist the countries of the region, at the request of their governments, in formulating and implementing economic development programmes. This step would be in line with the increasing emphasis being laid on operational functions in the Commission's work programme and would ensure closer and more permanent working contacts with national decision-making bodies in the planning field, whereby the accumulated research and technical skill at the regional centre could be utilized by the national planning agencies.

303. The Commission considered and approved the Executive Secretary's proposal, based on the recommendation of the Conference of Asian Economic Planners, for the establishment of an Asian institute of economic development (E/CN.11/L.105). It recognized that the serious shortage of trained personnel was one of the factors hampering the effective formulation and implementation of economic development plans in many countries of the region and that the existing facilities for training in the region were far from adequate. It also took note of General Assembly resolution 1708 (XVI) calling for "the establishment of economic development and planning insti-

²¹ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 61.II.F.7.

tutes which will be closely linked to the respective regional economic commissions". After discussions on certain aspects of the proposal, including the location of the institute, the Commission unanimously adopted a resolution²² requesting the Executive Secretary to convene at Bangkok as soon as possible an *ad hoc* committee composed of the representatives of all interested governments, with authority to prepare and submit to the United Nations Special Fund an application for the early establishment of the institute. It was the Commission's view that technical details of the curriculum and other matters, including co-ordination of the work of the institute with that of existing national institutes, should be carefully considered by the *ad hoc* committee to avoid unnecessary duplication of effort. The Commission noted with appreciation the offers made by many member and non-member States, of assistance and facilities for training in the fields of economic development and planning, including specific proposals by France, Japan, the Netherlands, Pakistan, the Soviet Union and the United States; and also that some specialized agencies were ready to pledge their full support and participation in the work of the institute. The Commission requested BTAO to continue to make fellowships available, on an increasing scale, to nationals of countries of the region for training at the proposed institute.

TRADE

304. The Commission commended the Committee on Trade for its useful and constructive work and endorsed its report (E/CN.11/580).

305. The Commission gave special attention to the trade problems of countries of the ECAFE region, particularly to the growing gap between import requirements and export earnings, and to the imperative need for measures to increase the export earnings of the developing countries. The Commission took note of the Ministerial Declaration on "Promotion of the Trade of Less Developed Countries", adopted by the contracting parties to GATT in November 1961, and hoped that the Declaration would be followed up by definite programmes of action. Such programmes should include substantial tariff reductions, a flexible and sympathetic attitude to reciprocity and mitigation of such obstacles to trade as agricultural protectionism, quantitative restrictions and import duty. The Commission also emphasized the need for increased access to the markets of the developed countries for the manufactured products of developing countries.

306. The Commission felt that 1962 would be a crucial year for the developing countries in regard to international trade policies. The European Economic Community was entering upon the second stage of implementation of the Rome Treaty under which it had been established; its common agricultural policy had been generally agreed upon and the

associated states were negotiating their new relationships with the Community. Negotiations between the United Kingdom and the Community were likely to be concluded in 1962, possibly with far-reaching consequences for the trade of the ECAFE region; other members of EFTA had also applied to join the Community. However, the Community had indicated its readiness to negotiate the reduction of its common external tariff under GATT auspices. At the same time, the United States Government was initiating a new trade policy under the proposed Trade Expansion Act of 1962, permitting it to negotiate considerable tariff reductions, which would benefit the developing countries.

307. In view of these developments, certain economic adjustments would be necessary in the advanced industrial countries. High levels of activity and growth rate in these advanced countries during 1962 and after would facilitate such adjustments. The Commission urged the advanced industrial countries to bear in mind in this context the special interests of the developing countries. The Commission also considered that the developing countries of the ECAFE region should for their part assist in the programme of trade expansion by producing better quality products, reducing costs and improving sales promotion. Any advantages to be derived from the new commercial policies of the advanced countries would not be fully realized unless manufactured products of developing countries were of good quality and competitively priced.

308. Several countries of the region reiterated their concern over the possible consequences of present developments in the European Economic Community, and especially of the probable entry of the United Kingdom into the European Common Market. The possible loss of preference in the United Kingdom and the creation of "reverse preferences" in favour of the associated states were matters of concern to the other Commonwealth countries. In this context, assurances were given by the representative of France on behalf of the European Economic Community that the Community would pursue liberal and outward-looking policies, and by the United Kingdom representative that the United Kingdom would support these policies in the event of its accession. A number of delegations welcomed these assurances. It was suggested that the Executive Secretary should remain in close and continuous consultation with the European Economic Community and bring to its attention any particular difficulties or problems to which countries of the ECAFE region attached special importance. The Commission noted the further suggestion that it would also be useful if the Executive Secretary of ECAFE could consult the Executive Secretaries of ECA and ECLA on the possibility of a joint study and the adoption of joint measures for the development of international trade and economic co-operation, and on the expansion of the trade of developing countries not only in raw materials, but also in industrial goods produced by them.

²² See part III of the present report, resolution 36 (XVIII) on "An Asian Institute of Economic Development".

309. Much attention was focused on problems of trade in primary commodities. It was generally agreed that action in this field should be taken on a case by case basis. The Commission considered that, in line with its resolution 31 (XVI) on regional economic co-operation, the countries of the region should initiate, in close co-operation with the international agencies concerned, measures for achieving stabilization of the primary commodity trade. Attention was also drawn to the desirability of long-term trade and commodity agreements, which would provide a measure of stabilization.

310. The Commission realized the importance of the production and marketing of coconut and coconut products in the economies of several countries of the region and noted the activities of the FAO Group on Coconut and Coconut Products and of the FAO Technical Working Party on Coconut Production, Protection and Processing. It recommended that countries of the region take a more active part in those FAO activities and requested the Executive Secretary, in consultation and co-operation with the Director-General of FAO, to assist those countries in improving their production and marketing of coconut products. In this connexion the Commission adopted a resolution on development of copra trade of the ECAFE countries.²³

311. The Commission took note of General Assembly resolution 1707 (XVI) on international trade as the primary instrument for economic development, and re-emphasized the urgent need to accelerate the economic and social development of the less developed countries by facilitating their fuller and fairer participation in international trade. It unanimously adopted a resolution on international trade,²⁴ requesting member countries to indicate without delay their response to the General Assembly resolution concerning, *inter alia*, the advisability of holding an international conference on international trade problems relating especially to primary commodity markets. It also requested the Executive Secretary to invite the attention of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly to this resolution at their forthcoming sessions.

312. Several delegations referred to the subject of regional economic co-operation and to the recommendations of the Consultative Group of Experts on the subject, which were being considered by member countries of the region. A number of delegations also emphasized that the time had come to give practical expression to the idea of regional co-operation, which had now been discussed for many years, and urged ECAFE to initiate measures which would provide the necessary framework for such action in the near future. The Commission noted the progress made in sub-regional co-operative

arrangements, namely, the Association of South-east Asia, the Federation of Malaya-Singapore merger, the proposed Federation of Malaysia, and the North Borneo-Sarawak Free Trade Area. The Commission noted that a number of projects and activities in specific fields of regional co-operation were being carried out by the ECAFE committees and other subsidiary bodies and hoped that those activities would gradually prepare the ground for broader forms of regional co-operation. Progress could best be achieved, it was felt, on the basis of consolidation of gains already made and through a flexible and pragmatic approach. The importance of and urgent need for devising more effective means of co-operation were nevertheless fully recognized, as this would lead to a more adequate implementation of Commission resolution 31 (XVI). On the question of setting up special machinery for carrying regional economic co-operation to a more advanced and decisive stage, it was generally felt that the matter required careful preparation and consideration by member Governments. The Executive Secretary would continue to carry out his duties in this connexion in compliance with Commission resolution 31 (XVI).

313. The Commission expressed its warm appreciation of the offer by the Government of Pakistan of host facilities for the Asian Trade Fair to be held late in 1963. Several delegations indicated their intention to participate in the proposed Fair; other delegations were not yet able to state their position. The time available for organizing the Fair was rather limited and it should be known as early as possible how many countries would participate. It was generally felt that a large number of important technical questions remained to be examined and decided in detail and that these should be dealt with by the *ad hoc* Committee on the Asian Trade Fair as expeditiously as possible, in order that firm decisions could be made. The Commission endorsed the recommendation of the *ad hoc* Committee that all the members and associate members of ECAFE should be invited to participate in the Fair, and noted that the Pakistan Government was prepared to undertake its organization. The Commission requested all its members and associate members to extend full assistance and co-operation to the Government of Pakistan to ensure the success of the Fair.

314. Attention was drawn to the transit facilities required by land-locked countries of the region. In this connexion, it was stated that changes in existing transit arrangements along a given route should be based upon the free and mutual consent of both the littoral and the land-locked countries concerned, and that unilateral action which might radically affect the flow of transit trade to and from the land-locked countries should be avoided.

315. The Commission generally endorsed the recommendations of the Committee on Trade regarding commercial arbitration, trade promotion seminars, customs administration and shipping and ocean freight rates.

²³ See part III of the present report, resolution 40 (XVIII) on "Development of copra trade of the ECAFE region".

²⁴ See part III of the present report, resolution 37 (XVIII) on "International trade".

316. The Commission commended the work of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, its subsidiary bodies and the secretariat. The Committee had, at its fourteenth session, covered a wide range of subjects of vital importance to the industrial development of countries of the region; it had identified problems and suggested concrete measures for accelerating industrial development and the exploitation of the natural resources of the region. The Commission was confident that the Committee and the secretariat would have an increasingly useful role to play in implementing General Assembly resolution 1710 (XVI) designating the nineteen-sixties as the United Nations Development Decade. The Committee and the secretariat should work closely with such United Nations departments as BTAO and the Special Fund as well as the specialized agencies. The Commission welcomed the establishment of the Asian Productivity Organization (APO) and noted that it would work closely with ECAFE and the ILO in the field of productivity.

317. The Commission noted the growing disparity in industrial development between a few industrially advanced countries of the region and many of the others, particularly the smaller ones now embarking on industrialization; it felt that the development problems of the latter deserved more urgent attention. The industrial feasibility surveys initiated by the secretariat at the request of some countries had been found useful, as such surveys were a prerequisite to the formulation of industrial development plans and to the promotion of industrial investment. The secretariat was accordingly requested to continue giving high priority to such activities. The Commission recommended that governments of the region should take measures to foster the development of various industrial consultant services and noted that in some countries such industrial consultant and engineering services were already being established.

318. The Commission considered that industrial expansion in the countries of the region was closely related to the further development of international trade and particularly of exports from the region. It also stressed the need for close co-ordination between the industrial sector and other sectors, such as agriculture, transport and power, at all stages of planning and execution. The limited domestic markets in a number of the countries of the region, which were due either to low incomes or the small size of the populations, appeared to be one of the basic factors hampering industrial growth. Close co-operation among these countries was therefore particularly desirable for the development of new industries on a regional or sub-regional basis. Joint working groups could be set up by these governments to study specific projects and forms of co-operation, if necessary, with the assistance of the secretariat.

319. The Commission considered the report of the ECAFE Second Group of Experts on Formulating

Industrial Development Programmes²⁵ useful and suggested that the secretariat might undertake a few comprehensive case studies of selected countries, in order to demonstrate the actual application of the proposed procedures. The representative of Singapore invited the secretariat to make Singapore the subject of such a study.

320. The Commission realized that, in many countries, industries could not be established for lack of project surveys and accordingly endorsed the recommendation of the Committee that countries should compile a "portfolio" of suitable projects for prospective investors. Intensive investment promotion was also desirable. The Commission noted that many countries had recently made their investment laws and regulations more attractive and had also provided various incentives to encourage joint ventures with foreign firms. The Commission felt that there was a need for extensive exchanges of information among countries of the region on legislative, economic and other measures designed to encourage industrial investment and output. Hence the secretariat should prepare a "regional investment manual" as suggested by the Committee. It also felt that a seminar on investment promotion should be convened by ECAFE. It unanimously adopted a resolution on investment promotion.²⁶

321. The Commission attached importance to the continuing promotion and development of small-scale industries. These industries provided an important field for private investment and thereby played a considerable role in industrial development. The convening of the Seminar on Industrial Estates in November 1961 had been timely, since practically all countries of the region were actively considering the establishment of such estates. Industrial estates would assist in the development of small-scale industries. The Commission considered that the report of the Seminar (E/CN.11/I&NR/35) was useful both to the developing and the developed countries. It endorsed the recommendations of the Seminar, including the proposal for the establishment of a list of experts on industrial estates whose services might be drawn upon by the United Nations or other organizations whenever required. It noted with appreciation the statement of the Indian delegation that the experience of India in this field would be made available to other countries.

322. Natural resources provided an essential foundation for industrial development and an accurate and up-to-date inventory of such resources was necessary for formulating sound industrial development plans. Since systematic geological mapping was a pre-requisite for locating mineral deposits, the Commission emphasized that the United Nations Special Fund should assist the countries of the region, particularly the smaller ones, in this field. The Pilot Training Course on Techniques for Aerial

²⁵ See para. 301 above.

²⁶ See part III of the present report, resolution 38 (XVIII) on "Investment promotion".

Surveys organized by the United Nations in 1961 had met the needs of countries of the region trying to expedite their surveying and prospecting. The Commission recommended that similar training courses on aerial survey, geochemical prospecting and other modern methods of mineral prospecting should be organized in the future. It noted that, in accordance with the recommendation made at the last session, the Government of Iran had allocated \$2.5 million for the establishment of a Petroleum Institute for regional use. It expressed the hope that the Special Fund and BTAO would assist that government in the early establishment of such an institute. Several delegations urged that favourable consideration be given by the United Nations to the proposal to establish a geological survey centre for South-East Asia. The delegation of Thailand reiterated the offer of its government to provide host facilities and the Commission requested the Executive Secretary to consult the governments of the region about the establishment of such a centre. It also felt that the convening at an early date of a seminar on mining legislation would be very useful. The Commission noted a suggestion that a mining school be established in the region and also the offer of the Federal Republic of Germany to establish such a school in a country of the region for training sub-professional technicians in the mineral field after consulting the ECAFE secretariat on the location and other matters.

323. The Soviet delegation stated that the Soviet Union's contributions to United Nations assistance programmes could be used in interested countries of the region to set up two or three schools for the vocational training of highly skilled personnel for industry and agriculture, in such fields as metallurgy, engineering, electrical engineering, transport, geological survey and mining, building, agricultural mechanization, and irrigation. The Soviet Union would furnish the necessary equipment and aid for these schools; it could also provide apprentice workshops and highly skilled instructors.

324. Referring to suggestions that portions of countries' contributions to the Special Fund and Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance be earmarked for special programmes, the United States delegation noted that the suggestions were not accompanied by offers of additional funds. Such programmes needed more money and not merely redistribution. The United States had pledged a \$60 million contribution in 1962, provided that that contribution did not exceed 40 per cent of the total, and now urged other countries to increase their contributions.

325. The Commission endorsed the recommendation of the Regional Seminar on Energy Resources and Electric Power Development that plans for increasing power generating capacity should be based on somewhat optimistic assessments of future power demands. It welcomed the establishment by the secretariat of a Panel of Rural Electrification Experts and noted that the Panel would commence

work in April 1962 and that a number of countries had already requested its services.

326. The Commission considered that there was scope for co-ordinating national and regional efforts in the industrial research field, and that, as a first step, the secretariat should, with the assistance of member countries, collect and disseminate information on research projects on a continuing and systematic basis.

327. In regard to standards and specifications, the Commission noted the views of some delegations that the continued existence of two systems of weights and measures in most areas of the world did not seem to create great difficulties. However, many countries of the region favoured the universal adoption of the metric system. The Commission considered that the experience of the Government of India on the phased introduction of metric system standards could provide a useful example to and valuable guidance for other countries wishing to change to that system; it welcomed India's willingness to make its experience available to other countries. It also noted that the Government of France was willing to assist governments of the region in their problems of conversion to the metric system.

INLAND TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

328. The Commission noted with appreciation the work of the tenth session of the Inland Transport and Communications Committee and endorsed its report (E/CN.11/582).

329. The Commission expressed satisfaction at the gradual re-orientation of the secretariat's activities, and at the special emphasis it was laying on technical assistance as it proceeded with its studies on general transport projects, including co-ordination of transport, freight rate structure in transport undertakings. In this connexion, the Commission placed on record its appreciation of the co-operation extended by BTAO in providing the services of an inland transport adviser, who had been assigned to the ECAFE region to give technical assistance where requested and to carry out surveys to help governments to formulate policies for transport development within the framework of over-all economic development. It was noted that the adviser had already undertaken surveys of inland transport facilities in some countries.

330. The Commission also noted the discussions on a number of economic and administrative aspects of the relationship between public authorities and the inland transport industry. It felt that further studies on the important question of freight rate schedules for the various means of inland transport could best be undertaken on a country basis, in order to give due consideration to the various local factors involved. It requested the secretariat to co-operate as much as possible with the countries concerned in undertaking such studies. The Commission felt that the broader problems of state co-ordination of the transport industry might also more suitably

be studied on a country basis. Such a study could serve as a model for other countries, particularly for the revision of their transport co-ordination and development policies. In this connexion it noted the wish of a number of countries to consult the inland transport adviser and other experts. In view of the trend towards closer regional co-operation and of the anticipated increase in trade with the development of the Asian highway, it was felt that countries should bear in mind the desirability of harmonizing their freight rate policies, where practicable, in order to facilitate the future development of consistent rate schedules for international traffic.

331. The Commission endorsed the view that the collection and publication of statistical data on a comparative basis would be an important means of establishing sound co-ordination policies and preparing transport development plans. It emphasized in particular that, with regard to highway transport and inland waterway transport, reliable statistical data were needed and suggested that priority be given by the appropriate sub-committees of the Inland Transport and Communications Committee and by the Conference of Asian Statisticians to the study of these questions.

332. The Commission noted the offer of some countries, within and outside the region, to share their experience in the field of transport and transport accounting with the countries of the region.

333. In view of the importance of transport in the economic and social development of countries in the region and of the relatively large share of available capital resources which had to be invested in the transport sector, the Commission favoured the undertaking of case studies of current policies and trends in transport development and planning, including investment requirements. In this connexion, it noted the potentiality of a relatively new technique, namely transport by pipelines, and indicated that studies of its technical feasibility and economic advantages for countries in the region would be useful.

334. The Commission noted with satisfaction that preliminary action had already been taken in pursuance of its earlier recommendation that technical problems requiring research and field investigations should be entrusted to research centres available both within and outside the region. With the co-operation of BTAO, a regional railway research adviser had recently been appointed. He would review the technical problems of the region's railways in order to facilitate utilization of the facilities of railway research centres both within and outside the region in carrying out research and investigations and with a view to co-ordinating the activities of existing research centres. However, it was felt that the countries needing research and field investigations should associate their own experts with the investigations carried out by the railway research centres.

335. The Commission noted that the Governments of France and the United Kingdom had sent teams of experts on railway track and on railway operation

and signalling to some countries of the region to give technical advice and instruction on the spot. It considered this method of technical assistance very effective and hoped that it would develop further.

336. The Commission wished the Railway Sub-Committee at its next session to pay attention also to the study of railway accounting systems and budgeting and to the financing of railway improvements and construction projects. The Commission hoped that the facilities which were continued to be provided by Pakistan for training railway operating and signalling officials at the Regional Railway Training Centre at Walton, Lahore, would be fully utilized by the railways of the region.

337. The Commission noted with interest that the Government of Japan was constructing a new railway line from Tokyo to Osaka (500 km) using modern methods of construction and that modern equipment would be installed. The line was expected to be open to traffic in 1964 for speeds of up to 200 km per hour. In order to enable senior railway officials of the region to study the latest methods of construction and railway operation, the Government of Japan had offered facilities for the inspection of this project under the auspices of ECAFE.

338. The Commission noted with satisfaction that considerable progress had been made in implementing the Asian highway project and that large sums of money had been allocated by a number of countries for improving and constructing the national highways which had been designated as forming part of the priority routes of the Asian highway system. The Commission appreciated that BTAO had provided the necessary financial support for the reconnaissance survey carried out by a team of experts on the priority route from Calcutta (India) to Tamu (Burma).

