



ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

ANNUAL REPORT

(20 March 1962 - 18 March 1963)

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

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New York, 1963

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.

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INTRODUCTION

1. This annual report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), which covers the period 20 March 1962 to 18 March 1963, was adopted unanimously by the Commission at its 289th meeting on 18 March 1963. It is submitted for the consideration of the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-sixth 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 EIGHTEENTH SESSION

2. During the year under review, the Commission, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 916 (XXXIV) and General Assembly resolution 1709 (XVI) on the United Nations Development Decade, increasingly participated in the action-oriented and technical co-operation activities of the United Nations designed to accelerate the economic and social advancement of the countries of the region, taking as the objective a minimum annual rate of growth of 5 per cent in their aggregate national income during the 1960's. In so doing, it continued to concentrate on promoting regional and international co-operation among the member nations, particularly with a view to developing their resources and infrastructure for rapid industrialization.

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), 841 (XXXII), 909 (XXXIV) and 920 (XXXIV), which emphasize the need for concentrating activities and resources on major problems of economic and social development in under-developed countries. They gave high priority to participation in concerted action within the United Nations family on selected areas of strategic importance where opportunities and needs for regional and international efforts were most apparent.

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.

Symposium on the Development of Petroleum Resources of Asia and the Far East (second session), 1-15 September 1962

Chairman: Mr. Hassan Ali Mansour (Iran);

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

Second Vice-Chairman: Major-General M. Hayaud Din (Pakistan).

Seminar on Essential Services in Relation to Urban and Rural Housing, 17-24 September 1962

Chairman: Mr. N. G. Devan (India);

First Vice-Chairman: Mr. Tsuneo Goto (Japan);

Second Vice-Chairman: Mr. Mohammad Rahman (Pakistan).

Advisory Committee of the Regional Housing Centres (fourth session), 24-26 September 1962

Chairman: Mr. Soon Kil Hong (Republic of Korea).

Working Party on Housing and Building Materials (seventh session), 25-29 September 1962

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

First Vice-Chairman: U San Tun Aung (Burma);

Second Vice-Chairman: Mr. Visudh Jnananonda (Thailand).

Seminar on the Development of Basic Chemical and Allied Industries in Asia and the Far East, 3-13 October 1962

Chairman: Mr. Charng Ratanarat (Thailand);

First Vice-Chairman: Mr. G. P. Kane (India);

Second Vice-Chairman: Mr. Mohamad Sarudji (Indonesia).

¹ The previous activities of the Commission and of its subsidiary organs have been reported to the Economic and Social Council in the following documents: Report of the first session, 16-25 June 1947, and report of the Committee of the Whole, 10-17 July 1947 [Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifth Session, Supplement No. 6 (E/452; E/491)]; report of the first and second sessions, 16-25 June 1947 and 24 November-6 December 1947 [ibid., Sixth Session, Supplement No. 8 (E/606 and Corr. 1)]; interim report of the third session, 1-12 June 1948 [ibid., Seventh Session, Supplement No. 12 (E/839)]; interim report of the fourth session, 29 November-11 December 1948 [ibid., Eighth Session, Supplement No. 3 (E/1088)]; report of the fourth session and the Committee of the Whole, 1 July 1948-5 April 1949 [ibid., Ninth Session, Supplement No. 13 (E/1329 and Add. 1)]; and in annual reports to the Economic and Social Council at its eleventh, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, seventeenth, twentieth, twenty-second, twenty-fourth, twenty-sixth, twenty-eighth, thirtieth, thirty-second and thirty-fourth 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/3466); ibid., Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 2 (E/3599)].

Committee on Industry and Natural Resources (fifteenth session), 8-18 February 1963

Chairman: Mr. Porn Srichamara (Thailand);

First Vice-Chairman: Mr. B. N. Tabios (Philippines);

Second Vice-Chairman: Mr. Mir Mohamed Sediq Farhang (Afghanistan).

SYMPOSIUM ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF PETROLEUM RESOURCES OF ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

6. At its second session, held at Tehran, Iran, in September 1962, the Symposium reviewed the development, including techniques, of the exploration and exploitation of the petroleum and natural gas resources in countries of the region. It surveyed existing facilities for training technical personnel to meet the needs of Asian countries in developing petroleum and natural gas industries, and discussed practical measures for promoting regional and international co-operation in these fields. The Symposium was followed by study trips to the Iranian oil fields and the Abadan refinery.

Petroleum development

7. The Symposium noted that the period 1957-1960 had witnessed an increase of 40 per cent in production, 34.9 per cent in consumption, and 34 per cent in refining capacity. Proved reserves of oil and gas in some of the ECAFE countries had also increased. Owing to industrial backwardness and low levels of income, the average *per caput* consumption of petroleum products in the region was much below that of the world as a whole. However, expansion of industries in the region would almost double the present demand for petroleum products within the next few years; this would tax the region's resources of crude oil and refining capacity. Governments of the countries of the region had increasingly participated in the development and control of the petroleum industry. However, they required substantial technical and financial assistance for accelerating the rate of growth of this industry.

Petroleum geology

8. The importance of establishing the depositional environment of the various sedimentary basins was emphasised. An attempt was made to follow the tectonic pattern from Iran in the west to the Pacific Island arcs on the eastern margin of the region. The Symposium commended the secretariat for completing the Oil and Natural Gas Map of Asia and the Far East which provided a clear over-all picture of the region's oil and gas geology. It felt that more detailed information could be recorded on a map with a scale of 1 : 1,000,000 or larger and recommended countries to undertake this work.

Joint geological surveys

9. The joint geological surveys carried out along the border of Thailand and the Federation of Malaya and similar work which had been begun were commended as examples of international co-operation between neighbouring countries. The Symposium recommended that the secretariat should stimulate such surveys elsewhere in the region and assist the countries concerned.

Petroleum exploration techniques and methods

10. The Symposium noted that the search for oil in the region had received impetus as new techniques of

exploration had become available, and emphasised that methods which gave maximum regional and local information on the existence of oil should be employed. Detailed studies such as mineralogy and fossil assemblages in bore holes could indicate possibilities of genesis of oil, and thus help in the selection of most prospective areas. Hence, for detailed knowledge of the region's tectonic history, special geophysical studies were necessary. The hydrology of a river basin frequently warranted special investigations. The Symposium suggested that the secretariat should act as a clearing house for information of the above-mentioned types, and thereby promote regional geological and geophysical surveys.

11. The Symposium examined the problems involved in estimating reserves and future production required in planning. Notwithstanding their uncertainty, unproven reserves should be taken into account in long range planning. Owing to differences in the definition and nomenclature of various categories of reserves it was difficult to compare estimates made by different organizations. The Symposium therefore recommended that the secretariat should compile the definitions and terminology used by member countries.

Oil shale deposits

12. The Symposium noted a variety of new techniques and equipment for recovery of oil from oil shale deposits and new developments in mining which would speed up the commercial exploitation of such deposits.

Production, storage, transportation and utilization of natural gas

13. The Symposium considered that proper production, storage and utilization of natural gas in the region would avoid present wastage of large quantities of gas by flaring. Sea transportation of liquefied natural gas would permit increased consumption of natural gas. The development of the petro-chemical industry was an appropriate field for regional co-operation since natural gas, particularly in Iran, could be available at low cost. The Government of Iran offered to supply countries of the region with natural gas on favourable conditions if they would establish fertilizer plants based on Iran supplying liquefied ammonia. The Symposium recommended that the secretariat should study problems of natural gas development in countries of the region, including its discovery, production, storage, transportation and domestic and intraregional utilization, and assist the countries if required.

Technical training

14. The secretariat was asked to prepare an inventory of the training facilities available in the region and to promote their use regionally. The Government of Iran offered its extensive petroleum industry facilities for providing training to personnel from member countries of the region. The Symposium noted that, under the ECAFE/BTAO regional programme of technical assistance, a limited number of fellowships would be available in 1963 to enable countries to send trainees to Iran. The Symposium as well as the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources at its fifteenth session recommended that the establishment in Iran of the Regional Petroleum Institute be expedited in accordance with the recommendation of the eighteenth session of the Commission (see para. 44 below).

SEMINAR ON ESSENTIAL SERVICES IN RELATION TO URBAN AND RURAL HOUSING

15. The Seminar convened at New Delhi, India, by ECAFE in co-operation with the Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations (BTAO), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Government of India discussed problems concerning the provision of direct essential services for developing rural and urban housing, such as water supply, drainage, roads, electricity and other ancillary facilities, and recommended measures for developing these services and for training personnel.

Standards and norms of services

16. The Seminar considered that an expert group should be convened by ECAFE in co-operation with WHO and the two Regional Housing Centres (at Bandung, Indonesia; and at New Delhi, India) to study conditions pertaining to the provision of essential services, to establish standards and to indicate norms regarding costs.

Economic aspects

17. Since land values formed one of the major cost items of these services, the Seminar urged governments to take special measures to keep the cost of land and its development at a reasonable level. It also suggested maximum use of local materials in order to economize on imports.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONAL HOUSING CENTRES

18. At its fourth session held at New Delhi in September 1962, the Advisory Committee considered measures to increase the activities and regional usefulness of the two Centres.

Regional research

19. The Advisory Committee recommended practical measures for regional co-ordination and collaboration in the field of housing research through the services of the Centres. It considered that the directors of the Centres should visit the countries of the region and establish personal contacts with the national housing authorities, identify their needs and devise the work programmes of the Centres in such a way as to serve them. It suggested that the United Nations should assist the countries to participate in the Advisory Committee's meetings.

Regional training

20. The Advisory Committee noted the urgent need for providing training in all aspects of housing and recommended the establishment of a Training Institute in Housing at the Regional Housing Centre, New Delhi, which would provide post-graduate training in important subjects, such as designing and physical planning, building construction, including productivity and site management building administration and housing management.

WORKING PARTY ON HOUSING AND BUILDING MATERIALS

21. At its seventh session, held at New Delhi in September 1962, this Working Party surveyed the

housing situation in the region, discussed problems of town and regional planning, and reviewed the work of the following bodies: the United Nations Seminar on Essential Services in Relation to Urban and Rural Housing, the fourth meeting of the Advisory Committee of the Regional Housing Centres, the United Nations mission to survey and evaluate self-help in housing methods and practices in South-East Asia, and the *ad hoc* Group of Experts on Housing and Urban Development on the financing of housing convened by the United Nations pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 830 C (XXXII). The Working Party outlined a new programme of work to reflect the priority needs of the countries of the region.

The housing situation

22. The Working Party noted that high prices of urban land and building materials impeded the implementation of housing programmes particularly for low income groups. The rises in the costs of land and building materials in the region had been much greater than the increases in the wages of families in the lower income class and consequently there had been a further widening of the gap between economic rent and social rent. Owing to limited financial resources and the competing demands for them, Governments could not cope unaided with the problems of housing. The Working Party therefore suggested that the private sector should participate more fully. For this purpose, the authorities should provide incentives such as tax concessions and allocations of developed land for housing on a no-profit-no-loss basis.

Town and regional planning

23. The Working Party considered that, in meeting housing needs, physical planning should be considered together with economic and social factors as an integral part of national planning. It recommended that Governments should review their urbanization policies and programmes; that the necessary machinery should be established for the planning, administration, and execution of such programmes; that there should be a central unit in the government to deal with all aspects of housing, urban and regional planning and development; and that the countries should adopt land-reform measures designed to accelerate such development.

United Nations mission to survey and evaluate self-help in housing methods and practices in South-East Asia

24. The Working Party considered the report of the mission (I&NR/HBWP.7/1), organized by the United Nations in co-operation with the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the World Health Organization (WHO), which visited Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Japan, the Philippines and Thailand. It noted that the extent of self-help housing the region varied more or less in inverse ratio to a country's economic and technical development and that, in those countries where other sources of profitable employment existed, the scope of self-help housing would be limited. It also noted that the availability of indigenous building materials fostered self-help housing, and suggested that, as in Indonesia, the Governments in the region should take steps to establish building material industries in rural areas.

Ad hoc Group of Experts on Housing and Urban Development on the financing of housing

25. The Working Party reviewed the recommendations² of the Group of Experts, particularly on the mobilization of national and the expansion of international resources. The United Nations mission had suggested that the Governments of the region should mobilize their national resources for implementing housing and urban development plans, and provide, particularly for low-cost, self-help and "core" housing schemes, essential community facilities and services, such as water supply, sewage disposal and roads. The Working Party welcomed the suggestion that the United Nations should establish pools of equipment, technical services and resources, and promote pilot and demonstration projects in low-cost housing, urban development, the manufacture of building materials and building construction. It also welcomed the establishment by the Economic and Social Council of the new Committee on Housing, Building and Planning.

SEMINAR ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF BASIC CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES IN ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

26. This Seminar, convened at Bangkok in October 1962 jointly by ECAFE, the Centre for Industrial Development and the Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations (BTAO) of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, in co-operation with the Government of Thailand, studied the problems of development of caustic soda, sulphuric acid and related industries in the region, considered measures to promote, where feasible, the manufacture of chemical plant and equipment, and explored the scope for regional and international co-operation.

The present state of chemical industries in the region

27. The Seminar noted that, in 1960, the total value of the region's imports of chemicals had amounted to \$1,000 million, representing more than 7 per cent of all imports, 75 per cent of which came from industrial countries outside the region. It considered that, as the industrial development of the region advanced, the intra-regional and interregional trade in chemicals would increase; and recommended that, for statistics, countries of the region should adopt the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC).

Techniques of programming the development of basic chemical industries

28. The Seminar emphasized the need to evolve sound programming techniques for the development of basic chemical industries, particularly for carrying out feasibility studies for which the countries might seek help from the United Nations technical assistance programmes, the Special Fund, various bilateral programmes and industrial consulting firms. It recommended that governments in the region should provide tax concessions and other incentives to the industry.

Salt industry

29. Noting that the *per caput* consumption of salt in the region was very low, but that it could be increased

² See *Report of the ad hoc Group of Experts on Housing and Urban Development* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 63.IV.1).

through developing salt manufacture in the countries, where feasible, and through expanding intraregional trade, the Seminar suggested that Governments should follow a liberal tax policy and take measures to promote exports of salt. It considered that the experience of China (Taiwan), India and Japan in regard to bitterns would be useful to many other countries of the region.

Soda industry

30. The Seminar noted that the dual process which produced both soda ash and ammonium chloride was more flexible than the ammonia soda process and that, for caustic soda, the electrolytic process seemed best-suited. Since a ton of electrolytically produced caustic soda yielded, as by-products, 0.88 ton of chlorine and 0.025 ton of hydrogen, the countries should consider measures to utilize chlorine in the manufacture of hydrochloric acid, DDT, BHC and bleaching powder.

Sulphuric acid industry

31. Since high transportation costs usually prohibited shipment of sulphuric acid over long distances, countries with adequate markets should develop its manufacture locally. Of the contact process and intensive tower c NO (nitrogen oxide) process, the latter was especially suited to countries where raw materials were of low grade. The Seminar recommended that technical information on different processes, new developments and plants should be widely distributed to the countries of the region.

Development policy—protection and incentives

32. The Seminar considered that the Governments of the region should assist in the development of their chemical industries through flexible measures such as import control, tax holidays, other fiscal concessions and low interest loans.

Manufacture of chemical plant and equipment

33. The Seminar noted the progress made by several countries in the region in the manufacture of chemical plant and equipment. In the initial stages, the fabrication of even simple equipment would provide training for engineers. The countries should follow the latest developments in engineering design and construction method and obtain "know-how" through agreements with foreign enterprises. Some countries might also explore the possibility of using engineering establishments such as ship-building and repair yards, foundries and workshops for fabricating plant and equipment.

International and regional co-operation

34. The Seminar recommended that the secretariat establish a regional expert advisory group on chemical industries, that the Governments of the region should appoint technical correspondents or rapporteurs to maintain close contacts with the secretariat and that selected research institutes in the region should serve as regional centres offering research and training facilities to other countries of the region. Moreover, the ECAFE secretariat, in co-operation with the ILO and UNESCO, should keep under review the problem of technical and skilled personnel shortages in the region and suggest solutions.

35. The Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, at its fifteenth session, held at Bangkok in February 1963, reviewed current industrial programmes and policies in ECAFE countries and considered specific measures to accelerate industrial development in the region during the United Nations Development Decade. It examined the work of its subsidiary bodies and the secretariat and suggested ways in which the secretariat could assist the countries of the region in the industrial field.³

Industrialization

36. The Committee noted the progress of industrialization in countries of the region, particularly in import substitution. However, disparity in the rate of industrial growth between developed and less developed countries in the region still existed and there was need for diversification of industries and higher productivity. The Committee stressed the need for co-ordinating industrial development plans with over-all economic development programmes and for flexibility in the policies and plans to permit shifts in resource allocations to meet changing conditions. It urged countries which did not have coherent plans to carry out industrial feasibility surveys with the assistance of the secretariat. The secretariat should draw lessons from the surveys already carried out. The developed countries could assist the developing countries by following non-restrictive trade policies and opening their markets to the primary and manufactured products of the developing countries.

37. The Committee noted that the smallness of domestic markets in some countries handicapped industrial development and considered that this problem could be overcome by establishing industries on a regional or sub-regional basis. It asked the secretariat to keep the problem under constant review and to promote regional efforts in industrialization. Since lack of trained personnel was a major problem, the Committee decided to review regularly programmes of "training-in-industry" in co-operation with the various agencies. The development of small-scale industries also required the increasing attention of the secretariat and of the interested specialized agencies.

38. The Committee appreciated the increasing external assistance given to the countries of the region by developed countries outside the region and felt that such assistance would continue to be of crucial importance to most countries for many years to come. It welcomed the growing awareness of the need for close co-ordination of aid programmes with long-term national plans and for effective consultations between the aid-giving and aid-receiving countries.

Investment promotion

39. The Committee reviewed the efforts which had been made by many countries of the region to attract industrial investment and which were now showing results. The capital-exporting countries could encourage their entrepreneurs to invest capital in the developing countries of the region, through double taxation agreements and investment guarantee schemes. It noted that the problems of expatriation of profits, export franchise limitations and the high cost of components charged by

participating foreign firms in the early stages of partial manufacture could be solved through appropriate corrective measures by the developed countries. It suggested that a team of experts should undertake an extensive study of legal, economic and administrative measures for promoting industrial investment in one country of the region and that a seminar on investment promotion be convened subsequently. It also suggested that the secretariat should prepare a regional investment manual and act as a clearing house for information on investment laws and regulations in the countries of the region.

Productivity

40. The Committee emphasized the need for an integrated programme of managerial and technical training. It reviewed the assistance given in collaboration with the ILO by the Special Fund and under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance in the establishment of productivity centres, and supported the ILO's suggestion for the creation of permanent productivity organizations in countries of the region. It hoped that the ILO, Asian Productivity Organization (APO) and other agencies would continue to assist countries in this task.

Development of basic chemical and allied industries

41. The Committee endorsed the recommendations of the Seminar on the Development of Basic Chemical and Allied Industries in Asia and the Far East (E/CN.11/I&NR/41), noted that a Seminar on the Development of the Fertilizer Industry in the ECAFE region would be held in 1963, and suggested that similar meetings on the natural gas and petro-chemical industries be convened later. It noted the possibilities of developing both intra-regional and interregional trade in chemicals. Since the complexity of problems arising in the development of chemical industries in the region called for international and regional co-operation, the secretariat should undertake studies of specific processes and products requiring such co-operation. It noted the importance of feasibility studies for the chemical and other industries, for which valuable assistance was being provided by the United Nations technical assistance programme, the Special Fund, various bilateral programmes and industrial consulting firms. The Committee endorsed the Seminar's recommendations on the establishment of a regional expert group on chemical industries, the appointment of a technical correspondent or rapporteur to maintain contact between the secretariat and member governments and the establishment of a chemical industries section in the ECAFE secretariat.

Small-scale industries

42. The Committee recognized the vital role of small-scale industries in the social and economic development of the countries in the region and reviewed the progress and problems of modernization in those industries. It considered that the "Small Industry Bulletin", prepared by the secretariat, was useful in promoting exchanges of information among countries of the region on the latest developments in machinery, equipment, processes, products, methods of production, marketing techniques, standardization, quality control and other matters, and suggested that problems of financing and credit, raw materials, and the development of small-scale industries as ancillary units of large-scale industries should be dealt with in the "Bulletin".

³ For action taken by the Commission on the report of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources at its nineteenth session, see paras. 322-336 below.

Housing and building materials

43. The Committee noted that, owing to the vastness of housing problems in the region, government measures alone were not sufficient and requested the secretariat to study the use and production of building materials and components, and programming of housing and urban and regional development. It supported the recommendation that an expert group should carry out an intensive study of the essential services required in connexion with housing programmes and that the United Nations authorities should assist in the establishment of a training institute in housing at the Regional Housing Centre at New Delhi. It emphasized that the regional activities of the Housing Centres at New Delhi and at Bandung, Indonesia, should be expanded.

Mineral resources development

44. The Committee endorsed the recommendations of the Second Symposium on the Development of Petroleum Resources of Asia and the Far East on the fuller utilization of natural gas, the possibilities of joint efforts and intraregional co-operation and the use of training facilities in Iran on a regional basis. It also hoped that the regional petroleum institute proposed by the eighteenth session of the Commission would be established in Iran at an early date. It suggested that the secretariat should assist Governments in establishing national geological services and equipment pools for regional use. It re-emphasized the need for joint border geological surveys and for a metallogenic map and a regional tectonic map for Asia and the Far East. It suggested the establishment of a regional advisory group on natural gas utilization, and a regional geological institute and the organization of a seminar on natural gas. It noted the invitation of the Government of Japan to hold the Third Symposium on the Development of Petroleum Resources of Asia and the Far East in Tokyo in 1965.

Energy resources development

45. The Committee noted that the provision of direct advisory services to the countries of the region through the Panel of Experts on Rural Electrification had proved successful and that the Panel's reports would be discussed at the next session of the Committee. It also felt that the use of wind power, solar and tidal power to generate electricity in rural areas should be explored and that micro-hydroelectric plants and mobile generating sets could help to build up demand for power and load. It recognized the urgent need for co-ordinated governmental regulations and control of the electricity supply industry, whether owned by government or by private enterprise.

United Nations activities in industrial development in the region

46. The Committee noted the statement of the Commissioner for Industrial Development on the functions of the Centre for Industrial Development established at Headquarters to help countries achieve the industrial targets of the United Nations Development Decade. There was need in the countries of the region for geological and power potential surveys and for coherent industrial development policies and plans integrated with over-all economic development programmes. It welcomed the proposals for increasing the advisory services of the secretariat in industrial planning and programming

feasibility surveys, plant installation and efficient maintenance. It felt that training of personnel at all levels should be undertaken by the countries of the region.

Technical assistance and Special Fund operations in the field of industrial and natural resources development

47. The Committee expressed appreciation of the increased assistance provided by BTAO and the Special Fund and hoped that this assistance would continue to increase, particularly in the context of the United Nations Development Decade.

48. It noted the examples of assistance from diverse sources being used to the maximum advantage. It felt that exchanges of training facilities in the region could provide an important channel for regional co-operation and that timely and well-planned recruitment and training of counterpart personnel would help to ensure the best use of limited external assistance.

2. INTERNATIONAL TRADE

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

Intraregional Trade Promotion Talks: Expert Consultations On Coconuts and Coconut Products, 21-24 August 1962

Chairman: Mr. Domingo C. Abadilla (Philippines).

Working Party on Customs Administration (third session), 25 October-2 November 1962

Chairman: Luang Siddhi Duritbhas (Thailand);

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

Second Vice-Chairman: Mr. Devendra Raj Upadhyay (Nepal).

ECAFE/FAO *Ad Hoc* Meeting on Jute and Jute Products, 12-18 December 1962

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

First Vice-Chairman: Mr. R. M. Tesh (United Kingdom);

Second Vice-Chairman: U Sein (Burma).

Intraregional Trade Promotion Talks (fifth series),⁴ 16-25 January 1963

Committee on Trade (sixth session), 28 January-5 February 1963

Chairman: Mrs. Lacson de Leon (Philippines);

First Vice-Chairman: Mr. Keisuke Arita (Japan);

Second Vice-Chairman: Mr. Sohrab Firouzian (Iran).

INTRAREGIONAL TRADE PROMOTION TALKS: EXPERT CONSULTATIONS ON COCONUTS AND COCONUT PRODUCTS

50. Pursuant to Commission resolution 40 (XVIII) on the development of the copra trade of the ECAFE countries, the Governments of Ceylon, the Federation of Malaya, India, Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand held expert consultations at Bangkok, within the framework of ECAFE Intraregional Trade Promotion Talks, to examine causes of fluctuations in coconut and copra prices and to consider measures for market stabilization. The participants agreed to exchange market information, to co-operate in preventing smuggling and illegal trade in coconut and coconut products, to request member Governments of the European Economic Community

⁴ The Executive Secretary acted as Chairman.

(EEC) to take appropriate measures towards liberalizing tariff policies adversely affecting the coconut oil exports of the region, to establish national study units for continued examination of ocean freight problems, and to consider the establishment of a regional coconut research institute. The participants considered such consultations useful and desired to hold them periodically within the framework of intraregional trade promotion talks. They invited experts from FAO to make statements during the consultations.

WORKING PARTY ON CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION

51. At its third session held at Bangkok in November 1962, this Working Party reviewed the progress made in implementing the ECAFE Code of Recommended Customs Procedures, and examined such matters as customs brokers and clearing agents, customs procedures relating to postal parcels and air cargo; and measures for assisting governments in customs administration, training and exchange of staff. Moreover, it reviewed international conventions on customs questions of interest to the countries of the region.

ECAFE Code of Recommended Customs Procedures

52. The Working Party noted that the basic provisions of this Code had been largely implemented by member countries. It made a number of minor modifications in order to clarify certain points and to make the Code's provisions more widely acceptable. It decided, as the next step, to draw up a more detailed and systematic Code, for which an expanded framework was adopted.

Customs brokers and clearing agents

53. The Working Party noted that these recommendations had also been generally implemented by member countries of the region, but made some modifications with a view to improving the efficiency of clearing agents.

Customs procedures relating to goods carried by post

54. The Working Party recognized that the region's substantially increased traffic of goods by post had rendered the existing facilities and procedures inadequate. Pending a detailed survey of the problem by the secretariat, it recommended that member Governments should develop effective liaison between their postal and customs authorities, expand and equip their post offices dealing with foreign parcels to meet the increasing volume of traffic, confine examination of the contents of packages to a percentage check of certain categories of goods, and simplify procedures relating to goods exported in the form of postal parcels.

Customs procedures relating to air cargo

55. After reviewing the procedures and facilities for customs clearance of air cargo in member countries of the region, the Working Party requested the secretariat to collect more information and to study the problems resulting from rapidly developing air transport. It recommended that the countries should set up self-contained customs units at airports, carry out only a selective examination of air cargo, simplify procedures for air cargo trans-shipped at intermediate ports and review methods of handling customs documents.

Mutual administrative assistance

56. The Working Party reviewed the progress made in implementing its recommendations in this regard and recommended that, to ensure more effective liaison concerning smuggling and frauds connected with customs and related matters, member countries should authorize their senior officials to exchange information directly with their counterparts in other countries.

Training in customs administration and exchanges of staff

57. The Working Party noted the inadequacy of existing customs administration training facilities in the region. While some of these facilities could be strengthened for national use, the comparatively better facilities available in certain countries should be made available for regional use. It welcomed the proposed training centre-cum-seminar in customs administration to be convened by ECAFE in mid-1963 in co-operation with BTAO and the Government of Thailand. Several countries offered to provide lecturers for the training centre.

International conventions and recommendations on customs questions

58. The Working Party noted that several countries in the region had already acceded to the International Convention to Facilitate the Importation of Commercial Samples and Advertising Material (1955) and to the GATT Code of Standard Practices and Consular Formalities (1952) and that the practices in other countries were generally in line with them. It recommended members to keep these conventions and recommendations in view when revising their customs procedures and regulations. It also recommended that Governments of member states should adopt the special procedures recommended by UNESCO for the safe and expeditious transit of delicate educational and scientific equipment, and those recommended by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) regarding the speedy clearance of radio-active isotopes.

Ad hoc MEETING ON JUTE AND JUTE PRODUCTS

59. This *ad hoc* Meeting convened at Bangkok in December 1962 at the request of ECAFE and the FAO Committee on Commodity Problems (CCP); it was attended by the main producing and consuming countries and reviewed trends in and factors affecting production and consumption, the causes of fluctuations in international markets and measures for reducing market instability.

60. In the light of the criteria laid down by CCP for the establishment of FAO commodity study groups, the *ad hoc* Meeting examined the question of establishing a study group on jute, kenaf and allied fibres. In view of the urgency of the problems facing the jute economy of the region, it recommended that a study group under FAO's CCP be established and that its first meeting be held before the spring session of CCP in 1964. The *ad hoc* Meeting drew up terms of reference including provision for ECAFE's participation in the study group, and proposed an agenda for the first meeting. Recognizing the value of the work undertaken at this *ad hoc* Meeting, it suggested that a similar international meeting of both producing and consuming countries should be convened, if required.

INTRAREGIONAL TRADE PROMOTION TALKS
(FIFTH SERIES)

61. The fifth series of these talks, held at Bangkok in January 1963, was participated in by fourteen member countries of the region, namely, Burma, China, the Federation of Malaya, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Laos, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Republic of Viet-Nam and Thailand. Eighty-nine bilateral talks and a group discussion on measures for accelerated development of intraregional trade were held. The secretariat provided statistics and information on intraregional trade and agreements.

62. The representatives of the participating countries continued to find these consultations very useful for the promotion of intraregional trade, and reported that several agreements leading to increased trade and improved commercial relations had been concluded as a result of the talks. They made several suggestions regarding the preparations for the next talks, follow-up action and the topics for group discussions, and unanimously recommended that these talks should be held at more frequent intervals.

63. In the group discussion, the participants recognized the need for the accelerated development of intraregional trade in the context of expanding world trade. This discussion emphasized that regional co-operation in trade was most desirable for achieving the rate of development visualized in the United Nations Development Decade. A number of suggestions were made regarding future lines of action by each participating Government and the secretariat. The Governments agreed to examine these suggestions with the Executive Secretary's assistance and to hold further consultations.

COMMITTEE ON TRADE

64. The Committee on Trade, at its sixth session held at Bangkok in January/February 1963, discussed developments in trade and trade policies of the ECAFE region and the implications of regional trading arrangements in Europe and other regions. It reviewed the reports of the Working Party on Customs Administration (E/CN.11/TRADE/L.52) and the joint ECAFE/FAO *ad hoc* Meeting on Jute and Jute Products (E/CN.11/TRADE/L.59). It also considered the foreign trade aspects of economic development plans of ECAFE countries, shipping and ocean freight rates, the Asian Trade Fair, and the work of other regional economic commissions in the field of trade; and it took note of the General Assembly and Economic Social Council resolutions on the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.⁵

Developments in trade and trade policies

65. The Committee noted that the export earnings and the terms of trade of several countries of the ECAFE region had deteriorated, and that the region's share in world trade had continued to decline. Export promotion measures had yielded only modest results. The Committee reiterated that the advanced countries should urgently provide greater access to their markets for exports from the developing countries and, for that purpose, make the necessary adjustments in their economic and industrial structure. It also recommended

that the developing countries should jointly press that the removal of non-tariff barriers be made negotiable. It hoped that early action would be taken to implement proposals for compensatory financing and stabilizing primary commodity markets currently under consideration in the United Nations.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

66. The Committee on Trade noted that Council resolution 917 (XXXIV) called upon the regional economic commissions to assist in the preparations for the Conference. It also noted that only three countries of the ECAFE region were members of the preparatory committee of the Conference. It felt that suggestions made by it or other members of ECAFE which were not members of the preparatory committee could be usefully brought to the attention of appropriate quarters in the United Nations. The following suggestions of interest to the preparatory committee were made during the discussion:

(a) Measures for stabilizing primary commodity markets including compensatory financing measures, export insurance, international commodity and long-term trade agreements;

(b) Measures for promoting the exports of developing countries, particularly of manufactures; removal of tariff and non-tariff barriers and discriminatory restrictions, special treatment for manufactured exports, and unilateral tariff concessions;

(c) Measures for effecting appropriate adjustments in the industrial structure of developed countries with a view to achieving the objectives set forth in (b) above.

(d) Measures for mitigating the harmful or restrictive effects of regional groupings on the trade of developing countries;

(e) Examination of the Havana Charter from the point of view of the developing countries' interests; and

(f) Trade relations between state-controlled and free enterprise economies, which should aim at promoting trade among all countries irrespective of their social and economic systems and levels of economic development.

Developments relating to EEC and other regional trading arrangements

67. The Committee noted that the decision of the European Economic Community (EEC) on the United Kingdom's application for membership of EEC had not reduced the importance or urgency of the need for EEC to pursue liberal trade policies. The various policies of EEC were continuing to cause anxiety to the countries of the region; the Committee felt that the bilateral agreements being negotiated by several countries with EEC might introduce discrimination as between one developing country and another, and urged that such discrimination be avoided. It noted that the question of the compatibility of some features of EEC with the principles of GATT had still not been settled, and also that several features of EEC's agricultural policy would affect tropical and temperate zone products. The new convention for associated states gave those States preferential treatment with regard to a number of commodities allowing third countries to supply only residual demand. Particularly, the draft regulation on rice drawn up by EEC contained several elements which would adversely affect the region's rice exports to the EEC area. The representative of France agreed to convey the views of the rice producers of the region to EEC.

⁵ For action taken by the Commission on the report of the Committee on Trade at its nineteenth session, see paras. 303-321 below.

68. Some delegates feared that failure to regulate the export activities of cartels in EEC countries might affect the trade of developing countries. It was urged that EEC should safeguard the interests of developing countries against the export activities of such cartels.

69. The Committee requested the Executive Secretary to follow developments in EEC, to hold a watching brief for the ECAFE countries subject to United Nations procedures in this regard, and to arrange for representation of ECAFE at Brussels if United Nations procedures would permit this.

Foreign trade aspects of economic development plans

70. The Committee noted that the secretariat study of the foreign trade aspects of economic development plans of ECAFE countries (E/CN.11/TRADE/L.56) had for the first time brought together data on the foreign trade programmes of countries of the region; it recommended that the countries should prepare and incorporate detailed trade programmes in their economic development plans, and keep their implementation under review. Import and export commodity targets of several countries had been prepared without regard to world factors or to the programmes and requirements of other countries of the region. A detailed examination of export goals and import requirements would reveal both inconsistencies among national plans and new opportunities for intraregional and interregional trade, thus enabling the countries to avoid duplication and wastage of resources. Study of local and export demand and other economic aspects of specific industries would promote optimum use of scarce capital. Particularly for heavy industries, a regional approach and division of labour through consultations among countries were desirable. The Committee saw great scope for co-operation between the ECAFE and other regions since the process of economic development called for large imports which, however, were conditioned by the region's ability to earn export earnings or obtain external financial assistance.

71. The Committee requested the secretariat to continue its studies, which should include analyses of import substitution and provide guide lines on the types of industries to be developed nationally or sub-regionally.

The Asian Trade Fair

72. The Committee heard a statement by the representative of Pakistan that, owing to unforeseen difficulties, the Pakistan Government could not issue invitations to member and associate members of ECAFE. It considered that the time available was now too short for organizing the Fair in 1963. The Committee noted with appreciation a statement by the representative of Thailand that the Thai Government had planned to organize an international trade fair in 1966, and that Bangkok should be considered as the venue for the Asian Trade Fair. The Committee decided that the Executive Secretary should consult with the Thai Government regarding further arrangements and report progress.

Customs administration

73. The Committee agreed to the revised and expanded framework of the ECAFE Code of Recommended Customs Procedures and to the suggestions of the Working Party on Customs Administration for more effective arrangements and mutual administrative assistance among the countries for preventing smuggling and customs frauds. It noted that a training centre-cum-

seminar would be organized by ECAFE at Bangkok in 1963 in co-operation with BTAO and the Government of Thailand.

Jute

74. The Committee endorsed the recommendation of the joint ECAFE/FAO *ad hoc* Meeting on Jute and Jute Products that a study group on jute, kenaf and allied fibres be established under the FAO Committee on Commodity Problems, and considered that ECAFE, working in close co-operation with that group, could help improve the jute economy. The Committee endorsed a recommendation that, if required, a second meeting of producing and consuming countries should be convened to consider the progress made since the first meeting.

Shipping and ocean freight rates

75. The Committee reviewed the progress made by the countries of the region in implementing its earlier recommendations. Countries of the region emphasized that freight rates affected the competitiveness of Asia's exports, and that, in the long-term, freight rates would continue to increase with the rise in related charges. Ocean freight rate problems being complex and global, the co-operation of shipping lines with the countries of the region was considered essential. The Committee requested the secretariat to continue its studies of shipping and ocean freight rates and to include in them analyses of the effects of freight structures on important export and import commodities of the region. Member countries within and outside the region offered their assistance in carrying out the study. The Committee considered it useful to convene an *ad hoc* technical meeting on shipping and ocean freight rates, in which representatives of shipping lines would participate, and requested the secretariat to examine this proposal.

3. INLAND TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

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

Working Party of Railway Signalling and Operating Officials, 29 May-4 June 1962

Chairman: Mr. L. A. Reynolds (Australia);

First Vice-Chairman: Major General Thuen Sarikhaganonda (Thailand);

Second Vice-Chairman: Mr. T. Kawakami (Japan).

Railway Sub-Committee (seventh session), 29 May-6 June 1962

Chairman: Mr. C. E. Baird (Australia);

First Vice-Chairman: Mr. D. C. Baijal (India);

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

Study Week on Promotion of Tourism, 10-15 September 1962

Chairman: Mr. M. Z. Kiani (Pakistan);

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

Second Vice-Chairman: Mr. C. S. Seneratne (Ceylon).

Inland Waterway Sub-Committee (sixth session), 6-13 November 1962

Chairman: Mr. S. Masood Hussain (Pakistan);

First Vice-Chairman: Captain Sakol Changpradap, RTN (Thailand);

Second Vice-Chairman: Mr. F. J. Kojongian (Indonesia).

Second Joint Session of the Expert Working Groups on International Highways, 27-29 November 1962

Chairman: Mr. Sirilak Chandrangsue (Thailand);

Vice-Chairman: Mr. A. A. Afshar (Iran).

Inland Transport and Communications Committee (eleventh session), 3-11 December 1962

Chairman: Mr. Jelani bin Kupah (Federation of Malaya);

First Vice-Chairman: Mr. Amphorn Uttangkorn (Thailand);

Second Vice-Chairman: Mr. Bishnu Bahadur Karki (Nepal).

WORKING PARTY OF RAILWAY SIGNALLING AND OPERATING OFFICIALS

77. This Working Party considered the various aspects of single line capacity such as track characteristics, length of block sections, yard and terminal facilities, motive power and rolling stock, speeds of trains, operating rules and efficiency, and types of signalling systems. It recommended methods of improving services in the first instance, and suggested that each administration should set up an operating improvement committee consisting of a civil engineer, a mechanical engineer, an operating official and a signal engineer to implement the recommendations of the Working Party. It also indicated criteria for determining operating efficiency with reference to the carrying capacity of track. It requested the secretariat to prepare a comprehensive manual to serve as a guide to railway officials. The United Kingdom Government offered to prepare such a manual in co-operation with ECAFE and other countries.

RAILWAY SUB-COMMITTEE

78. At its seventh session held in Melbourne, Australia, in May/June 1962, the Railway Sub-Committee considered the problems of railway administration, regional co-operation for developing rail traffic, and railway research and training; it also examined the technical and economic problems involved in container transport and dieselization and reviewed the results of the Working Party of Railway Signalling and Operating Officials (E/CN.11/TRANS/155, appendix 4) convened during the session.

Railway administration

79. The Sub-Committee noted that, despite widely varying national administrative structures and practices, there was a general regional trend towards decentralization of management and authority. It stressed the need to study inland transport co-ordination problems in relation to the organization and administration of railways. The Sub-Committee recommended that each country should have a statutory regulatory authority to control all forms of inland transport, but without engaging in the transport business. It noted the usefulness of the arrangements made in some countries for consultations between users and railway administrations.

International railway traffic

80. The Sub-Committee noted that international railway traffic was increasing as a result of the weekly coach service between Bangkok and Kuala Lumpur and of the freight wagon exchanges between the State Railway of Thailand and the Malayan Railway. Since the volume of international railway traffic in the ECAFE

region as a whole was still limited, the Sub-Committee asked the secretariat to keep this matter under review and to convene meetings between representatives of interested railways to exchange views and experience, to examine questions of common interest and discuss practical measures for developing international traffic in the light of the experience gained both within and outside the region.

Regional railway research and training

81. The Sub-Committee noted that the secretariat in co-operation with BTAO had appointed a Regional Railway Research Adviser. To ensure maximum utilization of the research facilities available both within and outside the region and to avoid overlapping of efforts, the Sub-Committee decided to establish, under the chairmanship of a senior secretariat member, a co-ordinating committee composed of a representative each from the research institutes in India and Japan, a representative of the International Union of Railways, and the Regional Railways Research Adviser. It noted the offer of Japan to organize a study week under the auspices of ECAFE to study the construction techniques used on the new Tokaido Line in Japan; it requested the secretariat to sponsor similar activities in other countries and to explore the possibility of making the facilities of the Pakistan Railways and of their newly established academy available to trainees from other countries.

Container transport

82. The Sub-Committee noted that containers were not yet being extensively used in the region, except in Japan and to a lesser extent in China (Taiwan) and the Federation of Malaya. It recommended their wider use by the railways of the region, taking into account the nature and volume of traffic and pattern of movement. Containers should be designed for easy handling by the manual labour normally employed in the region and, in the case of those used for international traffic, for easy transfer between road, rail and river transport; there should also be standardized containers for the different types of traffic and consideration should be given to the payload/gross load ratio.

Dieselization

83. The Sub-Committee noted the region's considerable progress in dieselization. Experience had shown that, if the track was well maintained, diesel and electric locomotives did not affect operational economy. It asked the secretariat to continue securing up-to-date and comprehensive information on the progress of dieselization for dissemination to the countries, and for study in the region's research centres such as those in India and Japan or in the office for research and experiments of the International Union of Railways. The Sub-Committee emphasized the need for adequate facilities for training diesel locomotive drivers and mechanics to facilitate speedy and smooth changeover from steam to diesel traction.

STUDY WEEK ON THE PROMOTION OF TOURISM

84. Pursuant to a recommendation of the Seminar on the Promotion of Tourism, the Government of Pakistan organized a Study Week at Karachi under the auspices of ECAFE in order to facilitate discussions and provide training to tourist officials in the region on the

organizational, regulatory and developmental aspects of tourism.

Tourist organizations

85. The participants examined the patterns of government and private tourist organizations in the region and their procedures for collaboration with the tourist trade and industry. An efficient tourist organization should have high status government support in order to enable it to achieve co-ordination. The co-ordinating body should be at the interministerial department level, and the advisory body should consist of government officials, business leaders and others concerned. The Study Week recommended that Asian countries should carry out regional tourist development programmes on the lines of successful programmes elsewhere, in Europe and the Pacific Area.

Travel barriers

86. The participants noted the work of the Group of Experts on International Travel and Tourism appointed by the United Nations in connexion with the proposed United Nations Conference on Travel and Tourism, and made detailed recommendations on regulations concerning passports and visas, and on procedures relating to customs, currencies, taxes, vehicle importation and health. It accepted the broadly based definition of "tourists" given in the Convention concerning Customs Formalities for Touring.

Development of the tourist industry

87. The Study Week examined various economic factors bearing on the development of tourism such as national income and expenditure, national income contributed by tourist trade, the cost/benefit ratio, efficiency of tourist spending, and balance of payments.