339. The Commission was also glad to note that many of the countries concerned had actively co-operated in advancing the project towards a successful conclusion. The reconnaissance survey had revealed that, on the Calcutta-Bangkok section, the cost of constructing the missing road links, building major long-span bridges, realigning certain portions and bringing the sub-standard sections up to the accepted minimum international standards would be approximately \$128 million, of which the countries concerned had planned to spend the equivalent of about \$38 million. Of the remaining \$90 million, the foreign exchange portion would be \$25 million. This investment represented the provision of material, mechanical equipment, expert services and pre-investment surveys. The estimated cost of pre-investment surveys in Burma and East Pakistan was \$1.7 million. The Commission strongly recommended that immediate action be taken to initiate such surveys of the missing links, both in Burma and in East Pakistan, with the assistance of the United Nations Special Fund. The Commission also unanimously adopted a resolution²⁷ urging the

²⁷ See part III of the present report, resolution 39 (XVIII) on "Asian highways".

various aid-giving agencies and co-operating countries to render assistance to the countries concerned by supplying equipment or otherwise assisting in the execution of the works, and requesting the Executive Secretary to provide the countries concerned with advice and assistance in regard to obtaining external assistance for the projects.

340. The Commission also endorsed the recommendation of the Inland Transport and Communications Committee that a second team of experts should undertake a reconnaissance survey, similar to the one already carried out on the Calcutta-Tamu route, of the priority routes in Afghanistan, Iran and part of West Pakistan where, on some sections, the standard of roads was far below the minimum standard laid down for the Asian highway and where other sections might need realignment. The Commission recommended that this reconnaissance survey be carried out with the assistance of BTAO as soon as possible, with special attention being paid to the Mashhad-Herat section, as this provided Afghanistan — a land-locked country — with access to a seaport. It also decided that certain highways of Indonesia should be included in the Asian highway network. The Commission noted the desire of North Borneo and Sarawak for the territory's main highways to be included in the Asian highway network, when they had been completed.

341. The Commission felt that, as sufficient progress had been made on the implementation of the Asian highway project, the time was ripe to hold a meeting at ministerial level to discuss matters of policy and ways of accelerating progress and facilitating international traffic.

342. The Commission noted that the Governments of the Philippines and India had respectively provided host facilities for a second Study Week on Highway Traffic Engineering and Highway Safety held at Manila and the Seminar on Highway Transport (Road Passenger) held at Madras. It hoped that other governments of the region would extend facilities for study weeks on highway safety, so that the problems of traffic engineering and highway safety could be under constant study and review. It recommended that a further seminar on the goods aspect of highway transport should be convened at an early date, when the secretariat had completed relevant studies on the subject. It also recommended that, at a suitable time, a study week be organized on financing of highway construction and improvement.

343. In the field of inland waterways, the Commission noted that a working party on prototype coasting vessels had been convened in Hong Kong and recommended that the contract drawings and contract specifications proposed by the working party for such vessels should be prepared and tank-testing carried out if necessary. In this connexion, it noted with gratitude the offer of the Government of the Netherlands to prepare these contract drawings and specifications and to arrange for tank-testing if considered necessary.

344. The Commission approved the setting up of a panel of inland waterway transport experts which, in co-operation with BTAO, could render advisory services, upon request, as a means of augmenting the technical assistance activities of the secretariat on a regional basis. It also endorsed the recommendation for initiating further studies on ports served by inland waterway transport as well as on coastwise shipping to supplement the studies of inland ports, to be undertaken in co-operation with BTAO.

345. The Commission expressed its appreciation of the host facilities provided by the Government of India for the first Seminar on the Promotion of Tourism held in Asia and its satisfaction at the results achieved by that Seminar. It noted the steps taken by the countries of the region in connexion with the "Visit the Orient Year" campaign in 1961, which had been sponsored by the Commission at its sixteenth session. The results achieved by the campaign had proved so encouraging that the Commission advised countries to continue their efforts to attract more tourists, specially drawing their attention to the Asian Games to be held in Djakarta in 1962, the Asian Trade Fair in Karachi in 1963 and the Olympic Games in Tokyo in 1964.

346. The Commission noted that the Government of India had offered, under the Colombo Plan, facilities for a group visit of tourist officials to study current developments in tourist promotion work in that country; it hoped that the facilities provided would be fully utilized by the countries concerned. The Commission hoped that the Government of Japan might extend similar facilities, at a later date, for a group visit to that country to study current developments in the field of tourism.

347. The Commission noted that the Executive Secretary was consulting the Government of Pakistan about the Study Week on the Promotion of Tourism recommended by the Seminar, and hoped that it would be possible to convene the Study Week in 1962. It also hoped that, with the assistance of BTAO and the co-operation of the countries of the region, a second Seminar on the Promotion of Tourism would be held in 1963-1964. The Commission also noted that, following the recommendations of the Seminar on the Promotion of Tourism, the secretariat had included in its forward programming of regional technical assistance the establishment of a team of experts who, upon request, would visit countries of the region to estimate present tourist traffic and future trends and developments and to advise the countries on ways of developing their tourist resources.

348. The Commission noted with satisfaction that the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) had appointed two experts to work in co-operation with the ECAFE secretariat in implementing current work projects on telecommunication; they would also assist governments of the region in the solution of technical problems and would help them to set up training and research facilities. It was also hoped that, to further this work,

agreement would soon be reached by ECAFE and ITU on satisfactory working arrangements between the two organizations.

WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

349. The Commission considered (a) the report of the Bureau of Flood Control and Water Resources Development (E/CN.11/576) together with the report of the Regional Symposium on Dams and Reservoirs (E/CN.11/L.101) and the report of the Second ECAFE/WMO Interregional Hydrologic Seminar (E/CN.11/L.104), and (b) the report of the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin (E/CN.11/577).

Activities of the Bureau, the report of the Regional Symposium on Dams and Reservoirs and the report of the Interregional Hydrologic Seminar

350. In reviewing the activities of the Bureau of Flood Control and Water Resources Development, the Commission noted with satisfaction the continuing progress made in its work programme. The Commission commended the Bureau for its work on country surveys and for its case studies on water resources development; it considered such studies to be of much value to planners and engineers, as well as to administrators, in the formulation of a sound water policy. The Commission believed that the Bureau's practice of disseminating technological information through its quarterly "Flood Control Journal" and its *Flood Control Series* was most useful and that its work programme was well conceived for the purpose of furthering water resources development in the region.

351. The Commission had long recognized the fact that major water projects were capital intensive and required large investment. It suggested that the Bureau's studies, in addition to dealing with technical subjects, might profitably be expanded to cover also important economic aspects, along with studies on long-term needs and demand for water by various sectors. The Commission recalled the splendid work done by the Bureau in the initiation of the Mekong Project and urged the Bureau to devote its efforts, in co-operation with the countries concerned, to the study of international rivers with a view to promoting regional co-operation in water resources development.

352. The Commission took note of the report of the Regional Symposium on Dams and Reservoirs. It considered that the subjects discussed at the Symposium, namely factors affecting the choice of dam site, type of dam and co-ordination of reservoir storage requirements for different purposes, were of practical importance and that the discussion had made a significant contribution to the solution of these problems. The Commission took note of the Symposium's recommendation that, where economic and other factors made practical short-term utiliza-

tion inevitable, special care should be taken to ensure that prospects of long-term utilization were not impaired.

353. The Commission emphasized the importance of hydrologic data for the efficient planning and development of water resources and welcomed the co-operation of BTAO, UNESCO, WMO and IAEA in furthering regional co-operation through the organization of seminars and study tours and in jointly undertaking various studies on important subjects, such as the use of radar and radio-isotopes in hydrology. The Commission noted that the second Interregional Hydrologic Seminar on Field Methods and Equipment had yielded useful practical results; it generally endorsed the recommendations contained in the report. It also welcomed the preparations now being made by the Government of India for the organization of a Regional Research and Training Centre on the Development of Groundwater Resources, as endorsed by the Commission at its seventeenth session, and considered the organization of a Symposium on the Development of Groundwater Resources in April - May 1962 to be timely.

354. The Commission recognized the importance of developing deltaic areas, which accounted for a considerable proportion of the region's population. It reiterated its endorsement of the organization of a Symposium on Flood and Drainage Problems of Deltaic and Coastal Regions in 1963.

The Mekong Project

355. The Commission commended the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin on the excellent progress it had made in its work on the development of the water resources of the international lower Mekong basin. The Commission learned with great satisfaction that the Committee would soon move from the investigation stage to the construction of the first multiple-purpose project on a major tributary.

356. The Commission welcomed the world-wide interest shown in, and assistance given to, the Mekong Project, which provided an outstanding example of regional co-operation in the United Nations Decade of Development. The Commission was pleased to learn that actual expenditure and commitments on the Project had reached almost \$21 million, an increase of well over \$8 million during the year now ending. This addition included new offers of aid, made during the current session, of \$138,000 equivalent from the Netherlands and of \$100,000 equivalent from Pakistan, both of which were now joining the Project, and additional offers of \$180,000 equivalent from Japan, \$100,000 equivalent from France and \$148,000 equivalent from Israel. The Committee had accepted the offers with great pleasure. Contributions from the United Nations Special Fund during the period under review on two projects amounted to about \$1,050,000. Most significant of all were the resources allocated by the riparian countries themselves to the Mekong

Project, of which Thailand had appropriated the equivalent of \$6 million for the local cost of constructing the first Mekong tributary project, the Nam Pong.

357. The Committee's resources, as of 19 March 1962, stood as follows in approximate dollar equivalent :

	U.S. \$
Australia. ^a ^b Dam site geology	409,500
Canada. ^a ^b Aerial photography	1,365,000
China. ^b Cement, study tour	105,500
France. ^b Hydrology; fisheries, sedimentation; vegetation and soil studies; delta reclamation planning; prospecting for bauxite and other minerals; geological mapping	700,000
India. ^a ^b Tonlé Sap project plan; rain gauges	282,000
Iran. Petroleum products	54,600
Israel. ^b Prek Thnot project plan : irrigation; cement .	201,240
Japan. ^a ^b Tributaries reconnaissance; Sambor preliminary project plan; Nam Pung project plan; Prek Thnot project plan; dams and hydroelectric power; Upper Sre Pok project plan; hydrology	652,000
Netherlands. Programme to be arranged with Committee	138,000
New Zealand. ^a Jet and survey boats; Tonlé Sap project plan; equipment	183,000
Pakistan. ^a Programme to be arranged with Committee	100,000
Philippines. ^a Topography	235,294
United Kingdom. ^a Hydrology, meteorology, hydrography, navigation improvement	364,000
United States. Hydrology, hydrography, levelling and ground control surveys, \$2,200,000; Pa Mong project plan, estimated cost \$2,500,000	4,700,000
UN/ECAFE. Expert services and administrative support for Committee and Executive Agent; figure given is budget figure for 1961, 1962	148,161
UN/TAB. ^b Co-ordinates Expanded Technical Assistance Programme through which most of the BTAO and specialized agencies' participation listed below is channelled	
UN/BTAO. Wheeler Mission; experts; Advisory Board; executing agency for UN Special Fund tributaries, hydrography and minerals projects listed below; support to Office of Executive Agent .	362,799
ILO. Manpower analyses	12,104
FAO. Agriculture and forestry studies, sub-contractor for agricultural stations in Special Fund tributaries project listed below	125,930
UNESCO. ^b Executing agency for UN Special Fund mathematical delta model listed below : seismic survey	16,800
WHO. Schistosomiasis and malaria studies	5,077
WMO. Hydrometeorology	45,300
IAEA. Isotope studies of hydrology and sedimentation	5,650
International Bank. Provides member in Advisory Board	
UN Special Fund. Four tributaries project designs, hydrographic survey, minerals survey, mathematical delta model ^b	2,719,900

^a Through the Colombo Plan.

^b These countries have offered fellowships, the cost of which in most cases is not included in the cost figures given above.

	U.S. \$	U.S. \$
Local costs paid or pledged by the riparian countries :		
Under Canadian programme	105,000	
Under Indian programme	50,000	
Under United States hydrology programme	400,000	
Under post-United-States hydrology programme (first 4/7 months, approximate)	160,000	
Under United Nations Special Fund tributaries project	454,000	
Under United States Special Fund hydrographic survey for navigation improvement	327,700	
Under United Nations Special Fund minerals survey	233,640	
Under United Nations Special Fund mathematical delta model project . .	100,000	
Under Japanese Prek Thnot project . .	72,000	
For Nam Pong tributary project construction	6,000,000	
Under Japanese Sambor preliminary project	1,500	
Under Japanese Nam Pung project . .	18,400	7,992,240
TOTAL AS AT 19 MARCH 1962	20,854,095	

In addition, a Ford Foundation team of consultants is assisting the Committee in its examination of economic and related fiscal, social, and administrative aspects of the over-all Mekong Project; the Asia Foundation has provided a number of travel grants; the Pan-Pacific South-East Asia Women's Association has offered to participate in social studies; the Shell Oil Co. has agreed to prepare a documentary motion picture record of present and future phases of the work; and Price Waterhouse Co. Ltd. has agreed to contribute auditing of the expenditure by the Office of the Executive Agent of the New Zealand cash contribution.

In addition to the two firms listed in the preceding paragraph, engineering firms engaged in several of the above programmes include Certeza Surveying Co., Harza Co. International, Hunting Survey Corp. Ltd., Italconsult, Nippon Koei K.K., Rogers International Corp. and Société Grenobloise d'Études et d'Applications Hydrauliques (SOGREAH).

358. The Commission was pleased to note the progress made with respect to projects on the main stream as well as on the tributaries preparation of comprehensive project reports had begun on three main stream projects, namely, at Pa Mong, Sambor, and Tonlé Sap, by the United States, Japanese and Indian teams respectively; excellent progress had been made in geological exploration at Sambor by the Australian team and on fisheries and sedimentation studies in the Great Lake by France, and work on the mathematical model of the delta would soon be started. The Committee also reported continued progress with the preparation, under the Special Fund allocation, of comprehensive project reports on four tributaries, the commencement of similar work on a fifth tributary with Japanese aid and on a sixth under joint Japanese and Israeli auspices, and the commencement of hydrologic work on a seventh tributary under Japanese auspices.

359. Considerable progress was also reported in the field of navigation improvement, which included the establishment or strengthening of hydrographic survey offices in all four countries and the installation of shore marks for use in the Special Fund hydrographic survey, the hydrographic survey of the delta under the United States Mekong programme had begun and navigational aids for use in the delta had arrived from the United Kingdom. In the field of water resources basin planning, the Commission noted with pleasure the decision taken by the Committee to proceed with the preparation of an expanded basin plan. The Committee reported that it had invited the ECAFE Bureau of Flood Control and Water Resources Development, which had for so long been rendering effective aid to the Committee, to prepare a new master plan. The Bureau would examine the abundant new data now becoming available under other programmes and, with additional resources, would within a few years produce a much more detailed picture of the basin's potentialities.

360. The Commission was also pleased to note that the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development had taken a keen interest in the Mekong Project and was considering ways in which it might further increase its activities in connexion with that project. The Commission was also informed by the Committee of the work of the survey mission, led by Professor Gilbert White, which was examining some of the basic economic and related fiscal, social, and administrative questions underlying the Mekong Project, in its entirety and in some of its components. The Committee reported that valuable and encouraging suggestions had been made by the survey mission financed for the Committee by the Ford Foundation and that the possibility of implementing many of the recommendations was being explored.

361. The Commission noted that careful consideration was being given by the Committee to the question of financing from both external and domestic sources the construction of projects for which comprehensive feasibility reports would soon be ready. The Committee recognized that, for certain tributary projects located entirely in one country, financing through bilateral sources might conveniently be arranged. On the other hand, projects located in certain areas bordering the Mekong, including some of the tributaries, might be more suitable for international financing, or financing through a consortium under the management of an international financial agency.

362. The Commission also heard a statement by the Executive Agent of the Committee concerning administrative matters. The Mekong Project consisted of more than forty separate programmes of participation in kind. The Commission noted the Committee's need for administrative flexibility through the establishment of a reserve or reserves for the efficient operation of the entire programme.

SOCIAL ASPECTS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

363. The Commission considered the report of the Asian Conference on Community Development, held at Bangkok in September 1961 (E/CN.11/569), which contained useful recommendations on the planning and administration of national community development programmes. In endorsing these recommendations, the Commission stressed especially the desirability of providing greater decentralization of administrative, financial and technical responsibilities to the lowest possible levels of local government. It emphasized the role which non-governmental organizations, including co-operatives and voluntary groups, could play in promoting national community development programmes and pointed out the importance of providing adequate training facilities for community development.

364. The Commission also endorsed in general the recommendations made by the Conference for regional co-operation and international assistance in the field of community development. It pointed out that, in developing a regional exchange programme for information material on various aspects of community development, full advantage should be taken of existing institutions in the region so as to avoid duplication of work. It recommended that, in disseminating information material, arrangements should be made to ensure that institutions in countries of the region particularly interested in such matters would directly receive such material. The Commission noted that the Executive Secretary had already taken steps to obtain information from member governments about existing training facilities and requirements and that a regional adviser on training would soon be attached to ECAFE to advise governments on training for community development.

365. The Commission took note of an offer by the Philippines to make available the national training institute in Baguio for the training of community development personnel from other countries in the region.

366. It recognized that possibilities for applying community development techniques existed not only in rural but also in urban areas. The subject had not yet been adequately examined and it was hoped that the Regional Seminar on Urban Community Development to be held in 1962 would throw more light on this question.

367. The Commission endorsed the proposals made by the Executive Secretary for its future work in the social field. In stressing the importance of the social aspects of economic development in this work, the Commission kept in mind General Assembly resolutions 1674 and 1675 (XVI), which dealt respectively with balanced and co-ordinated economic and social development and the strengthening of the work of the United Nations in the social field. It welcomed the proposal to organize a group of experts on problems of planning in selected social sectors and noted the close collaboration established between

ECAFE and UNICEF in helping governments to developing social service programmes for families, children and young persons in the region.

368. The lack of information on social conditions and demographic factors was recognized as a handicap in planning development programmes in many countries. The hope was expressed that the ECAFE secretariat would continue to assist governments in the planning and execution of social and demographic studies and surveys. In this connexion, the Commission noted with appreciation the services now being made available by a regional demographic adviser, who had been provided under the United Nations technical assistance programme. He would assist governments to undertake demographic studies required for economic and social development planning, particularly by making full use of information obtained in recent population censuses. Several countries were interested in receiving assistance in the planning, execution and evaluation of family planning and other population programmes.

369. The Commission endorsed the proposal made by the Executive Secretary concerning the arrangements for social aspects to be taken fully into account in its future work. Regional conferences should be organized at intervals of about two years to give high government officials in the ECAFE countries an opportunity to examine current trends in the social field, to review the reports of the various technical meetings and the work of the secretariat on social affairs, and to make recommendations to the Commission on future work and priorities. These conferences could cover the social aspects of economic planning and development, dealing with community development and social welfare at alternate sessions.

370. The Commission unanimously adopted a resolution on activities in the social field.²⁸

STATISTICS

371. The Commission reviewed the progress made by the countries of the region in the field of statistics, particularly in the matter of food consumption surveys and family living surveys, which had been specially considered by the fourth session of the Conference of Asian Statisticians held jointly by ECAFE, the United Nations Statistical Office, the ILO and FAO at Tokyo in November-December 1961. The Commission expressed its gratitude to the Government of Japan for the excellent arrangements made for the Conference and warmly endorsed the report (E/CN.11/573).

372. The Commission commended the "Draft FAO Programme for Food Consumption Surveys" (E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.4/L.4) to the countries of the region. It urged countries conducting family living surveys to make use of the sampling method for collecting many of the socio-economic data required for development programmes and requested

the ILO to undertake the preparation of a manual on the methodology of family living surveys.