INLAND WATERWAY SUB-COMMITTEE

88. At its sixth session, held at Bangkok in November 1962, this Sub-Committee reviewed developments in the region and the secretariat's activities in regard to inland waterway transport. With the help of an *ad hoc* working group, it prepared contract plans and specifications for prototype coasting vessels; and it devoted special attention to statistics on inland waterways and inland waterway transport in the region.

Fast passenger craft

89. The Sub-Committee discussed the economic and technical feasibility of fast passenger craft, and noted that hydrofoil craft were increasingly being used in Japan although their operating cost was still high. However, in some countries outside the region, for example in the Soviet Union, hydrofoil craft had been used on a large scale and their costs had been comparable with or even lower than costs of land transport. The Sub-Committee felt that the usefulness of hydrofoil craft for the region could be determined after demonstrations and trials had been completed.

Regional Marine Diesel Training Centre

90. The Sub-Committee reviewed the work of this Training Centre at Rangoon and of its Advisory Board; it was seen to be a going concern adequately equipped with teaching aids, instruments and demonstration

material and qualified staff. The Sub-Committee appreciated the Government of Burma's assumption of full responsibility for running the Centre, while maintaining its regional character. It hoped that member governments would take full advantage of the facilities offered and requested the ILO to investigate the possibility of providing fellowships for trainees from outside Burma under its regional programmes.

Prototype coasting vessels

91. The Sub-Committee expressed appreciation to the Government of the Netherlands for having arranged the draft contract drawings and specifications for a shelter decker and a single decker craft, and recommended that the secretariat arrange to finalize the contract drawings and specifications and print them for distribution to all interested countries, organizations and agencies in the region. It further recommended that, when such vessels were built, information on the experience gained in building and operating them be circulated by the secretariat.

Classification of inland waterways

92. The Sub-Committee emphasized that uniform classification of inland waterways would improve the efficiency of both local and international river traffic; it recommended a programme for action which included determining, in ton-kilometres or passenger-kilometres, the potential performance of each country's fleet, and cost/benefit studies relating to navigational improvement of inland waterways. At a later date, a working party might review the work done within and outside the region and make recommendations for further action.

Dredging of navigable waterways and inland ports

93. The Sub-Committee considered a study (E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.3/L.18) on this subject prepared by the Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses (PIANC), and recommended that the secretariat organize a team of experts to make on-the-spot studies at the request of interested countries, on their specific dredging operations and problems, and make recommendations for improved operating practices. It hoped that PIANC would participate in the proposed team, and provide a bibliography with English and French translations of the most important books published in other languages. The Government of France indicated that it would depute an expert for the team; the Sub-Committee hoped that other countries would provide similar assistance.

Economic aspects

94. The Sub-Committee considered studies (TRANS/Sub.3/18) prepared at the request of ECAFE by the XXth Navigation Congress of PIANC on (a) criteria for the economic justification of new inland navigable waterways or the improvement of existing ones; (b) the development of waterway transport on shallow rivers or waterways of modest dimensions and barges and operational plant for such waterways. It generally endorsed the recommendation made by PIANC regarding those studies.

Inland waterway transport statistics

95. The Sub-Committee emphasized the importance of inland waterway transport statistics as a prerequisite

to planning and development and recommended a stage by stage approach commencing with the preparation of a number of annual statistical series. It recommended that the subject of inland waterway statistics should be considered by the Conference of Asian Statisticians with a view to taking early steps including the establishment of a working group to consider methods of collecting and publishing the information required.

SECOND JOINT SESSION OF EXPERT WORKING GROUPS ON INTERNATIONAL HIGHWAYS

96. This session, convened at Bangkok in November 1962, reviewed the progress made by the ECAFE countries in implementing the Asian highway project and studied the report of the reconnaissance survey team organized by the secretariat on the priority routes in Afghanistan, Iran and West Pakistan; it also formulated proposals for applying international conventions on traffic and tourism for the improvement and simplification of vehicle import procedures and for a uniform system of road signs, signals and road works. It decided to seek the Special Fund's assistance in carrying out pre-investment surveys of the priority routes.

97. The session noted that, with the near completion of the bituminous surfacing of the Isfahan-Tehran route, a link between the European main traffic arteries and the Asian highway system had been established. In Afghanistan, progress had been made with the construction of a cement concrete road on the priority route from Herat to Kandahar and of an asphalt concrete road from Kandahar to Kabul. There were plans for building an asphalt concrete road up to the Pakistan border and a road from the Iranian border to Herat.

98. The session prepared a draft application to the Special Fund for carrying out regional pre-investment, economic and engineering feasibility surveys in Burma, Pakistan, Afghanistan and Iran, where there were gaps in the Asian highway system requiring extensive re-alignment. It suggested the establishment of suitable administrative machinery for supervising and co-ordinating the proposed surveys. It prepared preliminary estimates of the cost of upgrading the sub-standard sections on the priority routes in Afghanistan, Iran and West Pakistan, including the requirements for foreign exchange, equipment and materials. The session felt that increasing traffic would justify the construction of a route from Quetta to Tehran, that the section from Quetta to Kerman should have an adequate sub-base and surface painting, and that the section between Kerman and Isfahan should have a surface of bituminous concrete. It recommended that most of the sections in Iran of route A-1 should be finished with asphaltic concrete, except that from Mashhad to the Afghanistan border, where traffic warranted only bituminous painting.

99. The session also recommended a pre-investment survey of the section between Mirjaveh (Pakistan border) and Kerman via Zahidan, Iran, which would cost about \$600,000 and a similar survey of the 100-kilometre Kabul-Torkham road, estimated to cost \$200,000. It suggested that the secretariat should continue reconnaissance surveys, particularly in Cambodia, Laos and the Republic of Viet-Nam, to identify sub-standard sections and indicate re-alignments for bringing those parts of the Asian highway network up to the minimum standards.

100. The session considered amendments to the ECAFE Code on a Uniform System of Road Signs and Signals, Pavement Markings and Signs for Road Works

for the Asian countries, with a view to its gradual unification with the system of road signs and signals adopted in Europe and Africa. It agreed on the numbering of the international Asian highways in Indonesia and decided to prepare an Asian road map for which countries were requested to supply up-to-date information to the secretariat.

101. The session recommended a programme of future work, which included seeking assistance from aid-giving agencies and donating countries, the preparation of road maps, studies of ribbon development and of the international traffic on the Asian highway system, removal of restrictions and the development of physical facilities and ancillary services along the routes, particularly at the frontiers.

INLAND TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS COMMITTEE

102. This Committee, at its eleventh session held at Bangkok in December 1962, discussed problems of co-ordinating transport policies and development plans in the countries of the region, and reviewed the reports of the Railway Sub-Committee (E/CN.11/TRANS/151) and the Inland Waterway Sub-Committee (E/CN.11/TRANS/154) as well as secretariat activities in the field of tourism, telecommunication and highways, including the results of the second Joint Session of the Expert Working Groups on International Highways (E/CN.11/TRANS/L.51).⁶

Co-ordination and development of transport

103. The Committee emphasized the need to view the co-ordination of various transport facilities within a country from the larger view point of development and allocation of investment resources in different transport sectors. It noted the steps taken in China (Taiwan), the Federation of Malaya, India, Japan, Thailand and other countries of the region towards implementing the recommendations of the Working Party on Co-ordination of Transport and requested the secretariat to study the problems of decentralizing, regulating and operating the different forms of transport. Since transport development required investment over periods longer than those normally set in general economic development plans, a long-term perspective based on reliable data was necessary. It recommended that the Conference of Asian Statisticians should assist countries in promoting and developing comparable statistics, making traffic projections and training personnel in connexion with these tasks.

Railways

104. The Committee, reviewing the work of the seventh session of the Railway Sub-Committee, emphasized the importance of developing containers suitable for railways as well as for highway and inland waterways transport, coastal shipping and air transport, through standardization. The railways in the region might obtain information on the subject from the International Container Bureau and other specialized organizations. Moreover, the information collected through rapporteurs on the progress of dieselization in the region should be examined by selected research institutes with a view to solving specific problems, particularly those of Dieselization. The Committee suggested that the secretariat

⁶ For action taken by the Commission on the report of the Inland Transport and Communications Committee at its nineteenth session, see paras. 337-353 below.

should promote international and regional co-operation through convening meetings, co-ordinating the programmes of research institutes, providing advice to the countries through its Regional Railway Research Adviser, arranging study weeks at actual sites in the region where new techniques of construction were being applied, promoting better utilization of the existing training facilities in the region, and furnishing documentation on different aspects. For these tasks, several countries, notably France, Japan, Pakistan and the United Kingdom, offered their assistance.

Inland waterways

105. The Committee noted that the countries of the region were paying increasing attention to the development of inland waterway transport and that they welcomed demonstrations and trials of new craft and joint examinations of their technical and economic aspects. It felt that the project on prototype coasting vessels—when contract drawings, specifications and a specimen contract had been completed and distributed to all interested parties by the secretariat—would promote not only construction of such vessels in the region but also regional trade and traffic. The adoption of a standard classification for inland waterways and of uniform statistical series for inland water transport would also promote regional co-operation. Noting the assistance provided by PIANC through its study and discussions on dredging navigable waterways and inland ports, the Committee recommended that the secretariat should arrange, in co-operation with PIANC, for a team of experts to study, at the request of the countries, the specific problems of dredging operations and make recommendations for improvements.

Tourism and international travel

106. The Committee stressed the need of the countries of the region for technical assistance in the field of tourism, and expressed appreciation of the facilities given by the Government of India, under the Colombo Plan, to enable a group of seven tourist officials from the Federation of Malaya, the Philippines and Thailand to study and observe tourist promotional techniques in India. It hoped that similar study tours would be organized in other countries. It recommended that the ECAFE secretariat, in co-operation with BTAO, should explore the possibilities of arranging for a survey team to undertake comprehensive surveys of tourist potentials and resources on a region-wide basis similar to those carried out in the Pacific area. The Committee emphasized that tourist industry training facilities within and outside region should be fully utilized. It welcomed the growing co-operation between the ECAFE secretariat and the International Union of Official Travel Organizations (IUOTO) and its regional commissions.

Telecommunication

107. The Committee noted that an agreement between the Executive Secretary of ECAFE and the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) had laid down a basis for co-operation between the two agencies for joint implementation of work projects in the field of telecommunications. The ECAFE secretariat, in co-operation with ITU, would be responsible for studies of the economic aspects of telecommunication development and planning with the exception of fixation of telecommunication tariffs, while ITU would cover all technical aspects, including ques-

tions relating to telecommunication tariffs in accordance with the international telecommunication conventions. The Committee noted the progress made with the assistance of the Special Fund in the establishment of training and research facilities in a number of countries in the ECAFE region, notably the Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, the Republic of Korea, the Philippines and Thailand. The Committee urged Asian governments to participate fully in the work of the regional and other conferences organized by ITU and suggested that ITU should consider convening some of these conferences in the ECAFE region itself.

4. RESEARCH AND PLANNING

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

Expert Group on Programming Techniques, 16 July-3 August 1962

Chairman: Mr. K. S. Krishnaswamy (India);

Vice-Chairman: Mr. R. Goldsmith (United States of America).

Ad hoc Committee on an Asian Institute of Economic Development, 14-17 August 1962

Chairman: Mr. Chalong Pungtrakul (Thailand);

First Vice-Chairman: Mr. Keisuke Arita (Japan);

Second Vice-Chairman: Mr. A. H. Nasution (Indonesia).

Working Party on Economic Development and Planning (seventh session), 16-23 October 1962

Chairman: Mr. Prayad Buranasiri (Thailand);

First Vice-Chairman: Mr. Eugenio Eusebio (the Philippines);

Second Vice-Chairman: Mr. M. R. Shroff (India).

Seminar on Basic Statistics for Economic and Social Development, 12-30 November 1962

Chairman: Mr. J. V. T. Baker (New Zealand);

First Vice-Chairman: Mr. M. E. Buenafe (the Philippines);

Second Vice-Chairman: Mr. Neogroho (Indonesia).

THIRD EXPERT GROUP ON PROGRAMMING TECHNIQUES

109. This Group, which met at Bangkok in July-August 1962, concentrated on the problems of economic projections for systematic long-term planning and programming. It outlined practical procedures for projecting and checking the major variables relevant to economic growth, and suggested ways in which these projections could be effectively used for long-term planning under the varying conditions prevailing in ECAFE countries. The Group indicated the need to distinguish, while establishing an aggregate framework for long-term projections, between policy target variables, constraints given by policy considerations or structural relationships, and instruments. The Group presented varying simple and complex aggregate models to demonstrate the importance of consistent relationships among basic magnitudes and to suit available statistics in ECAFE countries. Given the aggregative framework, long-term projections were required for the strategic components of economic growth, such as human resources, expenditure and output patterns, investment requirements and foreign trade balance.

110. The Group emphasized the need for detailed study of the financial implications of long-term projections. The essential feature of the framework presented by the Group was the confrontation of each sector of capital requirements with the external and internal funds

available to finance it, thus relating financial projections with projections of real activities.

111. The Group also laid down a guide-line for preparing long-term projections for the region as a whole in the context of planned development. It examined two main and mutually complementary methods for making regional projections, namely, estimating numerical parameters for the whole region for projection purposes and aggregating projections for individual countries. Such regional projections could provide a basis for regional co-operation by revealing areas in which national plans involved incompatible goals or mutual dependencies.

112. The Group urged the governments to evaluate their individual long-term growth potential, to identify specific factors limiting economic development and to project the path of future growth for planning purposes; and it recommended that the secretariat should continue its work on long-term projections jointly with appropriate national organizations.

Ad hoc COMMITTEE ON AN ASIAN INSTITUTE OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

113. In pursuance of Commission resolution 36 (XVIII), an *ad hoc* committee convened at Bangkok in August 1962. It prepared and submitted to the Special Fund a joint request, signed by representatives of fourteen member and associate member countries within the ECAFE region, for assistance in establishing and operating an Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning. The total cost of the project over the period 1964-1968, excluding land and building, was estimated at \$3.3 million, of which the Special Fund was requested to contribute at least \$2.2 million, the governments agreeing to contribute the balance of \$1.1 million collectively.⁷

114. The Committee decided that the institute should be an autonomous one under the aegis of ECAFE, and envisaged a training programme designed to meet the urgent needs of Asian countries. The institute would have a Governing Council of nine members and a Director to be appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations after consultation with the Governing Council. For the regular course in Bangkok, thirty to fifty United Nations fellowships, to be supplemented by fellowships from other sources, would be awarded each year for a training period of ten months including one month's field training. In addition, short-term courses would be organized in other cities of the region to provide opportunities for a larger number of government officials to receive training especially designed to meet the needs of each country requesting such courses.

115. The Committee felt that research work, an integral part of the institute's activities, should be closely related to training and should be geared to the region's needs. The institute staff should provide, in co-operation with ECAFE, short-term advisory services to the countries of the region, but such work should not interfere with the primary task of training.

WORKING PARTY ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

116. This Working Party, at its seventh session held at Bangkok in October 1962, considered the problems of

⁷ For action taken by the Commission on the report of the *ad hoc* Committee on an Asian Institute of Economic Development at its nineteenth session, see paras. 298-302 below.

domestic and foreign financing of economic development, examined the questions of assessing domestic savings, including fiscal policies designed to increase government savings for productive investment, and discussed policies and measures to increase, and ensure the best utilization of, foreign capital.

Savings studies

117. The Working Party felt that, while the mobilization of existing private savings was important, a significant increase in the aggregate rate of domestic saving was vital for the region's economic development. It stressed the urgent need for studies aimed at estimating saving, and requested all countries to undertake them. It felt that, while the various financial institutions established in the countries of the region were useful in mobilizing urban saving, special attention must be paid to rural savings.

Fiscal policies

118. The Working Party also considered fiscal policies for accelerating the rate of domestic savings, particularly the possibilities of utilizing various direct and indirect taxes, as well as profits of public enterprises. It felt that some form of target-setting would be useful, for example, if public saving could increase to 25 per cent of government income and if government income itself could be raised to 25 per cent of national income, the net rate of total saving (both private and public) could be boosted up to 15 per cent or more of national income.

Foreign capital

119. The Working Party reviewed the assistance received by the countries of the region and emphasized the need for efficient use of foreign capital. It felt that co-ordination of the available assistance on a continuing basis was desirable and suggested practical policies and measures for increasing the flow of foreign capital during the United Nations Development Decade for the consideration of the capital-giving and capital-receiving countries.

SEMINAR ON BASIC STATISTICS FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

120. The Seminar on Basic Statistics for Economic and Social Development, convened at Wellington, New Zealand, in November 1962, by ECAFE and the Statistical Office of the United Nations, in co-operation with BTAO, examined the statistical series for economic and social development listed in the *United Nations Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 31*, and suggested suitable modifications to the series and to their frequency in the light of the needs of the countries of the region.

Basic statistics

121. The Seminar stressed the urgent necessity of statistical development as a prerequisite for planning, and worked out a comprehensive list of basic statistics in such different fields as population and labour, agriculture, industry, transport and communications, education and other services, money and banking, external trade and personal consumption expenditure. It prepared guide-lines for the countries in formulating their programmes of and priorities for statistical development in the light of their needs and resources. It emphasized the

value of integrated data, particularly on manpower balance and commodity balance, and of a simple system of national accounting, as these would be useful for the planning and economic analysis needed by governments as well as by the private sectors in making policy and operational decisions.

Asian statistical series

122. The Seminar recommended that the secretariat prepare an Asian version of the *United Nations Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 31*, setting forth the basic statistics needed for economic and social development in the countries of the region, and indicating methods of using them. It suggested that long-range statistical programmes which were particularly relevant to the United Nations Development Decade should be built into the national economic plan itself. The needs for an adequate organization, trained statistical personnel and the co-ordination of available technical assistance were emphasized.

5. WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

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

ECAFE/BTAO/UNESCO Regional Seminar on the Development of Groundwater Resources with Special Reference to Problems of Deltaic Areas, 24 April-8 May 1962

Director: Mr. Koichi Aki (ECAFE);

Co-Director: Mr. Lennart Mattsson (UNESCO).

Fifth Regional Conference on Water Resources Development, 20-26 November 1962

Chairman: Mr. Xujati Kambhu (Thailand);

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

Second Vice-Chairman: Mr. Tomas de Guzman (Philippines).

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

<i>Session</i>	<i>Chairman</i>
Seventeenth (special), 7-26 March 1962, Tokyo, Japan	Mr. Phlek Chhat (Cambodia)
Eighteenth (special), 8-10 May 1962, Bangkok, Thailand	Mr. Phlek Chhat (Cambodia)
Nineteenth (plenary), 8-14 January 1963, Vientiane, Laos	Mr. Phouangkeoh Phanareth (Laos)
Twentieth (special), 8-18 March 1963, Manila, Philippines	Mr. Phouangkeoh Phanareth (Laos)

REGIONAL SEMINAR ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF GROUNDWATER RESOURCES WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO PROBLEMS OF DELTAIC AREAS

124. This Seminar, jointly convened at Bangkok in May 1962 by ECAFE, BTAO and UNESCO, discussed a comprehensive range of subjects including: fundamental laws and practical formulae in groundwater hydraulics; problems and analysis of well-flows and construction and maintenance of wells; groundwater fluctuations and levels determined by land, tides and other factors; salinity and its relationship with fresh water; groundwater investigations by surface and sub-surface methods; artificial recharge of groundwater; groundwater in deltas and hydrogeological maps.

Legislation relating to groundwater

125. The Seminar emphasized the potential importance of groundwater for municipal, industrial and agricultural uses in the region and suggested that Governments should introduce proper legislation governing its development and utilization.

Co-ordination in development of groundwater resources

126. The Seminar emphasized the need for co-ordinating meteorology, surface water hydrology, geophysics and geology in groundwater investigation and development, for which close co-operation among experts and organizations in these fields was necessary.

Research and training

127. The Seminar appreciated the Government of India's offer to establish a research and training centre on the development of groundwater resources for regional use, and hoped that the project would be implemented soon, if necessary with assistance from the United Nations. To keep the countries abreast of rapid advancements in groundwater hydrology, it recommended that the secretariat arrange seminars and field studies on the latest theories, methods and techniques and their application in the solution of the countries' problems.

FIFTH REGIONAL CONFERENCE ON WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

128. This Conference, held at Bangkok in November 1962, reviewed the progress of water resources development in the region, examined the various criteria and problems encountered in formulating water resources development plans, including flood control measures and their technical and economic limitations, and discussed problems of water pollution and its control. It reviewed the results of the Inter-regional Seminar on Field Methods and Equipment Used in Hydrology and Hydro-meteorology and of the Regional Seminar on the Development of Groundwater Resources.

Water resources development during 1961-1962

129. Impressive progress had been made by most countries in the region during 1961-1962, notably in irrigation, hydroelectric power and flood control. Many important projects had been initiated, vigorously carried forward or completed. The Conference commended the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin and the countries and agencies participating in the Mekong Project, urged riparian countries of other international river basins in the region to co-operate in a similar manner, and requested the secretariat to promote such co-operation.

Formulation of water resources development plans

130. The Conference noted that multiple-purpose development of a river basin which would provide and support all services was desirable—but it should be consistent with national policy and should be so planned as not to delay or impair urgently needed project services. The planning, design and operation of various components of multiple-purpose development should aim to meet, to the optimum, the demands of project purposes, even if they conflict with one another. While multiple-purpose development was desirable, single-purpose projects might be taken up where warranted as initial

steps to be fitted later into a unified development programme. Indirect hydrologic determination, where adequate data were lacking, should help speed up essential and urgent projects. Planning for water resources should be co-ordinated with that for developing other resources, especially where the latter would require the facilities resulting from the former. When all the projects of a comprehensive master plan could not be taken up simultaneously priorities should be carefully considered.

Water pollution and its control

131. The Conference discussed the water pollution problems facing many countries within and outside the region, and examined laws, regulations and plans for controlling the industrial and domestic pollution of public waters. It felt that unrestricted discharge of untreated domestic and industrial waste constituted a serious hazard to public health and reduced the usability of water for other purposes. Radio-active wastes were another serious health hazard. The planning and construction of public water supply systems should provide for sewers and waste disposal facilities. The regulation of stream flows for the dilution of waste effluents, and treatment of public waters to restore them to tolerable levels were necessary. However, preventing pollution was easier and less costly than curing it later. The Conference considered that water quality management should form an integral part of water resources planning.

Technical and economic aspects of flood control measures

132. The Conference noted that floods continued to inflict heavy damage and losses on many countries of the region. Flood control measures should include the provision of irrigation and drainage facilities but, owing to limited resources, many countries could afford only the construction of protective embankments and levees, of which the maintenance was also important. Wherever possible, flood zoning should be enforced to minimize damage. Multiple-purpose reservoirs should be planned wherever the topography permitted the use of storage capacity for flood control, even though this might affect irrigation and hydropower needs. The Conference stressed the value of flood forecasting and flood warning measures and suggested carrying out hydrologic studies relative to rain or snow-packed layers causing high floods. It recommended that storm problems be studied and that the International Association of Oceanography should disseminate the results of its research on measures to eliminate or mitigate the effects of tropical cyclones.

Future programme

133. The Conference reviewed the secretariat's programme of work and suggested that it should include a study of the comparative costs of different methods of construction and of different types of project, a study of water balances with particular reference to soil moisture deficiencies, and collection of information on water codes. The secretariat should intensify its advisory services in the field of water resources planning and programming, hydrology and groundwater development.

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

134. This Committee held its seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth sessions during the period

under review. In accordance with its statute, it continued to promote, co-ordinate, supervise and control the planning and investigation of water resources development projects in the lower Mekong basin.

Statute of the Mekong Committee

135. The Governments of Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and the Republic of Viet-Nam ratified amendments to the Statute of the Mekong Committee empowering it to receive and administer financial and technical assistance from "other organizations" (the Committee had from the outset been empowered to receive and administer aid from United Nations agencies and Governments); and to take title to property.

Loan agreement for construction of the first Mekong scheme component project

136. The Committee noted that the comprehensive feasibility report on the Nam Pong project, prepared through a grant from the Special Fund, had furnished the basis for financing negotiations which had resulted in an agreement, signed on 19 December 1962, under which the Federal Republic of Germany provided a loan to Thailand of \$11 million to facilitate construction of the project for which Thailand had already appropriated an equivalent of \$6 million. The Mekong Committee considered this a milestone in the development of the lower Mekong basin.

Resources as at 14 January 1963

137. The Committee received assistance from sixteen countries, eleven United Nations agencies, three foundations, two private companies, and the four riparian governments, including the low-interest loan to Thailand for the construction of the Nam Pong project. Resources as of 14 January 1963, both grants and loans, totalled \$35,850,366 equivalent; this represented an increase of \$21,710,059 during the year under review. Of the total, some \$8,250,000 equivalent had been made available under the Colombo Plan.⁸

Major engineering data collection programmes

138. Significant progress has been achieved during the past four years in implementing the programme of investigations recommended by the United Nations Survey Mission for the Development of the Lower Mekong Basin (Wheeler Mission)⁹ in February 1958. The completion of Japan's final "Reconnaissance Report on the Major Tributaries of the Lower Mekong Basin" provided a basis for the examination in 1962 of additional tributary projects. Canada prepared and produced all the aerial maps envisaged in its agreement with the Committee. These topographic maps delineate the main river from the Burma border to Phnom Penh, and there are also maps and mosaics of four major tributaries and detailed topographic maps on the dam-sites. Co-ordinating the equipment provided by France, India, New Zealand and the United Kingdom, the United States Government completed the three-year programme for the establishment of a hydrologic network; this includes 31 recording stations (with 3 reserve staff gauges); 5 non-recording stations; 50 precipitation recording stations; the purchase of equipment for 29 precipitation stations for installation at a later date, with supporting equip-

⁸ For Mekong Project financial resources as at 18 March 1963, see para. 361 below.

⁹ See the report of the mission (TAA/AFE/3).

ment; the training of 98 riparian nationals; and the publication of 10 volumes of basic data—namely, 4 volumes of hydrologic data in 1960, 4 similar volumes in 1961, a volume on previous hydrologic data and a hydrographic survey of the delta. The Committee took over the task of maintaining and operating the hydrologic network and of preparing the systematic compilation of hydrologic data, including a "Lower Mekong Hydrologic Yearbook for 1962" in which experts from BTAO and WMO would assist; it estimated that, for the next five-year period, some \$220,000 worth of spare parts and equipment would be needed for the continued operation of the hydrologic network, and received a pledge of this amount from the United States of America. The United States of America and Canada also jointly completed all levelling and ground control of the mainstream of the Mekong, from the Burma border to the sea.

Mathematical delta model

139. Under the Special Fund allotment for the preparation of this model, of which UNESCO is the executive agency, a plan of operation was established, and a contract negotiated by UNESCO with SOGREAH (Société grenobloise d'études et d'applications hydrauliques); during the first phase of work, more than 1,800 microfilms, 100 blue-prints and 20 large tracings from original documents were assembled, as a prerequisite for analysis, the establishment of a trial model and the final measurement programme, for which detailed on-the-ground reconnaissance of the whole delta area was completed.

Amplification of basin plan

140. Since the adoption of the preliminary and tentative plan for the development of the lower Mekong basin as prepared by the ECAFE secretariat and the BTAO Wheeler Mission, "Programme of Studies and Investigations for Comprehensive Development in Lower Mekong Basin",¹⁰ voluminous data have become available. However, as considerable field investigations and supplementary studies are still required for a number of sites, the Committee sought the Special Fund's assistance in the preparation of an amplified basin plan, including the assembly of additional data. The Committee, on the basis of recommendations made by the Ford Foundation mission also sought assistance from the United States Agency for International Development for training and demonstration in the use of electronic computers.

Mainstream projects

141. Progress was achieved on the three first priority mainstream projects. On the Tonlé Sap, the French fisheries mission continued its field observations during 1962, using a new jet boat. The final report of this mission, indicating the role of the proposed Tonlé Sap barrage in improving the Great Lake fisheries and the optimum method in which the barrage should be operated, with reference to fisheries, will be completed in 1963. The French sedimentation mission has carried out studies on the Tonlé Sap, the Great Lake and its main tributaries. The IAEA offered to make studies, at the cost of \$50,000, on the use of radio-active tracers in the investigation of the Great Lake sedimentation problem. The hydrologic survey of the Great Lake was continued with the assistance of the French Mission and WMO. Work towards the establishment of a Great Lake hydrolo-

gic budget was undertaken and a measurement campaign was launched. As regards examining the reclamation potential of the Mekong delta, a pilot project in Vietnam, involving the initial examination of some 10,000 hectares of land, was begun under French assistance and the preliminary planning study was completed. Equipment for the work on the Tonlé Sap barrage design is being provided by New Zealand. The Indian Tonlé Sap team worked at preparing the barrage design, which is to be followed by a comprehensive feasibility report. The team co-ordinated its work with the French fisheries team, in the expectation that Kampong Chhnang would be found to be the most suitable site. All design work, both in the field and in the design offices in India, will be completed in 1963. India has agreed to complete the entire feasibility report one year after all other component data collection programmes are finished.

142. At the Sambor project, the hydrologic data so far collected indicates that this run-of-the-river project could have an installed capacity of 600,000 kW or more, from which at least 400,000 kW could be generated continuously; the irrigation potential is 100,000 hectares. The Australian Snowy Mountains Hydroelectric Authority Mekong Team completed its second and final phase of geological exploration at the dam-site, including diamond drilling at the abutments and in the river bed, and concluded that the dam-site was geologically satisfactory. In addition to dam-site maps prepared by Canada, supplementary mapping was done under the Philippine Mekong programme. The Japanese preliminary survey team completed field investigations and submitted its preliminary comprehensive project report to the Committee. Further work was continued.

143. Present data indicated that the Pa Mong could irrigate 1 million hectares in the north-east of Thailand and in Laos, and provide an installed capacity of 1,600,000 kW. The Australian Snowy Mountains Hydroelectric Authority Mekong Team commenced drilling for geologic investigation of the dam-site. A soil survey of irrigable areas was carried out by France, a seismologic survey by UNESCO and a preliminary estimate of maximum flood by WMO. The United States of America, which has agreed to carry out the overall examination of feasibility of the Pa Mong project, dispatched a team which submitted a report and sent a representative of the United States Bureau of Reclamation to prepare a plan of operation.

Tributary projects

144. Progress continued on seven tributary projects. Under the United Nations Special Fund Mekong Tributaries Survey, the United Nations, represented by ECAFE as executive agency, engaged the firm of SOGREAH to prepare a comprehensive project report on Battambang in Cambodia. SOGREAH's first phase report, completed in 1962, recommended two alternative sites and the Committee selected one at which hydrology findings now make the project even more promising than originally envisaged with reference to potential irrigation land utilization and power production. The design of the experimental and demonstration agricultural station in the Battambang project area was also completed. At Prek Thnot project in Cambodia, the Japanese team completed preliminary plans for the dam and hydroelectric installation, while, for the ultimate development of irrigation planning, Israel arranged several reconnaissance visits by senior engineers and Cambodia prepared maps of the irrigable area. The Japanese Government completed plans for a dam and reservoir on the Upper

¹⁰ TAA/AFE/3.

Nam Ngum in Laos for generating hydroelectric power. Under the Special Fund, plans for a related irrigation project on the lower Nam Ngum were also completed; and, with additional finance provided by the Special Fund, the two studies were brought together into one integrated multiple-purpose project report. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, following a visit late in 1962, sent a mission to Laos to examine its overall economic and financial position, including the prospects for the Nam Ngum project. Under the Special Fund, an agricultural station, with 17 hectares for an experimental farm and 300 hectares for pilot development and training, is being constructed under the sub-executing agency of FAO in Laos, where irrigation water will be available in the first instance from the Nam Ngum project, and, ultimately, over a larger area, from the Pa Mong mainstream project. The agricultural station was opened in January 1963.

145. Following the comprehensive feasibility report on the Nam Pong project in Thailand prepared under the Special Fund, a German technical reconnaissance team visited the project area, and the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany and Thailand signed an agreement whereby the Federal Republic will lend \$11 million equivalent to the Thai Government which, with \$6 million already appropriated by that Government, now makes possible the construction of the Nam Pong multiple-purpose project as the first link in the Mekong Development Project network. Also at Nam Pong, the Government of Pakistan, following a preliminary reconnaissance visit, prepared a plan of operation and commenced work for preparing the detailed design and construction specifications for the irrigation aspects. An agricultural experimental and demonstration project was designed. On the Nam Pong in Thailand, Japan completed a feasibility report. The Government of Thailand has arranged for a detailed construction design for the dam and hydroelectric power generation aspect of the project.

146. A comprehensive feasibility report on the Upper Se San in the Republic of Viet-Nam is also being prepared under the Special Fund. The first phase report made possible revision of the programme for further work. The Upper Se San project also includes the preparation of a design for an agricultural pilot and demonstration farm. The Government of Japan commenced the hydrologic investigations of the Upper Sre Pok in the Republic of Viet-Nam. Of the sixteen major tributaries of the lower Mekong basin, feasibility reports are now under preparation for seven, with the assistance of the Special Fund and bilateral aid programmes.

Navigational improvements

147. During the period under review, progress was made on projects for which the Special Fund, the United Kingdom and the United States are providing assistance. Most of the technical equipment included within the Special Fund hydrographic survey project arrived in the four riparian countries. Of the three 50-foot survey vessels under construction, two were launched in the Mekong at Nong Khai. Hydrographic surveys, or soundings of the river bed, were carried out between the China Sea and the Vietnamese/Cambodian border, with the sounding being done from the Cambodian/Vietnamese border to Kratie, and from the Mukdahan/Savanakhet area upstream to the point where the Nam Huai enters the Mekong (at approximately 925 kilometres). Preliminary revised navigation charts were reproduced and made available to navigation and pilot services.

148. The United Kingdom delivered navigation aids in the Viet-Nam delta, including light buoys, shore lights, and a transmitter/receiver wireless set. Arrangements were made for further drawing upon the United Kingdom's pledged contribution for buoys and beacons to complete the marking of the channel for ocean-going vessels from the Cambodian/Vietnamese border to Phnom Penh, and for "Scotch Light" reflective sheeting for marking the navigation channel for night navigation up-stream between Phnom Penh and Luang Prabang.

Flood control

149. An expert provided by France, accompanied by a WMO specialist and by personnel from the four riparian governments, examined data on floods along the mainstream and on the Nam Mun and Nam Chee tributaries in Thailand, and carried out numerous special hydraulic measurements.

Power market, minerals and economic surveys

150. Following the recommendations of the Ford Foundation mission on economic and social aspects of development of the lower Mekong, the Government of France offered assistance in undertaking an analysis of domestic power markets in Cambodia, Laos and the Republic of Viet-Nam, and in bringing up to date an earlier power market study in Thailand. Resources for the Future, Inc., a private foundation, undertook to assist in analysing potential power-oriented electro-process industries, such as aluminium and titanium, in the Mekong basin. The Mekong Committee requested the Special Fund for help in its study of transport-oriented electro-process industries, including electro-chemical and electro-metallurgical industries of regional significance. A preliminary prospection for bauxite was completed with French assistance. A Special Fund mineral survey project for north-eastern Thailand and Laos was initiated, in which the ECAFE secretariat is assisting. French aid for mineral surveys made possible the reproduction of a geological map on a 1 : 500,000 scale for Cambodia, Laos and Viet-Nam. The Mekong Committee began implementing recommendations of the White Mission, financed by the Ford Foundation grant. It accorded the highest priority to a comprehensive analysis of power market potential which is making progress. A field study of flood forecasting and damage reduction possibility was completed. Of the pilot demonstration farms planned on four tributaries one farm is already being constructed. Arrangements were made for studies of the scale and scope of the ultimate Mekong Project. A basic inventory of land use and potentialities is being carried out on seven tributaries, and is in prospect for three mainstream projects. The Committee hoped to expand its economic staff and to increase its services in analysis and in training technical administrative staff by recruiting selected persons from the riparian countries to work in the executive agent's office.

Miscellaneous

151. The Government of Iran provided a third contribution, valued at some \$22,400 equivalent in petroleum products, thus bringing the total Iranian contribution to approximately \$77,000 equivalent. These petroleum products are distributed to component projects, for use in watercraft vehicles and airplanes. The Government of the Republic of China pledged 5,000 tons of cement and the Government of Israel 1,000 tons to the Mekong Project, and arrangements

were completed for taking delivery. Several representatives of member countries, together with staff members of the Mekong Office and the ECAFE secretariat, visited important water resources projects and related industrial undertakings in Japan as guests of the Government of that country. Work commenced on a documentary film of the lower Mekong basin with assistance from a private oil company.

6. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

152. During the period under review, the following meetings were convened by ECAFE:

Preparatory Group of Experts on Urban Community Development in Asia, 17-22 September 1962¹¹

Asian Seminar on Urban Community Development, 10-22 December 1962

Chairman: Mr. Lim Kim San (Singapore);

First Vice-Chairman: Mr. Manuel Villanueva (Philippines);

Second Vice-Chairman: Mr. Udom Srisaovajati (Thailand);

Rapporteur: Mr. W. H. Chinn (United Kingdom).

Asian Seminar on Training for Family and Child Welfare, 19-31 December 1962

Chairman: Mrs. Renoo Lusanandana (Thailand);

First Vice-Chairman: Mr. P. B. Dasanayake (Ceylon);

Second Vice-Chairman: Mrs. Guillerma L. Batto (Philippines).

PREPARATORY GROUP OF EXPERTS ON URBAN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN ASIA

153. The Preparatory Group, which met at Bangkok in September 1962, identified and reviewed the common needs of the growing urban areas in the region and the basic essentials of urban community development programmes for meeting them. It examined the various components of such programmes, which include social welfare, social defence, economic development, town planning, nutrition, slum clearance, health sanitation and education. It also discussed the problems of organizing and administering urban community development programmes, including financing and training, and laid special emphasis on strengthening traditional institutions, local organizations and neighbourhood groups. The group suggested measures for international co-operation and assistance. It prepared a comprehensive agenda and a working paper for the Asian Seminar on Urban Community Development.

ASIAN SEMINAR ON URBAN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

154. This Seminar was convened at Singapore in December 1962 and was sponsored jointly by ECAFE, the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs and BTAO, with a view to providing the member countries of ECAFE with a forum for exchanging information and experience on the contents, methods and administration of urban community development programmes, including planning and implementation of pilot projects for training and demonstration.

Common needs

155. The Seminar identified and discussed ways of meeting the common needs of rapidly growing urban

areas in the countries of the region, resulting from industrial development and technological changes. Urbanization created problems affecting family life, housing, health and sanitation, and required special education, social welfare activities and social security measures. The Seminar noted that urban community development was still at an experimental stage in many ECAFE countries, but that experience of the techniques used for rural community development programmes was being adopted for urban application by the countries to create a sense of community in urban areas.

Problems of urban community development

156. The Seminar examined the unique problems of urban areas arising from their heterogeneous population of differing ethnic and religious backgrounds and social and occupational divisions not found in rural communities. It noted the successful projects in many countries for providing public amenities, health and sanitation services, educational facilities, recreation and vocational training. It emphasized the role of local organizations in these programmes.

Organisation and administration of urban community development programmes

157. The Seminar felt that, while programmes for the country as a whole could best be initiated by Governments, locally inspired and directed programmes could pave the way for the wider national plans. It suggested that pilot projects, if properly devised and carried out, would indicate the types of administrative structure required for urban community development. It reviewed the experience gained by several countries in co-ordinating locally initiated projects with national development plans, decentralizing authority, utilizing traditional and specially created voluntary organizations and adopting diverse methods of financing both local projects and national programmes.

Training and research

158. While recognizing that the precise determination of the types of personnel required in urban community development movements varied from country to country, the Seminar outlined a curriculum which included background and information courses as well as teaching in administration, planning, budgeting, financing, methods of social or educational work and special techniques of communication and handling of local groups. In-service training, refresher courses and training for voluntary and non-specialized workers were also important. It emphasized the importance of continuous research and of evaluating programmes through executive machinery having its own research facilities or through independent bodies such as academic institutions.

International co-operation

159. The Seminar noted that the United Nations was providing assistance to countries through regional seminars and study tours, provision of experts, collection and dissemination of information and keeping abreast of experiments and research by intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in the field of community development. It particularly noted the Secretary-General's proposals for action in connexion with the United Nations Development Decade, the role of the specialized agencies, especially FAO, UNESCO, WHO

¹¹ No office-bearers were elected.

and UNICEF, and the United Nations/FAO World Food Programme. It recommended that the secretariat assist countries by convening a technical workshop or working groups, compiling training manuals, promoting pilot projects, providing technical advice and generally assisting in co-ordinating the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies at the regional level.

ASIAN SEMINAR ON TRAINING FOR FAMILY AND CHILD WELFARE

160. This Seminar was organized by ECAFE, the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs and BTAO in co-operation with the Government of Thailand, with a view to examining the effects of political, economic and social changes on the lives of families and children and the role of social workers, including those belonging to public and private agencies, in safeguarding traditional roots, harmonizing new and old values and providing family and child welfare services.

Personnel requirements

161. The Seminar dealt with the problem of personnel required for the many large-scale programmes of Asian governments and voluntary agencies for family and child welfare. It recommended training technicians and voluntary workers in policy making and planning administration, and in the execution and supervision of programmes. Criteria for selecting workers, preparing job descriptions and placement and sound personnel practices were determined.

Content of training

162. The Seminar recommended that the design and content of a training programme should be based on the needs of trainees, taking into account the cultural values, social conditions and concepts of family life prevailing in the country concerned. It recommended both generic and specific contents for the training programmes and methods of teaching. The usefulness of study and observation tours was emphasized. The Seminar discussed problems of field work, student supervision, training of supervisors, textbooks, development of indigenous training materials and follow-up, including post-training employment.

Interprofessional relationships and training

163. The Seminar recognized the importance in Asian countries of mutual understanding among those engaged in such professions as medicine, public health, nursing, nutrition, home economics, education, psychology and psychiatry, all of which served the family and contributed to its welfare, and recommended that training courses for social work should attempt to create an understanding of the general scope of these professions rather than trying to teach the social worker all the skills required for them.

Regional and international co-operation

164. The Seminar recommended that, besides providing technical experts, the United Nations should organize expert groups to render on-the-spot advice and ensure follow-up action. Governments should co-ordinate the assistance provided by international and specialized agencies or by the United Nations. It also recommended group exchange programmes for social workers within the region, establishing a regional clearing

house for information, the publication of indigenous literature translated into various languages of the region, and the establishment of a regional training centre for advanced studies in social welfare and for training in administration, supervision, teaching, social policy and research.

B. Other Activities

165. 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

166. The Bureau has continued its comprehensive studies of water resources development, with emphasis on evaluating the progress made and on the maximum utilization of water resources for economic and social development.

Multiple-purpose river basin development

167. The Bureau has so far completed and published in its *Flood Control Series* country surveys of water resources development of Afghanistan, Burma, British Borneo (Brunei, North Borneo and Sarawak), Ceylon, the Republic of China, the Federation of Malaya, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines and Thailand. Country surveys of the remaining countries, namely, Cambodia, Laos, the Republic of Viet-Nam and Mongolia, are planned for the near future. These country surveys are continuously brought up to date and published in the quarterly "Flood Control Journal", which gives current information on projects in the countries of the region. In order to provide guidance in the planning of projects, the Bureau prepared a manual, "Standards and Criteria for Planning Water Resources Projects". The Ninth Inter-Agency Meeting on International Co-operation with respect to the Development and Utilization of Water Resources, organized by the United Nations in July 1962, in which the Bureau participated, considered this manual to be of international importance. The major studies of the Bureau as well as the proceedings of conferences and seminars were published in the *Flood Control Series*. Twenty-four issues of the series have so far been published. Special studies on topics such as water management and the water code were initiated.

International co-operation

168. The Bureau has continued to assist the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin and its executive agent in all phases of this work. The Mekong Committee has requested the Bureau to prepare a major amplification of the skeleton basin plan produced for the first time by the Bureau in 1957. For this task, the Special Fund is being requested to assist in gathering further engineering data required for planning, including data provided by high speed electronic computers for discovering the optimum system of dams and reservoirs in the basin. In accordance with the policy on decentralization, the United Nations has delegated some of the functions of the executing agency to the Bureau in connexion with four Special Fund projects relating to the Mekong river, namely, the Stung

Battambang in Cambodia, Nam Ngum in Laos, Nam Pong in Thailand and Upper Se San in the Republic of Viet-Nam. The Bureau assisted in the preparation of material on the possibilities for the development of the Karnali river. This project has now been undertaken by the United Nations acting as executing agency for the Special Fund.

Hydrology

169. A team, comprising experts contributed by the Governments of the Republic of China, Japan and the Netherlands, undertook field inspections of the river deltas in Burma, China (Taiwan), India, Japan, Pakistan and Thailand in order to study the natural framework of the areas, and their present and future development. The study on *The Sediment Problem*¹² has been translated into Chinese, Japanese and German by research agencies in the respective countries and has been adopted as a reference work in a number of technical institutes and universities. Studies were continued of hydrologic problems with special reference to water balance and soil moisture deficiency in potentially irrigable areas, run-off coefficient and maximum flood in monsoon areas, and to the application of isotopes and other modern hydrological techniques.

RESEARCH AND PLANNING DIVISION

Review of current economic development and policies

170. For part I of the *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1962*,¹³ Asia's trade with Western Europe with special references to the Common Market was selected as a special subject. Chapter I sets the problem in its long-term and global perspective. After an examination of the region's recent trade structure and the changes involved in it, there follows an outline of the main problems of trade in relation to economic development, with particular reference to Asia's trade with Western Europe. Chapter II examines Asia's exports to Western Europe and discusses problems of export expansion. It analyses the direction, composition and recent changes in the exports of the developing ECAFE countries, with particular emphasis on the different trends in exports of food, raw materials and manufactured products. The chapter points out that the export lag is a major handicap to the economic development of countries of the region, and inquiries into the obstacles hindering the expansion of exports—especially exports to Western Europe and the Common Market—such as quantitative restrictions, tariffs and preferences among EEC members, possible "reverse preferences" to the Commonwealth countries in Asia, internal fiscal charges and the common agricultural policy of EEC. Trade between Asia and EEC countries by dominant country-to-country flows, and the effects of the tariffs and commercial policies of EEC, the Six and the United Kingdom on twenty-one selected export commodities from the developing ECAFE countries are also analysed. Chapter III investigates Asia's imports from Western Europe, and analyses the direction and commodity pattern of imports with special reference to the EFTA and EEC areas. Three major factors, viz: export earnings, foreign aid and import policies, determine the level and composition of imports of Asian

countries. The developing countries of the region in their import policies favour capital goods imports, of which Western Europe is a major supplier. Accordingly, export prospects for Western European and their competitive position with other developed countries and the effects of trade groupings in Western Europe and of the possible entry of the United Kingdom into EEC are analysed. The chapter further enquires into the problems of external payments and finance, indicating the deterioration of the region's balance of payments and the increasing role of foreign aid in financing the region's payments deficit. The recent shift in the character of foreign aid from grants to loans will tend to enhance the difficulties of servicing foreign debts, if export earnings cannot be increased. Increased direct foreign aid is therefore still required by Asian countries. Chapter IV discusses the problem of Japan's trade with Western Europe and Asia, trends in the structure of the country's export and import trade with the world and with Western Europe and the possible impact of EEC on Japan's trade, particularly with Asia.

171. Part II of the *Survey* reviews current economic developments in the ECAFE region in the perspective of the goals set by the United Nations for the Development Decade. It examines problems of population growth and food supplies for which new regional and sub-regional indexes of agricultural production have been constructed by the ECAFE secretariat. Similar indexes have been used for manufacturing. The analysis of transport, initiated in last year's *Survey*, is continued. Intra-regional trade structure, exports, imports and balances of payments are studied in depth, together with monetary developments and the region's problems of international liquidity and public finances in the context of the current progress of national plans for economic development. The final section considers present imbalances between supply and demand and measures to correct them.

172. 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. Included in the June 1962 issue are two such studies, "Postwar foreign investment in India" and "Savings in the Federation of Malaya". The September 1962 issue carries a study on "Savings in the Philippine economy" and another one on "Evaluation of population data of Malaya". The December 1962 issue highlights the report of the seventh session of the Working Party on Economic Development and Planning and contains the secretariat's studies on "Measures for mobilizing domestic saving for productive investment", "Design of fiscal policy for increasing government saving", and "Policies and measures for improving the flow and use of foreign capital in the countries of the ECAFE region".

Economic development and planning

173. Work continued on long-term projections for a number of countries of the ECAFE region, including Burma, Ceylon, China (Taiwan), the Federation of Malaya, India, Indonesia, the Republic of Korea, and the Philippines. A secretariat study on long-term projections incorporating a case study of India and the Philippines served as background material for the Third Expert Group on Programming Techniques. Papers on economic development in the ECAFE region during the last decade, population projects for the ECAFE region, and long-term planning experience of selected countries—Ceylon, India, Pakistan and the Philippines—were prepared by the secretariat for the Expert Group.

¹² *Flood Control Series No. 5* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 53.II.F.7).

¹³ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 63.II.F.1.

University teaching of economics

174. For the joint ECAFE/UNESCO survey of the teaching of economics in Asian universities, a questionnaire was sent to all ECAFE countries, to which replies were received from 176 institutions at the university level in seventeen countries. A preliminary report, based on these replies, was prepared. A UNESCO expert accompanied by a staff drawn from ECAFE is to visit selected universities in the region. A separate survey on the teaching of economics in Japan was conducted.

In-service training for economic development

175. The second in-service training programme was completed in May 1962 and the third (1962-1963) programme began on 1 September 1962. The seven fellows will continue training until May 1963, and the fourth group will receive training from June 1963 to February 1964, whereafter the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning will commence operations. To date, twenty fellowships have been awarded by BTAO to trainees from Afghanistan, Burma, China (Taiwan), the Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, Iran, the Republic of Korea, Laos, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand and one African country. A further eight or nine fellows will participate in the 1963-1964 programme. Training was given in statistics for economic development; economic development and planning in the agricultural sector; international trade and economic development; and general economic development and planning; with seminars, discussions and other group activities arranged by an instructor specially provided by BTAO.

Statistical compilation and analysis

176. The secretariat continued to prepare for publication in the quarterly *Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East* statistical series on population, national accounts, agriculture, public finance and balance of payments on an annual basis; and manufacturing, transport, external trade, banking, and prices on a quarterly basis. Import data on member countries in the region continued to be reclassified according to various types of consumption and capital goods. Special data were compiled, for use in the annual *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East*, at the annual Intra-regional Trade Promotion Talks and the special meeting on pepper, as well as at the Seminar on Basic Chemical and Allied Industries. Rates of growth of population and national income were also completed for all those countries of the world for which suitable data were available.

Statistical development

177. Progress was made in implementing the long-range and integrated programme for development of statistics laid down by the Conference of Asian Statisticians. The secretariat prepared a comprehensive document entitled "Basic statistics for economic and social development in the countries of the ECAFE region" (E/CN.11/ASTAT/BS/L.1). A list of basic statistics needed and methods of using them for planning and development in the countries of the region was prepared and classified according to different fields—population and labour, agriculture, industry, wholesale and retail trade, transport and communications, education, health and other social services, external trade, money banking and prices, government and personal income and expenditure, and housing.

178. The world censuses of population and agriculture entered their final stages. The secretariat participated in the 1963 World Programme of Industrial Statistics and, in consultation with the United Nations Statistical Office, published the "1963 Programme of Basic Industrial Statistics for Asia and the Far East", which is adapted to the needs and conditions of ECAFE countries. It further surveyed plans and progress in countries participating in the 1963 World Programme. A regional adviser in economic statistics appointed to advise and assist countries in the development of economic statistics and, in particular, industrial statistics under the 1963 World Programme assisted four countries in this regard. The secretariat completed a "Manual on Training Statistical Personnel at Primary and Intermediate Levels", incorporating comments received from national statistical offices and other agencies concerned. Comprehensive lecture notes for the use of national training centres were also prepared.

JOINT ECAFE/FAO AGRICULTURE DIVISION

179. The Division continued to undertake studies and activities bearing on agricultural problems of the region.

Regular economic surveys

180. The Division continued the study of current developments in the field of food and agricultural production and trade 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 in connexion with the economic aspects of FAO's regional work, and prepared some documents for the Sixth FAO Regional Conference.

Agricultural financing and credit

181. Arrangements were completed for convening a Joint ECAFE/FAO Meeting on Institutions for Agricultural Financing and Credit. A working paper on the institutions for agricultural financing and credit in the region was prepared for the meeting. Preliminary drafts of reports on five countries were completed during the period, bringing the total number of studies to eleven.

Agricultural development and planning

182. The Division continued to study agricultural development plans and planning in countries of the region. During the year, it revised its previous study on the commodity implications of current national plans in the light of the world outlook for trade and economic growth, and prepared a preliminary study of input-output relationships in agriculture in selected countries of the region. Further data were collected on the relationships between agriculture and industry in China (Taiwan) for a case study on the subject. Field work and final tabulation of data were completed for a pilot study of employment and unemployment among rice cultivating families in two selected villages of Thailand.

Food and agricultural price policies

183. The Division continued to collect and review information on price policies, especially for food grains and export commodities, and assisted FAO headquarters in the preparation of a paper on food and agricultural price policies. A meeting on the marketing aspects of implementing agricultural price policies was held at New

Delhi (India) from 26 February to 8 March 1963. A number of special country studies were undertaken to analyse actual price movements at the farm level and the response of producers to such price changes. These included a study on the impact of agricultural prices and marketing systems in Thailand.

Agricultural surpluses for economic development

184. The Division participated in the work of a mission sent by the United Nations/FAO World Food Programme to Indonesia to discuss possible projects under the Programme.

Agricultural economic research and training

185. The Division staff gave lectures on agricultural price policies at the National Marketing and Price Policy Training Centre held in Indonesia, and continued to train, under the ECAFE/BTAO in-service training scheme, students in programming for the agricultural sector.

INDUSTRIES DIVISION

Oil and Natural Gas Map

186. Following the publication of the Regional Geological Map, the secretariat completed an Oil and Natural Gas Map for Asia and the Far East, showing oil and gas fields, exploration wells, main oil industry installations and future possibilities. Through facilities provided by Iran and fellowships financed under ECAFE/BTAO regional projects, the secretariat helped to organize training with the National Iranian Oil Company of Iran. Thirty fellows from ten countries commenced their training early in 1963.

Housing and building materials

187. A secretariat staff member served on the Executive Committee of the Asian Regional Institute for School-Building Research at Bandung, which will function in co-operation with the Regional Housing Centre there. The secretariat assisted in the formulation of a systematic work programme for the Regional Housing Centres at Bandung and New Delhi, and for the Building Materials Development Laboratory recently established at Bandung under the Special Fund. The secretariat, assisted by experts from India and the Philippines, advised authorities of the Government of Iran on measures for the construction of houses in the areas destroyed by the 1962 earthquake.

Regional Panel of Experts on Rural Electrification

188. A secretariat staff member acted as member-secretary of this Panel established jointly by ECAFE and BTAO. The Panel visited fourteen countries and gave advice on problems of rural electrification and general energy development. The Panel submitted written reports and recommendations to each government.

Industrial feasibility surveys

189. A secretariat staff member served as member-secretary of the United Nations Industrial Feasibility Survey Team in Burma, which will make recommendations on industrial programming and development and

will produce a portfolio of projects to enable the Government to prepare or evaluate investment proposals.

TRADE BRANCH

190. The Trade Branch continued to provide information and advisory assistance to member Governments on questions of trade and trade policies. The Regional Customs Adviser advised several countries on problems of customs administration. The *Trade Promotion News* was published on a bi-monthly basis. Secretariat consultations with respect to the varied aspects and measures for promoting intraregional and international trade continued during the year; these included follow-up on the pepper consultations, preparatory work for the next consultations, study and collection of data on long-term trade agreements, state trading organization and activities, market analysis of jute, trade in petroleum and petroleum products, and shipping and ocean freight rates. The ECAFE Centre for the Promotion of Commercial Arbitration was established within the secretariat in 1962. The Governments of many members designated national correspondents for the exchange of information between the Centre and the countries concerned. Educational and information material was collected and circulated to countries.

DIVISION OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS

191. The Division, which is now fully integrated with ECAFE, continued its work on the social aspects of economic development, social policy and welfare, community development and demography, in close collaboration with the Bureau of Social Affairs at Headquarters. It continues to assist the Bureau in the preparation of studies for the Social and Population Commissions and for inter-agency meetings.

Social policy and development

192. Preparatory work was undertaken for convening in April 1963 the Group of Experts on Social Development Planning in Countries of the ECAFE Region, jointly sponsored by ECAFE, the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs and BTAO, in close collaboration with UNESCO and WHO. The ECAFE secretariat participated in the meeting of Ministers of Education of Asian Member States, organized by UNESCO at Tokyo from 2 to 11 April 1962, and contributed a paper entitled "Some considerations on the relationship of educational planning to economic and social development in the ECAFE region". Pursuant to the decision of the conference that the participating Asian countries should prepare, with the help of ECAFE and UNESCO, long-term educational plans integrated with their respective overall development plans, an inter-secretariat working group of ECAFE and UNESCO staff members was established to consider all aspects of educational programmes, particularly in relation to overall development planning in Asian countries. The working group met three times in 1962 and outlined a programme of assistance to Asian States members of UNESCO. The secretariat, in co-operation with a United Nations technical adviser, assisted the Government of Thailand in its socio-economic survey of the hill tribes of northern Thailand. Work also started on two studies entitled "Level of living in Malaya and Singapore" and "Social and demographic aspects of development planning in ECAFE countries". The Division maintained close

liaison with the UNESCO Research Centre for Social and Economic Development in Southern Asia at New Delhi, which in turn is assisting ECAFE and the Bureau of Social Affairs in New York with a study on "Income distribution in relation to economic growth".

193. The Division continued to collaborate with UNICEF on its social services programmes for children in selected countries of the region and helped several Governments to formulate proposals for UNICEF-aided projects which emphasized training personnel for family and child welfare services.

Population

194. The Division continued its preparations for the Asian Population Conference scheduled for December 1963. Ten experts, eight from the region and two from outside, have been requested to prepare working papers. The ILO, FAO, UNESCO, and WHO have been invited to contribute technical papers and the secretariat itself is preparing three papers entitled "Demographic situation and prospective population trends in Asia and the Far East", "Effects of population trends on capital formation and income" and "Promotion of research and training and dissemination of knowledge on population matters". A study on "Evaluation of the Population Census Data of Malaya" was completed in the September 1962 issue of the United Nations *Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East*. A Regional Demographic Adviser attached to the secretariat under the regular United Nations programme of technical assistance assisted several Governments in their analytical studies of population census results and in the formulation of economic and social development policies.

Community development

195. At the Fourth Regional Inter-Agency Meeting on Community Development, held by ECAFE at Bangkok from 10 to 11 April 1962, representatives of the ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, TAB and UNICEF, and the BTAO senior Community Development Adviser to Afghanistan exchanged information on their current and proposed projects and decided to take concerted action on rural development in the region. Pursuant to Council resolution 830 E (XXXII) the secretariat initiated a study of the impact and effectiveness of technical assistance in community development given by the United Nations and specialized agencies to Governments. The secretariat study will be consolidated in a global report to be submitted to the *ad hoc* Group of Community Development Experts convened by the Bureau of Social Affairs.

OTHER ASPECTS OF WORK

196. 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 Commissions for Africa (ECA), Europe (ECE) and Latin America (ECLA). As usual the annual meeting of the executive secretaries of the regional economic commissions convened by the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs reviewed the work programmes of the United Nations and of its regional and functional commissions so as to facilitate co-ordination of their activities, particularly those concerning industrialization, economic planning and projections, natural resources (including water), trade, rural development, housing and social policy.

197. Exchanges of staff between ECAFE and Headquarters and the other three regional economic commissions continued. Several projects, particularly concerning programming techniques, chemical industries, statistics, town and regional planning, housing, petroleum and gas industries, railways, water resources, social policy, family and child welfare, demography and community development, were carried out in co-operation with the Headquarters Secretariat.

198. An increasing number of meetings are being co-sponsored by ECAFE and Headquarters. ECAFE and the United Nations Statistical Office, in co-operation with BTAO, convened the Seminar on Basic Statistics for Economic and Social Development. The Headquarters Secretariat participated in the Second Symposium on the Development of Petroleum Resources of Asia and the Far East, and submitted two papers, "Utilization of natural gas in the petro-chemical and other industries" (E/CN.11/I&NR/PR.2/L.6), and "United Nations activities in the sphere of petroleum resources development" (E/CN.11/I&NR/PR.2/L.3). The United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs was represented at the Seminar on Essential Services in Relation to Urban and Rural Housing and the seventh session of the Working Party on Housing and Building Materials and presented two papers, "Town and regional planning in the ECAFE region" (E/CN.11/I&NR/HBWP.7/L.2) and "Technical assistance activities in the field of housing in Asia and the Far East" (E/CN.11/I&NR/HBWP.7/L.8), as well as the report of the *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts on Housing and Urban Development. The Division of Industrial Development in the Bureau of Economic and Social Affairs joined ECAFE and BTAO in co-sponsoring the Seminar on the Development of Basic Chemical and Allied Industries in Asia and the Far East, for which it prepared three papers, namely "Common salt: its production and uses" (E/CN.11/I&NR/CHI/L.5), "Soda ash and the caustic soda-chlorine complex" (E/CN.11/I&NR/CHI/L.8) and "Economic aspects of sulphuric acid manufacture from various raw materials" (E/CN.11/I&NR/CHI/L.10). The Division of General Economic Research and Policies contributed a paper, "Foreign finance for economic development in Asia and the Far East, 1951-1960" (E/CN.11/DPWP.7/L.5), to the seventh session of the Working Party on Economic Development and Planning at which it was represented, as well as to the Third Expert Group on Programming Techniques. The Fiscal and Financial Branch contributed a paper, "Issues of tax policy for developing economies" (E/CN.11/DPWP.7 L.8), to the Working Party and prepared a report on budgetary developments in the countries of the region. The Bureau of Social Affairs co-sponsored with ECAFE and BTAO the Asian Seminar on Training for Family and Child Welfare as well as the Asian Seminar on Urban Community Development.

199. To ensure co-operation with the Economic Projections and Programming Centre, established in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 1708 (XVI), the Research and Planning Division of the ECAFE secretariat was designated as the Regional Projections and Programming Centre. The ECAFE secretariat prepared an annotated bibliography of ECAFE documents and studies relating to trade for the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. It also prepared material for the first and second sessions of the Preparatory Committee of that Conference. In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 723 (XXVIII), ECAFE increasingly co-operated with ECE, ECLA and ECA. The secretariats of the four regional economic

commissions continued to exchange information on statistics, trade, economic development and planning, transport, housing and electric power. ECE circulated its paper on "The general conditions of sale and standard forms of contract with particular reference to international trade in engineering goods" (TRADE/78) to the Committee on Trade and compiled matrixes on Asia's trade with Western Europe for the *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1962*. It participated in and presented a paper on "Organization and Working Methods of the Gas Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe" (E/CN.11/I&NR/PR.2/L.7) to the Second Symposium on the Development of Petroleum Resources of Asia and the Far East. Papers entitled "Work of other regional commissions in the field of Trade" (E/CN.11/L.53, L.58, L.61) were also prepared by the ECE and ECA secretariats for the ECAFE Committee on Trade. The ECAFE secretariat prepared a paper on its work relating to international trade for the ECE Committee on Trade Development and the ECA Standing Committee on Trade. A paper on industrial programming in the ECAFE region was prepared for the ECLA seminar on industrial programming at which ECAFE was also represented.

200. The Governments of members and associate members and their representatives and liaison officers increasingly aided the secretariat in its work.¹⁴ Valuable services were rendered to the secretariat by government experts and by non-governmental organizations.

Scientific and technical co-operation

201. The secretariat continued to promote scientific and technical co-operation among member countries through its journals and publications, library and documentation services, technical, scientific and information films, participation in fairs and exhibitions and organization of study tours.

202. The secretariat prepared two papers for the United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less Developed Areas, viz: "Utilization of water resources in the monsoon area of South-East Asia" and "The application of modern methods of transportation in the ECAFE region" and participated in the Conference itself. 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*, the *Mining Resources Development Series*, the *Transport and Communications Bulletin for Asia and the Far East*, the "Water Resources 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, and semi-governmental and non-governmental organizations. As part of the regional map series jointly undertaken by the secretariat and the national geological surveys, the oil and natural gas map of Asia and the Far East was published in 1962,

and a map showing the distribution of other mineral resources in the region was almost completed. The secretariat also published the first three volumes of the new "Information Series", Nos. 1, 2 and 3 entitled, respectively, "Helping Asia to harness its rivers", "The quest for Asia's economic growth" and "ECAFE and its subsidiary bodies". It continued to function as a clearing house for information, dealt with individual enquiries from governments and non-governmental organizations and promoted direct exchanges of scientific, technical and economic information among the Governments of members.

203. 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 Secretariat, the other regional commissions and the various international and regional organizations. Governments prepared technical and information papers for the meetings of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission. They also undertook study weeks, 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; specifications and operation of inland waterway vessels; classification of inland waterways; prototype coasting vessels; operation and construction of railways, training of Diesel locomotives drivers; promotion of tourism; highway safety; and hydrology. Many countries of the region arranged exchange visits by their experts on, for example, water resources, railway research, tourism, community development, housing and economic planning. A number of non-governmental organizations prepared papers and co-operated with the secretariat in disseminating information on petroleum resources development; telecommunication, economic development and planning; navigation; inland ports; housing and training of family and child welfare workers.

204. The secretariat's library of technical films was augmented by films donated by countries and was increasingly used both by individual ECAFE countries and at ECAFE meetings. As part of the technical meetings of ECAFE, study tours were organized by host countries in respect of groundwater resources, multiple-purpose river basin development, petroleum resources, dredging of navigable waterways and inland ports.

Advisory services

205. In accordance with Commission resolution 35 (XVII) and as a step towards implementing General Assembly and Economic and Social Council resolutions on decentralization, the secretariat continued to expand its advisory services to member and associate member countries, often in co-operation with BTAO and the specialized agencies. These services included joint advisory missions to 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 the plans for operating them.

206. Advisory services were rendered to the Government of Thailand on problems of mobilizing domestic capital; inland transport; regional development; a socio-economic survey of hill tribes; and rural electrification. A team was made available to survey the inland transport needs of the deltaic area of southern East Pakistan. The secretariat's Regional Customs Adviser

¹⁴ China, France, India, Japan, the Republic of Korea, 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 all have permanent representatives to ECAFE. The Governments of Australia, Burma, the Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand and the United States of America have representatives acting as liaison officers with ECAFE. The Governments of Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, and Italy also maintain liaison with ECAFE.

gave technical advice to the Governments of the Republic of China, the Federation of Malaya, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. An expert mission advised the Government of Brunei on the formulation of development plans. The secretariat assisted the Government of Indonesia in preparing a project request to the Special Fund for expanding the Institute for Hydraulic Research and Hydrology. The secretariat continued to assist the Government of Burma in establishing an Industrial Feasibility Survey Mission under BTAO.

207. ECAFE'S advisory services were further augmented through the appointment, under the technical assistance programme of the United Nations, of regional advisers in statistics, demography, railway research, transport, rural electrification, community development, customs administration and public administration.

208. As in the past, the secretariat continued to assist the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin, the executive agent and the donor countries and agencies, in undertaking all aspects of the development of the lower Mekong basin. The secretariat continued to be represented 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, Pakistan; the Regional Marine Diesel Training Centre at Rangoon, Burma; the two Regional Housing Centres at Bandung, Indonesia, and New Delhi, India; the Demographic Training and Research Centre at Bombay, India; and the UNESCO Research Centre on the Social Implications of Industrialization in South-East Asia, at New Delhi, India.

Co-operation with the Special Fund

209. The secretariat co-operated with the Special Fund in examining about thirty-four project applications submitted by countries of the region in the fields of water resources, hydrology, housing, statistics, geology, economic development planning and transport, and assisted them in preparing the plans of operation. The United Nations delegated substantive operational and administrative functions to the secretariat for the execution of a number of Special Fund projects concerning the lower Mekong basin and the Mu river project in Burma. A secretariat member served on a preparatory mission for the Special Fund Statistical Project in Turkey.

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

210. The secretariat continued to give advice on technical assistance projects, helped in recruiting experts and trainees, and intensified its work on briefing and back-stopping of the technical assistance experts. Altogether, about 100 projects were serviced by ECAFE in this manner. The secretariat was increasingly consulted by BTAO on country technical assistance programmes, job descriptions of experts requested by Governments, reviews of expert reports and measures for following up their recommendations. During the period under review, the secretariat's work in that regard covered the following main subjects: general economic surveys, programming techniques, basic statistics, petroleum resources, chemical and allied industries, rural electrification, industrial feasibility surveys, tourism, transport, housing, water resources, community development, highways, inland waterways and ports, social welfare, demography, groundwater development and problems of deltaic areas.

211. The ECAFE secretariat co-operated with UNESCO in its work in Cambodia and Nepal on education planning in relation to economic and social development and assisted BTAO in the programmes of Brunei, Burma and Singapore in the field of industrial and general economic development. It also co-operated closely with BTAO in the preparation and programming of regional projects for 1962 relating to customs administration, the Asian highway project, economic development, rural electrification, statistics, programming techniques, petroleum resources, urban and rural housing, chemical industries, groundwater resources, family and welfare and urban community development. The programme of regional projects on technical assistance for Asia and the Far East in 1963-1964, as listed in paragraph 421 of part V of the present report, was jointly prepared by BTAO and ECAFE. The substantive responsibilities for implementing most of these projects have now been assumed by the ECAFE secretariat, under the policy of decentralization.

212. BTAO experts stationed in countries of the region participated in a number of the technical meetings held by subsidiary bodies of the Commission. The resident representatives of TAB, the Directors of Special Fund programmes stationed in the region, and the ECAFE secretariat, increasingly co-operated in the planning and implementation of regional as well as country programmes under BTAO and the Special Fund. They are also increasingly assisting ECAFE in day-to-day liaison with Governments.

C. Relations with specialized agencies and other organizations

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

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

International Labour Organisation (ILO)

214. Close co-operation was maintained with the ILO Liaison Office at Bangkok. The ILO sent observers to the Working Party on Housing and Building Materials (seventh session) and to the Seminar on the Development of Basic Chemical and Allied Industries in Asia and the Far East. It participated in the fifteenth session of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, to which it presented papers on "Progress in the field of industrial productivity in ECAFE countries" (I&NR/64) and on "Institutional arrangements for the promotion of small-scale industries in Asian countries" (I&NR/67). It was represented at the meeting of the *ad hoc* Committee on the Asian Institute of Economic Development, the Asian Seminar on Training for Family and Child Welfare, the Fourth Regional Inter-Agency Meeting on Community Development and the nineteenth session of the Commission.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

215. Close co-operation with FAO was maintained through the joint ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division

and the Regional Office of FAO at Bangkok. FAO actively participated in the Seminar on Basic Statistics for Economic and Social Development at which it presented background papers on "The statistical situation in agriculture in Asia and the Far East region" (ASTAT/BS/13) and a "Review of the status of agricultural statistics in selected countries of Asia and the Far East" (ASTAT/BS/14). ECAFE and FAO jointly implemented the 1960 World Census Programme for population, housing and agricultural censuses. FAO was represented at the sixth session of the Committee on Trade, the fifteenth session of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, the meeting of the *ad hoc* Committee on the Asian Institute of Economic Development and the seventh session of the Working Party on Economic Development and Planning, the Fifth Regional Conference on Water Resources Development, the eighteenth session of the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin and the nineteenth session of the Commission. ECAFE and FAO jointly sponsored the *ad hoc* Meeting on Jute and Jute Products. FAO was consulted by the secretariat in preparing for the expert consultations on coconuts and coconut products held within the framework of the intra-regional trade promotion talks.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

216. ECAFE co-operated with UNESCO in convening the Meeting of Ministers of Education of Asian Member States, and contributed a paper on "Some consideration on the relationship of educational planning to economic and social development in the ECAFE region". Subsequently a joint ECAFE/UNESCO Working Group on Educational Planning, which held three sessions, considered educational programmes of the Asian countries in relation to overall development planning. ECAFE participated in the second session of the Steering Committee of the UNESCO Research Centre on Social and Economic Development in Southern Asia, the UNESCO Meeting of Experts on the Access of Girls and Women to Education in Rural Areas in Asia, and the UNESCO Asian Regional Conference on Adult Education. UNESCO was represented at the fifteenth session of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, the Asian Seminar on Training for Family and Child Welfare, the fourth Regional Inter-Agency Meeting on Community Development, the seventh session of the Working Party on Housing and Building Materials, the *ad hoc* Committee on the Asian Institute for Economic Development and the nineteenth session of the Commission. It participated in the Seminar on Basic Statistics for Economic and Social Development and contributed a paper on "Statistics needed for educational planning" (ASTAT/BS/15). UNESCO collaborated with the secretariat in organizing a Regional Seminar on the Development of Groundwater Resources with Special Reference to Deltaic Areas, and in preparing a mathematical model of the Mekong delta—a Special Fund project for which UNESCO assumed the function of executing agency.

World Health Organization (WHO)

217. Close collaboration was maintained with WHO, particularly in matters connected with housing and community services and development. ECAFE represented the United Nations at the WHO Regional Seminar on Health Statistics. WHO was represented at the Asian Seminar on Training for Family and Child Welfare, the

fourth Regional Inter-Agency Meeting on Community Development, the *ad hoc* Committee on an Asian Institute of Economic Development, the Fifth Regional Conference on Water Resources Development and the nineteenth session of the Commission. It also participated in the seventh session of the Working Party on Housing and Building Materials and the Seminar on Essential Services in Relation to Urban and Rural Housing, to which it presented a paper on "Water supply and sewage disposal" (I&NR/ESH/1), and at the fifteenth session of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, to which it contributed a paper on the "Relation of health services to industrial estates and to housing programmes" (I&NR/65).

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)

218. A representative of IBRD continued to serve as a member of the Advisory Board of the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin. IBRD was represented at the *ad hoc* Meeting on Jute and Jute Products, the *ad hoc* Committee on an Asian Institute of Economic Development, the sixth session of the Committee on Trade, the fifteenth session of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, and the nineteenth session of the Commission.

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

219. IMF continued to supply the ECAFE secretariat with information and statistics on conversion rates, trade, balance of payments and financial questions. It was represented at the fifteenth session of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources and the nineteenth session of the Commission.

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

220. Co-operation between the ECAFE secretariat and the ICAO Far Eastern Pacific Regional Office at Bangkok continued. ICAO was represented at the third session of the ECAFE Working Party on Customs Administrations and contributed a paper on the "Handling and clearance of air cargo, with a reference to the provisions of annex 9 of facilitation to the Convention on International Civil Aviation" (TRADE/CAWP. 3/4). ICAO was represented at the eleventh session of the Inland Transport Committee and at the nineteenth session of the Commission.

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

221. ITU and ECAFE entered into an agreement providing for joint implementation of the Commission's work programme in the field of telecommunication. ITU provided two technical experts to work in the ECAFE region for carrying out joint ECAFE-ITU projects. It was represented at the eleventh session of the Inland Transport and Communications Committee and at the nineteenth session of the Commission.

World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

222. The hydro-meteorologist provided by WMO continued to assist the executive agent in the overall supervision of the network of hydrologic stations established under the Mekong hydrologic programme. WMO participated in the Fifth Regional Conference on Water Resources Development and in the nineteenth session of the Commission.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

223. Close collaboration with UNICEF was maintained for the development of social service programmes for children. ECAFE assisted several governments in the region in formulating proposals for UNICEF-aided projects. UNICEF participated in the Asian Seminar on Training for Family and Child Welfare, and the fourth Regional Inter-Agency Meeting on Community Development. It was represented at the nineteenth session of the Commission.

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY (IAEA)

224. The secretariats of ECAFE and IAEA continued to consult each other on questions concerning the development of energy resources in the region and on the use of radio-active isotopes and other modern techniques in hydrologic studies. The secretariat assisted IAEA in its preliminary investigation of the possibilities of nuclear power development in Thailand. IAEA was represented at the fifteenth session of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, the Fifth Regional Conference on Water Resources Development and at the nineteenth session of the Commission. It contributed a paper on "Customs clearance of short-lived radio-active isotopes" (TRADE/CAWP.3/2) to the third session of the Working Party on Customs Administration. ECAFE represented the United Nations at the IAEA Symposium on the Application of Radio-active Isotopes in Hydrology.

INTERIM COMMISSION FOR THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE ORGANIZATION (ICITO/GATT)

225. The ECAFE secretariat continued to consult the GATT secretariat on problems of international trade, developments in the European Economic Community, trade regulations and customs procedures. ICITO/GATT was represented at the sixth session of the Committee on Trade, the fifteenth session of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, and at the nineteenth session of the Commission.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Colombo Plan

226. The secretariat continued to co-operate with the Consultative Committee for Co-operative Economic Development in South and South-East Asia (the Colombo Plan). During the period under review, aid continued to be extended to the Mekong Development Project under the Colombo Plan amounting to an equivalent of about \$8.25 million provided by Australia, Canada, India, Japan, New Zealand, Pakistan, the United Kingdom and the United States. New Zealand also contributed under the Colombo Plan an equivalent of \$28,000 for the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning. ECAFE was represented at the meeting of the Consultative Committee held at Melbourne, Australia, in November 1962. As at previous sessions, the ECAFE representa-

tive supplied information and documentation, and assisted the Committee in preparing its annual report.

Customs Co-operation Council (CCC)

227. Consultations took place from time to time between the ECAFE secretariat and the Customs Co-operation Council. CCC was represented at the third session of the Working Party on Customs Administration.

European Economic Community (EEC)

228. The secretariat, in pursuance of a suggestion made at the eighteenth session of ECAFE, brought to the EEC secretariat's attention some problems and difficulties of the ECAFE region and consulted it while preparing the ECAFE studies on Asian trade with western Europe.

Asian Productivity Organization (APO)

229. ECAFE participated in the second and third sessions of the Governing Body of the Asian Productivity Organization (APO) in 1962 and 1963, and assisted in the preparation of APO's programme. APO was represented at the fifteenth session of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, at which it presented a paper on "Industry productivity in APO member countries" (I&NR/63), and at the nineteenth session of the Commission.

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

230. Close co-operation was maintained with an increasing number of international non-governmental organizations, their regional bodies and representatives. Information was exchanged and consultations arranged between the secretariat and the appropriate organizations regarding the Commission's projects in the fields of trade, commercial arbitration, natural resources, transport and communications, and social welfare. The ECAFE secretariat represented the United Nations at the seventeenth session of the IUOTO General Assembly and at the meetings of the South Asia Travel Commission. IUOTO and its regional commissions continued to co-operate with the ECAFE secretariat in the development of tourism. Various non-governmental organizations participated in a number of meetings of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission and in the Commission's nineteenth session. ECAFE participated in the Fourth World Assembly of the International Road Federation. Co-operation with the Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses (PIANC) also continued. PIANC is carrying out a special technical study on the problems of inland ports and navigation and is providing documentation to the secretariat for distribution to interested organizations in the region.

231. Various non-governmental organizations participated in several meetings of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission and in the Commission's nineteenth session. ECAFE was represented at the meetings of some of the organizations.

Part II

NINETEENTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION

A. Attendance and organization of work

OPENING AND CLOSURE OF THE SESSION

232. The nineteenth session of the Commission was held at Manila, the Philippines, from 5 to 18 March 1963 inclusive. His Excellency Mr. Diosdado Macapagal, President of the Republic of the Philippines, inaugurated the session. U Nyun, Executive Secretary, read a message from U Thant, Secretary-General of the United Nations, and addressed the Commission. Mr. de Seynes, United Nations Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs, also addressed the Commission.

233. The Commission thanked the President of the Republic of the Philippines for his inaugural address and the Government of the Philippines for providing admirable facilities for the session.

234. At the close of the session, on 18 March 1963, 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

235. His Excellency Mr. Diosdado Macapagal, President of the Republic of the Philippines, welcomed the participants. He recalled that his country was a founder Member of the United Nations; one of his countrymen had been the first Asian President of the General Assembly; the Philippines had sent contingents to strengthen the United Nations forces; it had co-sponsored resolution 377 (V) on "Uniting for Peace" at the General Assembly, and had supported the right of self-determination of peoples. It firmly believed that the United Nations was the world's best hope for peace and for the protection of the smaller nations. The Philippines was particularly enthusiastic about ECAFE because that organization was the greatest meeting ground for Asians to study and discuss their problems of economic development. ECAFE had brought home to the member countries the value of mutual co-operation. The President announced the release of 200,000 pesos as the first payment of the Philippines' contribution to the Mekong Project.

236. Most Asian countries, he continued, had evolved mixed economies; they were not committed to rigid formulas, but preferred a pragmatic approach. ECAFE's work had taught the countries the need for intraregional economic ties. Since common market arrangements and free trade areas were growing everywhere and comprised countries having complementary economies, as in the case of EEC and its overseas territories, the countries of the region needed some economic arrangement suitable for dealing with the problems posed by those groups. The scale of modern manufacturing often made small national markets uneconomic, hence regional markets should be studied by ECAFE, which was an excellent laboratory for dealing with such matters.

237. In conclusion, President Macapagal stated that the attainment of a higher rate of economic growth by the ECAFE countries was essential; productivity must be made to outpace population growth; and lethargy and outmoded traditions must be thrown off. The countries must seek economic expansion in freedom and through freedom, for Asians could not be compelled to accept political servitude in exchange for a bowl of rice, and were entitled to the human rights declared by the United Nations, including the rights of education, health, and culture. He wished the Commission all success and declared the session open.

Message from the Secretary-General

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

"I deeply regret that I have found it impossible to attend the present session of your Commission.

"The work of ECAFE is of continuing and great interest to me as Secretary-General; coming from an Asian country, it is also obviously of personal concern to me what kind of future the countries of Asia are able to forge for themselves. For fifteen years now, ECAFE has been the symbol of the struggle of the peoples of Asia to attain adequate rates of social and economic development. The Commission has been one of the major instruments which the United Nations has been able to put at the disposal of the Asian nations to pursue this end.

"I am particularly happy that you are meeting shortly after the approval by the Governing Council of the Special Fund of the project for the establishment of an Asian Institute for Economic Development. The Institute's activities will, I am confident, add further impetus to the fulfilment of the objectives of your Commission. The countries of Asia were among the first of the developing countries to formulate and carry out integrated development plans. Through your Working Party on Economic Development and Planning, the Conference of Asian Economic Planners, and the Group of Experts on Programming Techniques, ECAFE has continuously emphasized the need to regard the process of development not as a haphazard one but as a rational one that requires preparation, careful consideration of ways and means, and, above all else, purposeful dedication by the people.

"A year ago, in my message to your eighteenth session, I noted that co-operation and concerted action had become the keystones of the Commission's work and that it was particularly in the fields of industry and trade that closer economic ties among the Asian countries were of the greatest importance.

"The United Nations only recently opened a new chapter in its endeavours to make trade a dynamic and useful mechanism in the development efforts of the world. We all hope that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development will yield results of benefit to the entire world, and especially to those whose economic development is less advanced.

The debates in the Economic and Social Council and in the General Assembly, as well as those at the first meeting of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference, make it clear that the Members of the United Nations expect a major contribution from ECAFE and the other regional economic commissions.

"In the field of industrial development the United Nations has been seeking to intensify its work. This is a field in which ECAFE has considerable experience. The universal recognition that the developing countries should not continue to depend so greatly on their traditional production and the export of their traditional commodities has led to the desire to create new patterns of trade and to open up new trading channels of the developing countries. This approach underlines how urgent it is that the developing countries produce for themselves and export more manufactured goods, as this is essential for raising their levels of living.

"Please accept my heartiest wishes for a successful meeting, a meeting that will take ECAFE and its members one step closer to the attainment of its aims within the overall goals of the United Nations in the economic and social fields."

239. U Nyun, Executive Secretary, expressed the Commission's gratitude to President Macapagal. He noted that, in the third year of the United Nations Development Decade, the Asian countries were facing a great challenge. They fully realized the qualitative and quantitative implications of an accelerated rate of economic growth and the need for practical measures and criteria for evaluating the progress achieved and the tasks lying ahead.

240. The goal of the United Nations Development Decade was that, by 1970, the national incomes of the developing countries should be increasing at the minimum rate of 5 per cent per annum and thereafter continue this expansion. However, the average annual rate of population growth in the region had been between 2 and 3 per cent, whereas food production had been rising by less than 2 per cent. The target of an annual income growth rate of 5 per cent demanded a net 15 per cent rate of capital formation on the basis of the capital-output ratio of 3, but the ECAFE countries had hitherto achieved an average of only about 6 per cent. At this slow rate, doubling the standard of living would take much more than one generation. Hence the recent emphasis on mobilization of savings, in both the public and the private sectors, was most timely.

241. The United Nations Development Decade also demanded increased external financial aid. The developed countries should provide assistance at a minimum rate of 1 per cent of their national income to the under-developed countries. Moreover, many more developed countries were now becoming able to provide greater assistance. All these efforts should be co-ordinated within the framework of the national development plans of the Asian countries. With the expert assistance, training, advice and research made available by United Nations technical assistance and by the Special Fund, the regional economic commissions and various other sources, the countries' capacity to utilize aid effectively was increasing. The recent developments in regard to "donors' clubs" or consortiums established by aid-giving countries had increased the scope for aid co-ordination. Two particular problems concerning external assistance for financing development plans were the tying of credits to specific projects and the growing burden of the developing countries' foreign debts. The cost of servicing debts tended to limit the scope for further

borrowing, unless the countries' exports rose to such an extent that balance of payments difficulties would not hinder servicing them.

242. The development plans of the countries required high import levels and reorientation of import structures so as to meet capital formation needs. Imports had increased faster than income, of which the planned rate of growth was far below the Development Decade's requirements. The region's developing countries already offered considerable markets for developmental and capital goods and their import policies provided new opportunities for the developed countries to expand international trade. Accordingly, the Asian countries' need for rapid and sustained increase of export earnings should be fully appreciated. The under-developed countries were greatly concerned at the chronic stagnation of their exports and deterioration of their terms of trade. The export receipts of the ECAFE countries had not yet reached a sustained annual growth rate of 5 per cent, the minimum Development Decade requirement, and there was a stubborn downward trend in raw material prices which seemed unlikely to abate.

243. Since the region's exports were increasing less rapidly than national income, foreign exchange earnings were being adversely affected. If exports continued increasing more slowly than imports and thereby enlarged the trade deficits, serious balance of payments deficits would arise, unless massive financial aid became available to fill the gap. The trade obstacles existing in the world or created in the newly integrated markets of Western Europe revealed elements of inequity and long-term imbalance. For, while the developing countries' import policies and restrictions favoured the developed countries' exports, those of many industrialized countries inhibited developing countries from seeking new types of exports or increasing their traditional exports on favourable terms. The world had reached a critical situation in international trade, hence the appropriateness of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development scheduled for 1964 in the success of which the ECAFE countries had a large common stake. The benefits that would accrue from the Conference would depend largely upon the preparation of constructive proposals which could be implemented in partnership with the developed countries. Meanwhile, the Asian countries must individually and collectively improve their competitive position in the world market.