373. In endorsing the report of the Conference of Asian Statisticians (E/CN.11/573), the Commission particularly emphasized the recommendations:

(a) That each country in the region should streamline its programmes of statistics development so as to make optimum use of its resources in finance, trained personnel, equipment and materials;

(b) That it was desirable to obtain the services of regional statistical advisers in the different fields of economic statistics sampling and training under the United Nations technical assistance programme, similar services by the regional census advisers having proved most useful to the countries of the region in the design and undertaking of the 1960 World Census of Population (including Housing) and Agriculture;

(c) That support be given to the recommendations made by the Seminar on Industrial Statistics concerning the objectives and content of a system of industrial statistics and the methods and technical assistance needed for carrying out the various industrial inquiries, particularly those connected with the 1963 World Programme of Industrial Inquiries, and to those concerning the preparation by the United Nations Statistical Office of a manual which would take into account the different stages of industrial development of the countries of the region;

(d) That a manual be prepared by the secretariat on the training of statisticians and that regional and national training centres be set up in collaboration with the United Nations technical assistance programmes as soon as possible;

(e) That the future programme of work be adopted, particularly the recommendations to set up a working group on programmes of basic statistics of practical value for economic and social development, and to have as main items for detailed discussion at the next session of the Conference of Asian Statisticians basic statistics for economic and social development and problems of statistical organization, including training of personnel.

374. The Commission endorsed the recommendation by the Conference of Asian Statisticians that countries of the region should set up national statistical advisory councils consisting of representatives of the planning and other agencies concerned, if such councils were not already in existence, and that in countries with no permanent census organization a nucleus census organization should be maintained in the intercensal period to give continuing attention to census methodology, estimates of population, etc.

375. The Commission expressed the wish that training of statisticians be included in the scope of the proposed Asian institute of economic development. In view of the increasing need for basic statistics for development programming, the Commission recommended that the secretariat undertake further work in the field of national accounting and inter-industry analysis.

²⁸ See part III of the present report, resolution 42 (XVIII) on "Activities in the social field".

AGRICULTURE

376. The Commission reaffirmed its appreciation of the fruitful collaboration between FAO and ECAFE as reflected in the activities of the Joint Agriculture Division.

377. The Division's continuing studies of agricultural development plans of countries of the region were commended. It was noted that such studies in 1961 had been set in the context of the Commission's interest in regional economic co-operation and were designed to show the implications of the plans of governments for regional trade in certain agricultural commodities. The need for further objective studies of this kind was stressed, in view of the increasing drive for self-sufficiency and of the important role of agriculture in economic development. As a first step towards the co-ordination of production and demand in the region, a forum for discussions between exporting and importing countries on planned targets for primary products was suggested.

378. The Commission was glad to note the Division's continuing co-operation with national research institutions in promoting pilot or case studies on problems of regional concern, especially those having a bearing on agricultural development or planning. It noted that reports had been completed and published during the year on capital formation in agriculture in selected community development areas and other districts of Uttar Pradesh, India, and on the use of United States agricultural surpluses for economic development in Pakistan, also that a pilot study of employment and unemployment in typical rice-growing villages had been initiated in Thailand, that the report being prepared on the relationship between agricultural and industrial growth in China (Taiwan) had proceeded during the year, and that the Division had continued its regular surveys of the food and agricultural situation in the region.

379. The Commission took note of the progress made with the Division's study of available data on input-output relationships in agriculture in the region, and with the regional review of institutions for agricultural financing and credit. The representative of Indonesia expressed his country's appreciation of the assistance given by the Division to the national training centre on economic aspects of agricultural development organized by his government.

380. The Commission noted that several governments of the region had decided to take stronger measures to protect farm prices. It recognized the importance of price policies and improved marketing and credit facilities as economic incentives to farm producers. The Commission therefore welcomed the progress made with arrangements for holding meetings in 1963, in co-operation with FAO, to discuss the best means of implementing price policies at farmer level and the operating problems of agricultural credit institutions. The programme of work proposed for the Joint Division in 1962-1963 was endorsed.

381. The Commission took note of the expansion

of ILO activities in rural development, including studies of employment promotion in rural areas.

382. The Commission also expressed interest in the FAO studies on coconut and coconut products and hoped that these would emphasize trade aspects as well as technical problems of production and marketing.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND SPECIAL FUND ACTIVITIES IN THE REGION

383. The Commission noted with appreciation the papers submitted by the TAB secretariat and the United Nations Special Fund (E/CN.11/574 and 583), giving information about their respective activities in the ECAFE region. The Commission also heard statements by the Assistant Managing Director of the Special Fund, the Director of BTAO and the regional representative of TAB on the present trends and scope of activities undertaken by the United Nations and the specialized agencies in providing technical and other forms of assistance, and on the increasingly meaningful role played by the ECAFE secretariat in the planning, programming, implementation and evaluation of those activities in their practical and regional contexts.

384. The Commission paid a tribute to the valuable technical assistance provided under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and to the many ways in which the Special Fund was enabling developing countries to accelerate their economic growth. The Special Fund answered the need of the countries of the region for skilful pre-investment work. Such work was bound to start a chain-reaction of development, not only by paving the way for productive investment, but also by creating other investment and development opportunities. Projects, particularly those of a regional character, should offer low-cost high-return investment possibilities, identify industrial opportunities, develop new techniques, new equipment and products, promote better use of local materials, expand markets and raise productivity. The technical knowledge and experience accumulated by the United Nations, the regional economic commissions and the specialized agencies would contribute greatly to the successful execution of Special Fund projects.

385. The Commission was pleased to note that the Special Fund maintained a flexible attitude in accepting projects in the field of small-scale industries, industrial estates and training and advisory services in development planning and programming, since these activities were essential in pre-investment work. The role of the regional economic commissions in such operational activities, as manifested in their recent decisions to establish regional institutes for economic development, was particularly emphasized. The Commission also stressed that, in the execution of Special Fund projects, the competent governmental or other national agencies now available in several countries of the region might be utilized, where appropriate.

386. The Commission emphasized that the developing countries should co-ordinate various forms of technical and financial assistance in the context of their development plans and programmes, with a view to making maximum use of available resources. It felt that progress in implementing plans for economic development would in itself create further demand for assistance and that such implementation would require careful and scientific planning. It was hoped that the total resources of the Expanded Programme and Special Fund would continue to increase.

387. The Commission noted that, through the technical assistance programme, a world-wide fund of knowledge had become available to all participating countries, the value of which was enhanced by increasing recognition of regional and subregional interdependence. While fully realizing that a greater share of the increased fund of the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance had to be devoted to meeting the urgent needs of newly independent countries elsewhere, the Commission noted with regret that the percentage share of ECAFE countries, and particularly of the less-developed countries with a low *per caput* income, under the Expanded Programme had recently declined, although the actual amount was higher than in the previous year. The Commission felt that geographic distribution of funds should not be on a regional basis only; their equitable distribution among the countries within each region was equally important and it hoped that this principle would be applied in the near future.

388. The Commission considered that, through selection of sound projects, better co-ordination with other multilateral and bilateral programmes of assistance and long-term project programming in the context of the countries' development plans, the maximum and most efficient use of the available technical assistance would be ensured. In these tasks, the resident representatives of TAB had recently been given an added duty as Directors of Special Fund Activities for more effective co-operation with the ECAFE secretariat and with the specialized agencies in assisting in the preparation of the countries' programmes. The Commission welcomed the steps taken by the Managing Director of the Special Fund and the Executive Chairman of TAB to convene a meeting of the resident representatives and senior ECAFE officials to enable the former to share ECAFE's experience of the economic and social factors which should figure in the formulation or execution of the programmes of the Special Fund and of the countries requiring technical assistance. The Commission endorsed the suggestion of the Executive Secretary that such consultative meetings should be convened annually and should immediately follow the annual sessions of ECAFE, to enable the Executive Secretary to convey the collective views of the member countries on major problems of the region.

389. The Commission noted with satisfaction the

decision of the Technical Assistance Committee to increase the allocations for regional projects, as this would permit further promotion of regional economic co-operation coupled with regional technical co-operation. Regional projects under the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance which were being implemented by ECAFE, had increased in scope as well as in depth and had in many cases contributed to the finding of practical solutions to problems, for example, in the fields of flood control and water resources, exploitation of natural resources, housing, urban development, industrial estates, statistics, seismology, training, commercial arbitration, etc. In some fields, for example, railways, transport, ship-building industry and locust and pest control, such regional activities had benefited other regions also. The meaning and value of regional projects would continue to increase with the new emphasis given by the secretariat to advisory services in such fields as statistics, inland transport including railways and electric power. The proposed Asian institute of economic development would make for greater uniformity and depth in economic and social planning and programming in the regional context. The Commission welcomed the offer of BTAO to assist in the provision of fellowships and in the preparation of teaching material and important studies.

390. The Commission noted that, through the constructive work of its subsidiary bodies and the secretariat, ECAFE was being moulded into an operationally effective force. At the same time, as technical co-operation became more complex and economic development gave rise to diversification of economies, research would continue to be a true servant of technical co-operation and a precondition for its success. The Commission therefore felt that the secretariat should, through its studies, continue effective guidance of the planning and operation of technical assistance and Special Fund projects. It particularly stressed that the secretariat and BTAO should jointly explore means of promoting greater use of technical assistance on a regional basis. ECAFE should assist the countries by making detailed studies of their needs which would throw new light on the requirements and deficiencies of technical assistance projects now being undertaken in those countries.

391. In all these tasks, particular emphasis was placed upon the importance of decentralization and the consequent strengthening of the authority and resources of the regional economic commissions and of the resident representatives of TAB, as the advance echelons of the United Nations, without, however, curtailing the global policy-making and co-ordinating functions of Headquarters. The Commission, therefore, visualized a co-ordinated growth of the functions of both the regional economic commissions and other departments of the United Nations and specialized agencies, as all of them would be called upon to assist the countries in meeting the challenge of the United Nations Development Decade.

392. Finally, the Commission noted that the ECAFE region had not only been the recipient of technical assistance, but had also provided about 10 per cent of the technical experts under the Expanded Programme, half of whom were serving in countries of the region. The Commission noted the statement by the delegation of the Soviet Union that rouble funds available under the Special Fund and Expanded Programme could be used to finance a two-week seminar on planning for the benefit of the countries of the region. The Commission also recommended that the countries of the region should establish national committees for technical assistance which, through the advice of the TAB resident representatives and ECAFE, should not only co-ordinate all programmes of technical assistance, but also assist the United Nations and specialized agencies in locating experts for service in other countries. The Commission noted that the Executive Secretary proposed to establish in the secretariat a Technical Assistance Unit to undertake various functions arising out of the decentralization of United Nations activities in the economic and social fields. It unanimously adopted a resolution,²⁹ recommending that the Secretary-General should take the necessary measures to provide the Commission's secretariat with the requisite authority and a sufficient budget to enable it to fulfill its functions efficiently with regard to the progressive decentralization of economic and social activities, with due regard to the need for prompt rendering of the services required by member governments in connexion with the planning, implementation and evaluation of technical assistance projects.

CO-OPERATION WITH SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

393. The Commission noted with appreciation that the specialized agencies, particularly the ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, the Bank, IMF, ITU, WMO, ICAO, as well as IAEA, had increased their activities in the ECAFE region in recent years.

394. The specialized agencies had also intensified their co-operation and working relations with ECAFE in fields of common interest. The Commission welcomed the establishment of an ILO office at Bangkok for liaison with ECAFE. Co-operation between ECAFE and UNESCO was particularly important in view of the role of education and information media in economic development. UNESCO had established a regional office in Bangkok; its activities in the ECAFE region now covered such fields as training of educational administrators and inspectors, construction of schools, sociological research, determination of educational needs and programmes and development of information media, including national news agencies. It noted the increasing co-operation between ECAFE and UNESCO in many of the above fields.

²⁹ See part III of the present report, resolution 41 (XVIII) on "Decentralization and strengthening of regional economic commissions".

395. The Commission commended the close co-operation between ECAFE and FAO, maintained both through the Joint ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division in the secretariat and the FAO Regional Office at Bangkok. It noted that the United Nations and regional economic commissions would have opportunities to co-operate in the work connected with the Freedom From Hunger Campaign.

396. The Commission noted that the ECAFE region was now receiving more than one-third of the technical assistance provided by the International Atomic Energy Agency both under the regular technical assistance programme and the Expanded Programme of the United Nations. Some countries has already established projects, others had taken in hand studies of the economic feasibility of nuclear power generation. It noted the possible contribution of nuclear energy in the fields of power, water resources, agriculture and health. IAEA was actively collaborating with ECAFE in many of those fields.

397. The Commission welcomed the growing co-operation between ECAFE and all the specialized agencies through joint studies, joint meetings and increasing inter-agency consultations at regional level.

DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATION MEDIA IN ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

398. The Commission recalled that development of information media in Asia, Africa and Latin America was a matter of continuing concern to the United Nations, the Economic and Social Council and the specialized agencies, particularly UNESCO. In Asia, only a few countries had adequately developed information facilities. Such facilities were generally extremely meagre, particularly in rural areas, where illiteracy was widely prevalent. The Commission emphasized that mass media offered unlimited opportunities for providing technical instruction and general education on a broad scale and could thus promote public participation in economic and social development programmes.

399. The Commission noted that, on the basis of the meetings convened in the ECAFE region by UNESCO, the Economic and Social Council had adopted resolution 819 A (XXXI), underlining the importance of developing information media within the framework of national and regional programmes in the economic and social fields and drawing attention to the needs and possibilities of international co-operation in promoting development of information media in the less developed countries. It further noted that the United Nations Seminar on Freedom of Information in Asia, held at New Delhi in March 1962, had concluded that ECAFE was an appropriate body for initiating the planning and development of information media in the region, particularly telecommunications, the manufacture of low-cost radio receivers and newsprint, and trade. It noted

that ITU in co-operation with ECAFE, was preparing specifications for low-cost radio receivers and studying other aspects of radio coverage as well as the design and distribution of transmitting stations.

400. The Commission requested the secretariat to assist in the study of the production and marketing of low-cost radio receivers. It suggested that countries explore the possibility of organizing regional production centres to ensure a supply of such radio receivers. The existing "penny a word" cable rate applicable in the British Commonwealth countries might be extended to all the countries of the region, if necessary with the aid of subsidies. It also suggested the establishment of pilot projects to introduce new techniques of transmission at cheap rates to assist local and regional newspapers. The Commission felt that, as a further step in this direction, the possibility of establishing a fund for financing such activities might be explored. It further noted that India and Japan were ready to consider the manufacture of low-cost receiving sets for regional use and that the Government of Japan was willing to assist the countries of the region to develop such production through bilateral co-operation or joint enterprises.

401. The Commission emphasized that the development of telecommunication links among the countries of the region combined with the availability of low-cost radio receivers would promote greater regional co-operation and noted that improvement of telecommunications in general was receiving the continuing attention of ECAFE and ITU.

402. The Commission noted that, while producing countries were faced with over-production of printing paper, several countries of the region were experiencing a shortage of newsprint and other

paper due mainly to foreign exchange difficulties, while, at the same time, there was a demand for increased newspaper circulation. The Commission therefore suggested that the governments in the region affected by such shortages should explore ways of increasing supplies of newsprint and other paper and of encouraging publishers to form purchasing co-operatives. The possibility of establishing one or more regional paper mills might also be explored; the Commission noted that the Government of Japan was ready, if necessary, to provide technical assistance for that purpose.

DATE AND PLACE OF FUTURE SESSIONS

403. The Commission welcomed the invitation, reaffirmed by the Government of the Republic of the Philippines, to hold its nineteenth session in 1963 in the Philippines. It unanimously decided that, subject to the approval of the competent United Nations authorities, the invitation should be accepted and that the date and place of the session should be determined by the Executive Secretary in consultation with that government.

404. The Commission also welcomed the invitation, reaffirmed by the Government of Iran, to hold its twentieth session in 1964 in Iran and unanimously decided to accept it.

405. The Commission noted the invitation of the Government of New Zealand to hold a session in New Zealand and hoped that it would be possible to hold the twenty-first session in 1965 in that country. The Commission also noted the statement of the representative of the Republic of Korea that his government wished to invite a session of the Commission to be held in that country.

Part III

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION AT ITS EIGHTEENTH SESSION

36 (XVIII). An Asian Institute of Economic Development ³⁰

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East,

Having considered the proposal by the Executive Secretary for the establishment of an Asian Institute of Economic Development at Bangkok (E/CN.11/L.105),

Realizing the urgent need for trained personnel in the formulation and execution of national development plans,

Realizing further the inadequacy of training facilities in these fields in many countries,

Taking note of General Assembly resolution 1708 (XVI) on planning for economic development, which "invites the governments concerned, acting, as appropriate, through the regional economic commissions or their appropriate subordinate bodies to be established for this purpose, to submit requests to the United Nations Special Fund for assistance needed for the establishment of economic development and planning institutes which will be closely linked to the respective regional economic commissions with a view, *inter alia*, to giving prospective trainees the benefits not only of theoretical but also of practical training and an acquaintance with the important work carried out by the secretariats of the regional economic commissions in their regions",

Expresses the hope that the United Nations Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations will continue to finance the fellowships required;

Invites member and associate member governments to sponsor the Institute and to co-operate in contributing financial resources, teaching personnel, fellowships, teaching material and facilities for case studies;

Requests the Executive Secretary to convene at Bangkok as soon as possible an *ad hoc* committee composed of the representatives of all interested governments with authority to prepare and submit to the Special Fund an application for the early establishment of the Institute and to consult the Special Fund on its early approval and implementation;

Expresses the hope that the specialized agencies

concerned will participate in the *ad hoc* committee and actively assist in the establishment and work of the Institute;

Urges other governments not members of ECAFE and non-governmental organizations to render assistance as appropriate.

*259th meeting,
9 March 1962.*

37 (XVIII). International trade ³¹

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East,

Bearing in mind that one of the objectives of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East is to initiate and participate in measures to facilitate 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,

Recognizing

(a) The urgency of accelerating the economic and social development of the economically less developed countries towards participation in world economic activities to the fullest extent;

(b) That foreign trade still remains the primary instrument for economic development and that therefore the expansion of international trade is of basic importance for the progress and welfare of all peoples in this area;

(c) The ever-widening gap in standards of living and economic progress between the less developed and the economically advanced countries;

Taking note that the endeavours made thus far by the United Nations and other international bodies with a view to expanding international trade of the less developed and developing countries should be intensified,

Recalling resolution 1701 (XVI) adopted by the General Assembly on "International trade as the primary instrument for economic development",

Invites the States Members of the United Nations to take concerted action to ensure that the less

³⁰ See para. 303 above.

³¹ See para. 311 above.

developed and developing countries will obtain a just and equitable share in world trade;

Calls upon the States Members of the United Nations to endeavour to indicate without delay their responses to General Assembly resolution 1707 (XVI);

Requests the Executive Secretary to invite the attention of the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-fourth session and the General Assembly at its seventeenth session to this resolution.

261st meeting,
12 March 1962.

38 (XVIII). Investment promotion³²

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East,

Having considered the recommendations of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources on measures for promoting industrial investment in countries of the region and for ensuring that investment information is made available to the countries in the region on a continuing basis,

Noting that many countries in the region have recently liberalized their investment laws and regulations and provided various incentives for promoting both domestic and foreign investment,

Noting further that in many areas of industrial development activity, some countries of the region have accumulated considerable experience, which can be advantageously shared by other countries in the region,

Considering that the pace of industrial development would be accelerated through extensive dissemination of information among countries on the various legislative, economic and administrative measures which affect not only foreign investment, but also the mobilization of domestic financial resources, particularly tax measures and tariff and import and export policies designed to encourage industrial investment and output,

Considering further that there is great scope for intraregional consultations for promoting joint ventures and other arrangements for new industrial investments among countries of the region,

1. *Endorses* the recommendation of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources that the secretariat undertake an intensive and continuing study of the various legislative, administrative and economic measures for promoting industrial investment, in both the private and public sectors in the countries of the region; and prepare a Regional Investment Manual to facilitate dissemination of investment information among the countries of the region;

2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to give his

³² See para. 320.

fullest assistance to the countries of the region in promotion of joint industrial investment.

262nd meeting,
13 March 1962.

39 (XVIII). Asian highways³³

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East,

Recalling the resolution 33 (XVII) adopted by the Commission at its seventeenth session in which the Commission urged governments to expedite the completion of the priority routes of the Asian highway network,

Taking note of the progress made so far in the implementation of this project,

Considering that several countries participating in developing the Asian highway links need mechanical equipment, pre-investment surveys and financial and technical assistance,

Requests the United Nations Special Fund and other appropriate United Nations agencies and the co-operating countries to extend assistance for carrying out pre-investment surveys as necessary and for the planning and execution of projects that would help to complete, expeditiously, the Asian highway network and in particular the missing links;

Requests the Executive Secretary to render all possible assistance to governments, upon request, in this regard and also for formulating applications for assistance;

Invites member governments concerned to co-operate to the maximum possible extent and to assist one another in the planning and co-ordination of national highway projects having a direct bearing on the Asian highway network.

264th meeting,
14 March 1962.

40 (XVIII). Development of copra trade of the ECAFE countries³⁴

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East,

Considering that the production and marketing of coconut and coconut products are of vital importance to the economies of several countries of the region,

Recalling the Commission's earlier study of copra marketing problems through the Committee on Trade,³⁵

³³ See para. 339 above.

³⁴ See para. 310 above.

³⁵ ECAFE/1 & T/Sub.4/4, entitled "Development of coconut industry and its problems in countries in the ECAFE region".

Recognizing the importance of the increasing demands of the highly industrialized countries who are the largest consumers of coconut products,

Bearing in mind in particular the need:

- (a) To ensure stable and reasonable prices for copra;
- (b) To provide for stable and expanding markets for coconut products;
- (c) To enhance the efficiency of coconut and copra production;
- (d) To control coconut pests and diseases;
- (e) To evolve and enforce better standards and grading of copra and other coconut products entering world trade channels; and
- (f) To maximize the utilization of coconut and its by-products,

Takes note of the activities of the FAO Group on Coconut and Coconut Products and the FAO Technical Working Party on Coconut Production, Protection and Processing, as well as the technical assistance presently available on coconut problems from the FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Far East;

Urges interested member governments of the Commission to participate more actively in the above-mentioned international bodies and to take full advantage of the technical assistance offered by FAO;

Requests the Executive Secretary, in consultation and co-operation with the Director-General of FAO, to assist, as far as possible, in promoting the attainment of the objectives listed above.

*264th meeting,
14 March 1962.*

41 (XVIII). Decentralization and the strengthening of regional economic commissions³⁶

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East,

Noting with satisfaction General Assembly resolutions 1518 (XV) and 1709 (XVI) and resolution 793 (XXX) and 823 (XXXII) of the Economic and Social Council as well as the reports by the Secretary-General to the Economic and Social Council³⁷ and to the General Assembly,³⁸

Considering

(a) That the countries in the ECAFE region are increasingly benefiting from the services of the Commission in the economic and social fields and

³⁶ See para. 392 above.

³⁷ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 6 (E/3522).

³⁸ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixteenth Session, Annexes*, agenda items 12-28-29-30 (A/4911).

from the recently decentralized procedures for the United Nations technical assistance activities,

(b) That the limited resources available for technical assistance projects in which member governments are interested must be turned to the fullest possible account and that consequently the knowledge and experience accumulated by the Commission's secretariat should be drawn upon as fully as possible in the planning, implementation and evaluation of technical assistance projects in order to ensure the maximum utilization of available resources,

1. *Expresses its gratitude* for the measures which the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council have adopted to decentralize United Nations economic and social activities and to strengthen the regional economic commissions;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* of the views of the Secretary-General on the intensified participation of the regional economic commissions in United Nations economic and social activities and on the need to increase their staff resources;

3. *Draws* the attention of the Economic and Social Council, the General Assembly and of the Secretary-General to the immediate and long-term needs of personnel and related facilities in the secretariat to enable it to discharge efficiently its increasing functions and responsibilities;

4. *Recommends* to the Secretary-General that he take necessary measures to give the Commission's secretariat the requisite authority and sufficient budget to enable it to fulfill its functions efficiently with regard to the progressive decentralization of economic and social activities, due regard being given to the need for prompt rendering of services required by member governments in connexion with the planning, implementation and evaluation of technical assistance projects.

*268th meeting,
16 March 1962.*

42 (XVIII). Activities in the social field³⁹

The Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East,

Noting the growing importance and awareness of social aspects of economic development and the mutual interdependence of economic and social development in countries of the region,

Recalling resolution 723 (XXVIII) of the Economic and Social Council amending the terms of reference of the Commission to include social aspects of economic development and the interrelationship of economic and social factors,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 1674 (XVI), which recommended the regional economic commissions to "continue to pay special attention to problems of balanced economic and

³⁹ See para. 370 above.

social development, taking into account the interaction of economic growth and social development and all valuable experience of countries of various economic and social systems",

Approves the recommendations of the 1961 Asian Conference on Community Development for planning national community development programmes and for promoting regional co-operation in this field,⁴⁰

⁴⁰ See the report of the Asian Conference on Community Development (E/CN.11/569).

Endorses the proposals made by the Executive Secretary for strengthening the work of the secretariat in the fields of social development and policies, population and community development, as outlined in document E/CN.11/578;

Requests the Executive Secretary to convene at intervals of about two years a regional conference to review the social aspects of economic planning and development and to make recommendations to the Commission concerning its work in this field.

16 March 1962.

Part IV

DRAFT RESOLUTION FOR ACTION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

406. At its 269th meeting, the Commission unanimously approved the following draft resolution for submission to the Economic and Social Council for action.

The Economic and Social Council

Takes note of the annual report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East⁴¹ for the period 21 March 1961 to 19 March 1962 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.

*269th meeting,
19 March 1962.*

⁴¹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-Fourth Session, Supplement No. 2 (E/3599).*

Part V

PROGRAMME OF WORK AND PRIORITIES, 1962-63

407. At its 269th meeting held on 19 March 1962, the Commission unanimously approved the programme of work and priorities for 1962-63 set forth below. This 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.

BASIC DIRECTIVES

408. In preparing the programme of work and priorities, the Commission and its subsidiary bodies have, as in the past, followed the 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 decentralization, 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 has been 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), 742 (XXVIII), 751 (XXIX), 777 (XXX), 792 (XXX), 793 (XXX), 801 (XXX), 819 (XXXI), 817 (XXXI), 820 B (XXXI), 823 (XXXII), 830 B (XXXII), 830 C (XXXII), 840 (XXXII) and 856 (XXXII).

CONCENTRATION AND CO-ORDINATION

409. The Commission and its subsidiary bodies, in reviewing their work programmes, have continued their efforts to bring about the most effective use of resources through concentration of activities. The work programme continues to lay greater emphasis on projects which aim at promoting increased regional co-operation in all fields covered by the Commission's activities and in action-oriented work. The work programme also envisages increasing participation by the Commission, its subsidiary bodies and the secretariat in a number of programmes for concerted action by the United Nations and the specialized agencies. The Executive Secretary, as in the past, has followed the policy of using, when appropriate, 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 have also utilized or adapted existing studies or publications, whenever possible, in connexion with the work programme concerned.

REVIEW OF WORK PROGRAMME

410. The subsidiary bodies of the Commission have continued to bear in mind the Commission's policy that the objective should be the "streamlining" of the work programme in accordance with the principles, criteria and procedures outlined by the Commission at its seventeenth session in its annual report.⁴² Accordingly, the grouping of the projects under I, II and III has been rationalized, particularly with a view to gearing the Commission's activities to the operational and practical work of the United Nations in the economic and social fields. In order to make the work of ECAFE more fully known to the individual departments of the member governments, brochures are being prepared for each sector and field of activity. So far, two such brochures have been published and others are being prepared.⁴³

411. A detailed statement of the changes in the programme of work and priorities resulting from the continuing review and streamlining of the work programme is given below. The total number of projects proposed in the present work programme is 82, as compared with 86 in the previous year.

A. New projects⁴⁴

- 31-02 Industrial investment promotion.
- 32-03 Small industry feasibility surveys.
- 33-04 Study of the measures for the efficient and rational utilization of electricity consumption.
- 33-05 Expert working group to study the problems of standardization of equipment, methods and practices in the field of electric power.
- 51-03 Transport development and planning.

⁴² *Ibid.*, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 2 (E/3466), para. 433.

⁴³ ECAFE Information Series No. 1, "Helping Asia to harness Its Rivers" and No. 2, "The Quest for Asia's Economic Growth — Role of Research and Planning".

⁴⁴ Project numbers refer to the annotated list of projects in this report.

61-03 Population (Included as 61-02 (c) (i) and (ii) in the Commission's previous annual report⁴⁵).

*B. Projects completed*⁴⁵

31-01 (a) Seminar on Industrial Estates.

31-02 (b) Regional Seminar on Energy Resources and Electric Power Development.

33-02 Studies on electricity tariffs.

33-05 Safety regulations in the electric supply industry.

34-03 Evaluation of self-help in housing methods and practices in the ECAFE region.

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

C. Projects incorporated in major projects

*Old project*⁴⁵

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

31-01 Industrial development and planning

32-02 Economic aspects, production and marketing techniques of cottage and small-scale industries

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

35-04 Regional training research and advice in the field of metal and engineering industries

53-01 Improvement of inland waterway transport

*New project*⁴⁴

21-02 (d) Planning and development of water resources

31-01 (c) Rendering of technical advice on specific industries to countries in the region, on their request

31-01 (d) Establishment of a roster of experts on industrial estates

31-01 (e) Study of the status and development of industrial research institutes, in close collaboration with UNESCO and other organizations concerned

32-01 Surveys and studies of problems of development of small-scale industries

Surveys and studies of problems of development of small-scale industries

35-04 (d) Study of facilities for "training in industry" in the region, the close co-operation with the ILO

53-01 (e) United Nations Special Fund Mekong hydrographic survey; Executing Agency activities

*D. Projects deleted*⁴⁵

31-02 Integrated study of fuel and power resources and demands of the countries of the ECAFE region.

37-05 Classification and utilization of coals of the region.

55-03 Administration and organization of national telecommunication systems.

55-04 Development of telecommunication statistics.

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

412. The increasing emphasis on decentralization of the activities of the United Nations in the economic and social field has resulted in intensifying the close co-operation between the ECAFE secretariat and BTAO. In particular, it has been possible to relate more effectively the activities of the secretariat to the needs of technical assistance programming and operations. BTAO is being increasingly provided with effective research and technical assistance services by the ECAFE secretariat. ECAFE, in turn, has also made increasing use of the experience and assistance of BTAO in carrying out a number of

action-oriented projects of regional interest. These regional projects related to the provision of advisory services, the establishment of training research and demonstration centres, the covening of working groups of experts and seminars, and the organization of study tours in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 222 (IX). They are a part of the Commission's work programme as a whole, but, owing to their regional character and to the significant contribution which they make to the technical assistance work of the United Nations, as well as to the very close co-operation between the ECAFE secretariat and BTAO in the process of implementing them, it is desirable to list them separately, as under. 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

⁴⁴ Project numbers refer to the annotated list of projects in this report.

⁴⁵ Project numbers refer to the annotated list given in the Commission's previous annual report (*Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-Second Session, Supplement No. 2 (E/3466)*).

the secretariat, a total of 18 regional projects were carried out, as compared with 15 in the previous year.

413. For the year 1962, it is proposed that ECAFE and BTAO should jointly schedule the following projects as resources permit:

1962

Category I

- 01-01⁴⁶ Regional Inland Transport Adviser.
- 01-01⁴⁶ Regional Railway Research Adviser.
- 03-02⁴⁶ Working Group of Experts on Programming Techniques.
- 03-04⁴⁶ In-service training programme for economic development.
- 04-02⁴⁶ Regional statistical advisory programme.
- 04-03⁴⁶ Working Groups of Experts on Statistics.
- 04-03⁴⁶ Regional Training Courses for Organizers of National Training Centres for Primary and Intermediate Statistical Personnel.
- 21-03⁴⁶ Mekong river development projects.
- 21-05 Regional Seminar on the Development of Groundwater Resources.
- 31-01 Seminar on the Development of Chemical and Allied Industries.
- 33-02 Panel of Rural Electrification Experts.
- 34-03 Seminar on Essential Services and Community Facilities in relation to Housing.
- 37-03 Second Symposium on the Development of Petroleum Resources.
- 37-04 Working Group of Experts on Mining Legislation.
- 41-01⁴⁶ Asian Trade Fair.
- 41-03⁴⁶ Group of Experts on Regional Trade Co-operation.
- 41-04⁴⁶ Regional Expert on Customs Administration.
- 52-01⁴⁶ Working Group of Experts on International Highways.
- 53-03⁴⁶ Design of prototype coasting vessels.
- 61-01⁴⁶ Group of Experts on Social Development Planning.
- 61-01 Seminar on Training for Family and Child Welfare.
- 61-01⁴⁶ Community Development Training Adviser.
- 61-03⁴⁶ Asian Population Conference.
- 61-03⁴⁶ Regional Demographic Advisers.
- 61-04 Seminar on Urban Community Development.
- 61-04⁴⁶ Workshop on Development of Local Leaders on Community Development.

Category II

- 53-02 Demonstration or trials with hydrofoil craft.

414. The Executive Secretary has already held preliminary consultations with BTAO with a view to preparing the two-year programme of regional projects for 1963-64, bearing in mind the recent decision to increase the over-all percentage ceiling in the allocation of technical assistance funds for regional and intraregional projects, and having regard to the recommendations made by the subsidiary bodies of the Commission.

⁴⁶ To be continued in 1963.

PATTERN OF CONFERENCES

415. In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 693 (XXVI), and bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 1202 (XII), the Commission has kept constantly in view the aim of reducing the number and length of meetings of the Commission's subsidiary bodies and *ad hoc* working parties. The total number of meetings of the subsidiary bodies convened between the seventeenth session and the present session was twelve (including four sessions of the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations on the Lower Mekong Basin), as compared to thirteen in 1960. With a view to restricting the number and duration of meetings requiring the participation of representatives of member governments, the policy introduced in 1961 of convening seminars and *ad hoc* groups of experts to carry out preparatory or follow-up work was continued. Sixteen such groups were organized between the seventeenth session and the present session. The directives of the General Assembly have been borne in mind in proposing the calendar of meetings for the period 1962 to 1963.

CONTROL AND LIMITATION OF DOCUMENTATION

416. The Commission noted that the Executive Secretary has continued to enforce the policy on control and limitation of documentation in accordance with the directives of the General Assembly and those of the Secretary-General. The rationalization of the pattern of conferences has greatly assisted in limiting the number of documents for the meetings. Through editorial control, the average size of the documents issued by the secretariat has been less than that of two or three years ago. The total number of pages of the secretariat documentation issued in 1961 was 3,454 pages as compared to 4,015 pages in 1960. The member governments are co-operating with the secretariat in regard to documentation control by preparing country papers of which they supply an adequate number of copies for distribution at the meetings. However, particularly at seminars and symposiums for which the governments and invited experts have carried out special studies and contributed background papers on the agenda items, it has not always been possible for them to provide an adequate number of copies. This has resulted in some increase of the workload borne by the secretariat. The Executive Secretary proposes to keep under continuing and strict review the schedule of meetings and that of the documentation to be published by the secretariat, so as to carry out the objectives of the control and limitation of documentation without adversely affecting the efficiency of the secretariat's work and the quality of its publications.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORK PROGRAMME

417. In the past, the Commission 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 undertook appropriate consultations with the competent specialized agencies.

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

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE WORK PROGRAMME

419. At the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth sessions of the Commission, the Executive Secretary reported that, as from 1960, additional staff resources would be required to carry out the programme of work. In the light of the difficulties experienced during the last three years, and with a view to meeting the additional requirements arising out of the Commission's decision at the seventeenth session, the Executive Secretary indicated to the Commission at its last session the additional requirements for staff.⁴⁷ The Executive Secretary reported that the General Assembly at its sixteenth session, in approving the 1962 budget, has sanctioned 6 professional posts and 4 general service staff. Having regard to the over-all financial situation and the limited resources available, the Executive Secretary in presenting the 1962/63 work programme has taken steps to reduce the work programme by 4 projects, and has made a number of other modifications as shown in paragraphs 411-412 above.

420. The Executive Secretary will attempt to carry out the proposed programme for 1962/63 within the staff available to the secretariat in the 1962 budget. At the same time, he reiterated that the secretariat staff resources require generally to

be strengthened in depth as envisaged in the "Forward Look" which the Commission by its resolution 29 (XV) approved in connexion with the five-year appraisal of the scope, trend, and the cost of the Commission's work.

421. The Executive Secretary also referred to the Secretary-General's report on decentralization of the United Nations economic and social activities and strengthening of the regional economic commissions (A/4911), which gives an account of the results of the consultations between the Secretary-General and the executive secretaries of the regional economic commissions. These consultations established the need for strengthening the substantive and administrative and financial control staff, with a view to implementing the "decentralization" resolutions of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly. The following are the minimum staff requirements for ECAFE in this regard: (a) 1 Coordinator, (b) 2 programme officers, (c) 1 administrative officer and (d) 4 secretarial posts. The report under reference indicates similar staff requirements for ECLA and ECA.

422. The Executive Secretary also drew the attention of the Commission to the thirtieth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to the General Assembly at the sixteenth session.⁴⁸ The report refers to the intention of the Secretary-General⁴⁹ to apply part of the staff resources already provided for in the 1962 budget to the additional needs directly associated with the plans for decentralization, and thereby to meet to some extent the requirements of General Assembly resolution 1709 (XVI); this had been recommended by the Second Committee on 20 November 1961 (A/C.2/L.585) which emphasized the urgency of strengthening the resources and personnel of the regional economic commissions. The Executive Secretary proposes to consult United Nations Headquarters as to the extent to which these needs can be met from within the staff resources available for 1962 and to what extent additional staff could be available in future years, on the basis of the following estimation of the total long-term needs.

⁴⁷ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 2 (E/3466)*, paras. 439-440.

⁴⁸ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixteenth Session, Annexes*, agenda items 12-28-29-30 (A/4911).

⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, *Annexes*, agenda item 61 (A/5006).

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, agenda item 61 (A/C.5/901).

	Professional staff	General service	Consultants and related travel
A. Carried forward as backlog of requirements	10	6	6
B. New projects in Social Affairs originating from the decision of the Social Commission (Projects 61-01, 61-02) and resolution 830 B, C, H, J (XXXII) of the Economic and Social Council	3	2	1
C. General Assembly and Economic and Social Council resolutions on decentralization and strengthening of regional economic commissions.	4	4	—
TOTAL	17	12	7

423. The Commission noted that it was the intention of the Executive Secretary to include the above requirements in the secretariat's submission of the budget for 1963.

424. In the meantime, the Commission authorized the Executive Secretary to modify or defer projects or establish different priorities as may be necessary owing to the limited staff resources currently available in the secretariat.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

425. The proposed programme of work consists of eight broad divisions, namely: I, General projects (technical assistance and advisory services); II, Research and planning; III, Agriculture; IV, Flood control and water resources development; V, Industry and natural resources; VI, Trade; VII, Inland transport and communications; and VIII, Social Affairs. Although the organizational pattern of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission and the ECAFE secretariat corresponds broadly to these eight divisions, under which the annotated list of projects has been classified, the implementation of the projects under any particular heading is 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 their sections.

426. Within each of these eight divisions, and within each of their sections, projects are listed in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 402 B (XIII) in the following three groups:

Group 1. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

427. This group consists of projects and activities for 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, problems 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

428. 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 such projects. Pursuant to the recommendations of the Economic and Social 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

429. This group consists of projects which, in view of staff and budget limitations, will have to be deferred for the present and probably also in 1962 and even 1963. The estimated duration of work or date of completion is shown for virtually every project in this group and the projects are listed in order of priority. Thus, if and when resources become available, they may be taken up in each division or section in the order listed.

430. 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 1962 and 1963

(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

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND ADVISORY SERVICES

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

01-01 *Advisory services*

(s,t) Authority:

Terms of reference of the Commission; Commission, eighteenth session, 1962.

Description:

(a) Provision by the secretariat, within the available resources and in consultation with TAB, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the specialized agencies of expert advisory services to countries of the region, through advisory groups on over-all development programming or panels of experts on specialized fields e.g., development programming techniques, statistics, rural electrification, engineering, transport, customs administration, when so requested by governments.

(b) Organization of joint ECAFE/BTAO advisory groups or expert teams of consultants to provide advisory services to member governments in specific fields.