244. The world community had yet to find effective means of achieving price and market stability for primary commodities. In the negotiation of international agreements, the bargaining strength of the primary producing countries had always been weak. Adequate machinery with built-in safeguards for the developing countries was therefore required. ECAFE intraregional trade promotion talks had revealed the usefulness of exchanges of information on seasonal or secular trends in crops, prices, market conditions and producer's stabilizing measures, as a preparation for international consultations.

245. During the year, the Commission's committee and subsidiary bodies had continued to concentrate on major problems of economic development, and had emphasized especially regional co-operative projects and those related to the formulation and implementation of national policies. In this, the Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations, the Special Fund and the various specialized agencies had co-operated closely.

246. Under the able direction of the riparian countries' Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of

the Lower Mekong Basin, the five-year programme of investigations recommended by the Wheeler Mission had been completed a year ahead of schedule. The successful co-operation between Thailand and the Federal Republic of Germany ensured that construction of the first multiple-purpose dam on the Nam Pong tributary would be undertaken during 1963; three further comprehensive reports on the other tributary projects had been completed.

247. Asian countries had given high priority to developing links for the Asian highway, but certain sections were still impassible. The Inland Transport and Communications Committee had recommended that a survey be made of the missing road links in Afghanistan, Burma, Iran and Pakistan and that aid be sought from the Special Fund. The Executive Secretary urged the governments of advanced countries to provide technical and financial assistance for constructing the missing links and up-grading pavement and other standards for these routes.

248. The establishment of the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning had been approved by the Special Fund in January 1963, and the Governments of twenty-three ECAFE members and associate members had pledged a total sum of \$849,640 to match the Special Fund grant of \$2.4 million, besides contributing \$640,000 in kind. This reaffirmed the importance attached by member countries to training personnel for development work and to increasing regional co-operation through co-ordinating the efforts of economic development planners trained at a central institution.

249. The Commission had steadfastly emphasized the need for co-operative efforts among countries within the region and between them and the advanced countries of the world. The greatest challenge of the United Nations Development Decade was to provide everyone with a share in the abundant fruits of modern science and technology. Since the idea of development had swept the world, no one would accept hunger, misery and ignorance as the immutable destiny of man. At the end of the United Nations Development Decade, all those concerned would be judged by the success achieved in meeting the universal aspirations. Economic equality between and within nations must be achieved by sharing more generously. Therefore all countries must join hands in narrowing the wide gap between nations rich and poor. Every effort should be made to ensure that the 1960's would be remembered as the decade when great break-throughs were made in the age-old struggle to provide a fuller and richer life for the people of Asia and for people everywhere.

250. Mr. de Seynes, United Nations Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs, referred to the previous year's economic progress on several fronts: there had been no serious food shortage; there had been improved harvests and industrial output; imports had risen and export earnings had increased somewhat. Although average export prices had fallen, the prices of most imported goods had also to some extent declined.

251. Most Asian nations had defined the conditions for their progress, established the main lines for their development policies and made a determined start, in all of which planning had played a leading role. India's planning had helped to win recognition for the "flexible" concept of planning, which was not necessarily bound up with an authoritarian structure. Planning was considered as a method rather than a doctrine and it provided a favourable climate for investment, social progress and security.

252. In Asia, industry was becoming more important, for primary commodities no longer provided the desired impetus for economic development. The demand pattern in the economically advanced societies had changed while technological progress was leading to economies in the use of raw materials and to synthetic substitution. Hence international commodity trade had lost its momentum. Therefore industrialization was urgent in a region confronted with chronic unemployment and population pressure. Mere subsistence on the land was no longer acceptable. Although the Asian countries were basically agrarian, industrialization would shape their economies and provide the driving force of progress. In several countries, industry was making increasing contributions to the national incomes and the rate of the industrial sector's growth had also risen considerably. Though most of the countries would take several years to achieve self-sustained growth, the development of industries had introduced the modern spirit of science and technology into the community and opened up new prospects, attitudes and ambitions in most Asian countries.

253. The industrial sector could develop only if other sectors kept pace, since the impetus originating in industry must produce its full impact on agriculture, mining, transport and education.

254. Abundant manpower or scarce capital need not necessarily favour labour-intensive industries or the least mechanized production methods, which were the very conditions that industrial development was intended to change. Besides, scarcity of capital was hardly ever the only limiting factor and a certain degree of mechanization or automation could compensate for inadequate skilled manpower. The region was witnessing the emergence of industries based on the most advanced technology side by side with installations based on a minimum capital intensity.

255. A study of the pattern of industrial growth and its diverse manifestations could yield certain guiding principles. The aim must be to maximize foreign exchange resources; and, in the light of this, it was necessary to begin local production of part of the necessary capital goods; moreover, it was perhaps not really essential to wait until the completion of the import substitution phase before doing so. However, choices from among the various possibilities were beset with uncertainties.

256. The industrialization of the under-developed countries had become a major objective of the United Nations. Industrialization entailed international co-operation based on collective responsibilities. But the rapid transfer and utilization of knowledge were still handicapped by physical, legal and institutional obstacles, unduly restrictive practices and insufficient effort at organization, all of which the United Nations must sooner or later attempt to overcome.

257. Collective action to promote the industrialization of the under-developed countries should not be confined merely to technical co-operation, but should enter the field of trade policy. Sometimes taxpayers favoured programmes of assistance more than the opening of markets to make room for new trading partners. Textiles and other elementary industrial exports from the under-developed countries often met with protests against increasing foreign competition, yet relatively modest concessions would assist such countries to earn foreign exchange, and start a trend without which the machinery of international relations might come to a standstill.

258. From the medium- or long-term points of view,

there should be no fundamental conflict between the economic policies of the under-developed and the advanced countries. The progress of science and technology would lead the latter to specialize in the more complex industries and, at the same time, open up their markets to elementary goods from the under-developed countries. Impetus must be given to negotiations permeated by the overall guiding principles required by a broad, long-term view. Hence the United Nations' entry into the field of international trade policy was of great importance. Prior to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, scheduled for 1964, there would be a series of important tariff negotiations resulting from the promulgation of the United States Trade Expansion Act of 1962: they might chiefly involve the industrial nations, but would be closely followed by the ECAFE countries, and they would form a valuable indication of the respective strength of protectionist and liberal tendencies, besides revealing how far the most advanced economies were prepared to open up their frontiers further in order to speed up their structural transformation and thus ultimately assist in the solution of Asia's trade problems.

259. Abolition or reduction of tariffs, if applied indiscriminately to the economic relations between developing countries and the industrial world, would lead to difficulties. The opening up of markets must be organized, by means of successive and carefully phased agreements. In that respect, the agreement on textiles concluded the previous year, although its content was disappointing, indicated a method to follow.

260. The resistance of industrial societies to market disruption could also be overcome if capital seeking an outlet could be associated with the liberalization policy. Some highly integrated industries might find it advantageous to carry out certain stages of production in countries with cheaper labour, even at such intermediate stages as the manufacture of spare parts. Such arrangements, though difficult, could be systematically explored.

261. The Under-Secretary concluded that the region had wide divergences and a tendency to sharp competition in certain sectors; but, in the great movement leading to a new order of international economic relations, the ECAFE Governments could speak with one voice on many matters. This collective expression required a rigorous analysis of needs and objectives combined with an acute sense of world realities. The Commission, he hoped, would serve such a legitimate ambition.

262. The Chairman, on taking the chair, said he was confident that the discussions on the items of the agenda would provide solutions to problems vitally important for liberating the people of the region from hunger, disease, and ignorance. When closing the session, he said that the Commission's deliberations had conjured up the vision of a bright, though somewhat uncertain future for the region. The Asian countries were casting aside their heavy yoke of tradition and their disunity. They were eager to co-operate in building a better life, and he hoped that, when representatives returned to their countries, they would press for the changes and concerted action needed to achieve that aim.

MEMBERSHIP AND ATTENDANCE

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

264. Afghanistan, Australia, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, China, the Federation of Malaya, France, India,

Indonesia, Iran, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Laos, Mongolia, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, 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, 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, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Norway, Poland, Romania, Sweden, 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). Representatives of the United Nations Technical Assistance Board (TAB) and the Special Fund also attended.

265. Representatives in a consultative capacity were sent by the following specialized agencies: the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), as well as by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). Observers from the Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization/General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (ICITO/GATT), and the Asian Productivity Organization (APO) also attended.

266. Observers from the following non-governmental organizations also attended the session: the International Chamber of Commerce, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the International Co-operative Alliance, the International Federation of Agricultural Producers, the International Organization of Employers, the World Federation of Trade Unions, the World Veterans Federation, the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs, the International Council of Women, the International Federation of University Women, the International Federation of Women Lawyers and the World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations.

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

CREDENTIALS

268. The Chairman announced at the Commission's 284th 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

269. In accordance with rule 13 of the rules of procedure, the Commission at its 271st meeting elected Mr. Rufino G. Hechanova (Philippines) as Chairman, and Mr. H. Mansour (Iran) and Mr. Hisanaga Shimazu (Japan) as first and second Vice-Chairmen respectively.

270. The Commission appointed a Committee of the Whole to consider item 10—"Social aspects of economic development in the ECAFE region"; item 11—"Agricultural development in the ECAFE region"; item 12—

"Technical assistance and Special Fund activities in the ECAFE region"; and item 13—"Co-operation with specialized agencies". The Committee elected Mrs. M. L. de Leon (Philippines) as Chairman. It held four meetings and its report was incorporated in the report of the drafting committee.

271. The Commission also appointed a drafting committee comprising the representatives of all interested member and associate member countries to prepare the annual report. This Committee elected Mr. S. Krishnamurti (India) as Chairman, and submitted the draft report to the Commission at its 289th meeting.

B. Agenda

272. The Commission adopted the following agenda:

1. Opening addresses.
 2. Election of the Chairman and two Vice-Chairmen.
 3. Adoption of the agenda (E/CN.11/599/Rev.3, E/CN.11/L.113/Rev.1).
 4. Economic situation in Asia (E/CN.11/L.114, E/CN.11/L.120, E/CN.11/L.122).
 5. Economic development and planning in the ECAFE region:
 - (a) Financing of economic development—report of the Working Party on Economic Development and Planning (seventh session) (E/CN.11/L.110);
 - (b) Long-term economic projections—report of the Third Group of Experts on Programming Techniques (E/CN.11/L.112);
 - (c) Development of statistics in the ECAFE region: report of the Seminar on Basic Statistics for Economic and Social Development (E/CN.11/602); 1963 World Programme of Industrial Statistics progress report for the ECAFE region (E/CN.11/604);
 - (d) Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning: report of the *ad hoc* Committee; and progress report by the Executive Secretary (E/CN.11/L.109, E/CN.11/L.117 and Corr. 1 and 2).
 6. Development of trade in the ECAFE region: report of the Committee on Trade (sixth session) (E/CN.11/610, E/CN.11/L.121).
 7. Development of industry and natural resources in the ECAFE region: report of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources (fifteenth session) (E/CN.11/614).
 8. Development of inland transport and communications in the ECAFE region: report of the Inland Transport and Communications Committee (eleventh session) (E/CN.11/600).
 9. Water resources development in the ECAFE region:
 - (a) Report of the Bureau of Flood Control and Water Resources Development (E/CN.11/603);
 - (b) Report of the Fifth Regional Conference on Water Resources Development (E/CN.11/L.111 and Corr. 1);
 - (c) Report of the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin (E/CN.11/607).
 10. Social aspects of economic development in the ECAFE region:
 - (a) Activities of the secretariat in the field of social affairs—social aspects of economic development, demography, community development and social welfare (E/CN.11/608);
 - (b) Report of the Seminar on Urban Community Development (ECAFE/87);
 - (c) Report of the Seminar on Training for Family and Child Welfare (E/CN.11/L.116).
- Agricultural development in the ECAFE region:
- (a) United Nations/FAO World Food Programme—activities and prospects (E/CN.11/611);
 - (b) Report of the Joint ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division (E/CN.11/605).

12. Technical assistance and Special Fund activities in the ECAFE region (E/CN.11/606, E/CN.11/612 and Corr. 1 and 2 and Add. 1).
13. Co-operation with specialized agencies (E/CN.11/613, E/CN.11/617).
14. Amendments of the terms of reference of the Commission:
 - (a) Communication from the Government of Western Samoa on the inclusion of Western Samoa in the geographical scope of the Commission and its admission as a member of the Commission (E/CN.11/618 and Add. 1);
 - (b) Communication from the Government of New Zealand on the inclusion of New Zealand in the geographical scope of the Commission (E/CN.11/616);
 - (c) Communication from the Government of Australia on the inclusion of the Commonwealth of Australia in the geographical scope of the Commission (E/CN.11/619).
15. Programme of work and priorities:
 - (a) Commission's programme of work and priorities for 1963-64 (E/CN.11/L.115/Rev. 1);
 - (b) Resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council of interest to the Commission (ECAFE/89).
16. Date and place of the next session.
17. Annual report to the Economic and Social Council (ECAFE/88 and Add. 1-14).

C. Account of proceedings

ECONOMIC SITUATION IN ASIA

273. The Commission had before it the draft of the *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1962*¹⁵ and a note by the Executive Secretary (E/CN.11/L.120) outlining the major questions discussed in the *Survey*. It unanimously endorsed the choice for study of the special topic: "Asia's trade with western Europe, with special reference to the Common Market," for the *Survey*, noting that it was timely, fitting and highly appropriate to discuss that subject at the current session. The secretariat was warmly complimented on the thoroughness, precision and objectivity with which the subject was analysed and the clarity, acuteness and boldness with which the problems were presented.

274. The Commission recognized the important fact that, during the post-war period, the lower rate of increase in the exports of the developing countries of the ECAFE region, compared to that of the developed countries and other developing countries of the world and to their own increasing import requirements, had been a serious obstacle to the economic development of these countries. It recognized further that the relatively slow rate of increase in the export earnings of the developing countries had been due partly to a fall in the prices of primary commodities and partly to the sluggishness of demand from the industrialized countries for raw materials exported by the developing countries of the region. It endorsed the view that markets for raw materials in the industrially advanced countries of the world could not be expected to grow fast enough to meet the region's import needs for development, and that increasing exports of manufactures would have a crucial role to play in supporting an adequate rate of economic growth. For some countries, this problem was already acute; for others it would become so sooner or later. The Commission agreed that, since the developed coun-

¹⁵ Available to the Commission in mimeographed form as E/CN.11/L.114, parts I and II, and E/CN.11/L.122; subsequently printed as United Nations publication, Sales No.: 63.II.F.1.

tries were the major buyers of the region's products, they could greatly assist in expanding the export trade of the developing countries of the region.

275. The Commission noted that, while the *Survey* dealt chiefly with Asia's trade with western Europe, many of its observations were also applicable to other developed countries. The developing countries of the region, however, particularly emphasized the disquieting trend of their trade with the European Common Market, expressed their apprehension over certain restrictive aspects of the trade policies of the European Economic Community (EEC) and urged EEC to adopt an outward-looking policy. They noted the EEC spokesman's assurance that that organization would take into account the interest of countries of the region, and also took note of the progress recently made in trade liberalization under the common commercial policy and the proposed reduction of tariffs on tropical products. However, the attention of the Commission was drawn to the fact that some discriminatory quantitative restrictions against exports from countries of the region were still retained, that high internal fiscal charges were still levied on some primary exports of the region, that the implementation of the common agricultural policy would also be restrictive to the region's exports and that the trade preferential arrangements between EEC and its overseas associates were discriminatory against other developing countries. The Commission noted that, while the common external tariffs on raw materials not produced in the EEC area were low or nil, the tariffs on the region's manufactured exports were fairly high, yet it was in the field of manufactured goods that the region's future hope of export expansion lay. The representatives of the developing countries of the region viewed with concern the present situation and urged EEC and industrial countries elsewhere to consider ways and means whereby these obstacles to exports from their countries could be further reduced or removed.

276. The Commission noted that, while primary products still figured largely in the region's exports, efforts to increase primary exports tended to be nullified by slack foreign demand and low prices and thus resulted in a worsening of the terms of trade. In this connexion, it reaffirmed the imperative need for stabilization of world primary commodities at equitable and remunerative price levels. The Commission endorsed the use of international commodity agreements, welcomed the new facility extended by IMF to its member countries, particularly those exporting primary products, in order to support their balance of payments position, were they to experience temporary declines in export earnings due to circumstances beyond their control. In this regard, it hoped for the success of the compensatory financing scheme for strengthening the balance of payments position of primary exporting countries.

277. The Commission noted with satisfaction the export diversification and export expansion programmes of the countries of the region, which it considered to be in line with the expansion of world trade. In view of the sluggishness in the markets for primary exports, it was suggested that the developed countries concentrate on manufacturing more sophisticated goods and leave the manufacture of simple goods to the developing countries. In this connexion, the developed countries, particularly the EEC countries, were urged to remove quantitative restrictions and reduce tariffs on the imports of manufactured goods from the developing countries. It was suggested that the differential tariffs in favour of raw materials against processed materials and simple manufactured goods should be rectified, in order to facilitate

the production and export of those goods in the developing countries of the region.

278. It was felt that whatever further tariff reduction was negotiated under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, especially in connexion with the implementation of the United States Trade Expansion Act, would also benefit exports from the developing countries of the region. The Commission expressed the hope that the trade expansion programmes of developing countries undertaken under the auspices of Committee III of GATT would proceed faster than hitherto.

279. The Commission, while recognizing that external aid could not be a substitute for trade, felt that greater aid to the developing countries of the region was needed for meeting their development requirements. It noted that this would be a passing phase and that, though aid had taken precedence over trade, it would eventually have to be replaced by trade. Only then could economic development be successfully achieved and the viability of the economies of the aid-receiving countries attained. Hence, the Commission noted with appreciation the increasing amount of external financial and technical aid extended to the developing countries of the region from industrially advanced countries both bilaterally and multilaterally through the United Nations, its specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations. Representatives from the developing countries of the region expressed the hope that the developed countries might consider increasing and maintaining their aid to developing countries at a level of 1 per cent of their national incomes during this decade, as suggested by the General Assembly. They further hoped that, in view of the reduction of external grants and the difficulties they had been facing in export expansion, external loans would be given on more liberal terms as regards the period and form of repayment and the interest rate. They also expressed the hope that external loans would, as far as possible, not be tied to specific projects or sources of purchase, so that flexibility in the use of the foreign exchange thus received could be maintained for the successful implementation of their development programmes. The Commission noted with satisfaction that the aid-giving countries were making a thorough examination of the terms and conditions of extending aid to the developing countries, especially under the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the Development Assistance Committee.

280. The Commission emphasized that, while greater external aid and better export opportunities were necessary, self-reliance and self-efforts were of fundamental importance in economic development. It noted, moreover, that the developing countries of the region in 1962 had not achieved the expected rate of increase in *per caput* income outlined for the United Nations Development Decade. Agricultural production, affected by unfavourable weather conditions, had been particularly disappointing. In spite of the impressive growth of manufacturing production, the total output of the region had increased only slightly. Because of the high rate of population growth, *per caput* income and the living level of the population had at the best been maintained at the 1961 level.

281. The Commission recognized the urgent need for agricultural development through better control and use of water, fertilizers and insecticides. In view of the high birth rate, poor health and low level of education, it also recognized the need for an enlightened population policy and for the development of human resources. It emphasized that peace, security and political stability were prerequisites of economic and social development.

It noted that, in some countries of the region, the maintenance of a realistic and stable rate of exchange, the improvement of financial institutions and the effective mobilization of domestic savings had contributed greatly to economic development. It further noted that, in many countries of the region, incentives had been provided to private investment, both domestic and foreign, especially in the field of industries. It emphasized the need for extensive resources surveys and for the identification of investment possibilities. The Commission noted with satisfaction that countries of the region had gained increasing experience and were exercising greater vigour and determination in planning and implementing economic development; it believed that higher efficiency in organization and production could be achieved. Parallel with these developments, representatives of the developing countries of the region appealed to the industrially advanced countries to offer greater assistance, especially by providing easy access to their markets for the newly developed exports from the developing countries.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

Planning and long-term economic projections

282. In reviewing its work in the field of economic development and planning the Commission agreed that the groups of experts on programming techniques and the annual sessions of the Working Party on Economic Development and Planning had made valuable contributions in their respective fields to evolving techniques and policies for development programming. In future, the ECAFE secretariat would be increasingly required to provide assistance in the formulation of coherent development plans and programmes. In this connexion, the establishment of the proposed regional advisory group on economic development planning would merit a high priority within the ECAFE's work programme.

283. The Commission commended the report of the Third Group of Experts on Programming Techniques, which dealt with the problems of long-term economic projections with special reference to economic planning in countries of Asia and the Far East. In particular, it generally accepted the recommendation of the Group that the Government of each country in the region should "attempt, as far as the availability of statistical data permits, to evaluate the country's long-term growth potential, to identify the specific factors limiting economic development and to project the path of future growth for planning purposes" (E/CN.11/L.112, chap. VI, para. 16).

284. It was noted with satisfaction that the Governments of many member countries in the region were prepared to co-operate with the secretariat in its work programme of regional projections by working out tentative projections up to 1980 for their own countries on a national basis. This co-operation was essential because the projection of future economic growth of the ECAFE region as a whole had to be based on the development objectives and efforts of constituent countries. The Commission, therefore, endorsed the project to convene the Fourth Group of Experts on Programming Techniques early in 1964 to assist the secretariat in finalizing the regional long-term projections, with a view to presenting a co-ordinated regional projection to the second session of the Conference of Asian Economic Planners in the autumn of 1964, in accordance with the recommendations of the Third Group. In view of the need for strengthening the secretariat staff in this

important field, the Commission welcomed the establishment of a Regional Centre for Economic Projections and Programming within the ECAFE secretariat along the lines of General Assembly resolution 1708 (XVI).

285. The Commission stressed the importance of long-term economic projections, already implicit in the concept of planning, for the formulation of rational development policies and programmes for the individual countries as well as for the region as a whole. It was of the view that, for individual countries, only long-term planning under conditions of relative stability could ensure the maximum realization of their growth potential, thereby providing a common direction for policy formulation unaffected by changes of national leadership. Even short- and medium-term planning could not be effectively undertaken without a proper long-term perspective, which was also considered important for mapping out an effective foreign assistance programme. From the regional and international point of view, long-term economic projections would enable individual countries to evaluate mutual economic potentials and help them to conceive the structural changes which would be required in order to achieve the optimum pattern of intraregional and interregional trade. Looking ahead into the economic future of the region, it was seen that regional specialization would be a prerequisite for regional co-ordination of the long-term national development programmes and policies.

286. The Commission endorsed the view of the Third Group of Experts that the economic projection models to be applied to the ECAFE region should be flexible enough for adaptation to the specific conditions prevailing in individual countries, allowing considerable scope for the exercise of judgement, and that the main emphasis should be placed on the evaluation of policy instruments in the context of alternative development strategies. In the absence of national data, the relevant coefficients could be estimated on the basis of international comparisons. While the concepts and framework of national accounting should be standardized to ensure some degree of international comparability, the values of the coefficients themselves should not be too rigidly fixed in view of the rapid structural changes involved in the process of economic development. The Third Group of Experts attached considerable importance to projections of the financial aspects of economic development. While it was recognized that the evaluation of the implications of alternative monetary and financial policies might be crucial in certain respects and at certain stages of development, the view was expressed that this consideration would be more relevant to short-term planning than to long-term projections of economic growth. Since the export prospects were usually taken to be exogenous variables in the projection models of individual countries, the Commission requested the secretariat to give priority to the study of trade projections on a regional basis.

Financing of economic development

287. The Commission commended the report of the seventh session of the Working Party on Economic Development and Planning (E/CN.11/L.110) dealing with the financing of economic development, which it considered to be a timely and important contribution to Asia's quest for economic growth; and it endorsed in general the Working Party's recommendations on policies and measures to increase financial resources for development. It fully shared the Working Party's view that there was considerable scope for raising the rate of domestic savings, both private and public. It felt, how-

ever, that the problem of increasing resources also had social and economic aspects. In order to mobilize private savings effectively for productive investment, for example, it would be important to consider the incentives to work, and to devise an economic and financial policy for achieving stability, so that the purchasing power of the money saved could be maintained. While there was great scope for increasing and mobilizing private savings through the creation and improvement of financial institutions, the problems of social behaviour and of how to encourage wide popular use of these institutions should not be neglected. The importance of rural saving, the potential role of co-operatives, as well as new forms of foreign financing, such as the production-sharing scheme currently operating in Indonesia, were noted.

288. In view of the limited extent of voluntary private savings available in the countries of the region, the Commission recognized the important role of fiscal policy in the national efforts to raise the rate of domestic saving. It considered the restraint of non-developmental or current expenditures of governments as one of the pre-conditions for raising public saving. Hence the general trend of countries in the region to re-define government expenditures in terms of developmental and non-developmental items and to adopt the system of performance budgeting was felt to be satisfactory.

289. The Commission, noting the inadequacy of domestic savings, felt that foreign finance, both public and private, would continue to be necessary for aiding economic development in the region. It endorsed the Working Party's emphasis on the need for effective utilization of foreign assistance in accordance with the plan priorities; accordingly the preparation of economically sound projects was most important and should not be neglected. Close co-operation between the capital-supplying and capital-receiving countries would be required in order to work out the terms and conditions of loans in a manner adequate to the specific requirements of the countries concerned and to achieve better co-ordination in using available economic assistance.

Statistics

290. The lack of adequate statistics in most countries of the region was felt to be a serious impediment to development planning and implementation and it was therefore recommended that high priority be given to statistical development, with a view to facilitating more scientific and comprehensive development planning and better control and evaluation of its implementation.

291. The Commission appreciated the efforts of the secretariat in collaborating with the United Nations Statistical Office and the specialized agencies and, under the lead and guidance provided by the Conference of Asian Statisticians, in promoting statistical development in the ECAFE region. The successful completion of the population and agricultural censuses in most countries of the region was recognized as a major achievement in the United Nations Development Decade.

292. It was gratifying to note the increasing awareness of the importance of statistics, which had been demonstrated by the allocation of adequate funds for censuses and statistical surveys in some countries, the establishment of statistical development centres (for instance, the Statistical Research and Development Centre in Indonesia, with Special Fund assistance), the convening of national statistical committees and commissions to formulate long-range statistical development programmes and the inclusion of these programmes in the national plans of some countries.

293. Appreciation was expressed of the progress made in many countries of the region in regard to the 1963 programme of basic industrial statistics; it was recommended that all countries of the region should take part in that programme and fully avail themselves of the ECAFE region's statistical advisory services.

294. The Commission endorsed the recommendations contained in the report of the Seminar on Basic Statistics for Economic and Social Development (E/CN.11/602). This timely and useful survey of the entire field of statistics from the point of view of their use for planning purposes would serve to bring together planners and statisticians and greatly assist countries in drawing up integrated programmes of statistical development during the United Nations Development Decade, taking especially into account their own needs and conditions. Note was taken of the suggestions which would help the secretariat in preparing an Asian version of *United Nations Statistical Papers Series M, No. 31—Statistical Series for the Use of Less Developed Countries in Programmes of Economic and Social Development*.

295. The Commission felt that the statistical series recommended for collection at an early stage might for the present be quite adequate for many countries; however, countries still in the relatively early stages of development might have to select fewer series and gather statistics gradually. At the same time, other countries might find it necessary to go further, keeping in mind the needs for long-range planning and for more comprehensive national accounts including interindustry relations or, at least, elementary financial flows.

296. The Commission strongly urged the countries to draw up their programmes of statistical development during the United Nations Development Decade and to provide the national statistical agencies with the requisite funds and other facilities for implementing them. Accordingly, it supported the recommendation of the Secretary-General in his report entitled *United Nations Development Decade—proposals for action*, to collect much of the needed data expeditiously and economically through sample surveys. It noted the usefulness of the national sample survey organizations already in existence in some countries of the region, and strongly supported the proposals for establishing such organizations in other countries.

297. The Commission stressed the need for strengthening statistical organization in the countries of the region and for providing both the trained personnel required for implementing the statistical development programmes and the necessary funds and facilities. In view of the current state of statistical development and the levels of statistical manpower, the United Nations and other international agencies were urged to provide adequate regional advisory services, technical assistance and training facilities. The Commission welcomed the offers made by some developed countries to provide technical experts and/or training facilities for statistical personnel of the region; and it recommended that countries of the region should fully avail themselves of the training facilities available in the International Statistical Training Centres at Calcutta and Manila, as well as those offered by other countries; it felt that these training facilities should be fully geared to the actual statistical needs involved in the planning being undertaken by the countries of the region.

Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning

298. Regarding the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning, the Commission considered

the report of the *ad hoc* committee convened by the Executive Secretary (E/CN.11/L.109) and the progress report by the Executive Secretary (E/CN.11/L.117 and Corr. 1 and 2). It noted with satisfaction the progress made towards establishing the Institute, the substantial contributions made by the Governments of almost all members and associate members of the Commission, and the approval by the Special Fund of the request for assistance in the establishment and operation of the Institute for an initial period covering the five years from 1964 to 1968. It was generally recognized that an institute of this type, established in response to General Assembly resolution 1708 (XVI) and to Commission resolution 36 (XVIII), could be of considerable help in providing training to selected personnel from member and associate member countries of the region and in increasing the technical competence of such personnel in the planning and implementation of national development programmes.

299. The Commission considered the establishment of the Institute as a significant step forward in regional co-operation, as had been amply demonstrated by the way the Governments of countries in the region had pledged contributions to bring it into being. It expressed appreciation of the readiness with which the Governments of members outside the region had responded to the appeal for contributions, both in cash and in kind. It stressed the need for additional support and accordingly welcome the offer made by the Iranian delegation of a sum equivalent to \$14,000 and the undertaking given by the observer from the Federal Republic of Germany to contribute the services of an expert for a period of three years.

300. Some delegations suggested that the Director of the Institute be appointed soon and that a person of outstanding ability and international repute be selected for this post; also that care should be taken to select a really strong faculty and to draw up an essentially practical training programme. The Institute should, in their view, work in co-operation with the ECAFE secretariat and maintain close working relationships with national, regional and international institutions. It was emphasized that, in the early stages, the Institute should concern itself primarily with training programmes.

301. A resolution establishing the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning was unanimously adopted.¹⁶

302. In accordance with part B, section III, paragraph 1(c) of the resolution, the following seven persons, in addition to a member from Thailand (the host country) and the Executive Secretary as Chairman, were elected to serve on the Governing Council until the end of 1964: Dr. P. S. Lokanathan (India), Professor Mohamed Sadli (Indonesia), Mr. Gholam Reza Nikpay (Iran), Dr. S. Tohata (Japan), Dr. Amado A. Castro (Philippines), Dr. Keng Swee Goh (Singapore), Mr. Huynh Van Diem (Republic of Viet-Nam).

TRADE

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

303. The Commission noted General Assembly resolution 1785 (XVII) and Economic and Social Council resolution 917 (XXXIV) on the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and welcomed the decision to convene the Conference early in 1964. It also

¹⁶ See part III of the present report, resolution 43 (XIX) on "The Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning".

heard a statement by the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee of the Conference on the work done by that Committee during its first session and noted the provisional agenda it had prepared for the Conference. It considered that the suggestions regarding the Conference made during the discussions at the Committee on Trade at its sixth session were useful. The Commission requested the countries of the region, after a thorough examination of their international trade and development problems, to prepare constructive and concrete proposals for consideration at the Conference. It noted that the Executive Secretary was currently in consultation with those member Governments which were not on the Preparatory Committee.

304. Noting that only three countries of the ECAFE region were members of the Preparatory Committee, the Commission requested the Economic and Social Council to give favourable consideration to increasing its membership from the region. It considered the active participation of the ECAFE secretariat in the work of the Conference to be highly desirable and requested the Executive Secretary to provide the fullest assistance.

305. The Commission unanimously adopted a resolution embodying the above views and suggestions.¹⁷

306. With regard to suggestions and ideas which could be of interest to the Preparatory Committee, the Commission noted that, in addition to those mentioned in the report of the Committee on Trade (E/CN.11/610), several useful suggestions had been made in the course of the discussion during the current session. It was suggested in this connexion that, in order to facilitate positive action by the Conference, countries of the region should prepare lists of the primary products as well as of the semi-processed and manufactured goods which they could export, and indicate the difficulties they were experiencing in exporting them.

Trade problems of developing countries

307. Most countries of the ECAFE region emphasized that their export trade was unlikely to expand in sufficient measure unless the developed countries offered assistance in the form of unilateral concessions. It was urged that developed countries should extend one way preferential trade to developing countries on a non-discriminatory basis, that is, avoiding discrimination as between one developing country and another. It was also pointed out that the manner in which the criteria of non-discrimination were at present applied did in fact discriminate against the weaker developing countries and that there was therefore an urgent need for formulating more equitable international rules of non-discrimination which would take account of the weaker bargaining power of the developing countries. It was further suggested that consideration be given to formulating, to the extent necessary, suitable principles and rules governing the use of export subsidies by developing countries and that the concept of "aid in trade" be adequately translated into positive international policies and measures. On the question of external assistance to developing countries, it was felt that the terms of such aid should be made more easy and flexible. The Commission noted with satisfaction statements made by several developed countries that they would be prepared to give sympathetic and constructive consideration to proposals along these lines.

308. It was noted that restrictions placed on imports

¹⁷ See part III of the present report, resolution 44 (XIX) on "United Nations Conference on Trade and Development".

from developing countries on the grounds of low wages, low costs and market disruption did not take into account the inequality in economic strength between the developed and developing countries or the special social and economic conditions prevailing in the latter. Several delegations felt that the developed countries would perhaps offer less resistance to the economic adjustments required of them if both developed and developing countries could jointly promote continuous negotiations. Such negotiations should be more than mere bargaining sessions for immediate advantage and should keep in view long-term considerations.

309. Note was taken of the United States Trade Expansion Act of 1962 which offered possibilities for bringing about reductions of trade barriers. The authority given to the President under the Act could be of benefit to developing countries. The provisions of the Act for trade adjustment assistance to shift resources from industries affected by tariff concessions would also be of significant interest to developing countries.

310. The Commission took note of the measures under consideration by GATT Committee III to promote the exports of developing countries and to translate the GATT Ministerial Declaration of November 1961 into a concrete programme of action. The GATT Meeting of Ministers, to be convened in May 1963, would, it was felt, provide an additional opportunity for developing countries to make useful proposals. Also noted was a proposal currently under consideration by the GATT Council to permit developing countries which were not signatories to the General Agreement to participate in those activities of GATT which were of interest to them.

Stabilization of primary commodity prices

311. The Commission attached great importance to measures for stabilizing primary commodity prices, even though the problem was admitted to be complex and difficult. Several delegations suggested that prompt action be taken to put into operation the compensatory financing scheme submitted to the United Nations Commission on International Commodity Trade. It was noted that IMF would provide additional facilities for compensatory financing of primary commodity trade. On the one hand, it was pointed out that these facilities would be inadequate because they would only amount to non-automatic loans given at the IMF's discretion and the organization would not extend grants or contingent loans; on the other hand, some representatives welcomed the new IMF facilities and suggested that these be given a reasonable period of trial before other schemes were taken up. The Commission underlined the importance which the Committee on Trade attached to international commodity agreements as a means of providing access to markets for primary commodities at equitable and remunerative prices. It strongly recommended that consideration of compensatory financing should receive high priority by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

312. In this connexion, the Commission noted with satisfaction the initiatives taken by interested countries of the ECAFE region with respect to certain primary commodities, namely, pepper, coconut and coconut products and jute, and recommended that such action be extended to other commodities of major concern to the region. While recognizing that stabilization measures required action on a global basis and involved the participation of both producers and consumers outside the region, the Commission, nevertheless, considered that regional initiatives had a useful part to play in focusing

attention on the special difficulties and problems of regional commodities and that regional co-operation in primary commodity trade would serve as a valuable preparation for constructive participation in international commodity groups and conferences.

Developments relating to the European Economic Community (EEC)

313. The Commission generally endorsed the views of the Committee on Trade on developments relating to regional trade arrangements in Europe, and the problems posed by the EEC (see also paras. 273-281 above). Asian countries reiterated their concern over several policies of the Community in connexion with agricultural protectionism, tariffs, quantitative restrictions, internal taxation, and the association of African States. The EEC spokesman repeated the assurances given during the earlier sessions of the Committee on Trade and of the Commission to the effect that EEC would pursue outward-looking policies and keep in mind the legitimate interests of third countries. The Commission felt that EEC should translate these assurances into realities by appropriate action. It noted the suggestion of the Committee on Trade that it was desirable for the ECAFE secretariat to have continuing representation in Brussels in order to hold a watching brief for countries of the ECAFE region, subject to the United Nations procedure in this regard. The EEC spokesman suggested that countries of the region might with advantage consider establishing official missions or representation at Brussels.

314. The Commission noted the breakdown of the United Kingdom's negotiations for accession to the EEC. It was hoped that the measures provisionally agreed upon during these negotiations to meet the needs of developing countries (for example, the proposed negotiations for comprehensive trade agreements and tariff reductions) would still be implemented on a non-discriminatory basis.

Regional economic co-operation

315. The Commission expressed serious concern at the stagnation in the export trade of countries of the region and at the estimated increase in the gap between export earnings and import needs over the next fifteen to twenty years. This underlined the urgent need for measures to accelerate the growth of intraregional trade. Several suggestions designed to achieve this objective were made, namely, suitable trade and payment arrangements on a regional and sub-regional basis, a critical study of the production capacity and demands of the countries of the region and joint industrial trade projects among groups of interested countries with a view to sharing markets and achieving economies of scale.

316. In this context, the Commission endorsed the recommendations of the Committee on Trade on foreign trade plans and programmes of the countries of the region. It stressed that new opportunities for intra-regional trade could be developed by examining and, if necessary, adjusting the specific commodity trade targets laid down in their economic development plans. The fulfilment of these plans would probably result in import substitution in several lines especially in industrial goods. However, this was not likely to bring about a reduction in the overall volume of the region's imports, which on the contrary was bound to increase very considerably, leading to an expansion of trade with coun-

tries outside the region. Attention was drawn to the fact that the dependence of the ECAFE region on agricultural imports from outside regions had shown an increasing trend in post-war years and it was considered necessary for countries of the region to explore and utilize opportunities for increasing agricultural production with a view to reducing imports.

317. The Commission noted the various measures being implemented to promote regional trade co-operation in pursuance of its resolution 31 (XVI), including the holding of trade promotion talks and commodity consultations. In view of the fact that regionalism had established itself as an effective force for promoting trade and economic co-operation in other parts of the world, the Commission considered that further significant steps to promote regional trade co-operation in Asia were imperative in order to cope with the challenging and difficult foreign trade problems facing the countries of the region. Accordingly, it unanimously adopted a resolution¹⁸ urging countries of the region to intensify their efforts for regional economic co-operation and requesting the Executive Secretary to convene a meeting of high level representatives of countries of the region to review the progress achieved so far and to formulate and adopt more positive measures of regional economic co-operation. In this connexion, the Commission accepted the offer of the Philippines to provide host facilities for the first meeting of high-level representatives. The Executive Secretary was requested to consult the Government of the Philippines and other member countries in regard to arrangements for this meeting.

Other trade problems

318. On the subject of ocean freight rates, the Commission endorsed the suggestion of the Committee on Trade that the Secretariat undertake an intensive examination of the effects of the freight rate structure on the imports and exports of countries of the region. It also suggested that the secretariat should examine the proposal to convene an *ad hoc* meeting to consider the various aspects of shipping and ocean freight rates at expert level, to which representatives of shipping lines would be invited. The needs for an objective and scientific study by qualified experts and for careful preparation for the *ad hoc* meeting were emphasized.

319. It was noted that the Government of Thailand as organizing an International Trade Fair in 1966 and that Bangkok would therefore be the venue for the Asian Trade Fair in that year. It emphasized that adequate preparation, and early planning and issue of invitations were essential for insuring the Fair's success.

320. The Commission endorsed the recommendation of the joint FAO/ECAFE *ad hoc* Meeting on Jute that an FAO study group on jute, kenaf and allied fibres be established and considered that ECAFE could make a valuable contribution by actively collaborating with the study group in order to improve the production and marketing of jute and allied fibres.

321. The Commission noted the offer of the Philippine Government to provide host facilities for the third Regional Seminar-cum-Training Centre in Trade Promotion, scheduled for 1964. The Executive Secretary was requested to consult the host Government regarding arrangements for convening the Seminar.

¹⁸ See part III of the present report, resolution 45 (XIX) on "Accelerated measures for regional economic co-operation for development of trade and industry".

INDUSTRY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

322. The Commission considered the report of the fifteenth session of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources (E/CN.11/614) and commended the work of that Committee and its subsidiary bodies and the secretariat. In particular, it considered that the Second Symposium on the Development of Petroleum Resources of Asia and the Far East had been an unqualified success and noted that the Seminar on Basic Chemicals and Allied Industries, which had been the first international meeting on the subject to be held in the ECAFE region, had made recommendations of practical value to both developing and developed countries in connexion with the development of their chemical industries. The Commission endorsed the proposals to conduct similar symposia and seminars in the future in order to disseminate up-to-date technical information to the developing countries of the region.

323. It was considered that the Committee's fifteenth session had been held at a significant point, namely during the early part of the United Nations Development Decade, which had for its major objective the economic development of the less developed countries by means of diversifying the economics and increasing and strengthening their industrial production and thus spurring self-generating growth. The Commission felt that, considering the high rate of population growth and the low level of industrialization at present obtaining in many countries of the region, the goals of the United Nations Development Decade were modest. Concerted action was called for to ensure that at least these modest objectives were achieved.

324. The Commission noted that, while progress in industrialization had been reported in many countries of the region, disparity in rates of growth as between countries and between sectors persisted. The developing countries continued to experience difficulties due to the smallness of domestic markets and to fluctuating and low prices for their exports of primary commodities; moreover, these difficulties were aggravated by the pursuit of isolated national policies. A break-through could be achieved only if closer regional economic co-operation were established. The developed countries also had a vital part to play in this matter, by ensuring stable markets both for primary commodities and for the simple manufactures of the developing countries. The Commission hoped that the proposed United Nations Conference on Trade and Development would make concrete suggestions on this matter to ensure adequate markets for primary as well as manufactured goods from the developing countries, so that rapid progress in industrialization could be made; it also hoped that the Conference would consider problems covering the availability and supply of industrial plant and equipment which were vitally needed by the developing countries for completing their industrial development plans.

325. The Commission felt that the secretariat had a cohesive role to play in the matter of regional co-operation and recalled its unanimously adopted resolution on accelerated measures for regional economic co-operation (see para. 317 above) which requested the Executive Secretary to convene a meeting of high level representatives of Governments of members and associate members of the ECAFE region to formulate and adopt positive measures for concerted regional action.

326. The Commission commended ECAFE for undertaking industrial feasibility surveys in Singapore and Burma. It noted with satisfaction that the expanded industrialization programme of Singapore was based

to a great extent on the recommendations of the survey mission and it endorsed the Committee's recommendation that those countries of the region which had not yet evolved coherent plans of industrial development should take advantage of the industrial feasibility surveys sponsored by the secretariat. It considered that the secretariat, with its broad knowledge of actual developments and plans of the region as a whole, would be able to contribute usefully to the knowledge of individual countries and, in particular, help them to avoid isolated development policies.

327. One of the main difficulties encountered in the course of industrial development of the countries of the region had been the shortage of domestic resources for increased capital formation. Now that an increasing number of developing countries were taking positive measures to encourage investment, both foreign and domestic, in industrial development programmes, it was felt that the secretariat should serve as a clearing house for the dissemination of information on investment laws and regulations in the countries of the region, conduct a survey to establish the foreign exchange needs of the region's developing countries, initiate a case study in the form of an intensive survey of one country of the region to be undertaken by a team of experts and convene, as early as resources would permit, a seminar on investment promotion. Such a seminar would provide a useful exchange of ideas and assist in drawing attention to the region as an outlet for investment; moreover, by identifying hindrances to the development of a proper climate for investment, it would help to remove them. After the seminar, it would be useful, particularly to the governments of investing countries, if a consolidated manual of investment practices in the developing countries could be made available.