01-02 *Co-operation in the technical assistance programme*

(t) Authority:

Terms of reference of the Commission; Commission, eighteenth session, 1962.

Description:

(a) Assistance in the development of technical assistance activities of the United Nations upon request by competent bodies, as appropriate.

(b) Co-operation with BTAO in the planning and implementation of regional technical assistance projects recommended by the Commission.

(c) Assistance to governments, at their request, in the preparation or formulation of their applications for technical assistance, and implementation of such projects.

N.B.: Assistance and co-operation described in (a), (b) and (c) above should include Special Fund activities.

(d) Provision of in-service training for economists and statisticians from Asia and Africa in the ECAFE secretariat. The programme commenced in 1960 with six fellows from the region, and had, in 1961, six fellows from the region and one from Africa. The programme is to be continued in 1962 and 1963 under similar fellowships to be provided by BTAO.

II. RESEARCH AND PLANNING

1. Review and analysis of economic trends and policies

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

02-01 *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, eighteenth session, 1962.

Description :

Publication annually of the *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East*, a survey and analysis of the current economic situation and economic trends, problems and policies. Special studies on types of economy in 1957, industrialization in 1958, foreign trade in 1959, public finance in 1960 and economic growth in 1961.

02-02 *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, eighteenth session, 1962.

Description :

Contents include (a) articles on major economic problems of Asia and the Far East, (b) current economic indicators and statistics, and (c) studies and reports from meetings on economic development and related subjects.

2. Economic development

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

03-01 *Economic development and planning*⁵¹

Authority :

Commission resolution 16 (XII), 1956; Conference of Asian Economic Planners, first session, 1961; Commission, eighteenth session, 1962.

Description :

Studies and provision of expert services, on the following :

(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) Studies of long-term prospects of economic development in the ECAFE region; initially for some selected countries, in co-operation with governments and research institutes concerned.

(d) 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, increasing and stabilizing foreign exchange earnings, and enlarging the inflow of capital from both public and private sources.

(e) Studies of techniques of programming economic development, including methods of economic projection adapted to the conditions of the countries in the ECAFE region. Case studies, or provision of service through a regional advisory group on development programming as applied to particular countries to be undertaken in agreement and co-operation with the governments and the research institutes concerned.

03-02 *Conference of Asian Economic Planners*

Authority :

Commission resolution 16 (XII), 1956; Working Party on Economic Development and Planning, fourth session, 1958; Commission, eighteenth session, 1962.

Description :

(a) The first session of the Conference was held in 1961 (i) to review the present status, progress and problems of economic development planning and implementation in the ECAFE region, (ii) to discuss specific problems of development planning, such as the administrative machinery for planning and the possible scope for intraregional co-operation in economic development planning, and (iii) 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. The second session to be held in 1964.

(s)

(b) The seventh session of the Working Party on Economic Development and Planning is to be held in October 1962, on the subject of domestic and foreign financing of economic development. 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 the Bureau of Social Affairs, on social and economic development; 1960, on transport development.

⁵¹ In co-ordination with projects 11-03 and 31-01.

- (t) (c) Groups of experts to be convened from time to time on technical aspects of development planning, in co-operation with BTAO. Previous groups: the first Group of Experts on Programming Techniques, dealing with the general aspects of these techniques, in 1959; the second Group of Experts on Programming Techniques, dealing with the techniques of applying industrial cost data and related co-efficients for economic programming, in 1961. In addition, an expert group was organized in 1960, jointly with FAO, to consider selected aspects of agricultural planning in Asia and the Far East.⁵² In 1962, it is proposed that the third Group of Experts on Programming Techniques be convened to consider the techniques of long-term economic projection.

03-03 *Employment, savings and investment, with special reference to population growth*⁵³

Authority:

Commission, eighteenth session, 1962.

Description:

Following the publication of the first report in 1959 on "Population Trends and Related Problems of Economic Development in the ECAFE Region", and the second one in 1961 on "Population Growth and Problems of Employment in the ECAFE Region", a further analysis will be made of the problems involved in employment, savings and investment in the region in relation to population growth.

03-04 *Training programme on economic development*

(t) Authority:

Commission, eighteenth session, 1962.

Description:

(a) An in-service training programme for economists and statisticians, in co-operation with BTAO, was started in July 1960. Six government officials from six countries of the region in 1960/61 and 7 government officials from six countries of the region and one from Africa in 1961/62 participated in the programme. Participants are expected to remain the same in number in the 1962/63 programme.

(b) The convening in 1962 of an *ad hoc* committee of representatives of interested countries to prepare and submit an application to the United Nations Special Fund for the early establishment of the Asian Institute of Economic Development.

GROUP 2. *Ad hoc* PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

03-05 *Economics teaching and research in Asian universities*

(s) Authority:

Commission, eighteenth session, 1962.

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 early 1963.

⁵² In co-ordination with project 11-03.

⁵³ In co-ordination with project 61-02 (c).

3. Statistics

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

04-01 *Statistical compilation*

(s) Authority:

Terms of reference of the Commission; Commission resolution E/CN.11/223 Rev.1, fifth session, 1949; Commission, eighteenth session, 1962.

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.

(c) Revision of the methods of presentation and tabulation of the commodity trade statistics for ECAFE countries.

04-02 *Statistics development*

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, eighteenth session, 1962.

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 particularly through regional statistical advisers 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, which is being continued by some countries of the region till 1963. Study and dissemination of census plans and activities, preparation of periodic progress reports, advice in regard to census techniques and methods.

(d) Promotion of participation and improvement of methodology of countries in the region in the 1963 World Programme of the Basic Industrial Inquiries, collection, study and dissemination of information on the present status and plans in regard to basic industrial statistics in countries of the region. Advice and assistance in the planning and conduct of industrial inquiries.

(e) Advice and assistance in the use of sampling methods and in the establishment of a sample survey system. Collection and dissemination of information on sampling techniques and on sample surveys in different fields of application.

(f) Study of the statistical personnel requirements in the ECAFE countries, and of the training and other needs related to the fulfilment of those requirements. Advice and assistance in establishing training courses at national training centres, and in promoting measures to secure the necessary training facilities, including preparation of a manual for national training courses, one regional training centre in 1962 for organizers of national training for primary and intermediate statistical personnel, which it is proposed to organize in co-operation with the United Nations Statistical Office and BTAO subject to the availability of adequate funds.

(g) Advice and assistance to countries in programming and formulating requests for technical assistance, including Special Fund assistance in the field of statistics.

04-03 *Conference of Asian Statisticians*

Authority:

Terms of reference of the Commission; Commission resolution E/CN.11/223/Rev.1, fifth session, 1949; resolution 21 (XIII), thirteenth session, 1957; Commission, eighteenth session, 1962.

Description:

(a) Fifth session of the Conference to be held in 1963, to consider censuses, industrial inquiries, statistical manpower and training, sample surveys, basic statistics for economic and social development, etc. (an organization meeting was held in April 1957, second session in December 1958, third session in April 1960 and fourth session in November/December 1961).

- (t) (b) One working group of experts is to be convened in 1962 on programmes of basic statistics for economic and social development, in pursuance of a recommendation of the Conference of Asian Statisticians at its fourth session in November/December 1961, in co-operation with BTAO.

III. AGRICULTURE

GROUP I. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY⁵⁴

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

(s)

Authority:

Commission, eighteenth session, 1962.

Description:

Survey and economic analysis of food and agriculture problems of the region.⁵⁵

11-02 *Agricultural financing and credit*

Authority:

Commission, eighteenth session, 1962.

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 during 1962 and 1963).

(b) Joint ECAFE/FAO Technical Meeting on Institutions for Agricultural Financing and Credit, to be held in 1963.

11-03 *Agricultural development and planning*⁵⁶

(s)

Authority:

Working Party on Economic Development and Planning, third session, 1957; Commission, eighteenth session, 1963.

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 methods of agricultural programming; input-output relationships in agriculture; measures adopted for achieving fuller utilization and higher productivity of the available labour force in agriculture; implications for countries of the region of development plans and policies of other countries; and survey of long-term development potentialities and resources in countries of the region (first report published in 1957; second in 1959; third in 1960; fourth to be published in 1962).

(b) Advisory assistance to governments, on request, in development planning for the agricultural sector; assistance from the Expanded Technical Assistance Programme of the United Nations to be sought, where appropriate. In co-operation with FAO.

(c) Impact on agricultural economy, especially at the village level, of community development activities studies to be integrated with project 61-04 (Reports on two case studies published in 1960).

(d) Case studies of successful experience, and pilot surveys on particular aspects of agricultural development e.g., relationships with industry, capital formation in agriculture, rural employment, farm incomes, etc. (Case study on capital formation completed in 1961; case studies on rural employment and unemployment in a delta rice zone, on relationships between agricultural and industrial growth, and on measures required for aiding capital formation in deficient rural areas: to be completed in 1962).

11-04 *Food and agricultural price policies*

(s)

Authority:

Commission, eighteenth session, 1962.

Description:

(a) Collection, analysis and dissemination of information on food and agricultural price policies and agricultural support policies in countries of the region (first regional report published in 1955; second in 1958; third to be prepared).

(b) Joint ECAFE/FAO technical meeting in 1963 on marketing aspects of the implementation of price policies.

⁵⁴ This work programme on agriculture results from the decisions of the Commission at its eighteenth session, based on proposals agreed between Director-General of FAO and the Executive Secretary of ECAFE in the light of developments since the seventeenth session of the Commission.

⁵⁵ This work will include services for the FAO Regional Office and the FAO Regional Conference for Asia and the Far East.

⁵⁶ In co-ordination with project 03-02.

11-05 *Agricultural surpluses for economic development*

Authority:

Commission, eighteenth session, 1962.

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; to the effects of such disposals on incentives to expand agriculture domestically, the effect on commercial imports and on the speed of economic development within the recipient countries (reports completed on Japan 1958 and Pakistan 1961; further case studies to be taken up as opportunities arise).

11-06 *Marketing of agricultural products*

(s, t) Authority:

Commission, eighteenth session, 1962.

Description:

Studies of marketing problems and methods in relation to selected products, such as sugar, rice, tobacco, copra, fish, dairy products and meat. National studies to be undertaken as far as possible by national institutions for which co-operation from the Expanded Technical Assistance Programme of the United Nations and specialized agencies or other sources may be sought. Regional aspects to be studied by the secretariat.

11-07 *Agricultural economics research and training*

Authority:

Commission, eighteenth session, 1962.

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. (Assistance was provided in 1961 to the Government of Indonesia in planning and conducting a National Training Centre in Agricultural Development, featuring economic aspects.)

IV. FLOOD CONTROL AND WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

21-01 *Regional Conference on Water Resources Development*

Authority:

Fourth Regional Technical Conference on Water Resources Development, 1960; Commission, sixth session, 1950; eighteenth session, 1962.

Description:

Organization of a Regional Conference on Water Resources Development every two years: Fifth Regional Conference on Water Resources Development in 1962.

21-02 *Planning and development of water resources*⁵⁷

Authority:

Fourth Regional Technical Conference on Water Resources Development, 1960; Commission, seventh session, 1951, and eighteenth session, 1962.

Description:

(a) Investigation and promotion of multiple-purpose river basin development: 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 study of ten major rivers in Asia and the Far East, each river to be studied separately.

(c) A Manual of River Basin Development in Asia and the Far East.

(d) Dissemination of technical information on flood control works and water resources development:

(i) Publication of Flood Control Series,

(ii) Quarterly Flood Control Journal,

(iii) Distribution of technical reports and publications received from various countries.

(e) Water management.

(f) Water code.

21-03 *Flood control and water resources development of international rivers*⁵⁷

(s, t)

Authority:

Fourth Regional Technical Conference on Water Resources Development 1960; Commission, sixth session, 1950; eighteenth session, 1962.

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 Office of the Executive Agent, BTAO, the Special Fund. Preparation of a major amplification of the basin plan.

(b) Initiation of a study of the Karnali and other international rivers; assistance to BTAO, the Special Fund, specialized agencies and others participating in the programme of investigations of these rivers.

21-04 *Flood control methods*

(s, t)

Authority:

Fourth Regional Technical Conference on Water Resources Development, 1960; Commission, sixth session, 1950, and eighteenth session, 1962.

Description:

Improvement of flood control methods, including a study of various specific problems in co-operation with technical organizations of the region:

(i) Symposium on flood and drainage problems of deltaic and coastal regions Bangkok 1963,

(ii) Bringing up to date the study on sediment problem already carried out.⁵⁸

⁵⁷ In co-ordination with project 53-01.

⁵⁸ United Nations publication, Sales No. 1953.II.F.7.

21-05 *Hydrologic studies*

(s, t) Authority:

Fourth Regional Technical Conference on Water Resources Development, 1960; Commission, seventh session, 1951; eighteenth session 1962.

Description:

(a) Interregional seminars on surface water hydrology: Third ECAFE/BTAO/WMO Interregional Seminar on Long Range Forecasting 1963.

(b) ECAFE/BTAO/UNESCO Regional Seminar on the Development of Ground Water Resources with special reference to Problems of Deltaic Area, 24 April to 8 May 1962, Bangkok.

(c) Regional Research and Training Centre on the Techniques of Development of Ground Water Resources (India).

(d) Studies of hydrologic problems with special reference to (i) major deficiencies in hydrologic data (ii) geographic distribution of run-off and (iii) in co-operation with IAEA, application of isotopes and other modern techniques in hydrologic studies.

V. INDUSTRY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

A. GENERAL

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

31-01 *Industrial development and planning*⁵⁹

(s, t) Authority:

Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, fourteenth session, 1962; Commission, eighteenth session, 1962.

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. A Seminar on Development of Chemical and Allied Industries in the ECAFE region to be held in 1962. This will be followed by a Seminar on Fertilizers in 1963 or 1964 to be organized in co-operation with BTAO and the Division of Industrial Development of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs. 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. Assistance to 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) Rendering of technical advice on specific industries to countries in the region, at their request, and, for this purpose, to constitute panels or groups of engineers and experts.

(d) Establishment of a roster of experts to be drawn upon by the United Nations, other organizations and countries of the region whenever required for advice on problems concerning industrial estates,

such as estate layout, factory design, specifications of building materials, provision of common facilities and financing of industrial estates. Making known to other countries the findings and results of their research and study.

(e) Study of the status and development of industrial research institutes in the region with a view to identifying those which could be developed into regional research institutes, and convening of a regional conference on industrial research with a view to promoting regional co-operation in industrial research in such institutes in close collaboration with UNESCO and other organizations concerned.

(f) To undertake comprehensive case studies of a few selected countries of the region in order to demonstrate the application of procedures for formulating industrial development programmes.

31-02 *Industrial investment promotion*

Authority:

Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, fourteenth session, 1962; Commission, eighteenth session, 1962.

Description:

(a) Undertaking a comprehensive study of industrial investment in the region, including a study of investment regulations and laws and incentives, etc. The results of the study should be placed before the Committee at its next session, after being transmitted to the countries well in advance.

(b) Preparation of a "Regional investment manual", in loose-leaf form, with a country index, containing all important rules and regulations effecting industries. In collaboration with the appropriate government authorities, the relevant sections of the manual will be revised as and when any changes occur, to ensure a continued flow of information and provide an up-to-date reference source.

(c) To convene a Seminar on Investment Promotion.

B. SMALL-SCALE AND HANDICRAFT INDUSTRIES

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

32-01 *Surveys and studies of problems of development of small-scale industries*

Authority:

Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, fourteenth session, 1962; Commission, eighteenth session, 1962.

Description:

(a) Study of problems involved in development of small-scale industries with particular reference to complementarity of development of small and large-scale industries, establishment of satellite industries and progressive transformation of domestic and cottage industries into small-scale and medium-scale industries; publication of directories of small and cottage industries and their products, of research institutes and extension training centres; studies of the specific problems of organization and management of small-industry service institutes, extension centres and prototype training centres; preparation and dissemination of instructional materials and technical guides; assistance

⁵⁹ In co-ordination with project 03-01.

to countries in the development of extension services in co-operation with the national institutes and other international agencies concerned.

(b) Drawing up of a model scheme for a national small-industry institute and making a case study of such an institute for Thailand.

(s, t) (c) Convening the Working Party on Small-scale and Handicraft Industries. The meeting in 1963 will carefully review the programme of work in the field, taking into consideration the economic aspects of cottage and small-scale industries, production and marketing techniques and common facility services, including means of standardization, the promotion of handicrafts in association with the promotion of marketing and study of the scope and means of development through regional co-ordination in that field; promotion of international co-operation in close collaboration with the United Nations Bureau of Economic Affairs, BTAO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO and other international as well as national agencies concerned.

(d) A consultative working group will be convened in 1962 or early 1963 to prepare for the Working Party meeting in 1963.

32-02 *Promotion and co-ordination of research and experiments and dissemination of technical information*

Authority :

Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, fourteenth session, 1962; Commission, eighteenth session, 1962.

Description :

Promotion of interchange of information among countries of the region on research, experiments, new equipment and machinery and improved methods of production and marketing including standardization and quality control; publication of a quarterly "Small Industry Bulletin" for dissemination of such information.

GROUP 2. *Ad hoc* PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

32-03 *Small-industry feasibility surveys*

Authority :

Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, fourteenth session, 1962; Commission, eighteenth session, 1962.

Description :

Undertaking of industrial feasibility surveys with particular reference to development of small- and medium-scale industries to meet national and, where possible, regional needs. Feasibility surveys for small industries in Thailand will probably be studied in 1962.

C. ELECTRIC POWER

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

33-01 *Dissemination of technical information and data*

Authority :

Sub-Committee on Electric Power, eighth session, 1961; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources,

fourteenth session, 1962; Commission, eighteenth session, 1962.

Description :

(a) Electric Power Bulletin: Annual publication of the "Electric Power Bulletin", to 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 to 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 and financial data on public utility electricity supply industry, such as investments, gross revenues, tariff rates, etc.

(b) Country-by-country surveys of the electricity supply organizations in the ECAFE region and study of plans and programmes for power development.

(c) 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 power; steam 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.

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

33-02 *Rural electrification*

Authority :

Sub-Committee on Electric Power, eighth session, 1961; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, fourteenth session, 1962; Commission, eighteenth session, 1962.

(t) Description :

Continuing study of the problem of rural electrification with special reference to the conditions prevailing in the countries of the region.

In co-operation with BTAO, a Panel of Experts on Rural Electrification will be established early in 1962. They will visit the countries of the region on request, study the problems of rural electrification as affected by local conditions and formulate recommendations on a comprehensive development programme. Their work is likely to continue in 1963. Further follow-up work to be defined in the light of the recommendations of the Panel.

GROUP 2. *Ad hoc* PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

33-03 *Regional training centre(s) for electric power industry*

Authority :

Sub-Committee on Electric Power, eighth session, 1961; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, fourteenth session, 1962; Commission, eighteenth session, 1962.

(t) Description :

Subject to the necessary host facilities being made available by the government concerned, one or two existing national training establishments in the region to be adequately strengthened with additional facilities

and equipment, so that they may serve the needs of the neighbouring countries as well. In the first place, a detailed project report will be prepared with the help of a specialist, which will give in detail (a) a phased programme of the training scheme, (b) a detailed list of the machinery and equipment required, (c) personnel requirements, and (d) estimate of expenses. Based on this project report, further action to be taken in co-operation with BTAO and/or the Special Fund, as necessary.

33-04 *Study of the measures for the efficient and rational utilization of electricity consumption*

Authority :

Sub-Committee on Electric Power, eighth session, 1961; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, fourteenth session, 1962; Commission, eighteenth session, 1962.

Description :

Rationalization in the use of electric power involves measures designed to reduce the specific consumption of electricity (i.e., quantity of energy used per unit of product produced) and also to make electricity available at a reduced price. Rationalization measures to apply to the procedures and practices in regard to the design and operation of generating plants as well as transmission and distribution systems. Tariff structures also influence the extent and the pattern of consumption of electric energy. It is proposed to undertake a detailed study of the problem and to make recommendations on the measures which the countries of the region should take in order to promote rational development of electricity consumption.

Duration : 1962-1963.

33-05 *Expert working group to study the problems of standardization of equipment, methods and practices in the field of electric power*

Authority :

Sub-Committee on Electric Power, eighth session, 1961. Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, fourteenth session, 1962; Commission, eighteenth session, 1962.

(t) Description :

It is proposed to constitute an Expert Working Group to carry out a comprehensive survey of standards being followed by the countries of the region for their installations, operating methods and codes of practices etc., and to endeavour to introduce, to the extent practicable, uniformity in these standards. Wherever no standards have been officially recognized recommendation will be made on the best standards which may be adopted.

Co-operation of BTAO to be sought.

Duration : 1963 or 1964.

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, fourteenth session, 1962; Commission, eighteenth session, 1962.

Description :

(a) Convening periodic working parties of experts from member countries to review the technical, economic and social problem of housing, including 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, 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; 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.

(d) Periodic review of the housing situation especially for low income groups and workers and housing and building programmes in the region, in relation to economic and social development.

34-02 *Regional housing centres*

Authority :

Working Party on Housing and Building Materials, fifth session, 1958; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, fourteenth session, 1962; Commission, eighteenth session, 1962.

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.

GROUP 2. Ad hoc PROJECT OF HIGH PRIORITY

34-03 *Provision of community facilities in relation to housing*

(s, t) Authority :

Working Party on Housing and Building Materials, sixth session 1960; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, fourteenth session, 1962; Commission, eighteenth session, 1962.

Description :

A survey of various technical, administrative and financial problems faced by the countries in the ECAFE region in providing community facilities for the new housing projects, including the co-ordination and allocation of financial and executive responsibilities between housing authorities, local government and state or central government.

The organization of a seminar to focus the attention of the housing experts of the countries of the region on problems connected with the provision of community facilities and urban and rural areas, and provision of the latest information to them to enable the countries to devise solutions according to their requirements; information about the cost of providing such facilities in relation to housing to be collected; co-operation of BTAO and WHO to be sought.

E. METALS AND ENGINEERING

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

35-01 *Survey of metal producing and fabricating industries and trade in ECAFE countries — to include both technical and economic aspects*

Authority:

Metals and Engineering Sub-Committee, ninth session, 1960; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, fourteenth session, 1962; Commission, eighteenth session, 1962.

Description:

(a) Iron and steel industry — continuing study of plans and problems of the iron and steel industry and trade in ECAFE countries;

(b) Engineering industries — detailed periodic survey of two or three specific industries in addition to foundries and machine tool industries.

(c) Metal producing industries — review of the status of major metal producing industries (other than iron and steel) such as copper, zinc and tin, in ECAFE countries.

(d) Promotion of intraregional and interregional co-operation — exploration of the possibility of co-operation between two or more countries in setting up industries, e.g. an iron and steel producing industry, by exchange of raw materials, joint rolling mills for rails and light structurals; alumina and aluminium plants and aluminium fabricating industries, a machine tool industry and selected engineering 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:

Metals and Engineering Sub-Committee, ninth session, 1960; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, fourteenth session, 1962; Commission, eighteenth session, 1962.

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:

Metals and Engineering Sub-Committee, ninth session, 1960; Committee on Industry and Natural

Resources, fourteenth session, 1962; Commission, eighteenth session, 1962.

Description:

(a) Periodic study of consumption trends and future demand for steel, ferro-alloys and alloy steels in countries of the ECAFE region.

(b) Study of the consumption trends for other metals and engineering products in ECAFE countries including machine tools, barges, fishing craft, coastal ships, etc.

GROUP 2. *Ad hoc* PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

35-04 *Regional training, research and advice*

(s, t) Authority:

Metals and Engineering Sub-Committee, ninth session, 1960; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, fourteenth session, 1962; Commission, eighteenth session, 1962.

Description:

(a) (i) Exploring the possibility of organizing training courses in India and Japan;

(ii) Survey of existing international, bilateral and other training programmes and an assessment of their scope and contribution towards the fulfilment of the needs of the ECAFE region for trained manpower; an expert group to be appointed in co-operation with the concerned agencies and governments.

(b) Exploring the possibility of establishing a Regional Industrial Research Institute for Metals and Engineering.

(c) Convening a Seminar in collaboration with the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs at Headquarters, ECLA and ECE and with the assistance of BTAO on new steel-making techniques.

(d) Making an intensive study of facilities for "training-in-industry" in the region, in close collaboration with the ILO, and submitting a comprehensive report on the status of development in this field at an early meeting of the Committee.

35-05 *Regional standards and specifications*

Authority:

Metals and Engineering Sub-Committee, ninth session, 1960; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, fourteenth session, 1962; Commission, eighteenth session, 1962.

Description:

Study of possibilities of standard specifications for iron and steel, as well as selected engineering products including barges, vessels and coastal ships.

F. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND PROSPECTING

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

36-01 *Regional geological, mineral and tectonic maps and related activities*

(t)

Authority:

Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, fourteenth session, 1962; Commission, eighteenth session, 1962.

Description :

(a) Preparation, review and revision of regional maps in co-operation with the International Geological Congress, the United Nations Cartographic Office 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 1960. Oil and natural gas map of the region to be completed in 1961-1962. Maps showing the distribution of known mineral resources of the regions to be completed before 1962. Metallogenic maps, tectonic maps and prognosis maps to follow. Preliminary inquiries by the secretariat regarding regional magnetic maps.

(b) Assisting the United Nations Cartographic Office in the preparation and organization of regional cartographic conferences for Asia and the Far East.

GROUP 2. *Ad hoc* PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

36-02 *Seminar on Geochemical Prospecting Methods and Techniques*
(i)

Authority :

Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development, fourth session, 1960; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, fourteenth session, 1962; Commission, eighteenth session, 1962.

Description :

To convene a Seminar on Geochemical Prospecting Techniques and Methods in 1963, for exchange of views and for examination of such techniques and methods in regard to their applicability to countries of the region, particularly those located in tropical and semi-tropical areas.

36-03 *Aerial survey methods and equipment*

(i) Authority :

Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development, fourth session, 1960; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, fourteenth session, 1962; Commission, eighteenth session, 1962.

Description :

(a) In co-operation with BTAO and the Cartographic Office of the United Nations, to organize Pilot Courses on Aerial Survey Techniques and Methods (first Pilot Courses on Photogeology and Geophysical Prospecting Methods were organized in 1961 in Japan); to study the need for the establishment of an Aerial Survey Training Centre in the region in connexion with the proposed Regional Geological Survey Centre of South-East Asia.

(b) To convene a second Seminar on Aerial Survey Methods and Equipment in 1963 or 1964 (the first Seminar was held in January-February 1960).

36-04 *Development of mineral resources of the lower Mekong basin*

(i) Authority :

Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin, eleventh session, 1960; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, fourteenth session, 1962; Commission, eighteenth session, 1962.

Description :

To render over-all assistance in mineral resources development of the lower Mekong basin at the request of the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin, including Executive Agency activities for the Special Fund Mekong mineral survey project.

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

G. MINERAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

37-01 *Regional mining development review*

Authority :

Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development, second and third sessions, 1956 and 1957; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, fourteenth session, 1962; Commission, eighteenth session, 1962.

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 1960. The review is also to include studies on mineral trade and should pay attention to the co-ordination of mining development with developments in other sectors.

37-02 *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, fourteenth session, 1962; Commission, eighteenth session, 1962.

Description :

(a) Dissemination of information on new improved methods of exploration, exploitation and extraction of all minerals and on the equipment used therefor.

(b) Technical studies so far completed cover coal, iron ore, sulphur, kaolin, ilmenite, copper, lead, zinc and ores. Studies covering bauxite ore and the aluminium industry to be completed in 1962. A study in respect of tin to follow immediately. Studies on tungsten, radioactive minerals and rare elements to follow.

(c) Dissemination of information and study on mineral conservation measures.

37-03 *Symposium on the Development of Petroleum Resources of Asia and the Far East*
(i)

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, fourteenth session, 1962; Commission, eighteenth session, 1962.

Description :

First meeting of the Symposium on the Development of Petroleum Resources held in 1958; proceedings published in 1959.⁶⁰ Second meeting to be held in 1962 in Tehran, and recommendations of the Symposium to be undertaken including :

(i) Standardization and publication of petroleum industry statistics of the region and the reporting of petroleum exploration activities;

(ii) Assistance to the Government of Iran in establishing a regional petroleum institute;

(iii) Exchange of information on petroleum resources development;

(iv) Co-ordination of stratigraphic correlation between sedimentary basins of the region;

(v) Compilation of case histories of the discovery and development of oilfields in the region.

GROUP 2. *Ad hoc* PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

37-04 *Working Group of Experts on Mining Legislation*

(s, t) Authority :

Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, fourteenth session, 1962; Commission, eighteenth session, 1962.

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 to be convened in 1962.

VI. TRADE

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

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

Authority :

Committee on Trade, first to fifth sessions, 1958-62; Commission, eighteenth session, 1962.

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;

(b) Report on current developments in trade and trade policies to be submitted annually to the Committee on Trade;

(c) Review of developments relating to the European Economic Community (EEC), the European Free Trade Association (EFTA), the Latin American Free Trade Area and other regional economic groupings. Secretariat report to be submitted annually to the Committee on Trade. Work to include analysis of trade of ECAFE countries with member countries

of the EEC and EFTA, including trade in major commodities and possible consequences of common market arrangements in Europe to the trade of the ECAFE region. Work to be continued in co-operation with member governments, the secretariats of the other regional economic commissions, GATT, EEC, EFTA 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. Further work on state trading to include (i) completion of country reviews contained in the secretariat report and inclusion of information on member countries outside the region with experience of state trading; (ii) a review of organizational structure, buying and selling practices and special privileges and exclusive rights of state trading agencies, if any; and (iii) assembling of information on the system of international tenders in force in the countries of the region.

(e) Asian Trade Fair :

Survey of facilities for holding an Asian Trade Fair undertaken by the secretariat with the assistance of an *ad hoc* committee of representatives of member governments and proposals for convening an Asian Trade Fair, submitted to the Committee on Trade, fifth session, 1962.

The Asian Trade Fair to be held late in 1963, open to participation by all member and associate member countries of the Commission. The Pakistan Government to undertake the organization of the Fair with the assistance of the Executive Secretary and the *ad hoc* Committee on the Asian Trade Fair.

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 to fifth sessions, 1958-62; Commission, eighteenth session, 1962.

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 to fifth sessions, 1958-62; Commission, eighteenth session, 1962.

Description :

(a) Study on methods of expanding international trade with a view to removing obstacles to trade;

(t) (b) A Consultative Group of Experts on Regional Economic Co-operation convened in 1961, to examine practical possibilities of regional and sub-regional co-operation. Report of the Group forwarded to member governments for consideration. Further work to be

⁶⁰ United Nations publication, Sales No. 59.II.F.3.

carried out by the Executive Secretary in consultation with member governments.

(c) Intra-regional Trade Promotion Talks: fourth series of intra-regional trade promotion talks among interested member countries of the region conducted in January 1962. Fifth series to be held in 1963.

First consultation on pepper trade held in 1961; to be continued in consultation with FAO and other international bodies concerned.

(d) Study of trade in selected commodities and capital goods. Reports on trade in certain minerals and mineral products of importance to the countries of the region submitted to the second and third sessions of the Committee on Trade. Work to be continued, including a study on trade in petroleum and petroleum products, making use of other appropriate bodies of ECAFE.

(e) Stabilization of markets and prices of primary commodities of the region; note submitted to the participants in the third series of intra-regional trade promotion talks in 1961; the secretariat to keep under review the activities of other international bodies concerned in this field.

GROUP 2. *Ad hoc* PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

41-04 *Regulations, procedures and practices concerning the conduct of international trade*

(1)

Authority:

Committee on Trade, first to fifth sessions, 1958-62; Commission, eighteenth session, 1962.

Description:

(a) 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. Second session of the Working Party convened in November 1960. Third session of the Working Party to be convened in 1962. Work to be continued on the following:

(i) Review of implementation by countries of the region of the recommendations of the Working Party, on the ECAFE Code of Recommended Customs Procedures, on customs brokers and customs clearing agents, on mutual administrative assistance in customs matters, on frontier facilities for transit trade between countries of the region, and others.

(ii) Training and exchange of staff in customs administration. Study on survey of training facilities in the ECAFE region to be submitted to the third session of the Working Party in 1962. Possibility of establishing a regional training course or centre in customs administration in 1963, with BTAO assistance, under consideration.

(iii) Co-operation of trade bodies with customs authorities in matters of customs administration.

(iv) Study of customs terminology in the countries of the region with a view to promoting uniformity and harmonization.

(v) Study of the laws and regulations concerning customs valuation in countries of the region with a view to promoting uniformity and harmonization.

(vi) Simplification of documentary requirements: Preparation of a model customs entry form, for adoption by countries of the region.

(b) A study — in co-operation with governments and interested commercial and intergovernmental 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 in 1962 and 1963.

41-05 *Market analysis*

(s) Authority:

Committee on Trade, second to fifth sessions, 1959-62; Commission, eighteenth session, 1962.

Description:

Market survey of selected products of countries of the ECAFE region. Particular attention to be given in market surveys to the future demand prospects, the growth of substitutes and development of new uses for the products. Report on hides and skins, coconut and coconut products, and spices submitted to previous sessions of the Sub-Committee and Committee on Trade:

(a) Reports on marketing of jute and jute products prepared in co-operation with FAO in 1960-61; first report of FAO submitted to the fourth session of the Committee on Trade in 1961. Further work to be carried out in co-operation with FAO and a joint ECAFE/FAO *ad hoc* meeting on jute to be convened in 1962.

(b) Improvement of production and marketing of copra and coconut products in countries of the region with a view to ensuring stable and reasonable prices and expanding markets for the products; work to be carried out in co-operation with FAO.

41-06 *Commercial arbitration facilities*

Authority:

Committee on Trade, second to fifth sessions, 1959-62; Commission, eighteenth session, 1962.

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 procedures, incorporation of standard arbitral clauses in trade contracts and enforcement of arbitral awards;

(b) Work to include (i) collection and dissemination of informational and educational data about laws, regulations and court decisions and similar documents bearing on commercial arbitration; and (ii) research and analysis of legal and technical problems on commercial arbitration, in co-operation with the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs and commercial arbitration experts or correspondents to be designated by member countries.

Interim report submitted to the Committee on Trade, second session, 1959. Progress report submitted to the Committee on Trade, third session, 1960. Further report and addendum 1 to the interim report submitted to the Committee on Trade, fourth session, 1961.

(c) Working Party of Experts on Commercial Arbitration convened in 1962. Centre for promotion of commercial arbitration in the ECAFE region, to be established within the ECAFE secretariat, to carry out the functions described above. Second

session of the Working Party to be convened after lapse of two years.

41-07 *Shipping and ocean freight rates*

Authority :

Committee on Industry and Trade, ninth session, 1957; Committee on Trade, second to fifth sessions, 1959-62; Commission, eighteenth session, 1962.

Description :

(a) Study of shipping and 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.

(b) Continuing review by the Committee on Trade 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 question, in co-operation with the governments and appropriate international organizations.

Report submitted to the third session of the Committee on Trade in January 1960 on measures taken by the countries of the region to establish machinery for consultation with the shipping lines. Further report submitted to the fifth session of the Committee on the questions specified in (b) above and on recent developments in shipping and ocean freight rates.

41-08 *Organization of training courses in trade promotion*

(i) Authority :

Committee on Trade, first to fifth sessions, 1958-62; Commission, eighteenth session, 1962.

Description :

In co-operation with BTAO. 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 Committee on Trade, third session, 1960. Report on the second Regional Seminar and Training Centre in Trade Promotion, held in India in November-December 1961, submitted to the Committee on Trade, fifth session; Third Seminar and Training Centre in Trade Promotion to be convened in 1964 with BTAO assistance; secretariat to make an evaluation of the first two trade promotion training centres and to formulate proposals for improving the facilities for training trade promotion personnel in the countries of the region. Secretariat to study and submit report on the question of establishing a regional trade promotion training centre on a long-term basis.

VII. INLAND TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

A. GENERAL

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

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

Authority :

Ad hoc Committee of Experts on Inland Transport, 1950; Inland Transport, and Communications Committee, ninth and tenth sessions, 1961 and 1962; Commission, eighteenth session, 1962.

Description :

(a) Collection, analysis and dissemination of information on general transport problems, railways, highways, inland waterways, and pipe lines, as well as on telecommunications;

(b) Collect and circulate information on training and research facilities in the transport and communication fields available both within and outside the region, and, where possible, expand such facilities for regional use;

(c) Library and film service;

(d) Printing and publication of *Transport and Communications Bulletin for Asia and the Far East*, semi-annually.

GROUP 2. *Ad hoc* PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

51-02 *Co-ordination of transport*

Authority :

Working Party on Co-ordination of Transport, 1958; Inland Transport and Communications Committee, ninth and tenth sessions, 1961 and 1962; Commission, eighteenth session, 1962.

Description :

Review of current developments and trends in transport co-ordination policies in the countries of the region.

Duration: 1962-63.

51-03 *Transport development and planning*

Authority :

Inland Transport and Communications Committee, tenth session, 1962; Commission, eighteenth session, 1962.

Description :

(a) Case studies of current policies and trends in transport development and planning, including investment aspects, in the countries of the region;

(b) To render technical advice to countries of the region, upon their request, on specific transport development problems.

Duration: 1962-63.

51-04 *Promotion of tourism and international travel*

(i) Authority :

Inland Transport and Communications Committee, ninth and tenth sessions, 1961 and 1962; Commission, eighteenth session, 1962.

Description :

(a) Arrangement in 1962, under the auspices of ECAFE, of a study week by one of the governments in the region to consider (i) tourist organization, (ii) problems of accommodation, and (iii) publicity.

(b) Organization of a second seminar on the promotion of tourism.

(c) Study of the possibility of establishing training centres for personnel dealing with tourism and the tourist industry.

(d) Assisting governments in making a country-by-country survey of tourist potentials in Asia and the Far East. Co-operation of IUOTO and its subsidiary bodies and BTAO to be sought.

Duration: 1962-63.

B. HIGHWAYS AND HIGHWAY TRANSPORT

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

52-01 *Asian highway*

(t) Authority:

Highway Sub-Committee, fourth session, 1958; Inland Transport and Communications Committee, ninth and tenth sessions, 1961 and 1962; Commission, eighteenth session, 1962.

Description:

(a) Study of technical, financial, economic and other aspects to facilitate international highway traffic.

(b) Convening of working parties of experts from contiguous countries to formulate recommendations, in co-operation with BTAO. The fourth and fifth series of zonal meetings to be convened in 1962 and other zonal meetings to be convened in 1963.

GROUP 2. *Ad hoc* PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

52-02 *Highway transport*

(s, t) Authority:

Highway Sub-Committee, fourth session, 1958; Inland Transport and Communications Committee, ninth and tenth sessions, 1961 and 1962; Commission, eighteenth session, 1962.

Description:

Studies in relation of goods transport and to the following aspects:

(a) General operational, organizational and financial aspects of road motor transport;

(b) Role of the co-operative movement in the transport industry, with special reference to the advantages and disadvantages of operation of highway transport through co-operative means, including examination of the feasibility of drawing up model legislation for the regulation and control of highway transport operated on a co-operative basis;

(c) Problem of mechanization versus labour-intensive methods, including studies on wage structure and other aspects of highway transport industry in co-operation with the ILO;

(d) Comparative studies of legislative, regulatory measures and procedures adopted in the countries of the region relating to highway transport operation, with special reference to long-distance trucking, and to regulatory control exercised over "transport on own account";

(e) Convening of a seminar, in co-operation with BTAO, on the organizational, operational and financial aspects of highway transport.

Duration: 1962-64.

52-03 *Economic studies on highway projects*

Authority:

Highway and Highway Transport Sub-Committee, fifth session, 1960; Inland Transport and Communications Committee, ninth and tenth sessions, 1961 and 1962; Commission, eighteenth session, 1962.

Description:

(a) Study and report on the information available in different parts of the world on methods of deter-

mining the economic benefits which might be derived from the construction and improvement of roads;

(b) Encouragement and help to individual governments in the ECAFE area to survey the economic benefits which have been derived from the construction or improvement of individual roads of different administrative classes, including feeder or village roads, secondary roads, main or arterial roads, national roads and roads linking neighbouring countries.