328. The Commission felt that the secretariat had a part to play in disseminating to the countries in the region the conclusions of the United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less Developed Areas recently held in Geneva, in particular in the fields of industrial research and adaptation of techniques and technical inventions and innovations. It was also felt that information regarding industrial developments in countries of the region was of great interest to other countries and would be useful for paving the way for joint venture projects; it was suggested that the secretariat might undertake to compile and publish at regular intervals an "Industrial Development News".

329. The Commission stressed the importance of systematic development and effective utilization of human resources, through adequate national education and efficient training. To ensure a firm basis for industrial production, personnel training at all levels was needed, especially in the fields of industry, mining, construction and power production, and it should be in keeping with current and long-term economic development plans. This called for an integrated programme of management development and specialist and supervisory training, including systematic professional advancement of all categories of personnel. The Commission appreciated the work done by the Asian Productivity Organization (APO) and the ILO in this regard. It was felt that the ECAFE secretariat should also keep the subject constantly under review, as it formed an integral part of the industrial development programme and as this would ensure that the measures adopted were commensurate with the needs and that there would be no areas left unattended. For this purpose, the Commission felt that the secretariat should undertake as early as possible,

in co-operation with the ILO, APO and other interested agencies, a survey of technical manpower resources and requirements in the region.

330. In view of the important role played by small industries in the economic and social development of the countries of the region, the Commission considered that the secretariat should continue to give this field an important place in its activities. Hence it welcomed the periodic issue of the "Small Industry Bulletin" recently initiated by the secretariat and agreed that it should be continued.

331. The Seminar on Basic Chemical and Allied Industries had taken place at a time when such industries had become one of the most dynamic sectors in the industrial development programmes of practically all countries of the region. The high cost of electric power and transportation, the shortage of capital and technical know-how, and the comparative smallness of domestic markets were some of the major problems facing the development of chemical industries. Accordingly, further development of chemical industries in the region might be a particularly suitable field for international and regional co-operation. Countries might wish to consider concentrating on the development of a complementary range of products. It was unanimously agreed that subject to the availability of resources, a permanent technical section should be constituted within the ECAFE secretariat to deal with matters relating to chemical industries. The Commission welcomed the convening of a seminar on fertilizers in 1963 and endorsed the Committee's recommendation that meetings on industries based on natural gas and petrochemicals should follow.

332. The Commission commended the secretariat's work in the fields of geological survey and mineral development. The completion of the Regional Geological Map, the Oil and Natural Gas Map and the Mineral Resources Map of Asia and the Far East provided an excellent example of what could be achieved by the joint efforts of national authorities of the region under ECAFE sponsorship. The Commission felt that the secretariat should continue to stimulate interest and to render assistance, whenever required, in joint geological surveys of border areas between neighbouring countries of the region. It requested the fifth session of the Working Party of Senior Geologists to examine carefully the proposal for the establishment of a regional geological survey centre for south-east Asia, in which several member countries of the region had expressed interest. In this connexion, the representative of Thailand reiterated the offer of his Government to provide host facilities, including land for the construction of a building for the centre. The representative of the Philippines made a similar offer. The fifth session of the Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development was requested to suggest the agenda items to be covered by the Third Symposium on the Development of Petroleum Resources of Asia and the Far East, scheduled for 1965, for which the Government of Japan had already indicated its willingness to act as host.

333. The Commission felt that although, generally speaking, the countries of the region were well endowed with mineral resources, there were in many cases certain strategic shortages and deficiencies. The matter of rational utilization and conservation of mineral resources was therefore felt to be of particular importance and the secretariat was requested to devote increasing attention to this aspect of mineral development.

334. The Commission considered that the Second

Petroleum Symposium held in 1962 had made a number of concrete recommendations, among which was the one concerning the development and utilization of natural gas. It was noted that, in some countries of the region, this resource had not been used to its full productive capacity and that, in others, large quantities of the gas produced had been wasted. Its full utilization could play a vital role in accelerating the economic development of the countries of the region. Approval was therefore given to the recommendation of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources that the secretariat should undertake a study of all the possibilities of utilizing natural gas within various countries of the region, including fields in which joint effort by countries would be useful. In this connexion, the Commission requested the secretariat to establish a regional advisory group on natural gas, whose report might form the basis for discussions at the proposed Seminar on Natural Gas.

335. The Commission noted with satisfaction that arrangements had been completed for training petroleum personnel from countries of the region in Iran with the facilities provided by the National Iranian Oil Company of the Government of Iran, and that awards had been granted to twenty-seven trainees from ten countries of the region. It considered this as an excellent example of regional co-operation with the Government of one member helping the others. It called upon the secretariat to take appropriate measures for the earliest establishment of the Regional Petroleum Institute in Iran in accordance with the recommendations of the eighteenth session of the Commission.

336. In the field of energy resources, the Commission commended the work of the Panel of Experts on Rural Electrification and a suggestion was made that the secretariat might consider the establishment of a rural electrification training centre. The Commission noted the offer of the Government of the Soviet Union to organize a two week study tour for twenty to twenty-five power experts from the region. Several delegations from member countries within the region expressed interest in the utilization of unconventional energy resources, such as wind power, solar energy and tidal power, for generating electricity in rural areas. Noting that the Panel of Experts on Rural Electrification had been a success and that an advisory group on natural gas had been proposed, the Commission suggested the secretariat might consider establishing advisory groups in other fields, such as the chemical industries at a later date.

INLAND TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

337. The Commission, after expressing its appreciation of the work of the eleventh session of the Inland Transport and Communications Committee and endorsing its report (E/CN.11/600), noted that the Governments of the region had in recent years been giving greater emphasis to the development of transport although a number of difficulties, including inadequate resources and shortages in technical skills, had continued to beset planned development of this sector. Indeed, the problems of transport were both complex and manifold; for, in the process of economic growth, it had to keep pace with the quantitative and structural changes taking place in the traffic of goods and passengers; and it had to provide part of the essential infrastructure for exploiting natural resources for industrial and agricultural development. As an industry it raised questions of

demand and supply, cost and price, the provision of capital and investment, organization and management, and the operation of installations and equipment.

338. Against this background, the Commission noted that the secretariat was giving the right orientation to its work and making the best use of its limited resources by devoting greater attention to such activities as the stepping up of technical advisory services to Governments and carrying out transport surveys so as to identify the specific problems facing individual countries and arrive at suggestions for their solution. Moreover, it was placing great emphasis on the strengthening of regional co-operation by implementing such major regional projects as the Asian highway and the development of tourism on a regional basis. The secretariat's work in connexion with standardizing two types of coasting vessels was also making a significant contribution to regional co-operation. Beneficial results had been obtained from the gradual re-orientation of the secretariat's activities from the technical to the economic aspects of transport planning and development, and from utilizing the resources of the international organizations and research institutes in studies of technical problems, in line with the policy laid down by the Commission.

339. It noted that transport improvement and development accounted for about 25 per cent of all development investment in the ECAFE region, and emphasized that these essential facilities should be provided at the lowest cost to the community as a whole. In this context, it welcomed the special study on cost/benefit analysis of highway construction and improvement projects which the secretariat was carrying out. It endorsed the recommendations of the Inland Transport and Communications Committee that a programming manual be prepared to provide the government departments concerned with a practical guide for preparing transport development plans, as it deemed that this manual would be of particular value to developing countries elsewhere and that, therefore, it should be prepared in co-operation with the other regional economic commissions and in consultation with leading transport planners both within and outside the region.

340. In the field of railways, the Commission noted the Railway Research Adviser's useful work in assisting railways to identify specific problems requiring research and field investigations and in rendering technical advice. The Commission approved the recommendation that, in order to broaden the basis for action in this field, a co-ordinating committee be established composed of representatives appointed by the research centres in India and Japan and the International Union of Railways under the chairmanship of a representative of ECAFE, so as to ensure that the best possible use would be made of the research facilities available both within and outside the region and to obviate duplication in research work. In order to provide opportunities for railway engineers to utilize modern techniques, equipment and operational methods, the Commission noted with gratitude that the Government of Japan was organizing a study week on the new Tokaido line under the auspices of ECAFE in April 1963. Taking note of the work done by the secretariat on the improvement of single line capacity and on the suggestions of the Working Party of Railway Operating and Signalling Officials, the Commission approved the recommendation of the Inland Transport and Communications Committee that a comprehensive document be compiled embodying the data and recommendations contained in the large number of documents submitted to the Working Party as well as data from other sources. The helpful offer of the United Kingdom

Government, the details of which were being worked out, to prepare this document in co-operation with ECAFE and other countries interested was noted with appreciation. The Commission recommended that, when the manual was completed, the possibility of translating it into French should be explored. The offer of the Government of France to send, upon request, experts to advise countries on dieselization of their motive power and to train railway track engineers by means of a special course arranged by the Société nationale des chemins de fer français (SNCF) and a similar offer of the Government of the United Kingdom to make available the services of a team of experts to visit and render assistance and advice on increase of single line capacity were also noted with appreciation. The Commission hoped that full advantage would be taken of these offers by the Governments of the region.

341. The Commission agreed that significant advantages and economies would be achieved by the wider use of containers for all modes of transport and that this would reduce packaging and handling costs. It noted that the Government of France had offered to prepare a study setting forth the experiences encountered in, and research undertaken regarding the use of containers, and requested the Executive Secretary to disseminate this information among the countries of the region concerned.

342. It was recognized that, in the context of the various problems facing the railways of the region, such as the need to increase traffic capacities, reduce operating costs and improve operating efficiency, the time had come to make a study of railway accounting and statistical procedures. In this context, it was noted that the Government of Pakistan was favourably considering the holding of a study week on railway accounting and statistical procedures as well as the possibility of opening up its academy in Quetta to railway officials from the countries of the region.

343. In regard to future work in connexion with implementing the Asian highway project, the Commission noted that a draft application had been prepared for submission to the Special Fund for assistance in this project and that, after review and endorsement by the Zonal Working Group and the Inland Transport and Communications Committee, it had been forwarded for approval to Governments. This draft application was for assistance on a regional basis in carrying out pre-investment surveys, including studies of economic and engineering feasibilities in some countries through which the Asian Highway ran and where gaps existed or extensive realignment was needed, and also assistance in establishing suitable machinery to administer the project. The Commission endorsed the view that it would be logical for the counterpart fund to be provided primarily by the countries directly benefiting from the specific activities proposed. However, it hoped that other countries which would enjoy the indirect benefits might make some voluntary contributions, and that member and associate members of ECAFE other than those over which the Asian highway passed would make voluntary contributions in token of their support of this regional project. Note was taken of a proposal for establishing a co-ordinating committee composed of representatives from the countries concerned with the Asian highway.

344. The Commission approved of the recommendation of the Inland Transport and Communications Committee for the formation of a technical group whose activities would include advisory services and assistance to ECAFE in preparing documentation for the proposed co-ordinating committee's meetings and for relevant matters. The Commission hoped that the experts re-

quired would be made available by the co-operating countries.

345. The Commission expressed its appreciation of the offers of co-operation extended by Australia, the Republic of China and Japan in regard to economic and technical surveys, technical assistance and planning and design, and hoped that various agencies and co-operating countries would continue to assist.

346. The Commission noted that a third Study Week on Highway Safety would be convened by the Government of Thailand under the auspices of ECAFE in June 1963. It hoped that the Seminar on Road Goods Transport would be convened together with the next session of the Highways and Highway Transport Sub-Committee in 1963. It expressed interest in the study carried out by the secretariat on the economic aspects of road projects.

347. The Commission noted with satisfaction that Governments of the region were paying greater attention to the important role of inland waterway transport. It hoped that demonstrations and trials with hydrofoil and hovercraft could be arranged in the countries of the region and noted the offers made by the Governments of the Republic of China and Pakistan to serve as hosts for such demonstrations. Appreciation was expressed regarding the success of the project on prototype coasting vessels and for the assistance of the Government of the Netherlands in arranging for the tank-testing of models and the preparation of detailed contract drawings and specifications.

348. The Commission endorsed the recommendation of the Inland Transport and Communications Committee to convene a Working Party on Inland Waterway Classification after the necessary information had been assembled. It expressed to the Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses (PIANC) its appreciation of the special study on the dredging of navigable waterways and inland ports in the ECAFE region. It approved the suggestions made by the Inland Waterway Sub-Committee for the establishment of an annual statistical series for inland waterway transport, and hoped that the Conference of Asian Statisticians at its 1963 session would also give due consideration to the problem of inland waterway transport statistics.

349. In regard to the deepening of navigable channels, the Commission expressed its appreciation of the offer of the Government of France to send to the countries of the region, on request, a team of experts to study their specific problems and to give advice on the use of bottom panel and surface panel techniques.

350. The Commission emphasized the importance of the study on ports and harbours undertaken in co-operation with the Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO); it welcomed the Government of Japan's offer to send to countries, on request, a team of experts for surveys and technical advice and appreciated the training facilities to experts from other countries which Japan had provided.

351. The Commission was happy to note that the first Study Week on Promotion of Tourism, which had been convened through the kindness of the Government of Pakistan at Karachi in September 1962, had examined in detail a number of important problems connected with tourist organizations, the removal of travel barriers and other problems. It also noted that the Government of Ceylon was favourably considering holding the second study week at Colombo in 1963 and expressed gratitude to the Government of India for extending facilities to government tourist officials for a study tour in 1962 to enable them to observe tourist promotion techniques in

that country. The Government of India renewed its offer to conduct a similar study tour in September-October 1963 and the Government of Japan was to consider organizing a study tour for tourist officials of the ECAFE countries during that year. The Commission felt that prompt action should be taken to arrange for an expert survey team to visit interested countries and to assist them in carrying out surveys of tourist potential. It expressed satisfaction at the growing co-operation between the ECAFE secretariat and the International Union of Official Travel Organizations (IUOTO) and its regional bodies, and hoped that the problems of the developing countries would be given due consideration at the forthcoming United Nations Conference on International Travel and Tourism to be held at Rome in August-September 1963.

352. The vital role of transport in furthering economic development had been stressed at the United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less Developed Areas, held in Geneva in February 1963; the Commission hoped that its recommendations concerning transport development would be brought by the secretariat to the notice of the Inland Transport and Communications Committee at its next session.

353. The Commission noted the recently concluded agreement between the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and the Executive Secretary of ECAFE, which laid down the working arrangements for co-operation. It hoped that studies on telecommunication would be completed in time for holding a second Working Party of Telecommunication Experts towards the end of 1963. The Commission also noted with satisfaction the advisory services rendered by the ITU experts to some of the countries of the ECAFE region, particularly in regard to the establishment of training and research facilities with aid provided by the Special Fund, and hoped that the countries would make greater use of the services of these experts.

WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

354. The Commission considered the report submitted by the Bureau of Flood Control and Water Resources Development (E/CN.11/603), and the report of the Fifth Regional Conference on Water Resources Development (E/CN.11/L.111 and Corr. 1).

355. In reviewing the activities of the Bureau of Flood Control and Water Resources Development, the Commission noted with satisfaction the high standard it had maintained in the performance of its water programme. The Commission reiterated the importance it attached to the preparation by the Bureau of a manual on "Standards and criteria for planning water resources projects", which would provide useful guidance for project investigation and planning. It had long recognized the need for flood control, reclamation and development of coastal and deltaic areas which were inhabited by a considerable portion of the population of the region. It welcomed the studies on major deltas in the region undertaken by a mission of experts generously provided by the Governments of the Republic of China, Japan and the Netherlands and felt that its basic work would form an important contribution to the Regional Symposium on Flood Control, Reclamation, Utilization and Development of Deltaic Areas, to be convened in 1963.

356. The Commission considered the subjects chosen for discussion at the Fifth Regional Conference to be timely and appropriate and that the results of the deliberation were highly valuable. It commended the report and welcomed the recommendation of the Conference that a comparative study be undertaken by the Bureau on the cost of water resources development projects, including relative costs for different methods of construction. Such a study was considered to be in line with the desire of the Commission, as expressed at its previous session, that the Bureau's studies might profitably be expanded to cover important economic aspects of water resources development. The Commission also attached importance to the subject of water pollution as discussed at the Conference, and considered that further studies should be undertaken by the Bureau.

357. In view of the frequent occurrence of typhoons which inflicted heavy damage on many countries in the region, the Commission considered that a joint programme of investigations by interested countries would yield fruitful results. It felt that the Bureau, in co-operation with WMO, might look into practical means of initiating such a joint programme and might include in its programme of work a synthesis of studies on typhoons in the region.

MEKONG PROJECT

358. The Commission received the annual report of the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin (E/CN.11/607), and heard statements by the Chairman of the Committee for 1963, by its members for Cambodia, Thailand and the Republic of Viet-Nam, by the alternate member for Laos and by the executive agent.

359. It greatly appreciated the release, by President Diosdado Macapagal, of 200,000 pesos from the Presidential Contingent Funds as a first step towards implementing the Philippines' pledge to the Mekong Committee and noted that the Committee intended to utilize these funds at once for urgently required surveying and mapping in the Sambor and Tonlé Sap projects. The announcement by Iran of its third contribution in petroleum products was also appreciated.

360. During the nineteenth session of the Commission, new pledges amounting to some \$1,075,000 were offered, and accepted by the Committee. These included a pledge of an additional \$270,000 equivalent by France, for continuing work on the My Phuoc experimental land reclamation project in the delta, the domestic power market survey, the basin-wide prospection for bauxite and the mineral survey in Cambodia; some \$180,000 equivalent by Japan, for continuing its present programme; \$14,000 by New Zealand as cash available for contingencies in any part of the programme; \$300,000 equivalent by Cambodia as its local contribution towards the construction of an experimental and demonstration farm; and \$311,000 equivalent by Thailand for a similar purpose. Israel expressed willingness to offer cash for contingencies in any part of the programme. In addition, France indicated interest in providing investment funds for the construction of one of the tributary projects being planned by the Committee in Cambodia.

361. The Committee's resources and programmes, as at 18 March 1963, were as follows:

GRANTS		United States dollars	
Australia ^{a,b} (Pa Mong and Sambor dam site geology)	409,500	Asia Foundation (travel grants)	
Canada ^{a,b} (aerial mapping)	1,365,000	Ford Foundation (economic and social study)	
China ^b (cement; experimental highlands rice seed; study tour)	105,500	Resources for the Future, Inc. (power market analysis)	
France ^b (hydrology; fisheries, sedimentation, soil surveys; flood prediction; delta reclamation planning; bauxite and other minerals prospection, geological mapping, power market survey) . . .	1,056,801	Price Waterhouse Co. (auditing of expenditure under New Zealand contribution)	
India ^{a,b} (Tonlé Sap project plan; rain gauges) . .	282,000	Shell Co. (documentary motion picture of Mekong)	
Iran (petroleum products)	77,000	Local costs and contributions paid or pledged by the riparian countries:	
Italy (expert services)		Under Canadian mapping programme	105,000
Israel ^b (Prek Thnot project plan; irrigation; cement; programme-wide contingencies)	201,240	Under Indian Tonlé Sap project	50,000
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) .	832,000	Under United States hydrology programme	400,000
Netherlands (equipment)	138,000	Under post-United States hydrology programme (first 16/19 months, approximate)	483,000
New Zealand ^a (jet and survey boats; Tonlé Sap project plan; equipment; programme-wide contingencies)	197,000	Under Special Fund tributaries project	471,792
Pakistan ^a (Nam Pong project; irrigation construction plans and specifications)	100,000	Under Special Fund hydrographic survey for navigation improvement . .	346,600
Philippines (topographic mapping)	235,294	Under Special Fund minerals survey	233,640
United Kingdom ^a (hydrology; meteorology; hydrography; navigation improvement)	364,000	Under Special Fund UNESCO mathematical delta model project	127,143
United States ^a (hydrology, hydrography, levelling and ground control surveys, \$2,470,000; Pa Mong project plan, estimated cost \$2,500,000)	4,920,000	Under Israel/Japanese Prek Thnot project (Cambodia)	72,000
United Nations/ECAFE (expert services and administrative support for Committee and executive agent; figure given is budget figure for 1961, 1962) ^c	148,161	For Nam Pong tributary project construction (Thailand)	6,000,000
United Nations/TAB ^b (co-ordinates Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance through which most of the BTAO and specialized agencies participation listed below is channelled)		Under Japanese Sambor preliminary project	8,600
United Nations/BTAO (Wheeler Mission; experts; Advisory Board; serves jointly with ECAFE as executing agency for Special Fund tributaries, hydrography and minerals projects listed below; support to office of executive agent)	362,799	Under Japanese Nam Pung project (Thailand)	3,018,400
ILO (manpower analysis)	12,104	Under Japanese Upper Sre Pok project (Viet-Nam)	14,285
FAO (agriculture and forestry studies; subcontractor for agricultural stations in Special Fund tributaries project listed below)	125,930	Under Pakistan Nam Pong irrigation planning	25,000
UNESCO ^b (executing agency for Special Fund mathematical delta model listed below; seismic survey)	16,800	For experimental and demonstration farm at Battambang (Cambodia) .	300,000
WHO (schistosomiasis and malaria studies)	5,077	For experimental and demonstration farm at Kalasin (Thailand)	311,000
WMO (hydrometeorology)	45,300		11,966,460
IAEA (isotope studies of hydrology and sedimentation)	55,650		
IBRD (provides member in Advisory Board)			
Special Fund:			
Tributary survey, including agriculture stations ^b	1,548,050		
Hydrographic survey ^b	328,100		
Minerals Survey ^b	422,300		
Mathematical delta model survey ^b	605,300		
	2,903,750		
		SUB-TOTAL, GRANTS	25,925,366
		LOANS	
		Federal Republic of Germany (Infrastructure loan to Thailand, for 20 years at 3 per cent, for construction of Nam Pong project; Thailand also appropriating \$6,000,000 equivalent—see "Local costs" above)	11,000,000
		SUB-TOTAL, LOANS	11,000,000
		TOTAL, GRANTS AND LOANS	36,925,366

^a Through the Colombo Plan; total participation to date of nine countries in the Colombo Plan equals approximately \$8,245,794.

^b Includes fellowships the cost of which in most cases are not included in the cost figures given above.

^c ECAFE also performs many of the functions of the United Nations as executing agency for the Special Fund tributary, hydrography and mineral surveys listed above.

In addition to the two firms listed in the above table, engineering firms engaged in the various programmes include Associated Consulting Engineers of Karachi, Certeza Surveying Co., Japan Overseas Electric Power Development Co., Harza Co., International Hunting Survey Corp. Ltd., Italconsult, Nippon Koei K.K., Roger International Corp., Société grenobloise d'études et d'applications hydrauliques (SOGREAH), and Société française d'études et de réalisation d'équipements électriques (SOFRELEC).

362. The Commission noted that the personnel of the riparian countries had participated in all phases of the Committee's work and that, during the previous three years, the installation of the hydrologic network had provided opportunities for training some 98 riparian personnel. Many of the Mekong participation programmes included an element for fellowships and overseas training.

The programmes being carried out within the basin utilized counterpart staff from the riparian countries and the office of the executive agent included professional personnel from those countries. The Committee had greatly benefited from the opportunities accorded to it by the Republic of China, India, and Japan to inspect some of the outstanding water resources development projects in those countries and looked forward to the inspection trip to outstanding projects in the Philippines being organized by the Government of the Philippines.

363. In the Committee's work of co-ordination, a need for contingent resources had increasingly been felt, since the bulk of the resources currently available to it were in specific services and in kind. The Committee's task was to co-ordinate these various components in an effective and timely manner. Gaps were found to exist as between component projects, or within component projects, creating difficulties and delays. The Commission noted the Committee's feeling that the solution of these problems lay in making some portion of its resources available for contingencies, which resources might be held either by the Committee itself as, for example, the new pledge by New Zealand, or by the donor, as was already the case with the United Kingdom; they might be in diverse currencies and might be allocated to the Committee either for a particular component project or projects or else for use in the Mekong programme as a whole in ways to be agreed upon by the Committee and the donor or donors.

364. The Commission noted that the Mekong Committee was now approaching the end of the first phase of its work. It had in four years completed the bulk of the five-year programme of investigations embarked upon in 1959. Finance had been arranged for the construction of two of the tributary projects planned by the Committee; the stage had thus been reached where the work had ceased to be purely data collection and planning and acquired the added dimension of physical realization. The Commission agreed that the scope and character of the Mekong Committee's efforts to develop the water resources of the basin demanded the establishment and carrying out of a comprehensive, integrated and balanced programme of work over the years from 1964 to 1969, of which the formulation by the Committee was well advanced.

365. The Commission noted that the Committee was planning its work in the coming five years as a logical extension of the work recommended six years previously by the United Nations Survey Mission on the Lower Mekong River Basin and that the Committee intended not to exceed the ability of the four governments to support and participate in its activities. It also noted that the Committee wished to retain its present organization, which consisted essentially of (a) the Mekong Committee functioning as the Board of Directors of the overall programme; (b) a small staff provided by the United Nations and headed by the executive agent which, on the Committee's behalf, administered and co-ordinated the day-to-day work including assistance in arranging for new resources, and which would continue to receive policy guidance from the Executive Secretary of ECAFE; and (c) a framework with the fullest scope for contributions, large or small, from co-operating governments, United Nations agencies and other organizations.

366. The objectives of the coming five-year programme would be the continuation and extension of basic data collection; the completion of the comprehensive feasibility reports on the three mainstream projects at Pa Mong, Sambor, and Tonlé Sap; the completion of comprehensive feasibility reports on five additional

tributaries which, with the seven already being prepared, would make a minimum total of twelve; the advancement of activities in the field of navigation improvement; the establishment of a flood warning system; and the achievement of progress with ancillary projects including mineral and power market surveys, economic and social investigations, experimental and demonstration pilot farms and public health studies in areas where public health could directly affect or be affected by the Mekong development work. It was noted that further study would be needed to determine priorities for the above work projects.

367. The Commission noted that, for this work of further investigation, planning, administration and co-ordination, the Committee would need for the five years commencing 1 January 1964 external resources about 50 per cent greater than those required for the preceding five-year period. It unanimously adopted a resolution on the development of water resources of the lower Mekong basin.¹⁹

368. The Commission noted that the Committee hoped that its prospective 1964-1969 programme of work would lead to financial arrangements for the construction of at least six more tributary projects, and would bring the Committee to the stage of seeking finance for the construction of the first mainstream projects.

SOCIAL ASPECTS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

369. The Commission considered the report of the activities of the secretariat in the field of social aspects of economic development, including social development planning and research, population, community development and social welfare (E/CN.11/608), and expressed appreciation that ECAFE was becoming increasingly concerned about the social needs of the region as a result of its awareness of the interdependence of the social and economic factors of development. It noted that the Division of Social Affairs established in the secretariat had become an integral part of ECAFE. It recognized that economic gains could be more meaningful if they enabled people to enjoy not only material benefits but also spiritual fulfilment and psychological satisfactions through harmonious relationships with other members of the community. The need for initiating suitable social policies, in order that the increasing gap between economic gains and the satisfaction of social needs could be bridged in the countries of the region, could not be over-emphasized. The Commission felt that the rich potentials and principles of the co-operative movement should be fully utilized by the countries of the region in order to achieve a faster rate of economic growth and social progress and it unanimously adopted a resolution on the co-operative movement.²⁰

370. The Commission took note of the report of the Seminar on Urban Community Development (ECAFE/87). In endorsing the recommendations of the Seminar, the Commission wished to draw attention to the rapid urbanization taking place in the countries of the region, which was raising problems of physical accommodation, social services and social readjustment. At the same time, the Commission viewed with concern the unregulated and haphazard movement of population from rural to urban areas, which was partly due to the stagnant conditions in the villages. The isolation of rural communities should therefore be sharply decreased by making avail-

¹⁹ See part III of the present report, resolution 46 (XIX) on "Development of water resources of the lower Mekong basin".

²⁰ See part III of the present report, resolution 47 (XIX) on "The co-operative movement in the ECAFE region".

able to the villages such urban amenities as roads, schools and medical aid. The problem of migration to cities and of unemployment would also have to be tackled at the roots through such programmes as land reform, decentralization of administration and increasing industrialization.

371. The Commission therefore welcomed the opportunity afforded by the Seminar to countries for an exchange of ideas and experience in considering this problem and noted the useful and timely suggestions which had been made in regard to it. The Seminar had made available a wealth of new and detailed information on urban needs and services. The Commission emphasized the role which non-governmental organizations, including co-operatives and voluntary groups, could play in promoting urban community development programmes, and pointed out the importance of providing adequate facilities for training personnel, and of evaluation and research, for this programme, which was still very new in the region. It had followed with particular interest the United Nations assistance to pilot urban community development projects in some countries of the region. It hoped that ECAFE, in co-operation with the specialized agencies, would continue its studies of the dynamics of urbanization and its relationship to economic and social development as a basis for further action programmes in this field.

372. In view of the fact that Governments all over the world were taking greater responsibility for social welfare, the Commission welcomed ECAFE's activities in the field of family and child welfare. It drew attention to the need to maintain, as far as possible, the traditional social and cultural values of Asian societies which had ensured the strength, dignity and cohesiveness of the Asian family system.

373. It noted that, in setting patterns and levels of operation for the various kinds of family and child welfare services required in the Asian countries, the Seminar on Training for Family and Child Welfare, in its report (E/CN.11/L.116), had pointed out the need for training personnel in such a way as to make them competent policy makers, administrators, executives, supervisors, technicians and specialists as well as valuable auxiliary and voluntary workers. It agreed that the development of trained manpower was one of the most urgent needs in the ECAFE region. It endorsed the recommendations of the Seminar for group exchange programmes for social workers within the region, for the development of indigenous materials and for establishing a regional clearing house, since this would make possible the efficient use of regional resources, including international and bilateral technical assistance. It also endorsed the recommendation of the Seminar for the establishment of a regional training centre for advanced studies in social welfare which would give high priority to training key personnel.

374. The Commission noted that the 1963-1964 work programmes included a number of studies designed to produce the socio-economic data needed for planning. It welcomed the forthcoming meeting of experts on social development planning, to be held at Bangkok from 9-18 April 1963, as this would contribute immensely to improving planning in the selected fields of education, health, housing and social welfare. It also noted the close collaboration established between ECAFE and UNICEF in helping governments to develop social service programmes for families, children and young persons in the region.

375. Ever conscious of the population trends in the

countries of the region, the Commission was glad that preparations were under way for holding the Asian Population Conference in December 1963. It was hoped that increased demographic advisory staff would be made available to the secretariat to enable it to render advisory services to the countries of the region.

AGRICULTURE

United Nations/FAO World Food Programme

376. The Commission welcomed the establishment of the United Nations/FAO World Food Programme which was a multilateral programme for the use of food surpluses (a) to aid economic and social development, (b) to help combat famine and other emergencies and (c) to assist in pre-school and school feeding programmes.

377. It commended the success of the Executive Director of the World Food Programme in securing promises of assistance in the form of commodities, cash and services from a large number of countries and in speedily setting the programme under way.

378. This programme would be undertaken in close co-operation with FAO's Freedom from Hunger Campaign, the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, and other organs of the United Nations system, and might reveal new methods of attaining the goals of the United Nations Development Decade.

379. It was noted that this form of aid could contribute to economic development through support of projects in the field of agriculture (for example, migration and settlement, land reforms, introduction of new crops, livestock production), transport, energy and industrial development (such as construction of roads, railways, ports, dams, reservoirs, pipelines, industrial estates) and by strengthening infrastructure generally.

380. The Commission noted that, in view of the limited resources at its disposal (currently estimated at around \$90 million for the first three years), the World Food Programme would assist Governments in developing programmes and projects in the field of economic and social development which were mainly in the nature of pilot undertakings having a demonstration effect; so that, should additional resources become available from the Programme or from other sources, it would be possible to extend these projects.

381. It was also noted that the arrangements for the utilization of food surpluses contemplated under the Programme would be compatible with economic advancement in developing countries. FAO's principles of surplus disposal and the consultative procedures established by the Committee on Commodity Problems (CCP) would assist in avoiding interference with commercial markets and with normal and developing trade; and due case would be exercised to safeguard normal commercial practices in respect of acceptable services.

Joint ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division

382. The Commission noted with appreciation the fruitful collaboration between FAO and ECAFE as reflected in the activities of the Joint Agriculture Division.

383. It stressed the need for laying sufficient emphasis on agricultural development in the context of the general targets established for the United Nations Development Decade and highly commended the activities of the Joint Division. It noted the increasing emphasis being placed by the Division on studies designed to assist the

countries in improving the formulation of programmes for agricultural development. With a view to assisting in the achievement of greater harmony in agricultural policies, the Commission proposed to convene, in co-operation with FAO, an expert group which would examine the implications, for countries of the region, of the agricultural development plans of other countries. Note was taken of the satisfactory progress made with the three case studies on input-output relationships in Asian agriculture; the relationship between the growth of agriculture and industry; and rural employment and unemployment among rice-cultivating families.

384. Noting the importance of social, psychological and economic factors in ensuring that millions of small farmers in the countries of the region participated in the implementation of agricultural development programmes, the Commission stressed the value of strengthening institutions, such as co-operatives and community development, that would help to mobilize the farmers to undertake this challenging task. It welcomed the proposal to convene, in September 1963, in co-operation with FAO, a Technical Meeting on Institutions for Agricultural Financing and Credit. It expressed the hope that the countries of the region would take full advantage of the facilities to be provided for enriching the experience of their specialists in this field. It noted with satisfaction that a joint ECAFE/FAO Technical Meeting on Marketing Aspects of Agricultural Price Policies had recently been held.

385. A suggestion was made that a working group be convened to examine fully the potentialities for using co-operative techniques in the context of agricultural development.²¹ Some topics suggested for further studies included the question of what types of institution at the primary level would favour the modernization of agriculture, and the progress of land reforms and action needed for speeding up the process as visualized in the General Assembly resolution 1828 (XVII).

386. The Commission supported the proposal for further studies on the use of agricultural surpluses for economic development and noted with appreciation the assistance being provided by the Division in the training of personnel, through participation in the ECAFE/BTAO in-service training programme as well as its assistance to Governments in conducting their national training centres.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND SPECIAL FUND ACTIVITIES IN THE REGION

387. The Commission noted with appreciation the papers submitted by the TAB secretariat and by the Special Fund (E/CN.11/606, and E/CN.11/612, and Corr. 1 and 2, and Add. 1) giving information about their respective activities in the region. It also heard statements by the Commissioner for Technical Assistance and the Director of the Bureau of Operations, Special Fund, on the scope, trends and problems relating to the technical assistance, pre-investment and other work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

388. It noted that the average volume on country programmes of technical assistance under the Expanded and regular programmes of the United Nations for 1962-1963 and 1963-1964 was higher than in the previous corresponding years, although the share of the ECAFE region in the total allocations had slightly declined. The share of regional projects under the regular and Expanded

Programmes had increased from 11 per cent in 1961 to 12 per cent in 1962 and to 18 per cent in 1963. The Commission appreciated that these projects occupied a place of increasing importance in terms of financial value, effectiveness, economies of scale and regional co-operation. It further noted that, under the policy of decentralization, the substantive and administrative responsibilities for these projects had been increasingly delegated to the ECAFE secretariat. This had resulted in better co-ordination of the technical assistance and pre-investment activities with the regular work of ECAFE. The valuable role of ECAFE in these activities was being further advanced by the stationing in the ECAFE secretariat of regional advisers in the fields of community development, statistics, demography, customs administration, railways, transport and public administration.

389. The Commission noted that TAB's regional grouping of Asian countries was not in conformity with the definition of ECAFE's geographical scope and welcomed a suggestion of TAB that it should revise its own grouping so as to bring it in line with ECAFE's.

390. The Commission welcomed the emphasis recently laid by both ECAFE and BTAO on industrial development, economic and industrial feasibility surveys, statistics, planning the development of natural resources, and training. It particularly appreciated the policy of reducing to the absolute minimum such activities as study tours or meetings, as these took officials away from their posts. On the other hand, it felt that the increased emphasis placed on providing countries with on-the-spot advice, through a team-approach to problems such as those of industrialization, economic and social development, planning and pre-investment surveys, was a step in the right direction. The technical assistance programmes of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the activities of the Special Fund were making valuable contributions in establishing research and training institutions in the countries of the region in various fields. Already some of these national institutions were meeting regional requirements.

391. The Commission noted that the revised procedure of project-programming approved by the Technical Assistance Committee enabled recipient countries to plan for projects up to four years ahead even though actual allocations of funds were made for two years at a time. The ECAFE secretariat, in co-operation with the resident representatives of TAB, was making a distinct contribution to such project-programming, as exemplified by the Mekong Project, the Regional Housing Centres and the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning.

392. The Commission noted the important role of the Special Fund's activities, particularly in pre-investment projects, comprehensive surveys and the building up of research training or servicing institutions. While the needs of the region for such institutions were tremendous, and would increase further as economic development gathered momentum, already the share of the ECAFE region in Special Fund projects was both impressive and meaningful. The Commission noted with satisfaction that not only had the ECAFE secretariat participated in the examination and initiation of such projects, but also the United Nations had delegated many of its Special Fund executive agency functions to the ECAFE secretariat. The Commission appreciated the efforts of the secretariat in advancing the technical assistance work to the stage of pre-investment surveys, comprehensive planning and developing regional institutions. An example of the pre-investment or survey work which had

²¹ See part III of the present report, resolution 47 (XIX) on "The co-operative movement in the ECAFE region".

led to financing negotiations was the Nam Pong tributary survey in the Mekong basin in Thailand, which had resulted in a loan agreement between the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany and Thailand for the construction of the project.

393. The Commission felt that the ECAFE secretariat, in co-operation with the TAB Resident Representatives, the Directors of Special Fund programmes and the Governments concerned, could help in identifying practical projects for which the World Food Programme could supplement the resources available under multi-lateral and bilateral technical assistance programmes.

394. The Commission welcomed the recent decision of the United Nations to evaluate systematically the results of its technical assistance programmes and noted that the secretariat was assisting in such evaluation work, for example, in the fields of community development and social welfare. It also recognized the useful role of the resident representatives in assisting Governments to co-ordinate the United Nations technical assistance programmes.

395. The Commission noted that the recent meeting convened by the Executive Chairman of TAB and the Managing Director of the Special Fund had resulted in developing effective co-operation between the ECAFE secretariat and the resident representatives in such matters as the work of ECAFE during the United Nations Development Decade, the translation of ECAFE recommendations into country projects and the identification of technical assistance needs for such projects, the translation of ECAFE recommendations into regional projects, and the laying down of procedures for effective and continuing consultations between the ECAFE staff, the TAB resident representatives and the United Nations experts working in the countries concerned.

396. The Commission examined some of the operational problems faced by the countries in their national programmes, such as the need for speedy recruitment of the right type of experts, with knowledge and sympathy towards the problems and aspirations of the developing countries, and for more flexible use of the allocations with a view to achieving full benefits of this United Nations assistance. The need to avoid delay in the submission of reports and recommendations by the experts was particularly emphasized, as the countries were expected to implement those recommendations without delay. Invitations and notices of awards for fellowships should not be late. The unutilized balances remaining from allocations should not be allowed to lapse but should be available for use under appropriate authorization for other high-priority projects.

397. The Commission was of the view that the ECAFE secretariat could play an increasing role in generally assisting in the planning and preparation of short-term and long-term assistance and pre-investment programmes and in finding and briefing United Nations experts. The need for speedy training local personnel, particularly counterpart personnel, to take over the responsibilities from the foreign experts was stressed.

398. The Commission noted with satisfaction that some of the developing countries were themselves providing technical assistance facilities. It also noted the value of providing operational, executive and administrative personnel (OPEX) and of the programmes for associate experts and various national volunteer services.

399. Note was taken of the continuing lack of trained manpower at all levels in the countries of the region and stress was laid upon the importance of taking practical measures to increase the supply of trained manpower

and training facilities in co-operation with the different agencies engaged in that field.

400. Finally, the Commission noted the steps taken by the Secretary-General and the ECAFE Executive Secretary to give effect to the decisions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council regarding decentralization of the economic and social activities of the United Nations and strengthening of the regional economics commissions, and adopted resolution 48 (XIX) on technical training and assistance.²²

CO-OPERATION WITH SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

401. The Commission noted with appreciation that specialized agencies, particularly the ILO, FAO, WHO, UNESCO, IBRD, IMF, ITU, WMO and ICAO, as well as IAEA, had increased their activities in the ECAFE region, and had undertaken regional projects of common interest to several countries in the fields of industrial training, planning of education, productivity, housing and school design, telecommunications, seismology, design of delta models and use of radio-isotopes in water resources investigations. The agencies concerned had co-operated with ECAFE on several of these projects.

402. It was noted that several agencies maintained regional or liaison offices in Bangkok and were working continuously with ECAFE, and that inter-agency consultations had been regularly held by ECAFE with the specialized agencies concerned in the fields of community development, education planning, educational statistics, manufacture of low-cost radio receivers, hydrology, water resources development, the fertilizer industry, training and small industries.

403. It was a source of satisfaction that the agencies had increased their advisory and technical assistance activities, that they had been designated as executing agencies for various Special Fund regional projects and that ECAFE was effectively co-operating with them in these activities.

404. The Commission hoped that, in implementing the action proposals for the United Nations Development Decade, ECAFE and the specialized agencies would have further opportunities for collaboration through joint studies, jointly sponsored meetings, and frequent consultations regarding the co-ordination of technical assistance in co-operation with the TAB resident representatives.

AMENDMENT OF THE TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE COMMISSION

405. The Commission considered an application from the Government of Western Samoa that Western Samoa be included in the geographical scope of ECAFE and be admitted as a member of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, and unanimously decided to recommend that the Economic and Social Council admit Western Samoa as a member of the Commission and to include that country in the geographical scope of ECAFE.

406. The Commission also considered a request from the Government of New Zealand that it be included in the geographical scope of ECAFE and a request from the Government of Australia that continental Australia be similarly included. It decided unanimously to recommend to the Economic and Social Council the

²² See part III of the present report, resolution 48 (XIX) on "Technical training and assistance".

inclusion of New Zealand and continental Australia in the geographical scope of ECAFE.

407. In order to give effect to these recommendations, the Commission suggested amendments to paragraphs 2 and 3 of the terms of reference of the Commission, as indicated in the "Draft resolution for action by the Economic and Social Council" contained in part IV of this report.

DATE AND PLACE OF FUTURE SESSIONS

408. The Commission welcomed the invitation,

reaffirmed by the Government of Iran, to hold its twentieth session in Tehran in 1964. It unanimously decided that, subject to the approval of the competent United Nations authorities, the invitation should be accepted and that the date of the session should be determined by the Executive Secretary in consultation with the Government of Iran.

409. The Commission also welcomed the invitation, reaffirmed by the Government of New Zealand, to hold its twenty-first session in 1965 in that country and unanimously decided to accept it.

Part III

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION AT ITS NINETEENTH SESSION

43 (XIX). The Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning²³

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East,

Considering the urgent need of Asian countries to provide adequate training for their personnel in economic development processes and techniques and the limited training facilities available in the region in relation to economic development,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 1708 (XVI) on planning for economic development, which invites the Governments concerned to establish economic development and planning institutes closely linked to the respective regional economic commissions and to submit requests to the Special Fund for the necessary assistance,

Recalling resolution 36 (XVIII), on an Asian Institute for Economic Development, adopted by the Commission at its eighteenth session,

Noting that pursuant to that resolution an *ad hoc* committee of interested Governments was convened by the Executive Secretary and a request submitted by the Governments concerned to the Special Fund for its assistance in the establishment of the Institute,

A

1. Expresses its gratitude for the assistance which the Special Fund and the Governments of Afghanistan, Australia, Burma, Ceylon, the Republic of China, the Federation of Malaya, France, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Laos, Mongolia, Nepal, New Zealand, North Borneo, the Philippines, the Republic of Viet-Nam, Sarawak, Singapore, Thailand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America have consented to provide for the establishment of the Institute;

2. Urges Governments of member and associate member states to make such further contributions as may be required in the establishment of the Institute;

3. Notes with satisfaction that the United Nations, in discharging its responsibilities as executing agency, will act through ECAFE;

4. Establishes an Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning in accordance with the provisions set out in part B below:

B

I. Purposes and functions

1. The principal purpose of the Institute is to provide training to selected personnel of member and associate member countries within the geographical scope of the Commission in order to raise the technical competence of such personnel in the planning and implementation of national development programmes. The Institutes shall

also undertake research and advisory services. In particular, the Institute shall:

(a) Provide at its headquarters an annual training course for selected personnel to include the study of development problems and policies, overall and sector programming, project formulation and evaluation, and advanced techniques of development planning;

(b) Provide, at the request of Governments concerned, short-term courses designed to reach a larger group of officials in countries within the geographical scope of the Commission;

(c) Undertake research activities with a view to the preparation of educational materials and case studies on development planning techniques and their local applications;

(d) Provide, at the request of Governments and to the extent permitted by the training programme, advisory services;

(e) Provide fellowships for training at the Institute.

II. Status and organization

2. The Institute shall be an autonomous institution under the aegis of ECAFE and shall be composed of a Governing Council and a Director and staff. The Institute shall be located at Bangkok, Thailand.

III. Governing Council

3. The Governing Council shall be composed of the following members:

(a) The Executive Secretary of ECAFE as Chairman *ex officio*;

(b) A member representing the host Government of Thailand;

(c) Seven members of recognized technical ability, elected by the Conference of Asian Economic Planners from seven member and associate member countries in the ECAFE region, who shall be elected for a term of three years and be eligible for re-election. The members for the first term of the Governing Council shall be elected by the Commission at its nineteenth session in March 1963 for a term up to the end of 1964;

(d) The Director of the Institute shall be an *ex officio* member and participate without vote in the deliberations of the Governing Council and shall act as Secretary of the Council.

4. The Governing Council of the Institute shall be responsible for:

(a) Formulating the general rules and principles which will govern the administration and operations of the Institute and of the policy on all matters concerning the activities of the Institute;

(b) Preparing reviews of the operations of the Institute on the basis of the annual reports to be submitted by the Director and approving work programmes and budgets;

(c) Submitting a progress report on the work of the

²³ See para. 301 above.

Institute to each session of the Commission and of the Conference of Asian Economic Planners;

5. The Governing Council shall meet at least once a year and shall adopt its own rules of procedure;

6. The Governing Council shall consider, as soon as practicable, methods of financing the Institute, to ensure its continuity following the termination of Special Fund assistance, and shall submit its proposals to the Commission;

7. The Chairman of the Governing Council is authorized to accept, on behalf of the Institute, contributions from the United Nations, the specialized agencies, Governments, intergovernmental, governmental and non-governmental organizations and institutions. The Governing Council may, however, lay down the procedure for receiving such contributions.

IV. *The Director*

8. The Director of the Institute shall be appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations after consultation with the Governing Council of the Institute;

9. The Director shall be responsible for the management and administration of the Institute and shall, in accordance with the general policies established by the Governing Council, in particular:

(a) Submit the programmes and budget of the Institute to the Governing Council;

(b) Execute the programmes and undertake the expenditure envisaged in the budget;

(c) Select and appoint the staff of the Institute;

(d) Select the fellows for the training programme, in consultation with the Chairman of the Governing Council;

(e) Consult the appropriate specialized agencies on the Institute's sector programming activities and negotiate the arrangements for such additional personnel as may be offered by the agencies for the purpose;

(f) Conclude with other national and international agencies such arrangements as may be necessary for making available the services of the Institute, it being understood that the arrangements with national bodies shall be made with the approval of the Governments concerned;

(g) Report to the Governing Council on the activities of the Institute and on the execution of its work programme;

(h) Co-ordinate the work of the Institute with that of other international, regional and bilateral programmes in related fields;

(i) Attend meetings of the Governing Council;

(j) Act, under the plan of operations for the Special Fund project, as United Nations project manager.

V. *Co-operation of the ECAFE secretariat*

10. The secretariat of ECAFE shall co-operate closely with the Institute in the performance of the Institute's functions.

VI. *Resources of the Institute*

11. The resources of the Institute shall be derived from contributions made by the Special Fund and by the contributing Governments. Further resources of the Institute may be derived from the United Nations, the specialized agencies, Governments and governmental or non-governmental organizations and institutions and

from such other sources as may fall within the scope of the Institute's activities;

12. Financial rules for the Institute shall be prepared by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in consultation with the Director of the Institute, for review and approval by the Governing Council of the Institute and the United Nations Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

VII. *Plan of operation*

13. The Commission requested the Executive Secretary to convene an *ad hoc* Committee which is hereby authorized to sign, on behalf of the participating Governments, a plan of operation for the Special Fund project in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution.

C

Decides that, at its twenty-third session in 1967, it will review the accomplishments of the Institute in the light of the reports to be submitted by the Governing Council of the Institute to the Commission and will take such action regarding the continued operation of the Institute as it may deem appropriate.

*280th meeting,
11 March 1963.*

44 (XIX). **United Nations Conference on Trade and Development**²⁴

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East,

Taking note of General Assembly resolution 1785 (XVII) and Economic and Social Council resolution 917 (XXXIV) on the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Considering that measures are urgently needed to remove the obstacles and barriers which adversely affect the expansion of exports of primary commodities and of semi-manufactured and manufactured products by the developing countries,

Recognizing that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to be convened in 1964, will provide a unique opportunity for States Members of the United Nations to devise measures and machinery for promoting world trade with a view to achieving accelerated rates of economic growth particularly for the developing countries,

Appreciating that the benefits which can accrue to the countries of the ECAFE region from the Conference will depend largely upon the constructive and concrete proposals which they present for consideration by the Conference and for implementation in co-operation with developed countries,

Taking note of the work done by the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its first session and its programme of work for the second session, to be held in May-June 1963,

Noting further the views expressed and suggestions made by the ECAFE Committee on Trade at its sixth session,²⁵

Recognizing that it is desirable to increase the representation of countries of the ECAFE region on the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on

²⁴ See para. 305 above.

²⁵ See E/CN.11/610, paras. 44-48.

Trade and Development, having regard to the region's extensive geographic scope, membership, population and interest in the Conference,

Appreciating that the Economic and Social Council and the Preparatory Committee have requested the regional economic commissions to provide assistance in the preparation of proposals and documentation for the Conference,

1. *Requests* the members and associate members of ECAFE, after a thorough examination of their international trade and development problems, to prepare constructive and concrete proposals for consideration by the Preparatory Committee and the Conference;

2. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to consider favourably increasing the membership of the ECAFE region on the Preparatory Committee; and

3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to provide the fullest assistance of the ECAFE secretariat in the work of the Preparatory Committee and of the Conference, taking into account the discussions held and the suggestions made during the nineteenth session of ECAFE and the secretariat's studies and other experience in the field of the development of trade and general economy of the region.

*282nd meeting,
12 March 1963.*

45 (XIX). Accelerated measures for regional economic co-operation for development of trade and industry²⁶

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East,

Taking note of the discussions held and suggestions made on regional economic co-operation in connexion with the consideration of the economic situation in Asia, the report of the Committee on Trade (sixth session)²⁷ and the report of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources (fifteenth session),²⁸

Recalling resolution 31 (XVI) on regional economic co-operation for development of trade and industry, which the Commission adopted at its sixteenth session in March 1960,

Realizing that regional co-operation has established itself as an important and effective force for accelerating the trade and economic growth of developing as well as developed countries in other regions of the world,

Expressing its deep concern that the efforts of developing countries of the ECAFE region to diversify their export trade and expand their earnings from exports of primary, semi-processed and manufactured products have so far yielded only very modest results, falling considerably short of their foreign exchange requirements for imports and seriously incommensurate with their needs for economic development,

Considering that the challenging and difficult problems of development of trade and industry faced by countries of Asia and the Far East call for immediate and substantial increase in co-operative and concerted efforts by countries of the ECAFE region,

Appreciating the various measures taken and being pursued by the Executive Secretary in co-operation with member countries of the region to implement the recommendations of resolution 31 (XVI), including intra-

regional trade promotion talks, commodity consultations, joint industry and market surveys, and establishment of expert groups, particularly the Consultative Group of Experts on Regional Economic Co-operation in Asia and the Far East,

Recognizing that the time is now ripe for countries of the region to take further significant steps towards regional economic co-operation,

1. *Urges* the countries of the region to intensify their efforts and activities to carry out the recommendations contained in its resolution 31 (XVI); and

2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, while continuing to implement feasible work projects in the development of regional trade and industry in co-operation with countries of the region and to have such consultations with Governments of the region as are necessary for this purpose, to convene a meeting of high level representatives of member and associate member Governments of the ECAFE region to review the progress achieved so far and to formulate and adopt more positive measures for concerted regional action.

*284th meeting,
13 March 1963.*

46 (XIX). Development of water resources of the lower Mekong basin²⁹

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East,

Considering that the economic and social development of the economically less developed countries is of primary importance to those countries and is also basic to the attainment of international peace and security and to a mutually beneficial increase in world prosperity,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1710 (XVI) of 19 December 1961 designating the current decade as the "United Nations Development Decade",

Recalling that the Governments of Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and the Republic of Viet-Nam, pursuant to a recommendation of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East,³⁰ established in 1957 a Committee for the Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin, hereinafter referred to as the Mekong Committee, consisting under its statute of one member from each Government with plenipotentiary authority, and empowered as a Committee to promote, co-ordinate, supervise and control the planning and investigation of the water resources development project in the lower Mekong basin, to make requests on behalf of the participating Governments for special financial and technical assistance, to receive and administer separately such financial and technical assistance, and to take title to property.

Noting with appreciation that, for projects planned and sponsored by the Mekong Committee, resources of some \$36 million equivalent have been made available by twenty countries, including the four riparian countries, and by eleven United Nations agencies, three private foundations, and several private business organizations; that some of these resources have been extended directly to the Committee, and some extended as a loan for construction of the first project in the lower Mekong basin network,

Noting that of the total resources now available nearly one-third, namely some \$11.4 million equivalent, has

²⁶ See para. 317 above.

²⁷ E/CN.11/610.

²⁸ E/CN.11/614.

²⁹ See para. 367 above.

³⁰ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-fourth session, Supplement No. 2 (E/2599), para. 277.*

been expended or pledged by the four riparian countries themselves,

Noting that the efficient and co-ordinated operation of Mekong Committee work and effective and timely utilization of all resources available to the Mekong Committee, the great bulk of which are tendered in services and in kind, now require that some portions of resources be in contingency funds, in diverse currencies, allocated to the Committee for a particular component project or projects, or for the Mekong Committee programme as a whole, for use in agreement between the respective donor or donors and the Committee,

Noting further that the Mekong Committee has largely completed, ahead of schedule, a five-year programme of investigations established for 1959-1964; that the scope and character of the effort to develop the water resources of the basin demands that a comprehensive, integrated and balanced programme of work for the coming five years be established and carried out; and that the Mekong Committee is preparing such a five-year programme for 1964-1969,

Invites all interested Governments, United Nations specialized agencies and other organizations to continue and increase support as noted above to the Mekong Committee in its task of developing the water resources of the lower Mekong basin.

*287th meeting,
15 March 1963.*

47 (XIX). The co-operative movement in the ECAFE region³¹

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East,

Recognizing the importance of the co-operative principles of economic organization for meeting the economic needs of people of relatively small means,

Noting the importance attached to the rapid growth of the co-operative movement by several member Governments in their social and economic programmes,

Recognizing the vital role which the application of the principles of the co-operative movement can play in accelerating the rate of economic growth in the region,

1. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to establish an expert group drawn from the member countries of the Commission, or to investigate, by any other means that may seem appropriate, the rich potential of the co-operative movement for achieving a faster rate of economic growth and social progress in the region, and to make recommendations;

³¹ See paras. 369 and 385 above.

2. *Further requests* that the Executive Secretary should seek the co-operation of the United Nations specialized agencies and of other qualified organizations such as the International Co-operative Alliance in any such study.

*289th meeting,
18 March 1963.*

48 (XIX). Technical training and assistance³²

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East,

Taking note of General Assembly resolution 1824 (XVII) on the role of the United Nations in training national technical personnel and specialists in different fields required by the developing countries for their accelerated industrialization and long-term programmes of economic and social development,

Recalling in this connexion the various resolutions of the Commission, the Economic and Social Council, and the General Assembly which reaffirm the role of the regional economic commissions in the above fields under the policy of decentralization,

Taking note of the various measures so far taken by the Secretary-General and by the Executive Secretary of ECAFE to develop the work of the Commission in the field of advisory services, technical assistance and training of technical personnel,

Expresses gratification at the proposed establishment of a Technical Assistance Co-ordination Unit in the ECAFE secretariat;

1. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to make available to the Commission, at its twentieth session, copies of the reports requested by the General Assembly in operative paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 of its resolution 1823 (XVII) of 18 December 1962, and to submit a report on the increased participation of ECAFE in the technical assistance activities of the United Nations;

2. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary to take, in the context of the expanding programmes of economic development in the countries of the region, whatever preparatory steps may be necessary to assist them, at their request, in the consideration of their requirements of technical assistance, personnel and training facilities, taking into account the studies and activities in this field of other intergovernmental organizations.

*289th meeting,
18 March 1963.*

³² See para. 400 above.

Part IV

DRAFT RESOLUTION FOR ACTION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

410. At its 289th meeting, the Commission unanimously adopted the following draft resolution for submission to the Economic and Social Council for action.

The Economic and Social Council,

1. *Takes note* of the annual report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East³³ for the period 20 March 1962 to 18 March 1963, 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;

2. *Approves* the recommendation of the Commission that Western Samoa be included in the geographical scope of ECAFE and be admitted as a member of the Commission;³⁴

3. *Further approves* the recommendation of the Commission that Continental Australia and New Zealand be included in the geographical scope of ECAFE;³⁵

4. *Decides* to amend paragraphs 2 and 3 of the terms of reference of the Commission accordingly.³⁶

*289th meeting,
18 March 1963.*

³³ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 2 (E/3735).*

³⁴ *Ibid.*, para. 405.

³⁵ *Ibid.*, para. 406.

³⁶ *Ibid.*, annex III.

Part V

PROGRAMME OF WORK AND PRIORITIES, 1963-1964

411. At its 289th meeting held on 18 March 1963, the Commission unanimously approved the programme of work and priorities for 1963-1964 set forth below. This programme was prepared in the light of recommendations of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission which had met since its previous session, referred to in part I of this report, and after taking due note of the remarks and suggestions made by member countries.

BASIC DIRECTIVES

412. In preparing the programme of work and priorities, the Commission and its subsidiary bodies followed, as in the past, 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, the programmes of work and priorities in the economic and social fields, concentration and co-ordination of efforts and resources, control and limitation of documentation, pattern of conferences and related questions. Particular attention was paid to the recommendations contained in Economic and Social Council resolutions 324 (XI), 362 B (XII), 402 B (XIII), 451 A (XIV), 497 C (XVI), 553 (XVIII), 557 (XVIII), 590 (XX), 597 (XXI), 604 (XXI), 630 (XXII), 664 (XXIV), 693 (XXVI), 694 (XXVI), 742 (XXVIII), 751 (XXIX), 777 (XXX), 792 (XXX), 793 (XXX), 801 (XXX), 817 (XXXI), 819 (XXXI), 820 B (XXXI), 823 (XXXII), 830 B (XXXII), 830 C (XXXII), 840 (XXXII), 856 (XXXII), 879 (XXXIV), 893 (XXXIV), 909 (XXXIV), 916 (XXXIV) and 924 (XXXIV).

CONCENTRATION AND CO-ORDINATION

413. The Commission and its subsidiary bodies, in reviewing their work programmes, 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 the implementation of the objectives and the tasks envisaged for the United Nations Development Decade, particularly those specified in Council resolution 916 (XXXIV). In these fields, the fundamental requirements for promoting greater regional co-operation as laid down in Commission resolution 32 (XVI) were continuously borne in mind. The work programme also envisages increasing participation by the Commission, its subsidiary bodies and the secretariat in a number of long-range programmes of concerted action by the United Nations and the specialized agencies, particularly in the fields of industrial development, statistics, water resources development, economic and social planning, projections, and housing. The Executive Secretary, as in the past, 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 also utilized or adapted

existing studies or publications, whenever possible, in connexion with the work programmes concerned.

REVIEW OF WORK PROGRAMME

414. The Commission and its subsidiary bodies continued to bear in mind the Commission's policy that the objectives should be the "streamlining" of the work programme in accordance with the principles, criteria and procedure outlined by the Commission at its seventeenth session in its annual report.³⁷ 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. More precise indications as to the duration of the projects and the work to be accomplished in respect of each project during the next twelve or twenty-four months are as far as possible given in the present work programme.

415. 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 84, as compared with 82 in the previous year. In respect of a few projects, their detailed components have been enlarged to meet the varied and comprehensive needs of the large number of member countries in the region.

LIST OF PROJECTS

A. New projects³⁸

03-06	Budget reclassification and management
32-03	Training for small industry
33-01	Electric power development and planning.
34-03	Building materials and housing components.
34-04	Programming of housing with special reference to efficient and economic implementation.
34-05	Urban and regional development.
53-02	Port operations.
54-03	Regional railway research.
61-04	Social services aspects of development.

B. Projects completed³⁹

11-04(b)	Joint ECAFE/FAO Meeting on Marketing Aspects of implementing Agricultural Price Policies.
31-01(a)	Seminar on the development of Basic Chemical and Allied Industries.

³⁷ *Ibid.*, *Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 2* (E/3466), para. 433.

³⁸ Project numbers refer to the annotated list of projects in this report.

³⁹ Project numbers refer to the annotated list given in the Commission's previous annual report (*Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 2*) (E/3599).

- 34-03 Provision of community facilities in relation to housing.
 54-01 Study on the feasibility of introducing container transport to railways with special reference to operating costs and financial aspects.

- 54-02 Comparative studies of railway administration.
 61-01(c) Regional Seminar on Training of Family and Child Welfare Personnel.
 61-04(a) Asian seminar on Urban Community Development.

C. Projects incorporated in major projects

<i>Old Project³⁸</i>	<i>New project³⁸</i>
03-02 Conference of Asian Economic Planners	03-01 Economic development and planning
	03-02 Projections and programming for economic development
	04-02 Statistical methods and standards
04-03 Conference of Asian Statisticians	04-03 Censuses and sample surveys
	04-04 Basic statistics, statistical manpower and training for planning and development
	21-01 Planning and development of water resources
21-01 Regional Conference on Water Resources Development	21-02 Flood control and water resources development of international rivers
	21-03 Flood control methods
	21-04 Hydrologic studies
34-01 Housing and town and country planning and building	34-01 Housing and urban and rural development, town and country planning and related community facilities, as (a), (b), (c)
41-02 Clearing house for collection and dissemination of commercial information not generally available to the countries of the region	41-01 Development of trade and trade promotion services, as (g)
61-03 Population	61-02 Demographic aspects of economic and social development, as (d), (e)

*D. Projects priority of which is up-graded³⁸
 (from group 2 to group 1)*

- 33-03 Regional training centre(s) for electric power industry.
 36-02 Seminar on Geochemical Prospecting Methods and Techniques.
 36-03 Aerial survey methods and equipment.
 36-04 Development of mineral resources of the lower Mekong basin.
 61-03 Community development and economic development.

*E. Projects priority of which is down-graded³⁸
 (from group 1 to group 2)*

- 03-04 Employment, savings and investment, with special reference to population growth.
 31-02 Industrial investment promotion.

F. Projects deleted³⁹

- 11-06 Marketing of agricultural products.
 31-02(b) Preparation of "Regional Investment Manual".
 33-01 Dissemination of technical information and data.

DECENTRALIZATION AND STRENGTHENING OF THE ECAFE SECRETARIAT

416. Following Commission resolution 41 (XVIII) on the above subject, and in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 879 (XXXIV), a number of steps were taken by the Executive Secretary in consultation with the Secretary-General for strengthening the role of the regional secretariat in the economic and social activities of the United Nations and the regional Commissions. The budgets for 1962 and 1963 include resources for establishing a Technical Assistance Co-ordination Unit within the secretariat. Increased use is being made of regional advisers and advisory groups jointly under ECAFE/BTAO. During 1962 and 1963, the activities of advisers or advisory groups covered such fields as statistics, demography, railway research, trans-

port, industrial development, electric power and public administration. Relations between the secretariat, the resident representatives of the Technical Assistance Board and the Directors of the Special Fund programmes and the regional representatives of the specialized agencies were strengthened. The Commission has been given increasing authority for programming and implementing not only regional projects under the technical assistance programme, but also such major Special Fund projects as the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning and those relating to the development of the lower Mekong basin. With the help of the subsidiary bodies and of expert groups, the Commission made increasing use of the funds available for regional projects in a manner which would contribute substantially to the implementation of the aims and objectives of the United Nations Development Decade. Regional projects are thus becoming one of the most significant of the Commission's contributions to the international programmes of technical co-operation.

417. These regional projects relate to the provision of advisory services, the establishment of training research and demonstration centres, the convening of working groups of experts and seminars, and the organization of advisory missions to the countries of the region. Several of them are designed to constitute first steps towards long-term project programming or Special Fund projects. 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, they have been listed separately, as in paragraph 421. During the past year, as a result of increases in the allocations of

³⁸ Project numbers refer to the annotated list of projects in this report.

³⁹ Project numbers refer to the annotated list given in the Commission's previous annual report (*Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 2*) (E/3599).

resources for the regional projects by the Technical Assistance Committee, and of the advance planning and continuous consultations between the various organs in carrying out the technical assistance programme of the United Nations and the secretariat, a total of twenty-three regional projects were carried out, as compared with eighteen in the previous year. The substantive and administrative responsibilities for implementing most of these projects have now been assumed by the ECAFE secretariat, under the policy of decentralization.

418. The increasing emphasis on decentralizing United Nations activities 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 the activities of the secretariat to the needs of technical assistance programming and operations more effectively. BTAO has also been increasingly provided with effective research and technical assistance services by the ECAFE secretariat. ECAFE, in turn, made increasing use of the experience and assistance of BTAO in carrying out a number of action-oriented projects of regional interest.

419. The Executive Secretary has taken initial steps towards advising governments in the planning of their country programmes and projects under the technical assistance programme and Special Fund assistance.

During 1962, ECAFE staff were able to make progress towards assisting in the programming phase of technical assistance and pre-investment in fields such as industrial development, industrial estates, housing, development of river basins, hydrographic surveys and geological mineral resources development. Progress in this direction would involve the development by the secretariat of new services to governments which hitherto could not be provided on any significant scale. In all these tasks, the ECAFE secretariat has made increasing use of the resources and experience of the departments at Headquarters and, at the same time, has been able to provide significant assistance in implementing Headquarters programmes or projects, particularly those aspects of them which concern the ECAFE region. The work of the secretariat in preparing job descriptions, recommending experts and back-stopping them has also been intensified. About a hundred country projects in the ECAFE region have been covered by these activities.

420. Finally, delegation of authority to the secretariat in respect of regional projects has resulted in simplifying financial and administration procedures.

The Technical Assistance Co-ordination Unit, as its work and staff resources increase, will secure further standardization in procedures for programme preparation, follow-up and reporting, and will play a meaningful role in the decentralization of the economic and social activities of the United Nations.

421. It is proposed that BTAO and ECAFE should jointly schedule, for the period 1963 and/or 1964, the following projects as technical assistance funds made available to the United Nations permit:

1963 AND/OR 1964

[Under Economic and Social Council resolution 222 (IX)]

Category I

- 03-02 Group of Experts on Programming Techniques.
- 03-03 Training in economic development.
- 04-04 Working Group of Experts on Statistics.
- 04-04 Regional Statistical Advisers.
- 21-02 Advisory Board (Mekong).
- 21-02 Mekong tributary projects.

- 21-03 Regional Symposium on Flood Control, Reclamation, Utilization and Development of Deltaic Areas.
- 21-04 Third Inter-Regional Seminar on Hydrology.⁴⁰
- 33-02 Panel of Experts on Rural Electrification.
- 34-01 Asian Seminar on Statistics for Housing, Building and Planning.
- 34-02 Regional Housing Centre, Bandung.
- 37-03 Regional Petroleum Institute.
- 41-01 Asian Trade Fair.
- 41-02 Expert Group on Regional Trade Co-operation.⁴¹
- 41-05 Regional Centre for Commercial Arbitration.
- 41-07 Regional Centre for Trade Promotion.
- 51-03 Regional Inland Transport Adviser.
- 52-01 International Highways Co-ordinating Group of Experts.
- 54-02 Pakistan Regional Training Centre in Railway Operating and Signalling—provision of internationally-recruited lecturers.
- 54-03 Regional Railway Research Adviser.
- 61-01 Asian Population Conference.
- 61-01 Group of Experts on Social Development Planning.

Category II

- 03-01 Regional Advisory Group on Economic Development and Planning.
- 04-03 Seminar on Sampling Methods.
- 04-04 Regional training courses for organizers of the National Training Centre for Primary and Intermediate Statistical Personnel.
- 31-01 Conference on Industrial Research in the ECAFE region.
- 33-05 Expert Working Group to Study the Possibilities of Standardizing Equipment, Methods and Practices in the Field of Electric Power.
- 35-02 Joint HQ/ECAFE Seminar on New Steel-making Techniques.
- 35-05 Engineers' Panel on Regional Industrial Feasibility Survey.
- 36-02 Seminar on Geochemical Prospecting Methods and Equipment.
- 36-03 Pilot course on aerial survey methods and equipment.
- 37-04 Working Group of Experts on Mining Legislation.
- 51-04 Seminar on Promotion of Tourism.
- 51-04 Survey of tourist potential and facilities by an Expert Group.
- 52-02 Seminar on Highway Transport (Road Goods Transport).
- 53-01 Inland Waterway Transport Advisory Teams.
- 53-03 Adviser on Construction of Coasting Vessels.
- 61-03 Workshop on Role of Co-operatives in Community Development Work.

[Under General Assembly resolution 418 (V)]

Category I

- 34-01 Asian Seminar on Statistics as an Aid for Programming of Housing, Building and Planning Services.⁴²
- 61-04 Expert Group on Development of Teaching Materials for Social Work.
- 61-01 Asian and Far East Institute on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.
- 61-02 Fellowships for Demographic Training and Research Centre (Chembur, India).
- 61-02 Regional Demographic Adviser.

⁴⁰ To be financed by WMO.

⁴¹ In 1963 [under General Assembly resolution 200 (III)].

⁴² Also partly financed by Danish restricted funds under Economic and Social Council resolution 222 (IX).

- 61-03 Regional Adviser on Community Development Training.
- 61-03 Workshop on Development of Local Leaders for Rural Community Development Administration.

Category II

- 34-01 Seminar on Financing of Housing and Urban Development.
- 34-01 Group Fellowships to Study the Organization and Functions of Housing Administration.
- 34-01 Seminar or Workshop on Aided Self-Help Housing Methods and Practice.
- 34-01 Workshop on Urban Development (Hanshin Metropolitan Development Project).
- 34-01 Workshop on Utilization of Bamboo (building material).
- 34-04 Seminar or Workshop on Programming of Housing.
- 61-01 A Third Seminar for Asia and the Far East on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.
- 61-02 Demographic Training and Research Centre.

[Under General Assembly resolution 200 (III)]

Category I

- 31-01 Regional Advisers in Industrial Field.
- 31-01 Seminar on Fertilizers in the ECAFE Region.
- 36-01 Regional Cartographic Adviser (1).
- 41-02 Expert Group on Regional Trade Co-operation.⁴³

Category II

- 31-01 Regional Panel of Experts on Industrial Estates.

[Under General Assembly resolution 723 (VIII)]

Category I

- 03-06 Fourth Budget Workshop (preparatory work—1963; workshop session 1964).
- 41-03 Training Centre for Customs Administration (preparatory work survey of existing facilities for regional use). Regional Adviser in Public Administration. Seminar on Central Services to Local Authorities.

Category II

- Regional Public Administration (associate expert).⁴⁴

PATTERN OF CONFERENCES

422. In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 693 (XXVI), and bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 1202 (XII), the Executive Secretary 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, including seminars and working groups of experts convened between the eighteenth session and the current session, was twenty-six (including four sessions of the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations on the Lower Mekong Basin) as compared to twenty-eight in the previous year. 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. The directives of the General Assembly were borne in mind in proposing the calendar of meetings for the period 1963 to 1964.

⁴³ In 1964, under Economic and Social Council resolution 222 (IX).

⁴⁴ Expert may be obtained through associate expert scheme and financed from extra-budgetary funds.

CONTROL AND LIMITATION OF DOCUMENTATION

423. The Executive Secretary has continued to enforce the policy of 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 documents issued by the secretariat has been less than it was two or three years ago. However, for an entirely new topic on which a seminar or a meeting has been convened for the first time, the size and number of basic documents prepared by the secretariat has necessarily been larger than the average. An analysis of the trends in documentation recently carried out by the secretariat revealed that a reduction from the peak reached in 1957 of about 20 per cent in the total number of pages of all categories of secretariat documents was achieved over the five years ending in 1962. This reduction was achieved in spite of the enlargement of the scope of activities as well as of the membership of the Commission. Furthermore, the Governments of members are co-operating with the secretariat in regard to documentation control by supplying copies of the country papers which they submit in numbers adequate for distribution at the meetings. However, particularly at seminars and symposiums for which the governments and invite experts have carried out special studies and contributed background papers on the agenda items, this has not in all cases been possible. Material provided by governments and experts for distribution at meetings has increased more than twofold over the past five years. The Executive Secretary proposes to keep the schedules of meetings and of the documentation prepared by the secretariat under continuing and strict review so as to carry out the objectives of control and limitation of documentation without adversely affecting the efficiency of the secretariat's work and the quality of the publications.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORK PROGRAMME

424. As in the past, the Commission desired the Executive Secretary, in dealing with the work projects, to convene, to the extent permitted by the available resources, 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.

425. While it is desirable to have as firm a programme as possible, unforeseeable factors may sometimes make it necessary to alter or abandon certain projects, or to accord them different priorities. Accordingly, the Commission, as in the past, has 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 this necessary.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE WORK PROGRAMME

426. In the light of the difficulties experienced during recent years, and with a view to meeting the additional requirements arising from implementing the policy of decentralization, the General Assembly at its seventeenth session, in approving the 1963 budget, sanctioned an increase of Professional posts and General Service staff.

However, having regard to the overall financial situation and the limited resources available, the Executive Secretary in presenting the 1963-1964 work programme has proposed a number of modifications to it as indicated in paragraph 415.

427. The Executive Secretary will attempt to carry out the proposed programme for 1963-1964 with the staff available to the secretariat in the 1963 budget, but nevertheless has reiterated that the secretariat staff resources require generally to be strengthened in depth particularly in view of what needs to be done in order to implement the Council resolution 916 (XXXIV) regarding the United Nations Development Decade.

428. The Executive Secretary also referred to the Secretary-General's reports on "Decentralization of the economic and social activities of the United Nations and strengthening of the regional economic commissions",⁴⁵ which give an account of the action taken by the Secretary-General in strengthening both the substantive and administrative units of the Commission's secretariat, with a view to implementing the "decentralization" resolutions of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly. A Technical Assistance Co-ordination Unit has now been established in the ECAFE secretariat.

429. The Secretary-General's budget estimates for 1963,⁴⁶ which have been approved by the General Assembly, include provisions for strengthening both the substantive and administrative units of the regional secretariats. The Secretary-General has also declared his firm intention, within the limits imposed by the extent of the overall appropriations for 1963, to make use of these resources in such a way as to allocate more of them at the regional level.⁴⁷ For instance, the programme of expanded advisory services in the field of industrial development submitted to the Council⁴⁷ by the Secretary-General and the Commissioner for Industrial Development provides for a regional industrial panel in ECAFE. Furthermore, under the BTAO regional projects, a number of advisers in fields such as statistics, demography, public administration, railway research, transport and customs administration have been stationed in ECAFE.

430. At its seventeenth session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 1823 (XVI), dated 18 December 1962, on decentralization requesting the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to submit to the General Assembly at its eighteenth session its recommendations regarding the further steps that will be necessary for carrying out the General Assembly's decisions on the decentralization of the economic and social activities of the entire United Nations organization and on the strengthening of regional commissions. The Executive Secretary proposes to consult United Nations Headquarters as to the extent to which the increasing needs of the regional secretariat can be met with the staff resources made available in the 1963 budget, and to what extent additional staff can be made available in future years on the basis of estimates of foreseeable needs for the next few years arrived at in the light of the following:

⁴⁵ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 10, document E/3643, and *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventeenth Session, Annexes*, agenda items 12, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39 and 84, document A/5196.

⁴⁶ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventeenth Session, Supplement No. 5 (A/5205)*.

⁴⁷ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 7, documents E/3656 and Add. 1.

(a) The final programmes of work and priorities for the year 1963-1964 adopted by the Commission;

(b) The decisions of the General Assembly and of the Council on decentralization;

(c) The possible role of the ECAFE secretariat in implementing the proposals for action, the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade; and

(d) The Secretary-General's aim to achieve a controlled and balanced expansion of the secretariat's resources, taking full advantage of the increased opportunities for effective action at the regional level.

The Executive Secretary will bear in mind the above considerations and requirements in submitting the 1964 budget.

431. At the same time, the Commission authorized the Executive Secretary to modify or defer projects or to establish different priorities in accordance with whatever needs for such action impose themselves on account of the limitations of the resources currently available to the secretariat.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

432. The proposed programme of work consists of eight broad divisions, namely: I, General project (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 of the ECAFE secretariat corresponds broadly to the eight divisions under which the annotated list of projects has been classified, the implementation of the projects listed under any particular heading is the responsibility of the secretariat as a whole. It has not been found useful or practicable to attempt a determination of priorities between these broad divisions or between their sections.

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

Group 1. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

434. 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

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

Group 3. Other projects

436. 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 1963 and even in 1964. The estimated duration of the work or the estimated date of completion is shown for virtually every project in this group. Within the group, projects are listed in order of

priority. Thus, if and when resources become available, the projects can be taken up in each division or section in the order listed.

437. 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 1963 and 1964

(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, nineteenth session, 1963.

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 overall development programming or panels of experts on specialized fields, e.g., development programming techniques, statistics, engineering, industries, transport, customs administration, demography, community development, when so requested by governments.

(b) Organization of joint ECAFE/BTAO advisory groups or expert teams of consultants and stationing in the secretariat of regional advisers, 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, nineteenth session, 1963.

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 in co-operation with the TAB Resident Representatives to governments, at their request, in the preparation or formulation of their country programmes and specific requests for technical assistance, and in the implementation of such programmes and projects.

(d) The assistance and co-operation described in (a), (b) and (c) above include Special Fund activities and participation in the supervision and implementation of Special Fund projects for which the United Nations is designated Executing Agency.

(e) 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; in 1961 it had six fellows from the region and one from Africa; and in 1962, seven fellows from the region. The programme is to be continued in 1963 through the provision of similar fellowships 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, nineteenth session, 1963.

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, economic growth in 1961 and trade with Western Europe in 1962. For the first few years of the United Nations Development Decade subjects for the special part will be chosen from the general fields of industrialization, international trade, and planned economic development, for the purpose of providing general perspective and guidance in terms of broad economic policy.

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, nineteenth session, 1963.

Description:

Contents include (a) articles on major economic problems of Asia and the Far East, (b) current economic 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*⁴⁸

Authority:

Commission resolution 16 (XII), 1956; Working Party on Economic Development and Planning, fourth session, 1958; Conference of Asian Economic Planners, first session, 1961; Commission, nineteenth session, 1963.

Description:

(a) Analytical survey of economic development and of economic development planning in the countries of the ECAFE region. The first session of the Conference of Asian Economic Planners in 1961 reviewed, among other things, the progress and problems of economic development planning and implementation in the ECAFE region during the last decade. In second session to be held in 1964 will review subsequent developments.

(b) Studies of basic economic development problems and policies, including both national and international aspects, with special reference to the ECAFE region. The eighth session of the Working Party on Economic Development and Planning is to be held in September 1963, on the subject of foreign trade in economic development planning. Previous session on economic development planning: 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; 1962, on domestic and foreign financing of economic development. The second session of the Conference of Asian Economic Planners to be held in 1964 is to discuss selected problems of economic planning, such as intraregional co-operation in development planning.

03-02 *Projections and programming for economic development*

Authority:

Commission resolution 16 (XII), 1956; Working Party on Economic Development and Planning, fourth session, 1958; Conference of Asian Economic Planners, first session, 1961; Commission, nineteenth session, 1963.

Description:

(a) Studies of techniques of programming economic development, including methods of economic projection, adapted to the conditions of the countries in the ECAFE region. Previous work: the Working Party on Economic Development and Planning dealt with the problems and techniques of economic development planning in 1955; the First Group of Experts on Programming Techniques in 1959 dealt with the general aspects of these techniques; the expert group organized jointly with the FAO considered selected aspects of agricultural planning in Asia and the Far East in 1960; the Second Group of Experts on Programming Techniques dealt with the techniques of applying industrial cost data and related coefficients to economic programming in 1961; the Third Group of Experts dealt with projection techniques for long-term economic planning in 1962. Preparatory work in 1963 for the Fourth Group Meeting in 1964.

(b) Studies of long-term prospects of economic development in the ECAFE region, in co-operation with governments and research institutes concerned.

It is proposed to convene in 1964 the Fourth Group of Experts on Programming Techniques to consider the long-term prospects of economic growth of the countries of the ECAFE region as well as of the region as a whole.

03-03 *Training programme on economic development*

(f) Authority:

Commission, nineteenth session, 1963.

Description:

(a) An in-service training programme in the ECAFE secretariat on economic development, in co-operation with BTAO, was started in July 1960. Nineteen Government officials from twelve Asian countries and one from an African country have received in-service training in the fields of economic development, population and statistics from 1960-1961 to 1962-1963. An expansion of the programme covering an increased number of participants is planned for 1963-1964.

(b) An Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning will be established for an initial period of five years, at Bangkok in 1964, with two thirds of its budget other than land and building to be financed by the Special Fund. Thirty to fifty fellows will be provided by the institute each year, to be supplemented by fellowships from other sources. Each regular course in Bangkok will last ten months, including lectures, seminars and field training on development policies and planning methods. Short-term courses will also be organized in cities outside Bangkok on request of governments.

GROUP 2. *Ad hoc* PROJECTS WITH HIGH PRIORITY

03-04 *Employment, savings and investment, with special reference to population growth*

Authority:

Commission, nineteenth session, 1963.

Description:

To study the interrelation between population growth and employment, income, savings, investment and the rate of economic development, with a view to throwing light on the selection of development policies. A paper on "Effects of population trends on capital formation and income" is being prepared for the forthcoming Asian Population Conference to be convened in New Delhi in December 1963. Previous papers published: "Growth models for illustrating the effects of alternative investment and employment policies"; "Population trends and related problems of economic development in the ECAFE region"; "Population growth and problems of employment". To be completed in 1963.

03-05 *Economics teaching in Asian universities*

(s) Authority:

Commission, nineteenth session, 1963.

Description:

A survey in co-operation with UNESCO of the teaching of economics in universities and other institutions in selected ECAFE countries with a view to bringing to light principal needs and suggesting measures for improvement. A preliminary report based on replies to questionnaires from 167 institutions in seventeen countries was completed in 1962. The field survey, undertaken jointly by a UNESCO expert and an ECAFE staff, will take place in 1963 or 1964. On the conclusion of the survey a final report will be prepared for publication.

⁴⁸ In co-ordination with projects 11-03 and 31-01.

03-06 *Budget reclassification and management*

(f) Authority:

Third Budget Workshop 1960. Commission, nineteenth session, 1963.

Description:

The fourth budget reclassification and management workshop, to be convened in 1964 in co-operation with the United Nations Fiscal and Financial Branch and BTAO, will have as its main topic the relationship between government budgeting and economic development programming. (Previous workshops in 1955, 1957 and 1960.)

3. Statistics

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

04-01 *Statistical compilation*

Authority:

Terms of reference of the Commission; Commission resolution E/CN.11/223/Rev. 1, fifth session, 1949; Commission, nineteenth session, 1963.

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 annual *Economic Survey*, and for other recurrent and special projects of the secretariat.

(c) Analysis of commodity trade of ECAFE region under a uniform geographical and commodity classification for all member countries, from the first quarter of 1963 onward, so as to present to member countries a fairly full picture of their trade with one another and with the main trading areas outside the region.

04-02 *Statistical methods and standards*

(f) Authority:

Terms of reference of the Commission; Commission resolution E/CN.11/223/Rev. 1, fifth session, 1949; Resolution 21 (XIII), 1957; Conference of Asian Statisticians, second session, 1958; Commission, nineteenth session, 1963.

Description:

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. Examination of international standards in various fields of statistics, with recommendations for suitable adaptations to meet the needs and conditions of the ECAFE region. Attention will be concentrated during 1963 and 1964 on national accounts statistics and housing statistics. Standards for the census of population (including housing) and of agricultural census were discussed at the first (1957) and second (1958) sessions of the Conference of Asian Statisticians, standards for industrial statistics by the Seminar on Industrial Statistics in September 1961, and standards for food consumption and family living surveys at the fourth (1961) session of the Conference of Asian Statisticians: in collaboration with the Statistical Office of the United Nations.

04-03 *Censuses and sample surveys*

(f) Authority:

Conference of Asian Statisticians, second session, 1958; Commission, nineteenth session, 1963.

Description:

Promotion of fuller participation by countries of the region in the World Census Programme, which is being continued by some countries of the region in 1963. Study and dissemination of census plans and activities, preparation of periodic progress reports, advice in regard to census techniques and methods. Advice and assistance on 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, and preparation of periodic progress reports. A Working Group on Sampling was convened in 1959, which considered in particular the application of sampling methods to censuses. If funds permit it is proposed to have a regional adviser on sampling and a seminar on sampling during 1963-1964.

04-04 *Basic statistics, statistical manpower and training for planning and development*

(f)

Authority:

Conference of Asian Statisticians, second, third, fourth sessions, 1958, 1960 and 1961, respectively; Commission, nineteenth session, 1963.

Description:

(a) Basic statistics for planning and development.

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. Attention will be concentrated during 1963 and 1964 on the comprehensive inquiries under the 1963 World Programme, which would be conducted in some countries in 1964 covering the year 1963.

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 in the United Nations Development Decade. Advice and assistance to countries in programming and formulating requests for technical assistance, including Special Fund assistance in the field of statistics.

A survey of available basic statistics for planning and development was made in 1958 and 1962. A Seminar on Basic Statistics for Economic and Social Development was convened in 1962 to draw up a fresh list of basic statistics, keeping in view their uses for planning and development and for compilation of national accounts. An Asian version of *United Nations Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 31—Statistical Series for the Use of Less Developed Countries in Programmes of Economic and Social Development* is to be prepared in 1963.

(b) Statistical manpower and training

Study of statistical personnel requirements in ECAFE countries, and of training and other needs related to the fulfilment of these requirements, especially for implementing long-range programmes of statistical development in the United Nations Development Decade. Advice and assistance in establishing training courses at national training centres, and in promoting measures to secure necessary training facilities.

A Working Group of Experts on Training of Statisticians at primary and intermediate levels

was convened in 1960. Pursuant to its recommendations, a training manual for such personnel, together with lecture notes, is being prepared, and will be made available in 1963. Subject to availability of funds, a regional course for organizers of national training centre will be convened during 1963 or 1964. It is also proposed to survey the training of professionals and the training facilities in the two International Training Centres. As recommended by the Conference of Asian Statisticians, a survey of the manpower requirements and training facilities for implementing long-range programmes of statistical development in the United Nations Development Decade will be undertaken.