Duration: 1962-63.

GROUP 3. OTHER PROJECTS

52-04 *Highway statistics*

Authority:

Highway and Highway Transport Sub-Committee, fifth session, 1960; Inland Transport and Communications Committee, ninth and tenth sessions, 1961 and 1962; Commission, eighteenth session, 1962.

Description:

Review of the character and use of statistics on roads and road transport which are collected at the national level in different regions of the world with a view to recommending a unified pattern for the collection of such statistics for use in the countries of the ECAFE region.

Duration: 2 years.

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, ninth and tenth sessions, 1961 and 1962; Commission, eighteenth session, 1962.

Description:

(a) Collection and dissemination of information regarding improved methods of river and canal conservancy⁶¹ for navigation and methods of improving efficiency of inland waterway transport. To issue reports and information papers on different aspect from time to time;

(b) Studies and recommendations relating to inland navigation on international waterways aimed at encouraging economic utilization of national resources and the free flow of traffic;

(c) Assistance to governments, upon request, in their inland waterway transport projects, taking into account the need for a regionally co-ordinated approach;

(d) Mekong river basin — assisting and advising, upon request, the Executive Agent of the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin in matters relating to inland navigation;

(e) United Nations Special Fund Mekong hydrographic survey; Executing Agency activities.

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

⁶¹ In co-ordination with projects 21-02 and 21-03.

53-02 *Improved design and operation of craft*

(f) Authority:

Inland Waterway Sub-Committee, fourth session, 1957; Inland Transport and Communications Committee, ninth and tenth sessions, 1961 and 1962; Commission, eighteenth session, 1962.

Description:

Demonstration projects relating to 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 vessel on various waterways connecting important population centres.

(b) Other types of fast passenger craft.

Co-operation of BTAO to be sought.

Duration: 1962-63.

53-03 *Prototype coasting vessels*

(f) Authority:

Inland Waterway Sub-Committee, fourth session 1957; Inland Transport and Communications Committee, ninth and tenth sessions, 1961 and 1962; Commission, eighteenth session, 1962.

Description:

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

In co-operation with BTAO.

Duration: 1962-63.

53-04 *Classification of inland waterways*

Authority:

Inland Transport Committee, third session, 1954; Inland Transport and Communications Committee, ninth and tenth sessions, 1961 and 1962; Commission, eighteenth session, 1962.

Description:

Study of the possibility of establishing standards for the classification of waterways and determination of suitable standard dimensions of waterways, structures and craft for each class.

Duration: 1962.

53-05 *Dredging of inland waterways*

Authority:

Inland Waterway Sub-Committee, third session, 1955; Inland Transport and Communications Committee, ninth and tenth sessions, 1961 and 1962; Commission, eighteenth session, 1962.

Description:

Study of dredging methods and equipment suitable for use in inland waterways and inland ports. In co-operation with the Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses (PIANC).

Duration: 1962.

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 to railways with special reference to operating costs and financial aspects*

Authority:

Railway Sub-Committee, fourth session, 1956; Inland Transport and Communications Committee, ninth and tenth sessions, 1961 and 1962; Commission, eighteenth session, 1962.

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: 1962-63.

54-02 *Comparative studies of railway administration*

Authority:

Railway Sub-Committee, fourth session, 1956; Inland Transport and Communications Committee, ninth and tenth sessions, 1961 and 1962; Commission, eighteenth session, 1962.

Description:

(a) Comparative study of the types of organization most suitable for the railways of the ECAFE region.

(b) Dissemination of information on management techniques in the field of railways.

Duration: 1962-63.

54-03 *Increase of single-line capacity with reference to operational and signalling aspects*

Authority:

Railway Sub-Committee, fourth session, 1956; Inland Transport and Communications Committee, ninth and tenth sessions, 1961 and 1962; Commission, eighteenth session, 1962.

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: 1962-63.

GROUP 3. OTHER PROJECTS

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; Inland Transport and Communications Committee, ninth and tenth sessions, 1961 and 1962; Commission, eighteenth session, 1962.

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; bogie 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 : 3 years.

54-05 *Engine utilization and running shed practices*

Authority :

Railway Sub-Committee, fifth session, 1957; Inland Transport and Communications Committee, ninth and tenth sessions, 1961 and 1962; Commission, eighteenth session, 1962.

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 : 2 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*
(s)

Authority :

Inland Transport and Communications Committee, ninth and tenth sessions, 1961 and 1962; Commission, eighteenth session, 1962.

Description :

(a) Study of the economic aspects of improving, planning and developing :

(i) National telecommunication networks;

(ii) Regional and extraregional networks.

(b) Study of the methods of financing and rates of flow of investment to accelerate development of adequate systems of telecommunication, national and regional, to meet the requirements of the ECAFE region.

Duration : 1962-63.

GROUP 3. OTHER PROJECTS

55-02 *Telecommunication, with special reference to development of inland transport, coastwise shipping and other public services in the ECAFE region*
(s)

Authority :

Inland Transport and Communications Committee, ninth and tenth sessions, 1961 and 1962; Commission, eighteenth session, 1962.

Description :

Studies in relation to improvements of telecommunication facilities for improving efficiency in inland trans-

port, coastwise shipping operation and other public services in the ECAFE region.

Duration : 2 years.

VIII. SOCIAL AFFAIRS

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

61-01 *Social policy and development*

Authority :

Terms of reference of the Commission; Commission resolutions 30 (XV) and 34 (XVII); Commission, eighteenth session, 1962; Social Commission, thirteenth session, 1961; Economic and Social Council resolution 830 J (XXXII).

Description :

(a) Collection and dissemination of information :

(i) Collection and dissemination of information on social aspects of economic development and the inter-relationship of economic and social factors, including contributions, as required, to reports and studies carried out by the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs;

(t) (ii) Exchange of information on training for community development and social work and evaluation of teaching materials; in co-operation with BTAO; beginning 1962;

(iii) Exchange of information on experiences in ECAFE countries on policies and programmes designed to deal with urbanization problems.

(b) Assistance to governments and regional centres :

(i) Assistance in planning professional and in-service training programmes for social welfare personnel and programmes for the improvement of living conditions for families and children, in co-operation with the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs and UNICEF;

(ii) Collaboration with and assistance to regional centres concerned with social and demographic problems, in particular the Demographic Training and Research Centre, Chembur, Bombay, and the Asia and the Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Fachu, Tokyo;

(iii) Assistance, upon request, in the planning and execution of demographic and social surveys; such assistance is being provided currently in two countries in the region;

(iv) Participation in national seminars and meetings concerned with social and demographic aspects of economic development.

(c) Conferences, seminars, expert groups and other meetings on social policy and development :

(s, t) (i) Regional Conferences on Social Affairs to be convened at intervals of about two years to review social aspects of economic planning and development dealing with community development and social welfare at alternate sessions;

(ii) A group of experts to be convened to discuss problems of planning of selected social sectors, in relation to economic development in co-operation with the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs, BTAO, UNESCO and WHO; preparatory work in 1962, meeting in 1963;

- (#) (iii) Regional seminar on personnel requirements and training needs for development of family and child welfare services as a follow-up of the Asia and the Far East Seminar on Family and Child Welfare, held in 1960; in co-operation with the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs and BTAO in 1962;
- (#) (iv) Expert group on development of teaching materials suitable for training of social workers according to local needs; in co-operation with the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs and BTAO; preparatory work in 1963 and meeting in 1964.

61-02 *Studies on social and demographic aspects of economic development*

Authority:

Commission, eighteenth session, 1962; Social Commission, thirteenth session, 1961; Population Commission, eleventh session, 1961.

Description:

(a) Survey and analysis of information on major trends and problems on population and their relation to economic and social development, including contributions, as required, to reports and studies on these subjects prepared by the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs;

(b) Studies on social and demographic aspects of development plans in countries of the region and on levels of living in selected areas;

(c) Studies on population growth and economic development [res. 18 (XIII)]; topics for studies in 1962 and 1963 to be selected for submission to the Asian Population Conference [project 61-03 (a)]; ⁶²

(d) Studies on relationship between community development and economic development [res. 34 (XVII)]; in 1962 and 1963, studies on the role of local government bodies and voluntary agencies in community development and methods of evaluating the impact of community development programmes;

GROUP 2. *Ad hoc* PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

61-03 *Population*

Authority:

Commission resolution 28 (XV); Commission, eighteenth session, 1962; Population Commission, eleventh session, 1961.

⁶² In co-ordination with project 03-03.

(#) Description:

(a) Asian Population Conference:

A regional Population Conference in Asia and the Far East with participation of specialists in population, economics and related fields (including some specialists from outside the region); in co-operation with the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs, BTAO and interested specialized agencies; a preparatory committee with a small number of experts from countries in the region will meet in 1962; the Conference will take place in 1963.

(b) Research and action programmes relating to population problems;

- (#) (i) A team of demographic expert consultants rendering advice and assistance, upon request, on evaluation and application of census results and other demographic data in economic and social development planning, and in national action programmes designed to affect population trends; in co-operation with the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs and BTAO; for three years beginning in 1962;

(ii) Case studies on evaluation of census results and related demographic information from other sources in two countries of the region, to be completed in 1962.

61-04 *Community development*

Authority:

Commission, eighteenth session, 1962; Social Commission, thirteenth session, 1961.

(#) Description:

(a) Urban community development:

A regional seminar on the planning and administration of community development programmes in urban areas; in co-operation with the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs and BTAO; in 1962.

- (#) (b) Popular participation in community development:

A workshop on the development of local leaders needed in community development programmes; in co-operation with the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs and BTAO; for a sub-regional group of countries; preparatory work in 1962, workshop in 1963.

- (s, #) (c) Co-operatives and community development:

Workshop on the actual and potential role of co-operatives in community development programmes in countries of the region; in co-operation with the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs and BTAO and interested specialized agencies; preparatory work in 1963, workshop in 1964.

IX. TENTATIVE CALENDAR OF MEETINGS IN 1962 AND 1963

1962

A. *Meetings* (after the eighteenth session of the Commission)

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Site</i>
1. (#) Regional Seminar on Development of Groundwater Resources ⁶³	24 April - 8 May	Bangkok
2. Railway Sub-Committee and Working Party of Railway Signalling and Operating Officials	29 May - 6 June	Melbourne
3. Working Party on Customs Administration (third session)	6-13 August	Bangkok

(#) indicates meetings in co-operation with BTAO under regional projects.

⁶³ To be followed by a study tour from 9 to 24 May in the Philippines and Japan.

	Date	Site
4. (t) Second Symposium on the Development of Petroleum Resources of Asia and the Far East	1-15 September	Teheran
5. (t) Seminar on Community Facilities in Relation to Housing; and Working Party on Housing and Building Materials	17-29 September	New Delhi
6. (t) Seminar on Chemicals and Allied Industries	3-13 October	Bangkok
7. (t) Regional Seminar on Training for Family and Child Welfare	5-17 November	Open
8. Working Party on Economic Development and Planning	15-23 October	Bangkok
9. Inland Waterways Sub-Committee	6-13 November	Bangkok
10. Fifth Regional Conference on Water Resources Development ⁶⁴	20-26 November	Bangkok
11. (t) Seminar on Urban Community Development	10-20 December	Dacca
12. Ministerial Session on Asian Highways (to be preceded by the <i>ad hoc</i> Zonal Working Groups)	11-13 December 6-8 December	Bangkok
13. Working Party of Senior Geologists (fifth session)	27 November- 1 December	Bangkok
14. Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development (fifth session)	3-8 December	Bangkok

B. Group of Experts Meetings⁶⁵ and Training Courses

1. (t) Working Group of Experts on Statistics IV	July (2 weeks)	Bangkok
2. (t) Third Group of Experts on Programming Techniques	July/August (4 weeks)	Bangkok
3. (t) Expert Advisory Group on Rural Electrification	April	Bangkok
4. (t) Regional Training Course for Organizers of National Training Centres for Primary and Intermediate Statistics Personnel	October/November	India
5. (t) Working Group of Experts on Regional Co-operation	Open	Bangkok
6. (t) <i>Ad hoc</i> Working Group of Experts on International Highways	6-8 December	Bangkok

C. Committee for the Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin

1. Eighteenth session (special)	October	Bangkok
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1963

A. Meetings

1. Intraregional Trade Promotion Talks (fifth series)	16-25 January	Bangkok
2. Committee on Trade (sixth session)	28 January - 5 February	Bangkok
3. Committee on Industry and Natural Resources (fifteenth session)	8-18 February	Bangkok
4. Inland Transport and Communications Committee (eleventh session)	21-28 February	Bangkok
5. Commission (nineteenth session)	Open	Philippines
6. Working Party on Small-scale Industries (seventh session)	April	New Delhi
7. Conference of Asian Statisticians (fifth session)	April	Bangkok
8. (t) Regional Symposium on Flood Control, Reclamation, Utilization and Development of Deltaic Areas	April/May	Open
9. (t) Seminar on Geo-chemical Prospecting Methods and Equipment	August	Open
10. ECAFE/FAO meeting on Marketing Aspects of Price Stabilization Policies	Open	Open
11. Working Party on Economic Development and Planning (eighth session)	October	Bangkok
12. (t) Seminar on Fertilizers	October/November	Bangkok
13. Highways and Highway Transport Sub-Committee (sixth session)	October/November	India
14. (t) Third Interregional Seminar on Hydrology	November/December	Open
15. Railway Sub-Committee and Working Party of Railway Track Engineers	November/December	Bangkok
16. (t) Seminar on New Steel Making Process and Sub-Committee on Metals and Engineering (tenth session)	November/December	Open
17. (t) Asian Population Conference	December	New Delhi

B. Group of Experts Meetings and Training Courses ⁶⁵

1. (t) Experts, Advisory Group on Rural Electrification	January to April	Open
2. (t) Engineers, Panel	Open	Bangkok

⁶⁴ To be followed by a study tour.

⁶⁵ Only experts invited by ECAFE with the assistance of BTAO participate in the group of experts meetings; representatives of member governments do not attend.

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Site</i>
3. (t) Expert Working Groups on International Highways	April-May	Bangkok
4. (t) Group of Experts on Social Development Planning	April	Bangkok
5. (t) Working Group of Experts on Programming Techniques IV	July/August	Bangkok
6. (t) Working Group of Experts on Mining Legislation.	August	Bangkok
7. (t) Workshop on Development of Local Leaders in Community Development	Open	Open
8. (t) Working Group of Experts on Statistics V	October	Open
9. (t) Second Pilot Course on Aerial Survey Techniques.	October/November	Open
10. (t) Expert Working Group on International Highways	November/December	Bangkok

C. Committee for the Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin

1. Nineteenth session (plenary)	9-14 January	Laos
2. Twentieth session (special)	March	Philippines
3. Twenty-first session (special)	Open	Bangkok

ANNEXES

ANNEX I

List of representatives and observers at the eighteenth session of the Commission

MEMBERS

Afghanistan

Representative : Mr. M. Sarwar Omar

Alternate Representatives : Mr. Abdul Ghafoor Rawan Farhadi,
Mr. Hidayatulla Azizi

Australia

Representative : Mr. T. K. Critchley

Alternate Representatives : Mr. A. J. S. Day, Mr. J. M. T. Reddy,
Mr. A. C. Tyler, Miss Mary McPherson

Adviser : Mr. J. L. Lavett

Burma

Representative : U Tun Shein

Alternate Representative : U Htoon Shein

Cambodia

Representative : Mr. Ung Krapum Phka

Alternate Representatives : Mr. Phlek Chhat, Mr. Srey Pong,
Mr. Chhut Chhoeur, Mr. Net Kuon, Mr. Kiou-Bonthonn,
Mr. Chann Pech

Ceylon

Representative : Sir Susanta de Fonseka

Alternate Representatives : Mr. W. Tennekoon, Mr. P. H. Siriwardene

Advisers : Mr. R. M. Seneviratne, Mr. A. S. Nadarajah

China

Representative : Mr. Shen-Yi

Alternate Representatives : Mr. Kwoh-ting Li, Mr. Chang Shen-fu,
Mr. Sherman Wang, Mr. Samuel S. Wang, Mr. Edward Y. K. Kwong, Mr. Chiang Me-hsien, Mr. Fude I, Mr. Yih Zien,
Mr. Sam-chung Hsieh

Adviser : Mr. Tsu-kan Tsui

Secretary : Mr. Yang-hai Lui

Federation of Malaya

Representative : Tuan M. K. Johari

Alternate Representatives : Tuan Syed Sheh Shahabuddin,
Mr. Abdul Jamil

Advisers : Mr. Thong Yaw Hong, Mr. V. C. de Bruyne, Mr. Ars Chad bin Ayub

Secretary : Mr. Walter Ayathury

France

Representative : Mr. P. Abelin

Alternate Representative : Mr. Toussaint, Mr. J. D. Paolini

Advisers : Mr. E. Mayolle, Mr. Brochier, Mr. Bochet, Mr. Chassepot,
Mr. Toutay, Mr. R. Hussenet

Secretary : Miss S. Catalan

India

Representative : Mr. Nityanand Kanungo

Alternate Representatives : Mr. D. S. Joshi, Mr. K. S. Sundara Rajan, Mr. V. H. Coelho

Advisers : Mr. L. N. Ray, Mr. I. P. Singh

Indonesia

Representative : Mr. Soewito Koesoemowidagdo

Alternate Representatives : Mr. Achmad Ponsen, Mr. Soetarjo Haditirto, Mr. Amir Hamzah Nasution, Mr. Soehono Soemobaskoro, Mr. Moedahar, Mr. Abdul Habir, Mr. B. Sjahabuddin Arifin

Iran

Representative : Mr. Hassanali Mansour

Alternate Representatives : Mr. Hushang Ansary, Mr. Zia Eddine Ghahary

Japan

Representative : Mr. Aiichiro Fujiyama

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Alternate Representative : Mr. A. J. M. van der Maade

Advisers : Mr. Jan Meyer, Mr. C. A. van den Beld, Mr. B. van Eldik

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Representative : Mr. Huynh-Van-Diem

Alternate Representative : Mr. Pham Minh-Duong

Thailand

Representative : Mr. Sunthorn Hongladarom

Alternate Representatives : Mr. Boonrod Binson, Mr. Swai Habana-nanda, Mr. Padhna Parpuyawart, Mr. Upadit Pachariyangkun, Mr. Vicharn Nivatvongs, Mr. Thalerng Thamrong-Nawasawat

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Representative : The Marquess of Lansdowne

Alternate Representatives : Mr. H. Bailey, Mr. S. T. Charles, Mr. M. A. McConville, Mr. J. A. Snellgrove, Mr. Ronald Cook

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Adviser : Mr. Joseph S. Gould

Hong Kong

Representative : Mr. Fung Hon-chu

Alternate Representatives : Mr. E. S. Kirby, Mr. H. D. Miller

North Borneo and Sarawak

Representative : Mr. Ong Kee Hui

Alternate Representatives : Mr. H. W. Davidson, Mr. Pang Tet Tshung

Singapore

Representative : Mr. Goh Keng Swee

Alternate Representatives : Mr. Abu Bakar Bin Pawanchee

Adviser/Expert : Mr. E. J. Mayer

Secretary : Mr. Tan Swee Siang

OTHER STATES ^c

Austria

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Alternate Representatives : Mr. Reginald Thomas, Mr. Gottfried Taurer

Belgium

Representative : Mr. Fernand Fontaine

Canada

Representative : Mr. Jacques Dupuis

^c These include:

(i) Members of the United Nations, participating in a consultative capacity under paragraph 9 of the terms of reference of the Commission;

(ii) The Federal Republic of Germany, participating in a consultative capacity under Economic and Social Council resolution 617 (XXII) of 27 July 1956; and

(iii) Switzerland, participating in a consultative capacity under Economic and Social Council resolution 860 (XXXII) of 29 December 1961.

^a Participating from 6-8 March 1962.

^b Participating from 9-19 March 1962.