III. AGRICULTURE

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY⁴⁹

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

(s)

Authority:

Commission, nineteenth session, 1963.

Description:

Survey and economic analysis of food and agriculture problems of the region.⁵⁰

11-02 *Agricultural financing and credit*

(s)

Authority:

Commission, nineteenth session, 1963.

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 September 1963.

11-03 *Agricultural development and planning*⁵¹

(s)

Authority:

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

Description:

Studies of agricultural development and plans, including:

(a) (i) Study and review of agricultural development plans of countries of the region, with special attention to the 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 the countries of the region (first report published in 1957; second in 1959; third in 1960; fourth issued in 1962; fifth to be prepared in 1963-1964). First study of input-output relationships to be issued possibly in 1963.

⁴⁹ This work programme on agriculture results from the decisions of the Commission at its nineteenth session, based on proposals agreed between the Director-General of FAO and the Executive Secretary of ECAFE in the light of developments since the eighteenth session of the Commission.

⁵⁰ This work will include services for the FAO Regional Office and the FAO Regional Conference for Asia and the Far East.

⁵¹ In co-ordination with project 03-01.

(ii) Joint ECAFE/FAO Expert Group to examine implications for countries of the region of development plans of other countries with a view to achieving greater harmony among targets and policies for agriculture. Possibly at the end of 1963 or in 1964.

(b) Advisory assistance to governments, on request, in development planning for the agricultural sector; assistance from the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance 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, co-operatives, etc.—studies to be integrated with project 61-03 (reports on two case studies published in 1960). Possibility to be explored in co-operation with the Division of Social Affairs, the specialized agencies concerned and International Co-operative Alliance, of convening an expert group on the contribution of co-operative techniques to economic and social development.

(d) Case studies of successful experience, and pilot surveys on particular aspects of agricultural development, e.g. relationships with industry, capital formation in agriculture and on measures for aiding capital formation in rural areas, rural employment, farm incomes, interrelationship between price support measures and agricultural development, etc. (Case study on capital formation completed in 1961; case studies on rural employment in a deltaic rice zone, and on relationships between agricultural and industrial growth, to be issued in 1963-1964; case study of the factors contributing to agricultural productivity in Japan to be undertaken in co-operation with national government and FAO Headquarters in 1963.)

11-04 *Food and agricultural price policies*

(s)

Authority:

Commission, nineteenth session, 1963.

Description:

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 in 1963 in co-operation with FAO Headquarters).

11-05 *Agricultural surpluses for economic development*

Authority:

Commission, nineteenth session, 1963.

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; possibility of undertaking another case study to be explored in 1963-1964).

11-06 *Agricultural economic research and training*

Authority:

Commission, nineteenth session, 1963.

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. During 1962 two lectures were prepared and presented at the National Marketing and Price Policy Training Centre in Indonesia. During 1963 similar assistance to national governments is envisaged.)

IV. FLOOD CONTROL AND WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

21-01 *Planning and development of water resources*⁵²

(t) Authority:

Fifth Regional Conference on Water Resources Development, 1962; Commission, nineteenth session, 1963.

Description:

(a) Investigation and promotion of multiple-purpose river basin development; review and analysis of present status, progress, problems, and future plans of development and promotion of regional co-operation.

(b) Comparative study of cost of water resources development projects including relative costs for different methods of construction: Duration three years.

(c) Preparation of a manual of standards and procedures for investigation and planning of water resources development projects; to be completed in 1963.

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

(i) Publication of *Flood Control Series*.

(ii) Quarterly Water Resources Journal.

(iii) Distribution of technical reports and publications.

(e) Study and analysis of specific problems:

(i) Water pollution: duration three years.

(ii) Water code: duration two years.

(t) (f) Executing agency for Special Fund water projects:

(i) Feasibility survey of Mu river project in Burma: duration three years.

(g) Reports to be submitted to the Regional Conference on Water Resources Development.

21-02 *Flood control and water resources development of international rivers*⁵²

(s, t)

Authority:

Fifth Regional Conference on Water Resources Development 1962; Commission, nineteenth session, 1963.

Description:

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

(t, s) (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 and Special Fund. Expansion and revision of basin plan. Acting as the executing agency of the Special Fund projects in four tributaries in the lower Mekong basin viz. the Stung

Battambang in Cambodia, the Nam Ngum in Laos, the Nam Pong in Thailand and the Upper Se San in the Republic of Viet-Nam.

(b) Initiation of studies on international rivers in the region; assistance to BTAO, the Special Fund, specialized agencies and others participating in the programme of investigations and development of these rivers.

(c) Reports to be submitted to the Regional Conference on Water Resources Development.

21-03 *Flood control methods*

(t) Authority:

Fifth Regional Conference on Water Resources Development 1962; Commission, nineteenth session, 1963.

Description:

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

(a) Symposium on flood control, reclamation, utilization and development of deltaic areas—to be convened in 1963.

(b) Bringing up to date in 1963 the study on sediment problems published in *Flood Control Series*, No. 5.⁵³

(c) Reports to be submitted to the Regional Conference on Water Resources Development.

21-04 *Hydrologic studies*

Authority:

Fifth Regional Conference on Water Resources Development, 1962; Commission, nineteenth session, 1963.

(s, t) Description:

(a) Study and analysis of hydrologic problems with special reference to:

(i) Water balance with particular reference to soil moisture deficiency in potentially irrigable areas; duration two years.

(ii) Run-off coefficient and maximum flood in monsoon areas; duration two years.

(iii) Application of modern techniques in hydrologic studies including isotopes.

(iv) Typhoons.

(b) Establishment of a Research and Training Centre on the Techniques of Development of Ground-water Resources.

(c) Third ECAFE/BTAO/WMO Interregion Seminar on Long-range Forecasting, to be convened in 1964.

(d) Panel of experts on use and interpretation of hydrologic data; duration two years.

(e) Reports to be submitted to the Regional Conference on Water Resources Development.

V. INDUSTRY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

A. GENERAL

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

31-01 *Industrial development and planning*⁵⁴

(s, t) Authority:

Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, fifteenth session, 1963; Commission, nineteenth session, 1963.

⁵² In co-ordination with project 53-01.

⁵³ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 53.II.F.7.

⁵⁴ In co-ordination with project 03-01.

Description:

(a) To study 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 was held in 1962. A Seminar on Fertilizers is to be organized in 1963 in co-operation with BTAO and the Centre for Industrial Development of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs. Seminars on other specific industries to be convened in subsequent years will include those on (i) petro-chemical industries; (ii) industries based on natural gas; (iii) vegetable oils and oil products industries; (iv) timber and timber products industries; (v) natural and man-made fibres.

(b) To render 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, including those for the development of pulp and paper, and chemical industries.

(c) To establish 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. To make known to other countries the findings and results of their research and study.

(d) To study the status and development of industrial research institutes in the region with a view to identifying those which would be developed into regional research institutes, and to convene 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. The Conference will also study the possibilities of establishing a Regional Council for Industrial Research to which national institutions can be affiliated and which can act as a clearing house for industrial research information.

(e) To investigate and promote joint development projects for those industries which, from the point of view of raw material and power supply, market demand or economies of scale, are of common interest to two or more countries in the region. To assist governments, at their request, in the formulation of industrial plans and in the undertaking of project feasibility surveys. To seek the co-operation of BTAO as necessary.

(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 and to discuss them in a seminar.

(g) To organize study tours for top-level workers of industrial research institutions to visit other institutions in the region.

(h) To convene a Symposium on Industrial Programming Techniques.

GROUP 2. *Ad hoc* PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

31-02 *Industrial investment promotion*

(i) Authority:

Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, fifteenth session, 1963; Commission, nineteenth session, 1963.

Description:

To undertake a comprehensive study of industrial investment in the region, including a study of invest-

ment regulations and laws and incentives, etc., and to convene a Seminar on Investment Promotion.

31-03 *Industrial feasibility survey*

(i) Authority:

Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, fifteenth session, 1963; Commission, nineteenth session, 1963.

Description:

To undertake industrial feasibility surveys to provide the countries of the region, on request, into coherent plans of industrial development, indicating essential infrastructure in related field, together with pre-investment project reported for selecting industries, and with particular reference to the development of small and medium-scale industries.

B. SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

32-01 *Survey and studies of problems of development of small-scale industries*

Authority:

Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, fifteenth session, 1963; Commission, nineteenth session, 1963.

Description:

(a) To study problems involved in the 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.

(s, t) (b) To convene Seminar on (i) "Training in Industry", in 1964/1965 to be followed by Seminars on (ii) Organization of Small Industry Service Institutes and Extension Services, (iii) Complementarity of Development of Small and Large-Scale Industries, (iv) Financing the Activities (Production and Marketing) of any Facilities needed by Small Industries.

(s, t) (c) To organize study tours for entrepreneurs and managers of selected small industries and organizing and programming officials to visit advanced countries such as Japan and India to acquire a better knowledge of the latest practices especially in (i) the growth of cottage industries into small-scale industries, and small-scale into medium or large industries; and (ii) marketing techniques.

(d) To convene the Working Party Meeting in April-May 1963 and to engage consultants for preparatory work.

32-02 *Promotion and co-ordination of research and experiments and dissemination of technical information*

Authority:

Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, fifteenth session, 1963; Commission, nineteenth session, 1963.

Description:

To promote interchanges 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 "Small Industry Bulletin" for disseminating this information.

32-03 *Training for small industry*

(s, t) Authority:

Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, fifteenth session, 1963; Commission, nineteenth session, 1963.

Description:

To survey existing facilities for industrial training in the region with particular reference to "Training in Industry", in small industries, and regional needs, and to draw up with the help of specialists and in co-operation with other agencies detailed recommendations for action by the countries concerned.

C. *ELECTRIC POWER*

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

33-01 *Electric power development and planning*

Authority:

Sub-Committee on Electric Power, eighth session, 1961; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, fifteenth session, 1963; Commission, nineteenth session, 1963.

Description:

(a) Electric Power Bulletin: To publish annually the "Electric Power Bulletin", to include a general review of power development in the countries of the region and to 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 electricity supply industry, such as investment, gross revenues, tariffs rates, etc.

(b) Special studies of regional interest: To prepare and issue special articles of regional interest relating to power development, including technical data on specific projects for generation, transmission and utilization of electric power; stream gauging techniques; changes in stream flow; progress in assessing hydro-electric 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.

(t) (c) To organize with the co-operation of BTAO intraregional study tours of electrical goods manufacturing plants and recent hydroelectric, thermal power installations and rural electrification projects and to assist in countries' surveys of hydroelectric and fossil fuel power potentials.

(d) Pools of equipment: it is proposed to promote the creation of pools of portable generating sets with skeleton operating staff, to be loaned to small countries on request to meet two objectives: a) to build up loads or b) to serve as an interim source of power supply for immediate demands when a major power scheme is not yet ready for operation.

To seek assistance from the Special Fund.

33-02 *Rural electrification*

Authority:

Sub-Committee on Electric Power, eighth session, 1961; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, fifteenth session, 1963; Commission, nineteenth session, 1963.

Description:

To continue studying the problem of rural electrification with special reference to conditions prevailing in the countries of the region.

(t) (a) Panel of Experts on Rural Electrification: in co-operation with BTAO a Panel of Experts on Rural Electrification was established early in 1962. The Panel visited countries of the region on request, studied the problems of rural electrification as affected by local conditions and formulated recommendations on a comprehensive development programme. Their work is to continue in 1963. Follow-up work to be undertaken by engaging a regional expert.

(t) (b) Advisory Panel on Power: to establish an Advisory Panel on Power to be sent to countries, on request, to give continuing advice on power development and implementation of proposals of the Rural Electrification Panel.

To seek the co-operation of BTAO.

33-03 *Regional training centre(s) for electric power industry*

(s, t) Authority:

Sub-Committee on Electric Power, eighth session, 1961; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, fifteenth session, 1963; Commission, nineteenth session, 1963.

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, and the ILO as necessary.

GROUP 2. *Ad hoc* PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

33-04 *Studies on efficient and rational utilization of electricity and on energy supply and demand*

Authority:

Sub-Committee on Electric Power, eighth session, 1961; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, fifteenth session, 1963; Commission, nineteenth session, 1963.

(t) Description:

(a) Studies to be undertaken on efficient and rational utilization of electricity consumption: 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, and to tariff structures. It is proposed to undertake a detailed study of the problems and to convene an expert working group which will recommend measures which the countries of the region should take in order to promote rational development of electricity consumption.

(t) (b) A regional study of energy supply and demand: with the co-operation of BTAO it is proposed to make a regional study of energy supply and demand

by an established organization to enable the drawing up of "Regional energy balance sheets" for the Development Decade. This study will involve assessment of potential of fuel and power resources which include conventional (hydro and thermal power), non-conventional (peat, wood) and other sources of energy (nuclear power, wind power, solar energy). It will also cover production, development and requirements of fuel and power in this region.

The co-operation of BTAO to be sought.

Duration: 1963-1965.

33-05 *Study of the problems of standardization of equipment, methods and practices in the field of electric power*
(t)

Authority:

Sub-Committee on Electric Power, eighth session, 1961. Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, fifteenth session, 1963; Commission, nineteenth session, 1963.

Description:

It is proposed to constitute an expert working group to carry out a comprehensive survey of the 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 to adopt.

Co-operation of BTAO to be sought.

Duration: 1964-1965.

D. HOUSING AND BUILDING MATERIALS

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

34-01 *Housing and urban and rural development, town and country planning and related community facilities*
(s, t)

Authority:

Working Party on Housing and Building Materials, sixth session, 1960; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, fifteenth session, 1963; Commission, nineteenth session, 1963.

Description:

(a) To review periodically, by convening working parties of experts from member countries, the housing situation especially for low income groups and workers, and housing and building programmes in the region; to review the technical, economic and social problems of housing, urban and rural development, town and country planning; and to recommend measures for accelerated development.

(b) To co-ordinate, at the regional level, the work of various agencies on the basis of work projects and programmes of the Social Commission and the Economic and Social Council.

(c) To collect and disseminate information, including the preparation of studies and other documents on technical, economic, and social problems of housing, and on protected water supply and drainage and related essential services. To disseminate the results of research, experimentation and pilot projects undertaken for the purpose of developing new construction techniques.

(d) In co-operation with United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs, BTAO and other agencies, to organize seminars on problems related to specific aspects of housing and urban and rural development, town and

country planning and related fields, such as "Organization of physical and technical resources in implementing house-building programmes", "Techniques on reconstruction in disaster areas", "Satellites and new towns", "Statistics as an aid for the programming of housing, building and planning services", "Development and utilization of organic building materials".

(e) To organize study tours, as necessary, of top level housing and urban and rural development executives to study organization of building materials industries; physical planning of housing developments; and reconstruction of disaster areas.

(f) To assist countries in the programming and development of housing, urban and rural development projects, and organization of related industries by the establishment of panels of experts.

34-02 *Regional housing centres*

(s, t) Authority:

Working Party on Housing and Building Materials, sixth session, 1960; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, fifteenth session, 1963; Commission, nineteenth session, 1963.

Description:

(a) To undertake follow-up action to assist, as appropriate, the regional housing centres in the arid and humid tropical zones of the region in their various activities. To seek further co-operation with BTAO, for making the centres more useful and regional in character and to co-operate with other interested agencies in the field of building and physical planning.

(b) To assist regional housing centres in organizing research materials on the use of organic materials for housing, development of manufacture of components and design of tools and equipment.

(c) To assist in establishing a Training Institute in Housing at the Regional Housing Centre, New Delhi, to give international training courses dealing with planning and designing, building production and building administration and in making arrangements to take trainees from countries in the region. Details of the project will be worked out in consultation with the Regional Housing Centre and with the ILO, WHO and UNESCO to permit the establishment of the Institute as soon as possible.

(d) To assist in identifying the material and technical needs of the countries in implementing pilot and demonstration projects in low-cost housing.

34-03 *Building materials and housing components*

(t) Authority:

Working Party on Housing and Building Materials, seventh session, 1962; Commission, nineteenth session, 1963.

Description:

(a) To undertake a survey and study of the basic problems involved in the utilization and production of various traditional building materials by local industries, such as bricks, roofing tiles, lime, stone and other aggregates, but not cement, steel, asbestos sheets; and bamboo or secondary species of timber. To survey, study and prepare recommendations for standards of housing components such as doors and window shutters, kitchen sinks and other fittings and fixtures to encourage their evolution and production in the region.

(b) To collect and disseminate the results of research and experimentation in order to develop new building materials and components by holding a seminar to be followed by a study tour.

GROUP 2. *Ad hoc* PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

- 34-04 *Programming of housing with special reference to efficient and economic implementation*
(t)

Authority:

Working Party on Housing and Building Materials, seventh session, 1962; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, fifteenth session, 1963; Commission, nineteenth session, 1963.

Description:

(a) To undertake a survey of programming techniques in the countries of the region and their effect on implementation and costs of housing projects with special reference to advance planning.

(b) To organize a seminar or workshop in 1963-1964 if resources are available, to focus the attention of housing experts on the programming of housing so as to ensure the efficient and economic implementation of housing programmes.

GROUP 3. OTHER PROJECTS

- 34-05 *Urban and regional development*
(t)

Authority:

Working Party on Housing and Building Materials, seventh session, 1962; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, fifteenth session, 1963; Commission, nineteenth session, 1963.

Description:

(a) To collect and disseminate information and to review the technical, economic and social problems of urban and regional development.

(b) To organize a seminar, in 1963 or 1964 if resources are available, on "Financing of housing and urban developments".

E. METALS AND ENGINEERING

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

- 35-01 *Development and planning of metal producing and transforming industries and trade in ECAFE countries*

Authority:

Metals and Engineering Sub-Committee, ninth session, 1960; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, fifteenth session, 1963; Commission, nineteenth session, 1963.

Description:

(a) Iron and steel industry—to undertake continuing study of plans and problems of the iron and steel industry and trade in ECAFE countries.

(b) Engineering industries—to undertake detailed periodic surveys of specific industries in addition to foundries and machine tool industries.

(c) Metal producing and transforming industries—to review the major metal producing and transforming industries (other than iron and steel) in ECAFE countries.

(d) Promotion of intraregional and interregional co-operation—to explore the possibility of co-operation such as exchange of raw materials and market sharing between two or more countries in setting up industries, e.g., iron and steel producing industries, joint rolling mills for rails and light structurals, alumina and aluminium plants and aluminium fabricating industries, machine tool industries and 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, fifteenth session, 1963; Commission, nineteenth session, 1963.

Description:

(a) This will include information on ore beneficiation, new processes of making, shaping and treating iron, steel and other metal; on manufacture of engineering products, electrodes and refractories; and on foundry techniques and techniques of scrap collection and preparation. To hold a Seminar on New Steel Making Techniques, in collaboration with BTAO, Headquarters, ECLA and ECE, to be followed by a Seminar on Techniques of Production and Fabrication of Aluminium, Symposium on Machine Building Industries, etc.

(b) To publish periodically the Metals and Engineering Bulletin.

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

Authority:

Metals and Engineering Sub-Committee, ninth session, 1960; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, fifteenth session, 1963; Commission, nineteenth session, 1963.

Description:

(a) To undertake periodic studies of trends of consumption and demand for metals and metal components in countries of the ECAFE region.

(b) Study of trends of consumption and demand of light engineering/assembly engineering goods in ECAFE countries.

GROUP 2. *Ad hoc* PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

- 35-04 *Regional standards and specifications*

Authority:

Metals and Engineering Sub-Committee, ninth session, 1960; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, fifteenth session, 1963; Commission, nineteenth session, 1963.

Description:

To study the possibilities of evolving uniform standard specifications for steel, as well as select engineering products including machine tools, barges and coastal vessels.

- 35-05 *Regional training, research and advice in metal using industries*
(s, t)

Authority:

Metals and Engineering Sub-Committee, ninth session, 1960; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, fifteenth session, 1963; Commission, nineteenth session, 1963.

Description:

(a) To survey existing international, bilateral and other training programmes and to assess 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) To study in collaboration with the ILO existing facilities for "training-in-industry" in the region and the status of development in this field.

(c) To explore the possibility of organizing training courses in India and Japan.

(d) To explore the possibility of establishing a regional institute for training and research in metal using industries.

(e) To consider the establishment of pilot plants for the manufacture of iron without coking coal and small-scale steel making.

(f) To assist countries in the development of metal and engineering industries by the establishment of panels of experts.

F. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND PROSPECTING

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

36-01 *Regional geological and mineral development and planning; regional tectonic maps and related activities* (t)

Authority:

Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, fifteenth session, 1963; Commission, nineteenth session, 1963.

Description:

(a) To prepare, review and revise regional maps in co-operation with the International Geological Congress, the United Nations Cartographic Office and expert working bodies of ECAFE. To undertake 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 was completed in 1960; Oil and Natural Gas Map of the Region was completed in 1962. Maps showing the distribution of known mineral resources of the region are to be completed in 1963. Metallogenic maps, tectonic maps and prognosis maps are to follow. Revision of the above maps to be undertaken afterwards. Preliminary enquiries to be made by the secretariat regarding regional magnetic maps.

(b) To study the possibilities of strengthening and expanding of national geological survey(s) for regional use in research and training.

(c) To assist the United Nations Cartographic Office in the preparation and organization of regional cartographic conferences for Asia and the Far East.

(d) To examine the possibilities of creating pools of equipment for conducting highly specialized geological and mineral surveys, along with skilled operating staff, to be sent to countries on request. Assistance from the Special Fund to be sought.

(e) To assist countries, on request, in conducting joint geological and related surveys of border areas, with the co-operation of BTAO and/or Special Fund.

36-02 *Seminar on Geochemical Prospecting Methods and Techniques* (t)

Authority:

Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development, fourth session, 1960; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, fifteenth session, 1963; Commission, nineteenth session, 1963.

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*

(t) Authority:

Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development, fourth session, 1960; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, fifteenth session, 1963; Commission, nineteenth session, 1963.

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 (the first Pilot Courses on Photo-geology and Geo-physical Prospecting Methods were organized in 1961 in Japan); to study the need for establishing 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 1964 or 1965 (the first Seminar was held in January-February 1960).

36-04 *Development of mineral resources of the lower Mekong basin* (t)

Authority:

Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin, eleventh session, 1960; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, fifteenth session, 1963; Commission, nineteenth session, 1963.

Description:

To render overall 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.

The co-operation 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, fifteenth session, 1963; Commission, nineteenth session, 1963.

Description:

To review periodically 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 1961. 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 mineral, and technical studies on selected minerals*

Authority:

Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development, third session, 1957; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, fifteenth session, 1963; Commission, nineteenth session, 1963.

Description:

(a) To disseminate information on new and 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, and zinc ores. Studies covering bauxite ore and the aluminium industry are to be completed in 1963. A study in respect of tin to follow immediately. Studies on tungsten, radioactive minerals and rare elements are to follow.

(c) To study the possibilities of developing industries based on the mineral resources produced in the region.

(d) To disseminate information and to study mineral conservation measures.

(e) To assist countries of the region in developing mineral resources by establishing panels of experts in mineral development.

37-03 *Development of petroleum and natural gas resources of Asia and the Far East*
(s, t)

Authority:

Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development, third session, 1957; Symposium on the Development of Petroleum Resources of Asia and the Far East, 1958 and 1962; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, fifteenth session, 1963; Commission, nineteenth session, 1963.

Description:

The first session of the Symposium on the Development of Petroleum Resources was held in 1958; the proceedings were published in 1959.⁵⁵ The second session was held in 1962 at Tehran; the proceedings are to be issued in 1963. The third session is to be held in 1965 at Tokyo. Recommendations of the Symposium are 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) Exchanges 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;

(vi) Compilation of definitions and nomenclature of various research categories being used by member countries;

(vii) Assistance to countries of the region in petroleum resources development by establishment of panels of experts in petroleum resources;

(viii) Organization of a study tour for petroleum geologists and geo-physicists of the region to visit countries advanced in petroleum resources development;

(ix) To study problems concerning natural gas, particularly its utilization, including the scope for joint efforts. To establish a regional Advisory Group on natural gas development.

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, fifteenth session, 1963; Commission, nineteenth session, 1963.

Description:

The report of the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs⁵⁶ is now before the countries of the region.

⁵⁵ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 59.II.F.3.

⁵⁶ *Mineral Resources Development Series No. 9, Survey of Mining Legislation with special reference to Asia and the Far East* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 57.II.F.5).

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. The co-operation of the ILO to be sought in regard to legislation of health and safety. The assistance of BTAO and the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs is required. The Working Group to be convened in 1964.

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 sixth sessions, 1958-1963; Commission, nineteenth session, 1963.

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. Work to include analysis of trade of ECAFE countries with member countries of EEC and EFTA, including trade in major commodities and possible consequences of common market arrangements in Europe for 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, the secretariat report to be submitted annually to the Committee on Trade.

(d) Secretariat's work to be continued on other questions of trade policy, namely, import and export licensing policies, export promotion techniques, tariff policies, state trading and long-term agreements and bulk contracts. First report on state trading 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, 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. Second report to be submitted to the seventh session of the Committee in January 1964.

Report on long-term agreements and bulk contracts submitted to the third session in January 1960; work to be continued in 1963 and 1964.

(e) International trade fairs and exhibitions:

Organization of and participation in international trade fairs and exhibitions by countries of the region. Review of recent experience and of the implementation of recommendations. Report submitted to the fourth session of the Committee on Trade, 1961; work to be continued in 1963 and 1964.

(f) Asian Trade Fair:

Survey of facilities for holding an Asian Trade Fair organized by the secretariat with the assistance of an *ad hoc* committee of representatives of member

governments and proposals for convening an Asian Trade Fair approved by the Committee on Trade, fifth and sixth sessions, and the Commission, eighteenth session, 1962.

The Asian Trade Fair to be held in 1966 in Bangkok, Thailand. The Executive Secretary to consult the Government of Thailand on further arrangements and to report to the Committee at its seventh session.

(g) Clearing house for collection and dissemination of commercial information not generally available to the countries of the region: 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.

41-02 *Methods of expanding international trade*

Authority:

Committee on Trade, first to sixth sessions, 1958-1963; Commission, nineteenth session, 1963.

Description:

(a) Study of methods of expanding international trade with a view to removing obstacles to trade.

(f) (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. Working group of experts on regional trade co-operation to be convened in September 1963.

Meeting of high level representatives of member and associate member governments of the ECAFE region to be convened during 1963, to review progress achieved so far in regional economic co-operation for development of trade and industry and to formulate and adopt further measures for concerted action, in accordance with Commission resolution 45 (XIX).

(c) Intraregional Trade Promotion Talks: fifth series of intraregional trade promotion talks among interested member countries of the region conducted in January, 1963. Sixth series to be held in September 1963. Seventh series to be held in January 1964. First consultation on pepper trade held in 1962; next consultation to be held in 1963.

Improvement of production and marketing of copra and coconut products of countries of the region with a view to ensuring stable and reasonable prices and expanding markets; first consultation held in August 1962. Next consultation to be convened late in 1963. Work to be continued in co-operation 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 ECAFE bodies.

(e) Study of foreign trade aspects of economic development programmes of ECAFE countries. First report submitted to the Committee on Trade at its sixth session. Secretariat work to be continued.

(f) Stabilization of markets and prices of primary commodities of the region; note submitted to the participants in the third series of intraregional trade promotion talks in 1961; the secretariat to continue to keep under review the activities of other international bodies concerned in this field and to keep the Committee informed of significant developments.

(g) United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

Member and associate member governments to prepare constructive and concrete proposals for consideration by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and its Preparatory Committee, and the secretariat to consult the governments concerned to this end. The secretariat also to provide assistance in the work of the Preparatory Committee and of the Conference.

GROUP 2. *Ad hoc* PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

41-03 *Regulations, procedures and practices concerning the conduct of international trade*

Authority:

Committee on Trade, first to sixth sessions, 1958-1963; Commission, nineteenth session, 1963.

Description:

(a) Working Party on Customs Administration:

Formulation, in co-operation with interested international organizations, of practical recommendations for the simplification of customs formalities and procedures with a view to facilitating the flow of international trade. Third session of the Working Party convened in October-November 1962. Fourth session to be convened in 1964. Work to be continued on the following:

(i) Additions and amendments to the Code of Recommended Customs Procedures, where necessary on the basis of suggestions by the Working Party. Follow-up action regarding acceptance and implementation of the Code by countries of the ECAFE region.

(ii) ECAFE recommendations on measures for co-operation among the countries (a) in regard to prevention of smuggling and (b) in law enforcement, particularly in relation to under-invoicing and over-invoicing. Formulation of procedures and means for the speedy and effective exchanges of information between member countries, in particular those in the ECAFE region.

(iii) Review of the acceptance and implementation of the recommendations of the Working Party on frontier facilities by the countries of the region. Consideration of suggestions for making further recommendations, particularly in relation to transit trade.

(f) (iv) Training Centre-cum-Seminar in Customs Administration to be organized in May-July 1963 with BTAO assistance and host facilities to be provided by the Government of Thailand. Report on the Training Centre-cum-Seminar, to be submitted to the fourth session of the Working Party.

(v) Survey of existing customs procedures relating to goods carried by post in the countries of the region, with a view to further improvement, and particularly to expediting movement and clearance of both incoming and outgoing goods.

(vi) Survey of existing customs procedures relating to air cargo in the countries of the region, with a view to further improvement, and particularly to expediting movement and clearance of both incoming and outgoing cargo.

(vii) Study of the existing procedures and facilities in relation to the examination of passengers and baggage over the land frontiers of the countries in the region. Examination of suggestions for improvement.

(viii) Study of selected customs documents filed by importers, exporters or passengers in the countries of the region, and evolution of a uniform pattern for such documents as well as their simplification and adaptation, as far as possible, to modern conditions of trade.

(ix) Study of the laws and regulations regarding customs valuation in the countries of the region, with a view to promoting uniform concepts and efficient procedures. Member countries to supply the secretariat with information on their systems of valuation.

(x) Study of customs terminology in the countries of the region, with a view to promoting uniformity.

(xi) Survey and examination of the possibilities of introducing in the countries of the region the system of movement of goods in bond to inland centres where customs houses may be established.

(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 1963 and 1964.

41-04 *Market analysis*

(s) Authority:

Committee on Trade, second to sixth sessions, 1959-1963; Commission, nineteenth session, 1963.

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 development of substitutes and 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:

Reports on marketing of jute and jute products prepared in co-operation with FAO in 1960-1961; first report of FAO submitted to the fourth session of the Committee on Trade in 1961. Joint FAO/ECAFE *ad hoc* Meeting on Jute, Kenaf and Allied Fibres convened in December 1962 which recommended the establishment of a Commodity Group under CCP.

Next joint meeting on jute to be convened when necessary. Further work to be carried out in close collaboration with FAO, particularly the commodity group on jute, kenaf and allied fibres, if set up under CCP.

41-05 *Commercial arbitration facilities*

Authority:

Committee on Trade, second to sixth sessions, 1959-1963; Commission, nineteenth session, 1963.

Description:

(a) Promotion, in co-operation with the appropriate national and international organizations concerned, of arbitral facilities in the region, and assistance in 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 designated by member countries.

Interim report submitted to the Committee on Trade, second session, 1959. Progress report sub-

mitted 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. Study on arbitral legislation to be revised in 1963 and issued on printed form in 1964.

(c) First session of the Working Party of Experts on Commercial Arbitration convened in January 1962. Second session of the Working Party to be convened in 1964.

(d) Centre for Promotion of Commercial Arbitration in the ECAFE region, established within the ECAFE secretariat, to carry out the functions described in (a) and (b) above.

41-06 *Shipping and ocean freight rates*

Authority:

Committee on Industry and Trade, ninth session, 1957; Committee on Trade, second to sixth sessions, 1959-1963; Commission, nineteenth session, 1963.

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 in January 1962 on the questions specified in (b) above and on recent developments in shipping and ocean freight rates.

Secretariat to undertake a detailed study of freight rates as affecting the principal export and import commodities of the countries of the region, with the assistance of experts and in co-operation with member countries.

Consideration to be given to the convening of an *ad hoc* meeting on shipping and ocean freight rates.

41-07 *Organization of training courses in trade promotion*

(f) Authority:

Committee on Trade, first to sixth sessions, 1958-1963, Commission, nineteenth session, 1963.

Description:

In co-operation with BTAO. The first Training Centre in 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 Promoting 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 a report on the question of establishing a regional trade promotion training centre on a long-term basis.

VII. 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, tenth and eleventh sessions, 1961 and 1962; Commission, nineteenth session, 1963.

Description:

(a) Collection, analysis and dissemination of information on general transport problems, railways, highways, inland waterways and pipelines, as well as on telecommunication.

(b) Collection and circulation of information on training and research facilities in the transport and communication fields available both within and outside the region, and, where possible, expansion of 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, tenth and eleventh sessions, 1961 and 1962; Commission, nineteenth session, 1963.

Description:

Review of current developments and trends in transport co-ordination policies in the countries of the region.

Duration:

1963-1964.

51-03 *Economic planning of transport and communications development*

Authority:

Inland Transport and Communications Committee, tenth and eleventh sessions, 1962; Commission, nineteenth session, 1963.

Description:

(a) Studies of current policies and trends in transport and communications development and planning, including investment aspects, in the countries of the region.

(b) Rendering of technical advice to countries of the region, upon their request, on specific transport development problems.

Duration:

1963-1964.

51-04 *Promotion of tourism and international travel*

Authority:

Inland Transport and Communications Committee, ninth, tenth and eleventh sessions, 1961 and 1962; Commission, nineteenth session, 1963.

Description:

(a) Arrangement in 1963, under the auspices of ECAFE, of a second study week by one of the govern-

ments in the region to consider (i) problems of accommodation, (ii) publicity, and (iii) tourist statistics.

(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, including arrangements for study tours in the countries of the region with a developed tourist industry for officials from other countries.

(d) Assistance to 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:

1963-1964.

B. HIGHWAYS AND HIGHWAY TRANSPORT

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

(See also project 51-01)

52-01 *Asian highway*

Authority:

Highway Sub-Committee, fourth session, 1958; Inland Transport and Communications Committee, ninth, tenth and eleventh sessions, 1961 and 1962; Commission, nineteenth session, 1963.

Description:

(a) Study of technical, financial, economic and other aspects to facilitate international highway traffic.

(b) Convening of zonal meetings of experts from contiguous countries to formulate recommendations, in co-operation with BTAO. The sixth series of zonal meetings will 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, tenth and eleventh sessions, 1961 and 1962; Commission, nineteenth session, 1963.

Description:

Studies in relation to 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) Problems 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, on the organizational, operational and financial aspects of highway transport. BTAO assistance to be sought.

Duration:
1963-1964.

52-03 *Economic studies on highway projects*

Authority:

Highway and Highway Transport Sub-Committee, fifth session, 1960; Inland Transport and Communications Committee, ninth, tenth and eleventh sessions, 1961 and 1962; Commission, nineteenth session, 1963.

Description:

(a) Study of and compilation of a report on the information available in different parts of the world on methods of determining 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:
1963-1964.

GROUP 3. OTHER PROJECTS

52-04 *Highway statistics*

Authority:

Highway and Highway Transport Sub-Committee, fifth session, 1960; Inland Transport and Communications Committee, ninth, tenth and eleventh session, 1961 and 1962, Commission, nineteenth session, 1963.

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:
1963-1964.

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, sixth session, 1962; Inland Transport and Communications Committee, eleventh session, 1962; Commission, nineteenth session, 1963.

Description:

(a) Collection and dissemination of information regarding improved methods of river and canal conservancy⁵⁷ for navigation and methods of improving efficiency of inland waterway transport. Issue of reports and information papers on different aspects from time to time, in co-operation with the

agencies concerned in Europe, such as the Danube Commission and the Central Rhine Commission.

(b) Studies and recommendations relating to inland navigation on international waterways for encouraging economical utilization of such waterways and ancillary installation and services, by their maintenance and development for the free flow of national and international traffic.

(c) Assistance to governments, upon request, in their inland waterway transport projects, taking into account, wherever possible, the need for a regionally co-ordinated approach. Arranging, where possible, for observers from certain countries of the region to study the methods employed in preparing feasibility studies of projects for development of inland waterways and inland waterway transport (including hydraulic investigations and economic and engineering surveys particularly in relation to the Mekong project) in other countries of the region, on a bilateral basis.

(d) Mekong river basin—assisting and advising, upon request, the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin in matters relating to inland navigation.

(e) Special Fund Mekong hydraulic surveys; Executive Agency activities.

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

GROUP 2. *Ad hoc* PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

53-02 *Port operations*

(t, s) Authority:

Inland Waterway Sub-Committee, sixth session, 1962; Transport and Communications Committee, eleventh session, 1962; Commission, nineteenth session, 1963.

Description:

Studies of ports served by river-cum-sea vessels, maritime and coastal shipping, and inland waterway vessels, to supplement the previous study on inland ports, with a view to improving their overall efficiency

Co-operation of BTAO, IMCO, PIANC, the International Cargo Handling Co-ordination Association (ICHCA) and the International Association of Ports and Harbours (IAPH).

Duration:
1963-1964.

53-03 *Prototype coasting vessels*

(t) Authority:

Inland Waterway Sub-Committee, sixth session, 1962; Transport and Communications Committee, eleventh session, 1962; Commission, nineteenth session, 1963.

Description:

(a) Dissemination of contract drawings, and specifications (including body line plans based on tank test studies) and specimen contract documents for prototype coasting vessels.

(b) Technical assistance to governments of the region intending to construct such vessels, including preparation of project reports for dockyards and slipways equipped with the necessary equipment for the purpose.

(c) Dissemination of trial and operating results, and cost data on construction and operation, in unit terms.

(d) Arrangements for the participation by observers of the region to study the construction and also to attend speed and delivery trials, and where organized, demonstration trials.

⁵⁷ In co-operation with projects 21-02 and 21-03.

In co-operation with BTAO.

Duration:
1963-1964.

53-04 *Classification of inland waterways*

Authority:

Inland Waterway Sub-Committee, sixth session, 1962; Transport and Communications Committee, eleventh session, 1962; Commission, nineteenth session, 1963.

Description:

Study of the possibility of establishing standards for the classification of waterways and determination of suitable standard dimensions of waterways and structures affecting navigation for specific types of craft and methods of towage.

Duration:
1963-1964.

53-05 *Dredging of inland waterways*

Authority:

Inland Waterway Sub-Committee, sixth session, 1962; Transport and Communications Committee, eleventh session, 1962; Commission, nineteenth session, 1963.

Description:

Case studies of dredging problems and operations, including the hydraulic engineering and economic aspects, in some countries of the region, on request. Studies to be carried out by a team of experts drawn from member countries willing to co-operate in the project. Assistance from PIANC also to be sought.

GROUP 3. OTHER PROJECTS

53-06 *Improved design and operation of craft*

(f)

Authority:

Inland Waterway Sub-Committee, sixth session, 1962; Transport and Communications Committee, eleventh session, 1962; Commission, nineteenth session, 1963.

Description:

Co-ordination on 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 determine the economic potentiality of passenger transport with this type of vessel on various waterways connecting important population centres.

(b) Hovercraft.

(c) Other, conventional, types of fast passenger craft.

Co-operation of BTAO and countries willing to act as hosts to be sought.

Duration:
Two years.

D. RAILWAYS

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

(See project 51-01)

GROUP 2. *Ad hoc* PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

54-01 *Engine utilization and running-shed practices*

Authority:

Railway Sub-Committee, fifth session, 1957; Inland Transport and Communications Committee,

tenth and eleventh sessions, 1962; Commission, nineteenth session, 1963.

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:
1963-1964.

54-02 *Increase of single line capacity with reference to operational and signalling aspects*

Authority:

Railway Sub-Committee, fourth session, 1956; Inland Transport and Communications Committee, tenth and eleventh sessions, 1962; Commission, nineteenth session, 1963.

Description:

Study of the various factors involved in obtaining the optimum traffic capacity on a single line railway system. A comprehensive document incorporating all relevant material contained in the papers presented by the various governments at the seventh session of the Railway Sub-Committee to be prepared by the United Kingdom Government in close collaboration with ECAFE and in co-operation with the Governments of France, India and other member governments willing to participate in this work.

Duration:
1963-1964.

54-03 *Regional railway research*

Authority:

Railway Sub-Committee, seventh session, 1962; Inland Transport and Communications Committee, eleventh session, 1962; Commission, nineteenth session, 1963.

Description:

(a) Establishment of a Co-ordinating Committee, composed of correspondents to be appointed by the Governments of India and Japan, together with one from France to act as a liaison between the ECAFE secretariat and the UIC, and also the Regional Railway Research Adviser; this Committee to be under the Chairmanship of ECAFE, and act as a liaison between the railway administrations of the region and the research centres both within and outside the region.

(b) The Co-ordinating Committee will collect information on research work required by the railways, identify the problems, initiate action for carrying out the investigations and ensure that there is no avoidable overlapping and duplication in the work of the research centres.

(c) Dissemination of such results of investigation as may be of interest to the railways of the region.

Duration:
1963-1965.

GROUP 3. OTHER PROJECTS

54-04 *Diesel locomotive and rail-car 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, tenth and eleventh sessions, 1962; Commission, nineteenth session, 1963.

Description:

(a) Convening of further working parties to study data collected on the operation and maintenance of diesel locomotives and rail-cars, data on diesel-hydraulic locomotives, bogie design and wheel arrangements for locomotives and rail-cars, use of low-grade fuels, economic limits of single-line traffic density with diesel traction.

(b) Possibility of establishing regional standards for the design of components of locomotives and rolling stock.

Duration:

Two years.

E. TELECOMMUNICATION

(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, tenth and eleventh sessions, 1961 and 1962; Commission, nineteenth session, 1963.

Description:

(a) Study of the economic aspects of improving, planning and developing:

(i) National telecommunication networks;

(ii) Regional and extra-regional networks.

(b) Study of the methods of financing and rates of flow of investment to accelerate development of adequate systems of telecommunication, national and regional, to meet the requirements of the ECAFE region.

(c) A reappraisal survey of the current telecommunication situation for receiving up-to-date data collected as a result of the 1958 survey.

Duration:

Two years.

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*

Authority:

Inland Transport and Communications Committee, ninth, tenth and eleventh sessions, 1961 and 1962; Commission, nineteenth session, 1963.

Description:

Studies in relation to improvements of telecommunication facilities for improving efficiency in inland transport, coastwise shipping operation and other public services in the ECAFE region.

Duration:

Two years.

VIII. SOCIAL AFFAIRS

A. SOCIAL POLICY AND DEVELOPMENT

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

61-01 *Social development planning and research*

Authority:

Terms of reference of the Commission; Commission resolutions 30 (XV) and 42 (XVIII); Commission, nineteenth session, 1963; Social Commission, thirteenth and fourteenth sessions, 1961 and 1962; Economic and Social Council resolutions 830 A, B, H

and J (XXXII), 903 B and E (XXXIV), and 916 (XXXIV).

Description:

(a) Assistance to governments:

(i) Assistance in planning social programmes in relation to economic development, including social factors in industrial development plans and motivational factors in the implementation of development plans.

(ii) Collaboration with and assistance to national and regional centres concerned with social problems, including assistance, upon request, in the planning and execution of social surveys.

(iii) Participation in national and regional seminars and meetings concerned with social aspects of economic development and the interrelationship of economic and social factors.

(b) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) Collection and dissemination of information on the social aspects of economic development and the interrelationship of economic and social factors with particular reference to development planning in the region and the requirements of the United Nations Development Decade, including contributions, as required, to reports and studies carried out by the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs.

(ii) Exchange of information on experiences in ECAFE countries on social policies and programmes designed to deal with urbanization problems, including the collection of information on cities and localities which have undergone or are undergoing rapid industrialization.

(c) Studies on social aspects of economic development:

Studies on: social aspects of development planning in countries of the region in 1963; levels of living in selected areas, beginning with Malaya/Singapore, Japan, the Philippines, Thailand (including the Mekong basin, in co-operation with interested non-governmental organizations and private foundations) in 1963 and 1964; educational planning and economic development during 1963-1965; and, income distribution in relation to economic and social development during 1963-1965.

(d) Conferences, seminars, expert groups and other meetings on social policy and development:

(i) Regional Conferences on Social Affairs to be convened from time to time to review social aspects of economic planning and development, dealing with subjects, such as, community development, population, social development planning and social welfare.

(ii) A group of experts on social development planning to be convened to discuss planning in selected social sectors and the interrelationship of social and economic planning; to be co-sponsored by ECAFE, United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs and BTAO, in association with UNESCO and WHO; meeting in Bangkok from 9 to 18 April 1963; follow-up work on recommendations made at the meeting will be undertaken in 1963 and 1964.

(iii) A seminar or working group on methods of introducing social change for overall development; meeting to be held in latter part of 1964; preparatory work in 1963.

B. POPULATION

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

61-02 *Demographic aspects of economic and social development*

Authority:

Commission resolution 28 (XV); Commission, nineteenth session, 1963; Population Commission, eleventh and twelfth sessions, 1961 and 1963.

Description:

(a) Assistance to governments and regional centres:

(i) Collaboration with and assistance to regional centres concerned with demographic problems, in particular the Demographic Training and Research Centre, Chembur, Bombay.

(ii) Assistance, upon request, in the planning and execution of demographic surveys.

(iii) Participation in national seminars and meetings concerned with demographic aspects of economic development.

(b) Collection and dissemination of information: survey and analysis of information on major trends and problems in 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.

(c) Studies on demographic aspects of economic and social development: studies on population growth and economic and social development ⁵⁸ [Commission res. 18 (XIII)]; demographic situation and prospective population trends in Asia and the Far East; effects of population trends on capital formation and income; and promotion of research and training and dissemination of knowledge on population matters; to be prepared for submission to the Asian Population Conference. To begin from early 1964, selected case studies dealing with implications of population trends for investment needs in the social sectors.

(f) (d) Research and action programmes relating to population problems: a team of demographic advisers rendering advice and assistance, upon request, on evaluation and utilization of census results and other demographic data in economic and social development planning, and in national action programmes in the field of demography; in co-operation with the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs and BTAO; for three years; the first of such advisers commenced work in 1962.

(e) Conferences, seminars, expert groups and other meetings on population:

(g) Asian Population Conference [Commission res. 28 (XV)]. 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 met in Bombay in February 1962; the Conference is scheduled from 10-20 December 1963.

C. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

61-03 Community development and economic development

Authority:

Commission resolution 34 (XVII); Commission, nineteenth session, 1963; Social Commission, thirteenth and fourteenth sessions, 1961 and 1962; Economic and Social Council resolutions 496 (XVI), 585 C (XX), 663 D (XXIV).

Description:

(a) Assistance to governments in initiating, planning, developing, and evaluating community development programmes, including participation in national seminars, and meetings concerned with community

development. More particularly, giving assistance to governments in:

(i) Training:

In 1962, a list of training institutes for community development in the ECAFE region was prepared with a view to intensifying the assistance that ECAFE could give to them. In 1963 and 1964, an expansion of the project will be undertaken with the assistance of technical assistance advisers, including the regional adviser on training for community development. The emphasis will be on collecting and disseminating information on training content, techniques and methods, including the social training of professional people working with rural communities; strengthening and expanding national community development training programmes and institutes; and helping in the organization of experimental, research and evaluation activities in association with such institutes.

(s) (ii) Material aid:

Consultation and co-operation with United Nations and specialized agency advisers, Resident Representatives of the Technical Assistance Board and Governments on preparation, operation and evaluation of projects for using UNICEF and World Food Programme aid in support of multilateral technical assistance for social and socio-economic development especially in rural communities.

(b) Organization of studies on the relationship between community development and economic development [Commission res. 34 (XVII)]:

In 1963 and 1964:

(i) The role of local government bodies, co-operatives and other voluntary agencies in community development.

(ii) Methods of evaluating the impact of community development programmes on overall economic and social development.

(s) (iii) Community development aspects essential to a dynamic land reform movement (in collaboration with the United Nations Headquarters and FAO).

(s) (iv) Community development methods and practices of facilitating and strengthening the growth and development of communities in newly settled areas including river basin development schemes (in collaboration with United Nations Headquarters and FAO).

(s, f) (c) Conferences, seminars, expert groups and other meetings:

(i) Popular participation in community development:

A regional workshop on the development of local leadership in rural community development programmes; in co-operation with the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs and BTAO; to be held in Bangkok from 21-31 August 1963.

(ii) Co-operatives and community development:

A regional workshop on the role of co-operatives in community development, in the 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. Participation in the expert group, when convened in co-operation with the specialized agencies, International Co-operative Alliance and joint ECAFE/FAO Agricultural Division, on the contribution of co-operative techniques in economic and social development.

(iii) Material aid for rural and community development:

A regional workshop for national planners on the use of multilateral aid in accelerating social and socio-economic development, especially in rural communities (in co-operation with FAO and other specialized agencies), workshop in 1964.

⁵⁸ In co-ordination with project 03-04.

D. SOCIAL SERVICES

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

61-04 Social services aspects of development

Authority:

Terms of reference of the Commission; Commission resolution 30 (XV) and 42 (XVIII); Commission, nineteenth session 1963; Social Commission thirteenth and fourteenth sessions, 1961 and 1962; Economic and Social Council resolution 903 B and D (XXXIV).

Description:

(a) Assistance to governments and regional centres:

- (i) Assistance in the planning of social services projects for families and children which might merit UNICEF-aid with particular reference to the training of social welfare including child welfare personnel and the survey of the needs of children for the purposes of formulation of plans of action during the United Nations Development Decade; in collaboration with the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs and UNICEF.

(ii) Collaboration with and assistance to regional

centres concerned with social problems, including the Asia and the Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Fuchu, Tokyo, Japan.

(iii) Participation in national as well as regional seminars and meetings dealing with social services or social aspects of programmes in related fields.

(b) Collection and dissemination of information:

Collection and dissemination of information on organization and administration of social services and of training for social work, including the evaluation of teaching materials, with particular reference to the field of family and child welfare, rehabilitation of the handicapped, social defence and social services aspects of related programmes; contributions, as requested, to reports and studies carried out by the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs on social services and social services aspects of community development, urbanization, industrialization and population.

(c) Conferences, seminars, expert groups and other meetings:

- (i) A group of experts on the 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.

IX. TENTATIVE CALENDAR OF MEETINGS, 1963-1964

1963

(After the nineteenth session of the Commission)

A. MEETINGS

	Date	Meeting Place
1. Working Party of Senior Geologists (fifth session) (21-27 March) Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development (fifth session) (28 March-4 April) ⁵⁹ . . .	21 March-4 April	Manila, Philippines
2. Working Party on Small-Scale Industries (seventh session)	29 April-6 May	Bangkok
3. Intraregional Trade Promotion Talks; Consultation on Pepper	8-11 May	Bangkok
4. Conference of Asian Statisticians (fifth session)	27 May-7 June	Bangkok
5. <i>Ad hoc</i> Committee on the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning	10-12 June	Bangkok
6. (i) Regional Symposium on Flood Control, Reclamation, Utilization and Development of Deltaic Areas	2-9 July	Bangkok
7. (i) Seminar on Geo-chemical Prospecting Methods and Equipment	5-14 August	Bangkok
8. (i) ECAFE/FAO Technical Meeting on Institutions for Agricultural Financing and Credit	2-14 September	Bangkok
9. Working Party on Economic Development and Planning (eighth session) . .	16-23 September	Bangkok
10. Sub-Committee on Electric Power (ninth session)	30 September-7 October	Bangkok
11. Railway Sub-Committee and Working Party of Railway Track Engineers . .	9-19 October	Bangkok
12. Intraregional Trade Talks (Special session)	21-26 October	Bangkok
13. (i) Seminar on Central Services to Local Authorities ⁶⁰	October	New Delhi
14. Highways and Highway Transport Sub-Committee (sixth session) and Seminar on Road Goods Transport	11-15 November	New Delhi
15. (i) Seminar on Fertilizers	18 November-2 December	Open (probably in New Delhi)
16. Inland Transport and Communications Committee (twelfth session)	27 November-4 December	Bangkok
17. Special Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation	3-6 December	Manila
18. (i) Asian Population Conference	10-20 December	New Delhi

(i) Indicates meetings in co-operation with BTAO under regional projects.

⁵⁹ To be followed by a study tour in the Philippines from 5-11 April 1963.

⁶⁰ Under the auspices of the United Nations Division of Public Administration.

B. GROUP OF EXPERTS MEETINGS⁶¹ AND TRAINING COURSES

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Meeting Place</i>
1. (†) Experts Advisory Group on Rural Electrification	January-April	Open
2. (†) Group of Experts on Social Development Planning in Asia and the Far East	9-18 April	Bangkok
3. (†) Training Centre-cum-Seminar in Customs Administration	28 May-2 July	Bangkok
4. (†) Workshop on Development of Local Leaders in Community Development .	21-31 August	Bangkok
5. (†) Working Group of Experts on Regional Co-operation	9-13 September	Bangkok
6. (†) Expert Working Group on International Highways	After 13 September, probably 24-29 September	Open

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

1. Twenty-first session (special)	May-June	Bangkok
2. Twenty-second session (special)	3-15 November	Saigon

1964

(Up to the twentieth session of the Commission)

MEETINGS

1. Intraregional Trade Promotion Talks (sixth series)	14-23 January	Bangkok
2. Committee on Trade (seventh session)	27 January-3 February	Bangkok
3. Committee on Industry and Natural Resources (sixteenth session)	10-17 February	Bangkok
4. Commission (twentieth session)	2-17 March ⁶²	Tehran, Iran

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

1. Twenty-third session (plenary)	7-13 January	Bangkok
2. Twenty-fourth session (special)	March	Tehran

(†) Indicates meetings in co-operation with BTOA under regional projects.

⁶¹ Only experts invited by ECAFE with the assistance of BTAO participate in the group of experts meetings, representatives of member governments do not attend.

⁶² Subject to the concurrence of the Government of Iran.

ANNEXES

ANNEX I

List of representatives and observers at the nineteenth session of the Commission

MEMBERS

Afghanistan

Representative : Dr. Mohamed Nawaz.

Australia

Representative : H.E. Sir Garfield Barwick;
Alternate Representatives : Mr. R. L. Harry, Mr. A. P. Fleming;
Advisers : Mr. J. D. McCredie, Miss Maris King, Mr. B. G. Birtles,
Mr. D. C. Goss.

Burma

Representative : H.E. Colonel Chit Myaing;
Alternate Representatives : U Ba Galay, Dr. Kyaw Tin, U Win Pe.

Cambodia

Representative : H.E. Mr. Plek Chhat;
Alternate Representatives : Mr. Heng Long, Mr. Hing Un, Mr. Srey
Pong, Mr. Peng Ponn, Mr. Khek Sysoda.

Ceylon

Representative : Mr. P. H. Siriwardena;
Alternate Representatives : Mr. S. B. de Silva, Mr. R. M. Sene-
viratne; Mr. A. S. Nadarajah.

China

Representative : H.E. Mr. Shen-Yi;
Alternate Representatives : Mr. Chang Shen-fu, Mr. Sherman Wang,
Mr. Edward Y. K. Kwong, Mr. Fude I, Mr. Sam-chung Hsieh,
Mr. Wei Yung-ning;
Advisers : Mr. Tsu-kan Tsui, Mr. Lamp Li;
Secretary : Mr. Jen-piao Shen.

Federation of Malaya

Representative : H.E. Tun Abdul Razak bin Dato Hussein;
Alternate Representatives : H.E. Dr. Lim Swee Aun, H.E. Mr.
Zaiton Ibrahim bin Ahmad;
Advisers : Mr. Thong Yaw Hong, Mr. Arshad bin Ayub, Mr. Mohd.
Nurzid bin Mohd. Wali, Mr. Lim Say Hup, Mr. Raymond V.
Navaratnam;
Secretary : Mr. A. S. Talalla.

France

Representative : H.E. Mr. Jean Daridan;
Alternate Representatives : Mr. Hirsch-Girin, Mr. J. D. Paolini;
Advisers : Mr. E. Mayolle, Mr. A. Mancel-Bize, Mr. H. Chollet,
Mr. B. Bochet, Mr. Edin;
Secretary : Mrs. S. Soulier.

India

Representative : H.E. Mrs. Lakshmi Menon;
Alternate Representatives : H.E. Mr. M. S. Sait, Mr. D. K. Sriniva-
sachar, Mr. S. Krishnamurti, Mr. L. N. Ray;
Alternate Representative and Secretary : Mr. B. B. Gujral.

Indonesia

Representative : H.E. Mr. Nazir Dt. Pamontjak;
Alternate Representatives : Mr. Adham Basorie, Mr. S. Haditirto,
Mr. A. H. Nasution, Mr. Soekarno;
Alternate Representative and Secretary : Mr. Himawan Sundoro;
Adviser : Mr. Toman Hutagalong.

Iran

Representative : H.E. Mr. Hassan Ali Mansour;
Alternate Representatives : Dr. M. Rahnema, Dr. B. Mostowfi,
Dr. G. R. Nikpay.

Japan

Representative : H.E. Mr. Hisanaga Shimazu;
Alternate Representatives : Mr. Shoichi Kaihara, Mr. Keisuke Arita,
Mr. Tadao Hashiba, Mr. Kyoichi Tachibana, Mr. Yuichi Saito;
Experts : Mr. Wataru Miyakawa, Mr. Hirokiyo Iwasaki, Mr.
Yoshimasa Imaizumi, Mr. Noboru Yabata, Mr. Toshitaka
Tada, Mr. Tatsuo Ishizaki, Mr. Shoichi Omagari;
Advisers : Mr. Shigeru Toyama, Mr. Koh Murano.

Korea, Republic of

Representative : H.E. Mr. Yong Shik Kim;
Alternate Representatives : Mr. Choon Hee Kang, Mr. Chae Suk
Chung, Mr. Oh Shik Shin, Mr. Ha Jong Yoon;
Secretaries : Mr. Ko Sup Yang, Mr. Chang Suk Kim.

Laos

Representative : H.E. Mr. Khampheuane Tounalom;
Alternate Representatives : Mr. Phouangkeoh Phanareth, Mr.
Ouqueo Souvannavong, Mr. Nivong Souvanheuane;
Secretary : Mr. Chansone Thippraxay.

Mongolia

Representative : Mr. T. S. Namsarai;
Alternate Representative : Mr. B. Wangchindorj.

Nepal

Representative : Mr. Yadav Prasad Pant;
Alternate Representative : Mr. Krishna Bam Malla;

Netherlands

Representative : Mr. A. J. M. van der Maade;
Alternate Representatives : Mr. C. A. van den Beld, Mr. B. van
Eldik, Mr. K. J. Stadtman.

New Zealand

Representative: Mr. R. Hutchens;

Alternate Representatives: Mr. I. Lythgoe, Mr. T. C. O'Brien.

Pakistan

Representative: Mr. S. Osman Ali;

Alternate Representatives: Mr. M. L. Rahman, Mr. Mahboob Hasan, Mr. Riaz Piracha.

Philippines

Representative: Mr. Rufino G. Hechanova;

Alternate Representatives: Mrs. Medina Lacson de Leon, Mr. Benjamin N. Tabios, Mr. Benito Legarda, Jr., Mr. Manuel E. Buenafe, Mr. Isidro S. Macaspac, Mr. Armando Maglaque, Mr. Tito Mijares, Mr. Eugenio Eusebio, Mr. Armand Fabella, Mr. Fernando E. V. Sison, Mr. Filemon Rodrigues, Mr. Gabriel A. Daza, Mr. Nicanor Fuentes, Mr. Severino M. Salang, Dr. Amado Castro, Dr. Agustin Kintanar, Jr., Mr. Marcelino S. Tabin, Mr. Cornelio V. Crucillo, Mr. Hilarion M. Henares, Jr., Mr. Francisco A. Comsti, Mr. Sulpicio Olimpo, Jr., Mr. Manuel P. Manahan, Mr. Jesus C. Perlas;

Experts: Mr. Cresente M. Hizon, Mr. Cesar Almeda, Miss Nora Zaldivar, Mrs. Nelly Lacson-Mercado, Mr. Troadio Millora, Mr. Feliz D. Maramba, Mr. Alfredo Y. Dizon, Miss Gloria Lacson, Miss Marcela Baldoz, Mr. Eliseo Quirino, Mr. Epifanio N. Salumbides, Jr., Dr. Angelecio A. Tugado, Dr. Mariano P. Ramiro, Mr. Pedro M. Quilino, Mr. Enrique M. Santos, Mr. Adela G. Valenica, Mr. Alfredo Solatan, Jr., Mr. Angel Q. Yoingco, Mr. S. P. Fausto, Mr. A. de Jesus, Mr. A. Jocom, Mr. Bernarditos de Castro, Mr. C. Soliman, Mr. A. Nocom, Mr. C. Macasaet, Mr. J. Inocencio, Mr. Armando Gatmaitan, Mr. Esteban Mendoza, Mr. Antonio Bundalian, Mr. Roedeger Falsis, Mr. Teofilo Vitug, Mr. Ricardo Tan, Mr. Jose H. Rivera, Mr. Tomas de Guzman, Mr. Jose Ma. Zarate, Mr. Eliodoro Segui, Jr., Mr. Cesar H. Concio, Mr. Bernardino Perez;

Advisers: Mr. Cornelio Balmaceda, Mr. Sixto K. Roxas, Mr. Tecla San Andres-Ziga, Mr. Manuel Lim, Mr. Perfecto E. Laguio, Mr. Miguel Cuaderno, Mr. Hermenegildo R. Reyes, Mr. Domingo Abadilla, Mr. Quirico S. Camus, Mr. José Encarnacion, Jr., Mr. Jose Romero, Jr., Mr. Rizalino R. Pablo, Mr. Fafael M. Salas, Mr. José Lachica;

Liaison Officers: Miss Liria Palafox, Mr. Antonio Casem, Jr.

Republic of Viet-Nam

Representative: Mr. Huynh-Van-Diem;

Alternate Representatives: Mr. Pham-Minh-Duong, Mr. Tran-Van-Kiem.

Thailand

Representative: H.S.H. Prince Rangsiyakorn Aphakorn;

Alternate Representatives: Dr. Boonrod Binson, Mr. Sirilak Chandrangsu, Mr. Samarn Buravas, Mr. Vicharn Nivatvongs, Mr. Upadit Pachariyangkun;

Alternate Representative and Secretary: Dr. Thalerng Thamrong-Nawasawat.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Representative: Mr. G. M. Pushkin;

Alternate Representatives: Mr. U. R. Rustamov, Mr. A. I. Korolev, Mr. M. S. Pankin, Mr. A. S. Lavrentyev, Mr. N. S. Vassilenko;

Advisers: Mr. I. I. Ippolitov, Mr. V. I. Petukhov, Mr. Y. V. Filippov;

Experts: Mr. O. V. Bostorin, Mr. P. M. Sharin, Mr. K. S. Lebedev;

Secretary: Mr. A. S. Suvorov;

Interpreter: Mr. O. A. Yershov.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Representative: Mr. Peter Thomas;

Alternate Representatives: Mr. H. Bailey, Mr. F. Atkinson, Mr. N. A. McConville, Mr. H. M. S. Reid, Mr. H. B. Walker, Mr. P. L. O'Keeffe, Mr. C. W. Roberts;

Secretary: Mr. L. E. J. Jones.

United States of America

Representative: H.E. Mr. Charles F. Baldwin;

Alternate Representative: Mr. Maurice F. W. Taylor;

Advisers: Mr. John D. Blumgart, Mr. Philip M. Davenport, Mr. David A. Kearns-Preston, Mr. Paul B. Lanius, Jr., Mr. Matthew Marks, Mr. David R. Thomson, Mr. James W. Westcott, Mr. Donald L. Woolf.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Hong Kong

Representative: Mr. Fung Hon-chu;

Alternate Representatives: Mr. E. S. Kirby, Mr. Wong Tzi-ki;

Alternate Representative and Secretary: Mr. H. D. Miller.

North Borneo and Sarawak

North Borneo

Representative: Mr. Lai En Kong;

Alternate Representatives: Mr. Ganie Gilong, Mr. O. K. K. Zainal Kerahu, Mr. H. George.

Sarawak

Representative: Datu Bandor Abang Haji Mustapha bin Abang Haji Mossili;

Alternate Representatives: Mr. James Wong Kim Min, Mr. G. A. T. Shaw, Mr. Gerunsin Lembang.

Singapore

Representative: H.E. Mr. Ong Pang Boon;

Alternate Representative: Mr. J. A. Y. Manuel;

Adviser: Mr. E. J. Mayer;

Secretary: Miss Lee Soo Kim.

OTHER STATES^a

Austria

Representative: Mr. G. Winternitz.

Belgium

Representative: Mr. Albert Nijs.

Canada

Representative: Mr. J. L. Mutter.

Czechoslovakia

Representative: Mr. Mikulas Surina.

Alternate Representative: Mr. Jaroslav Stahl.

^a 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.

Denmark

Representative: Mr. A. Rosenstand Hansen.

Federal Republic of Germany

Representative: Dr. Guenther Dillner.

Alternative Representative: Mr. Werner Muller.

Hungary

Representative: H.E. Mr. Robert Garai.

Alternate Representative: Mr. Gyorgy Oblath.

Israel

Representative: H.E. Mr. Yehiel Iksar.

Alternate Representatives: Dr. Shlomo Siton, Mr. G. Ranon

Italy

Representative: Dr. Rosario Guido Nicosia.

Norway

Representative: Mr. Frank Holthe.

Poland

Representative: Mr. Stanislaw K. Gleb.

Romania

Representative: Mr. Ion Baschiru.

Alternate Representative: Mr. Florin Stoica.

Sweden

Representative: H.E. Mr. Tord Hagen.

Switzerland

Representative: H.E. Mr. Hans Lacher.

Alternate Representative: Dr. Herbert P. Moser.

Yugoslavia

Representative: Dr. Janvid Flere.

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

International Labour Organisation (ILO): Mr. John S. Fox.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO):
Mr. Ahsan-ud-Din, Mr. P. G. H. Barter, M. S. Ong.

United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO): Mr. P. I. Erchov, Mr. A. F. M. K. Rahman, Mr. Coeytaux.

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO): Mr. F. Erian.

World Health Organization (WHO): Dr. I. C. Fang, Dr. F. J. Dy.

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD):
Mr. Howard E. Tolley.

International Monetary Fund (IMF): Mr. D. S. Savkar.

International Telecommunication Union (ITU): Mr. K. V. Pai.

World Meteorological Organization (WMO): Mr. Juanito S. Lirios.

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY (IAEA)

Mr. D. A. V. Fischer.

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)

Mr. Paul B. Edwards, Dr. Amansia Mangay-Angara.

**UNITED NATIONS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE BOARD
AND SPECIAL FUND**

Mr. Myer Cohen, Mr. Harry L. Spence, Mr. Alfred H. Mackenzie.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

*Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization/
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (ICITO/GATT)*:
Mr. F. A. Haight.

Colombo Plan Bureau: Mr. Francisco Sionil Jose.

Asian Productivity Organization (APO): Mr. Ichiro Oshikawa.

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Category A

International Chamber of Commerce: Mr. Eugenio Padua, Mr. Antonio de Joya, Mr. Arturo V. Tanco, Sir Justo N. Lopez, Mr. Hideo Nakayama, Mr. Yukihiko Saito, Mr. Tomio Tatsuno, Mr. M. Yawarali.

International Confederation of Trade Unions: Mr. Cipriano Cid, Mr. Young K. Park, Mr. Osias Q. Magdirila, Mr. Tien Ya Tan, Mr. H. K. Choudhury, Mr. Amal Mukherjee.

International Co-operative Alliance: Mr. S. K. Saxena.

International Federation of Agricultural Producers: Mr. Rafael A. Ledesma, Mr. Henry Jo. Teves, Mr. Jose J. Cardinez.

International Organization of Employers: Mr. M. Yawarali, Mr. Cesar M. Lorenzo.

World Federation of Trade Unions: Mr. K. B. Panikkar.

World Federation of United Nations Associations: Mr. Teofilo Reyes.

World Veterans Federation: Mr. Fred Saito, Lt.-Col. Lorenzo J Cabrera.

Category B

International Federation of University Women: Mrs. Belen Enrile-Gutierrez.

International Federation of Women Lawyers: Mrs. Remedios Austria, Miss Lux Piza, Miss Delia Medina.

World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations: Mrs. Maria Luisa R. Lorenzo.

**OTHER REPRESENTATIVES PRESENT IN MANILA DURING
THE NINETEENTH SESSION**

Western Samoa

Mr. T. Asiata, Mr. M. Meredith.

ANNEX II

List of publications and principal documents issued since the eighteenth session

A. PUBLICATIONS

MAJOR STUDIES (*printed*)

- Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East*, vol. XIII, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, June, September and December 1962 [English]
- Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East*, 1962. United Nations publication, Sales No.: 62.II.F.1 [English] (vol. XIII, No. 4, of the *Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East*, March 1963)
- Proceedings of the Fourth Regional Technical Conference on Water Resources Development in Asia and the Far East* (Flood Control Series No. 19). United Nations publication, Sales No.: 62.II.F.2 (ST/ECAFE/SER.F/19) [English]
- Transport and Communications Bulletin for Asia and the Far East*, No. 33, United Nations publication, Sales No.: 62.II.F.3 (ST/ECAFE/SER.E/33) [English]
- Pulp and Paper Prospects in Asia and the Far East*, vol. I, United Nations publication, Sales No.: 62.II.F.4 (E/CN.11/547, vol. I) [English]
- Pulp and Paper Prospects in Asia and the Far East*, vol. II, United Nations publication, Sales No.: 62.II.F.5 (E/CN.11/547, vol. II) [English]
- Mining Developments in Asia and the Far East, 1960* (Mineral Resources Development Series, No. 16), United Nations publication, Sales No.: 62.II.F.6 (E/CN.11/596) [English]
- A Case Study of the Comprehensive Development of the Kitakami River Basin* (Flood Control Series No. 20), United Nations publication, Sales No.: 62.II.F.7 (ST/ECAFE/SER.F/20) [English]
- Proceedings of the Regional Seminar on Energy Resources and Electric Power Development*, United Nations publication, Sales No.: 62.II.F.8 (E/CN.11/595) [English]
- Transport and Communications Bulletin for Asia and the Far East*, No. 34, United Nations publication, Sales No.: 62.II.F.9 (ST/ECAFE/SER.E/34) [English]
- Electric Power in Asia and the Far East, 1956-1960*, United Nations publication, Sales No.: 62.II.F.10 (E/CN.11/597) [English]
- Proceedings of the Regional Symposium on Dams and Reservoirs* (Flood Control Series No. 21) United Nations publication, Sales No.: 62.II.F.11 (ST/ECAFE/SER.F/21) [English]

PERIODICALS (*mimeographed*)

- Flood Control Journal^a (ST/ECAFE/SER.C/50-54)
- Trade Promotion News (ST/ECAFE/SER.H/83-85)
- Small Industry Bulletin (ST/ECAFE/SER.M/19 and Corr. 1)
- ECAFE Information Series No. 3

B. PRINCIPAL DOCUMENTS

COMMISSION

- E/CN.11/594 (E/CN.11/SR.251-269). Summary records of the eighteenth session

Nineteenth session

- E/CN.11/600. Report of the Inland Transport and Communications Committee (eleventh session)
- E/CN.11/602. Report of the Seminar on Basic Statistics for Economic and Social Development

^a Renamed "Water Resources Journal" as from ST/ECAFE/SER.C/54.

- E/CN.11/603. Activities in the field of flood control and water resources development
- E/CN.11/604. 1963 World Programme of Industrial Statistics; progress report for the ECAFE region
- E/CN.11/605. Activities of the Joint ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division in 1962
- E/CN.11/606. Information paper on technical assistance provided to countries and territories of ECAFE region under the expanded and regular programme
- E/CN.11/607. Report of the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin
- E/CN.11/608. Activities of the secretariat in the field of social affairs
- E/CN.11/609. Report of the Committee on Information from Non-Self Governing Territories (Note by the Executive Secretary)
- E/CN.11/610. Report of the Committee on Trade (sixth session)
- E/CN.11/611. United Nations/FAO World Food Programme—activities and prospects
- E/CN.11/612, Corr. 1 and 2 and Add. 1. Information paper on Special Fund activities in Asia and the Far East (by the Special Fund)
- E/CN.11/613. Educational developments in Asia, and UNESCO/ECAFE co-operation, 1961-1963 (by UNESCO)
- E/CN.11/614. Report of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources (fifteenth session)
- E/CN.11/616. Communication from the Government of New Zealand
- E/CN.11/617. Atomic energy in the ECAFE region (by IAEA)
- E/CN.11/618 and Add. 1. Communication from the Government of Western Samoa
- E/CN.11/619. Communication from the Government of Australia
- E/CN.11/620. Activities of Food and Agriculture Organization in Asia and the Far East (by FAO)
- E/CN.11/621. Resolution on the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning
- E/CN.11/622. Resolution on the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
- E/CN.11/623. Resolution on accelerated measures for regional economic co-operation for development of trade and industry
- E/CN.11/624. Resolution on the co-operative movement in the ECAFE region
- E/CN.11/625. Resolution on technical training and assistance
- E/CN.11/626. Resolution on the development of water resources of the lower Mekong basin
- E/CN.11/L.109. Report of the *ad hoc* Committee on Asian Institute for Economic Development
- E/CN.11/L.110. Report of the Working Party on Economic Development and Planning (seventh session)
- E/CN.11/L.111 and Corr. 1. Report of the Fifth Regional Conference on Water Resources Development
- E/CN.11/L.112. Report of the Third Group of Experts on Programming Techniques: problems of long-term economic projections with special reference to economic planning in Asia and the Far East.
- E/CN.11/L.116. Report of the Asian Seminar on Training for Family and Child Welfare
- E/CN.11/L.117 and Corr. 1 and 2. Asian Institute for Economic Development—a progress report by the Executive Secretary
- E/CN.11/L.118. Report of the Special Committee on Territories under Portuguese Administration (Note by the Executive Secretary)
- E/CN.11/L.119. Recent developments in the field of budget reclassification and management in the countries of the ECAFE region
- E/CN.11/L.120. Economic situation in Asia
- E/CN.11/L.121. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (Note by the Executive Secretary)
- E/CN.11/L.122. Introduction to 1962 Economic Survey

COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Fifteenth session

- E/CN.11/I&NR/39. Report of the Working Party on Housing and Building Materials (seventh session)
- E/CN.11/I&NR/40. Report of the Second Symposium on the Development of Petroleum Resources of Asia and the Far East.
- E/CN.11/I&NR/41. Report of the Seminar on the Development of Basic Chemical and Allied Industries in Asia and the Far East
- E/CN.11/I&NR/L.32. Review of the secretariat's activities in the field of mineral resources development in the light of General Assembly and Economic and Social Council resolutions on the United Nations Development Decade
- E/CN.11/I&NR/L.33. Review of the secretariat's activities—electric power development: Panel of Experts on Rural Electrification (Note by the secretariat)
- E/CN.11/I&NR/L.34. Investment promotion
- E/CN.11/I&NR/L.36. United Nations activities in industrial development in the region—United Nations Development Decade
- E/CN.11/I&NR/L.37. Progress and problems of industrialization of the region
- E/CN.11/I&NR/L.38. United Nations technical assistance provided to countries in Asia and the Far East during 1962 in the fields of industry and natural resources

WORKING PARTY ON HOUSING AND BUILDING MATERIALS

Seventh session

- E/CN.11/I&NR/HBWP.7/L.1. Progress report on urbanization and housing in Asia and the Far East
- E/CN.11/I&NR/HBWP.7/L.2. Town and regional planning in the ECAFE region
- E/CN.11/I&NR/HBWP.7/L.3. Training institute in housing at the Regional Housing Centre, New Delhi, India
- E/CN.11/I&NR/HBWP.7/L.6. Report of the Seminar on Essential Services in relation to Urban and Rural Housing
- E/CN.11/I&NR/HBWP.7/L.7. Report of the Advisory Committee on Regional Housing Centre
- E/CN.11/I&NR/HBWP.7/L.8. Technical assistance activities in the field of housing in Asia and the Far East
- I&NR/HBWP.7/1. Report of the Mission to Survey and Evaluate Self-Help Housing Methods and Practices in South-East Asia

SECOND SYMPOSIUM OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF PETROLEUM RESOURCES OF ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

- E/CN.11/I&NR/PR.2/L.1. Natural gas production and utilization in the ECAFE region
- E/CN.11/I&NR/PR.2/L.2. Recent developments in the petroleum industry of the ECAFE region
- E/CN.11/I&NR/PR.2/L.3. United Nations activities in the sphere of petroleum resources development (by United Nations Headquarters)
- E/CN.11/I&NR/PR.2/L.4. Review of the implementation of recommendations of the First Symposium on the Development of Petroleum Resources of Asia and the Far East
- E/CN.11/I&NR/PR.2/L.5. Geology of petroleum deposits with special reference to the ECAFE region
- E/CN.11/I&NR/PR.2/L.6. Utilization of natural gas in petrochemicals and other industries with special reference to practice in the United States (by United Nations Headquarters)
- E/CN.11/I&NR/PR.2/L.7. Organization and working methods of the Gas Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe (by ECE)
- E/CN.11/I&NR/PR.2/L.9. A concise bibliography concerning trace metals in marine organisms, suspected source-rock and crude oil

SEMINAR ON ESSENTIAL SERVICES IN RELATION TO URBAN AND RURAL HOUSING

- E/CN.11/I&NR/ESH/L.1. A review of conditions and costs of essential services in relation to housing in the ECAFE region

SEMINAR ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF BASIC CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES IN ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

- E/CN.11/I&NR/CHI/L.1. The present state and plans for the development of chemical industries in the region
- E/CN.11/I&NR/CHI/L.2. Techniques of programming development of basic chemical industries
- E/CN.11/I&NR/CHI/L.4. Economic and technical aspects of the salt industry in Asia and the Far East
- E/CN.11/I&NR/CHI/L.5. Common salt: its production and uses
- E/CN.11/I&NR/CHI/L.6. The soda ash industry in Asia and the Far East region
- E/CN.11/I&NR/CHI/L.7. The caustic soda industry in Asia and the Far East region
- E/CN.11/I&NR/CHI/L.8. Soda ash and the caustic soda-chloride complex
- E/CN.11/I&NR/CHI/L.9. Development of sulphuric acid industry in the region
- E/CN.11/I&NR/CHI/L.10. Economic aspects of sulphuric acid manufacture from various raw materials
- E/CN.11/I&NR/CHI/L.11. Chemical plant and equipment manufacture in the ECAFE region

COMMITTEE ON TRADE

Sixth session

- E/CN.11/TRADE/L.52. Report of the Working Party on Customs Administrations (third session)
- E/CN.11/TRADE/L.53. Report on the trade activities of the Economic Commission for Europe (by ECE)
- E/CN.11/TRADE/L.54. Shipping and ocean freight rates (Note by the Executive Secretary)
- E/CN.11/TRADE/L.55. Asian Trade Fair: progress report
- E/CN.11/TRADE/L.56. Foreign trade aspects of economic development plans of ECAFE countries
- E/CN.11/TRADE/L.57 and Corr. 1. Review of developments in trade and trade policies
- E/CN.11/TRADE/L.58. Work of the other regional economic commissions in the field of trade (by ECLA)
- E/CN.11/TRADE/L.59. Report of the *ad hoc* Meeting on Jute and Jute Products
- E/CN.11/TRADE/L.60. Developments relating to regional trading arrangements in Europe, Latin America and Africa
- E/CN.11/TRADE/L.61. Work of other regional economic commissions in the field of trade (by ECA)

WORKING PARTY ON CUSTOMS AND ADMINISTRATION

Third session

- E/CN.11/TRADE/CAWP.3/L.2. and Add. 1. ECAFE Code of Recommended Customs Procedures
- E/CN.11/TRADE/CAWP.3/L.3. Recommendations on customs brokers and clearing agents
- E/CN.11/TRADE/CAWP.3/L.4. Training in customs administration and exchange of staff
- E/CN.11/TRADE/CAWP.3/L.5. International conventions and recommendations on customs questions of interest to countries in the ECAFE region
- E/CN.11/TRADE/CAWP.3/L.7. Recommendations on mutual administrative assistance
- E/CN.11/TRADE/CAWP.3/L.8. Customs procedure relating to clearance of air-freight

E/CN.11/TRADE/CAWP.3/L.9. Customs procedures relating to post parcels

INLAND WATERWAY SUB-COMMITTEE

Sixth session

JOINT ECAFE/FAO *Ad Hoc* MEETING ON JUTE AND JUTE PRODUCTS

- E/CN.11/TRADE/JJP/L.2 (CCP/Jute/*Ad Hoc* 62/2). Extracts from records and reports relating to jute and the establishment of study groups (by FAO)
- E/CN.11/TRADE/JJP/L.3. (CCP/Jute/*Ad Hoc* 62/3). Jute and allied fibres: Characteristics and problems (by FAO)
- E/CN.11/TRADE/JJP/L.4/Add. 1 (CCP/Jute/*Ad Hoc* 62/4/Add. 1). Trends in world demand for jute manufactures: Statistical supplement—Jute goods available for home use (by FAO)
- E/CN.11/TRADE/JJP/L.7 and Add.1 (CCP/Jute/*Ad Hoc* 62/7 Add.1). Recent trends in world production of jute and allied fibres, 1950-1961 (by FAO)
- E/CN.11/TRADE/JJP/L.8 and Corr.1 (CCP/Jute/*Ad Hoc* 62/8 and Corr.1). Fluctuations in world jute markets, 1947/48 to 1960/61 (by FAO)
- E/CN.11/TRADE/JJP/L.9 (CCP/Jute/*Ad Hoc* 62/9). Jute and allied fibres: Current situation
- E/CN.11/TRADE/JJP/L.10 and Corr.1 (CCP/Jute/*Ad Hoc* 62/10 and Corr.1). Internal marketing and distribution of jute in ECAFE countries

INLAND TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS COMMITTEE

Eleventh session

- E/CN.11/TRANS/151. Report of the Railway Sub-Committee (seventh session)
- E/CN.11/TRANS/154. Report of the Inland Waterway Sub-Committee (sixth session)
- E/CN.11/TRANS/L.43. Progress of implementation of the recommendations of the Working Party on Telecommunications Experts
- E/CN.11/TRANS/L.44. Library service
- E/CN.11/TRANS/L.45. Activities in the field of highways and highway transport
- E/CN.11/TRANS/L.46. Report on the study week on development of tourism
- E/CN.11/TRANS/L.47. General case studies in the field of inland transport development
- E/CN.11/TRANS/L.49 and Corr.1, Add.1. Current development in transport co-ordination policies in countries of the region
- E/CN.11/TRANS/L.50. United Nations technical assistance provided to countries in Asia and the Far East in the fields of transport and communications
- E/CN.11/TRANS/L.51. Report of the Second Joint Session of the Expert Working Groups on International Highways in the ECAFE region

RAILWAY SUB-COMMITTEE

Seventh session

- E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.1/53 App.4. Report of the Working Party of Railway Signalling and Operating Officials
- E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.1/L.15. Comparative study of railway administrations in the ECAFE region
- E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.1/L.16. Dieselization—report by the Executive Secretary
- E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.1/L.17. Feasibility of introducing container transport on railways of the ECAFE region
- E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.1/L.18. Development of international railway traffic in the ECAFE region
- E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.1/L.19. Railway regional research
- E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.1/L.20. Increase of single line capacity with reference to operational and signalling aspects

- E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.3/L.16 and Add.1. The need for statistics concerning inland waterway transport
- E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.3/L.17. Report of Advisory Board of the Regional Marine Diesel Training Centre (fourth meeting)
- E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.3/L.18. Study on dredging of navigable waterways and inland ports
- E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.3/L.19. Report of the Working Group on Prototype Coasting Vessels
- E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.3/L.20. Fast passenger craft
- E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.3/L.22. Report of the Advisory Board of the Marine Diesel Training Centre (fifth meeting)
- E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.3/L.23. Current inland waterway developments
- E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.3/L.24. Classification of inland waterways

FIFTH REGIONAL CONFERENCE ON WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

- E/CN.11/WRD/Conf.5/L.1. Report of the Seminar on the Development of Groundwater Resources with special reference to Deltaic Areas
- E/CN.11/WRD/Conf.5/L.2. Formulation of water resources development plans
- E/CN.11/WRD/Conf.5/L.3 and Corr.1. Water pollution and its control
- E/CN.11/WRD/Conf.5/L.4. Flood control measures and technical and economic limitations to their application

WORKING PARTY OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

Seventh session

- E/CN.11/DPWP.7/L.3 and Corr.1 and Add.1. Measures for mobilizing domestic saving for productive investment
- E/CN.11/DPWP.7/L.4. Design for fiscal policy for increasing government saving
- E/CN.11/DPWP.7/L.5. Foreign finance for economic development in Asia and the Far East, 1951-1960
- E/CN.11/DPWP.7/L.6. Policies and measures for increasing and co-ordinating the supply of foreign capital to the countries of the ECAFE region
- E/CN.11/DPWP.7/L.7. Policies and measures for attracting more foreign capital and ensuring its best utilization
- E/CN.11/DPWP.7/L.8. Issues of tax policy for developing economies (United Nations Headquarters)

SEMINAR ON BASIC STATISTICS FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

- E/CN.11/ASTAT/BS/L.1. Basic statistics for economic and social development in the countries of the ECAFE region
- E/CN.11/ASTAT/BS/L.2. Use of statistics in planning for economic development in India
- E/CN.11/ASTAT/BS/L.3. Basic statistics needed for economic and social development in Pakistan
- E/CN.11/ASTAT/BS/L.6. The use of statistics in planning for economic development in Ceylon
- E/CN.11/ASTAT/BS/L.1/Annex 1. List of statistical series for the use of developing countries of the ECAFE region for economic and social development
- E/CN.11/ASTAT/BS/L.1/Annex 2. Uses of basic statistics for models of economic and social development programming

ASIAN SEMINAR ON URBAN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

- E/CN.11/UCD/L.2. Report of the Preparatory Group on Urban Community Development in Asia
- UCD/3/a. Review of common needs of urban areas and identification of basic essentials and major components of urban community development programmes
- UCD/3/c. Basic essentials and major components of urban community development programmes, with special reference to social defence
- UCD/4. Applicability of community development to urban areas, the role of traditional institutions, local organizations and neighbourhood groups in urban community development programmes; relationship of urban community development and rural community development
- UCD/5/a. Organization and administration of urban community development programmes
- UCD/5/b. Public administration aspects of urban community development programmes
- UCD/6/a. Relationship of urban community development to the national development plan
- UCD/7/a. Personnel and training for urban community development
- UCD/7/b. Training of personnel for the social work contribution to urban community development
- UCD/8. Evaluation and research

ASIAN SEMINAR ON TRAINING FOR FAMILY AND CHILD WELFARE

- FCW/1. Personnel requirements for family and child welfare services
- FCW/2. Content of training for family and child welfare personnel
- FCW/3. Relationship of training personnel for family and child welfare to training personnel in related fields
- FCW/4. Some major problems connected with training
- FCW/5. Guide-lines for the discussions on training for family and child welfare

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.^a

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.^a

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

^a Paragraphs 2 and 3 are likely to be amended in the light of the draft resolution for action by the Economic and Social Council adopted by the Commission at its 289th meeting on 18 March 1963. See part II, paras. 405-407, and part IV of the present report.

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 of 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 a 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 record, 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 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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