Colombia

Representative : Brigadier General Rafael Navas Pardo
Alternate Representative : Mr. Alfonso Penaranda

Czechoslovakia

Representative : Mr. Dobromil Jecny
Alternate Representatives : Mr. Jaroslav Pinkava, Mr. Jiri Lejnar

Denmark

Representative : Mr. Torben Busck-Nielsen
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Federal Republic of Germany

Representative : Mr. Max Spandau
Advisers : Mr. G. Dillner, Mr. A. Magnus

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Mr. Imre Szekacs

Israel

Representative : Mr. Mordecai R. Kidron
Alternate Representative : Mr. Zvi Kedar

Italy

Representative : Mr. Oberto Fabiani

Poland

Representative : Mr. Tadeusz Zebrowski
Alternate Representative : Mr. Wlodzimierz Kubasiewicz
Secretary : Mr. Andrzej Jedynak

Romania

Representative : Mr. Radu Comsa
Alternate Representative : Mr. Florian Stoica

Sweden

Representative : Mr. Tage Gronwall
Alternate Representative : Mr. J. Sigge de Lilliehook

Switzerland

Representative : Mr. Jean de Rham
Alternate Representative : Mr. Marcel Grossenbacher

Turkey

Representative : Mr. Orhan Ciray

United Arab Republic

Representative : Mr. Sobhi A. Soliman
Alternate Representative : Mr. Mamdouh A. Razeq

Yugoslavia

Representative : Mr. Franc Kos
Alternate Representative : Mr. Vladimir Gavrilovic

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

International Labour Organization (ILO) : Mr. John S. Fox
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) :
Mr. P. G. H. Barter, Mr. M. Ohto, U Aung Din
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) : Mr. Pavel Erchov, Mr. Philip Soljak
World Health Organization (WHO) : Dr. I. C. Farg, Dr. Alan H. Penington
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (The Bank) : Mr. Arthur Karasz
International Monetary Fund (IMF) : Mr. D. S. Savkar
International Telecommunication Union (ITU) : Mr. Thomas R. Clarkson
World Meteorological Organization (WMO) : Mr. Yukio Kawabata

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY (IAEA)

U Hla Nyunt

UNITED NATIONS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE BOARD AND THE SPECIAL FUND

Mr. J. N. Corry

INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Colombo Plan Bureau : Mr. Sashichiro Matsui
Asian Productivity Organization (APO) : Mr. Ichiro Oshikawa,
Mr. Qaiser M. Murtaza, Mr. S. K. Rau
League of Arab States (LAS) : Mr. Clovis Maksoud

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Category A

International Chamber of Commerce : Mr. Toshiwo Doko,
Mr. Takashi Ihara, Mr. Kingo Iwai, Mr. R. P. Aiyer, Mr. R. K. Dass, Mr. Nosung Kim
International Confederation of Free Trade Union : Mr. G. Mapara,
Mr. Yukitaka Haraguchi, Mr. Toshio Nishimaki, Mr. Fumihiko Takaragi, Mr. Hajime Inoue, Mr. Asahi Okura
International Co-operative Alliance : Mr. Tsuneo Nanba
International Federation of Christian Trade Unions : Mr. Maurice Bouladoux, Mr. Dam-Sy-Hien
International Organization of Employers : Mr. Akio Mishiro,
Mr. Koji Kondo, Mr. Takuji Kato, Mr. Narumi Sakiyama,
Mr. M. Afzal Khan
World Federation of Trade Unions : Mr. K. B. Panikkar
World Federation of United Nations Associations : Mr. Seishi Idei, Mr. Katsumi Nihro
World Veterans Federation : Mr. Norman Acton, Captain Matao Okino, Mr. Fred Saito

Category B

International Federation of University Women : Mrs. Kiyoko Oshima, Mrs. Mariko Kadono
International Federation of Women Lawyers : Mrs. Ai Kume, Mrs. Dorothy G. Turkel
International Union of Official Travel Organizations : Mr. Yasukuni Kajimoto

ANNEX II

List of publications and principal documents issued since the seventeenth session

A. PUBLICATIONS

MAJOR STUDIES (*printed*)

- Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East*, vol. XII, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, June, September and December 1961 [English]
- Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1961*. United Nations publication, Sales No.: 62.II.F.1 [English] (vol. XII, No. 4, of the *Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East*, March 1962)
- Transport and Communications Bulletin for Asia and the Far East*, No. 32. United Nations publication, Sales No.: 61.II.F.2 (ST/ECAFE/SER.R/32) [English]
- Mining Developments in Asia and the Far East, 1959*. Mineral Resources Development Series No. 15. United Nations publication, Sales No.: 61.II.F.3 (E/CN.11/565) [English]
- Earthmoving by Manual Labour and Machines*. Flood Control Series No. 17. United Nations publication, Sales No.: 61.II.F.4 (ST/ECAFE/SER.F/17) [English]
- Formulating Industrial Development Programmes, with special reference to Asia and the Far East*. Development Programming Techniques, Series No. 2. United Nations publication, Sales No.: 61.II.F.7 (E/CN.11/567) [English]
- Multiple-purpose River Basin Development, Part 2D: Water Resources Development in Afghanistan, Iran, Republic of Korea and Nepal*. Flood Control Series No. 18. United Nations publication, Sales No.: 61.II.F.8 (ST/ECAFE/SER.F/18) [English]
- Study on Building Costs in Asia and the Far East*. United Nations publication, Sales No.: 61.II.F.9 (E/CN.11/568) [English]

PERIODICALS (*mimeographed*)

- Flood Control Journal, ST/ECAFE/SER.C/47-49
- Trade Promotion News, ST/ECAFE/SER.H/81-82
- Electric Power Bulletin, ST/ECAFE/SER.L/7
- Industrial Development Series, ST/ECAFE/SER.M/18
- ECAFE Information Series Nos. 1-2.

B. PRINCIPAL DOCUMENTS

COMMISSION

E/CN.11/566. Summary records of the seventeenth session

Eighteenth session

- E/CN.11/569. Report of the Asian Conference on Community Development
- E/CN.11/570. Report of the Asian Seminar on Planning and Administration of National Community Development Programmes
- E/CN.11/571. Report of the Conference of Asian Economic Planners (first session)
- E/CN.11/573. Report of the fourth session of the Conference of Asian Statisticians
- E/CN.11/574. Information paper on technical assistance provided to countries and territories of the ECAFE region under the Expanded and Regular Programmes
- E/CN.11/575. Development of information media in Asia and the Far East (by UNESCO)

- E/CN.11/576. Activities of the secretariat in the field of flood control and water resources development
- E/CN.11/577. Report of the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin
- E/CN.11/578. Activities of the secretariat in the field of social affairs
- E/CN.11/579. Report of the activities of the Joint ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division
- E/CN.11/580. Report of the Committee on Trade (fifth session)
- E/CN.11/581. Report of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources (fourteenth session)
- E/CN.11/582. Report of the Committee on Inland Transport and Communications (tenth session)
- E/CN.11/583. United Nations Special Fund activities in Asia and the Far East
- E/CN.11/584. Communication from the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam
- E/CN.11/585. Activities in 1961 of the Food and Agriculture Organization of special interest to ECAFE
- E/CN.11/586. Resolution on Asian Institute of Economic Development
- E/CN.11/587. Resolution on international trade
- E/CN.11/588. Resolution on investment promotion
- E/CN.11/589. Resolution on Asian highways
- E/CN.11/590. Resolution on development of copra trade of the ECAFE region
- E/CN.11/591. Resolution on decentralization and the strengthening of regional economic commissions
- E/CN.11/592. Resolution on activities in the social field
- E/CN.11/NGO/41. Statement by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
- E/CN.11/NGO/42. Statement by the World Veterans Federation
- E/CN.11/L.100. A note on the utilization of agricultural surplus for economic development in Pakistan
- E/CN.11/L.101. Report of the Regional Symposium on Dams and Reservoirs
- E/CN.11/L.104. Report of the Second ECAFE/WMO Interregional Hydrologic Seminar
- E/CN.11/L.105. Asian Institute of Economic Development — A proposal by the Executive Secretary
- E/CN.11/L.107. Economic situation in Asia (Note by the Executive Secretary)
- E/CN.11/L.108. The Asian Trade Fair (Note by the Executive Secretary)

COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Fourteenth session

- E/CN.11/I&NR/34. Training facilities in geology and mining in Asia and the Far East (Report of the ECAFE/UNESCO Joint Working Group of Experts)
- E/CN.11/I&NR/35. Report of the United Nations Seminar on Industrial Estates in the ECAFE region
- E/CN.11/I&NR/36. Report of the Sub-Committee on Electric Power (eighth session)
- E/CN.11/I&NR/L.26. United Nations technical assistance provided to countries in Asia and the Far East in the fields of industry and natural resources
- E/CN.11/I&NR/L.27. The further development of productivity in the ECAFE region
- E/CN.11/I&NR/L.28. Formulation of industrial development plans and programmes

E/CN.11/I&NR/L.30. Mineral resources development situation of the region
 E/CN.11/I&NR/L.31. Introduction of metric system standards
 I&NR/51. Training courses on aerial survey techniques for mineral resources development
 I&NR/52. Progress and problems of industrialization in the ECAFE region
 I&NR/53. Industrial feasibility surveys and investment promotion
 I&NR/54. Promotion of industrial research in the ECAFE region
 I&NR/56. Training facilities in geology and mining engineering in Asia and the Far East

SUB-COMMITTEE ON ELECTRIC POWER

Eighth session

E/CN.11/I&NR/Sub.1/L.14. A study on electricity tariffs
 E/CN.11/I&NR/Sub.1/L.15. Collection and compilation of electricity statistics
 E/CN.11/I&NR/Sub.1/L.17. Electricity statistics in the ECAFE region
 E/CN.11/I&NR/Sub.1/L.18. Safety in the use of electricity and measures for the prevention of electrical accidents
 E/CN.11/I&NR/Sub.1/L.19. Status of power development in the countries of the ECAFE region
 E/CN.11/I&NR/Sub.1/L.20. Development of the lower Mekong valley
 E/CN.11/I&NR/Sub.1/L.21. Report of the Seminar on Energy Resources and Electric Power Development
 I&NR/Sub.1/19. Activities of the Working Party on Rural Electrification (by ECE)

REGIONAL SEMINAR ON ENERGY RESOURCES AND ELECTRIC POWER DEVELOPMENT

I&NR/Sub.1/ER/1. Single wire ground return system for rural electrification
 I&NR/Sub.1/ER/2. Hot line maintenance on transmission and distribution lines
 I&NR/Sub.1/ER/3. The work of the International Labour Organisation in the field of electrical safety
 I&NR/Sub.1/ER/8 and ER/8/Add.1. Trends of electric power development in the ECAFE region
 I&NR/Sub.1/ER/20. The role of the World Bank in power development programmes
 I&NR/Sub.1/ER/23. Review of progress and problems of power development
 I&NR/Sub.1/ER/26. Electric power costs and the financing of electricity undertakings
 I&NR/Sub.1/ER/27. Methods of forecasting future electric power requirements
 I&NR/Sub.1/ER/28. Experience acquired in Europe in the integration and co-ordinated operation of national electric power networks
 I&NR/Sub.1/ER/29. Methods for the evaluation of hydroelectric potential
 I&NR/Sub.1/ER/82. Prospects and problems of nuclear power development, with particular reference to less industrialized countries in the ECAFE region

COMMITTEE ON TRADE

Fifth session

E/CN.11/TRADE/L.43. The Asian Trade Air
 E/CN.11/TRADE/L.44, Corr.1, and Add.1 & 2. Shipping and ocean freight rates
 E/CN.11/TRADE/L.46. United Nations technical assistance provided to countries in Asia and the Far East in the fields of trade, trade promotion and tourism
 E/CN.11/TRADE/L.47. Developments relating to the European Common Market, the European Free Trade Association and regional trade arrangements in Latin America
 E/CN.11/TRADE/L.48. Review of developments in trade and trade policies.
 E/CN.11/TRADE/L.49. Measures for greater regional trade co-operation
 E/CN.11/TRADE/L.50. Regional Seminar and Training Centre on Trade Promotion
 E/CN.11/TRADE/L.51. Report of the Working Party of Experts on Commercial Arbitration
 TRADE/77 and Add.1 and 2. Work of other regional economic commissions in the field of trade
 TRADE/84. Development relating to ECM, EFTA, and regional trade arrangements in Latin America (by GATT)

WORKING PARTY ON COMMERCIAL ARBITRATION

TRADE/ARB/1,2,5. Arbitral legislation and facilities in certain countries of the ECAFE region
 TRADE/ARB/6. Improvement of existing arbitration facilities and techniques (1-a)
 TRADE/ARB/7. Improvement of existing arbitration facilities and techniques (1-b)
 TRADE/ARB/8. Improvement of existing arbitration facilities and techniques (1-c)
 TRADE/ARB/9. Improvement of arbitral legislation and rules of procedure (3-a)
 TRADE/ARB/11. Improvement of arbitral legislation and rules of procedure (3-c)

INLAND TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS COMMITTEE

Tenth Session

E/CN.11/TRANS/147. Report of the Seminar on the Promotion of Tourism
 E/CN.11/TRANS/150. Report of the Seminar on Highway Transport (Road Passenger)
 E/CN.11/TRANS/L.33. Progress report on the implementation of recommendation of the Working Party of Telecommunication Experts
 E/CN.11/TRANS/L.34. Activities in the field of railways — Progress report by the Executive Secretary
 E/CN.11/TRANS/L.35. Library service
 E/CN.11/TRANS/L.36. United Nations technical assistance provided by BTAO to countries in Asia and the Far East in the fields of transport and communications
 E/CN.11/TRANS/L.37. Uniformity of accounting and statistical procedure in transport undertakings
 E/CN.11/TRANS/L.38. The state in relation to transport : taxation, subsidies and obligations imposed

E/CN.11/TRANS/L.39. Activities in the field of highways and highway transport — Progress report by the Executive Secretary

E/CN.11/TRANS/L.40. Activities in the field of inland waterways — Progress report by the Executive Secretary

E/CN.11/TRANS/L.41. Comparative study of freight rate structures in transport undertakings

E/CN.11/TRANS/L.42. Report of the fourth series of meetings of Expert Working Group on International Highways in the ECAFE region

SEMINAR ON HIGHWAY TRANSPORT (ROAD PASSENGER)

E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.2/HT/L.1. Road passenger transport in the ECAFE region; Seminar on Promotion of Tourism

TRANS/ST/1. Development of tourism in the ECAFE region — Review of facilities provided by governments

CONFERENCE OF ASIAN STATISTICIANS

Fourth session

E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.4/L.1. Family living studies in under-developed areas (by the ILO)

E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.4/L.2. Report of the Seminar on Industrial Statistics

E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.4/L.3. Family living surveys in the ECAFE region

ASTAT/Conf.4/1. Report of the Working Group on Training of Statisticians

E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.4/L.4. Draft programme for food consumption surveys (by FAO)

E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.4/L.5 and Corr.1. 1960 World Census of Agriculture — Review of progress in Asia and the Far East (by FAO)

E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.4/L.6. 1960 World Census of Population (including housing)

E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.4/L.7. Programme of basic statistics for economic and social development (progress report)

E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.4/L.8. 1963 programme of basic industrial statistics of Asia and the Far East (by the United Nations Statistical Office)

CONFERENCE OF ASIAN ECONOMIC PLANNERS

First session

E/CN.11/CAEP.1/L.3. Administrative machinery for planning in the ECAFE region

E/CN.11/CAEP.1/L.5. Review of work programme and priorities in the field of economic development and planning

E/CN.11/CAEP.1/L.6. Proposal for the establishment of an Asian Institute of Economic Development

E/CN.11/CAEP.1/L.2. A decade of development planning and implementation in the ECAFE region

E/CN.11/CAEP.1/L.4 and Corr.1. The scope for regional economic co-operation in Asia and the Far East

CAEP.1/3. Statistics development in the context of planned economic development and work of the Conference of Asian Statisticians

CAEP.1/4. The organization of economic planning

CAEP.1/6. Planning of educational development in Asia (by UNESCO)

SEMINAR ON INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

E/CN.11/STAT/IS/L.1. Planning, preparing and programming industrial inquiries

E/CN.11/STAT/IS/L.2. The objectives and content of a system of industrial statistics

E/CN.11/STAT/IS/L.3. Classification schemes and tables for publishing industrial statistics

E/CN.11/STAT/IS/L.4. The design of questionnaires and instructions in industrial inquiries

E/CN.11/STAT/IS/L.5. Ways of gathering industrial statistics, including the use of sampling

E/CN.11/STAT/IS/L.6. Methods for locating and enumerating industrial units and the industrial directory

E/CN.11/STAT/IS/L.6/Add.1. Exhibits 9-11 and 14 from studies in methods : industrial censuses and related enquiries, Vol. 11.

E/CN.11/STAT/IS/L.7. Methods of processing, compiling and publishing industrial statistics

E/CN.11/STAT/IS/L.8. Problems and methods of industrial statistics for household and cottage industries

E/CN.11/STAT/IS/L.9. Compiling index numbers of industrial production and other indicators

E/CN.11/STAT/IS/L.10. The present position and plans in the field of industrial statistics in ECAFE countries

REGIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON DAMS AND RESERVOIRS

E/CN.11/FLOOD/DR/L.2. Factors affecting the choice of type of dam for the selected site

E/CN.11/FLOOD/DR/L.3. Co-ordination of reservoir storage requirements for different purpose in multiple-purpose reservoirs in Japan

FLOOD/DR/6. Some relationships between river impoundment and public health (by WHO)

ECAFE/WMO SECOND INTERREGIONAL SEMINAR ON FIELD METHODS AND EQUIPMENT USED IN HYDROLOGY AND HYDROMETEOROLOGY

E/CN.11/FLOOD/HS2/L.1. General information

FLOOD/HS2/1. Measurement and long-distance recording of water stage

FLOOD/HS2/2. Measurement of sediment concentration and computation of sediment transport

FLOOD/HS2/3. Measurement of storm precipitation with radar equipment

FLOOD/HS2/4. Water discharge measurement

FLOOD/HS2/5. Measurement of evaporation from free water surface

FLOOD/HS2/6. Measurement of evaporation from soil surface

ASIAN SEMINAR ON PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION OF NATIONAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

SCD/2. Planning of community development programmes

SCD/3. Financial aspects of community development programmes

SCD/4. The interrelationship of community development and local government

SCD/5. Organization and administration of national community development programmes

SCD/6. Personnel aspects of community development programmes

SCD/7. Community development techniques and administration and the project level

SCD/8. Programme evaluation and research

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, twenty-eighth, thirtieth and resumed thirty-second 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 (E/3340, 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 the United Nations and subject to the general supervision of the Council, shall, provided that the Commission takes no action in respect to any country without the agreement of the government of that country:

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

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

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

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

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

(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, Mongolia, 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, the Mongolian People's Republic, 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 intergovernmental organizations to participate in a consultative capacity in its consideration of any matter of particular concern to that agency or organization following the practice of the Economic and Social Council.

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, fifteenth and seventeenth sessions of the Commission

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 49.

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

CHAPTER IV

OFFICERS

Rule 13

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

Rule 14

If the Chairman is absent from a meeting, or any part thereof, the Vice-Chairman 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 powers conferred upon him elsewhere by these rules, the Chairman shall declare the opening and closing of each meeting of the Commission, shall direct the discussion, ensure the observance of these rules, and shall accord the right to speak, put questions to the vote and announce decisions. The Chairman may also call a speaker to order if his remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion.

Rule 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

Draft resolutions, and substantial amendments or motions, shall be introduced in writing and handed to the Executive Secretary, who shall circulate copies to the representatives at least twenty-four hours before they are discussed and voted upon, unless the Commission decides otherwise.

Rule 32

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 33

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

Rule 34

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 35

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 36

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 37

Each member of the Commission shall have one vote.

Rule 38

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

Rule 39

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

Rule 40

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 41

All elections shall be decided by secret ballot.

Rule 42

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 43

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 44

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

Rule 45

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

CHAPTER IX

RECORDS

Rule 46

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 47

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 48

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 49

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 50

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 51

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 52

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 53

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Rule 54

(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 55

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 53 (d) shall not apply in this case.

CHAPTER XII

SUB-COMMISSIONS, OTHER SUBSIDIARY BODIES AND COMMITTEES

Rule 56

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 57

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

Rule 58

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 59

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 60

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

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