



ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

ANNUAL REPORT

(19 March 1963 – 17 March 1964)

**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS : THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION**

SUPPLEMENT No. 2

UNITED NATIONS



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New York, 1964

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 19 March 1963 to 17 March 1964, was adopted unanimously by the Commission at its 311th meeting on 17 March 1964. It is submitted for the consideration of the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-seventh 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/}

^{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 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, thirty-fourth and thirty-sixth 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); ibid., Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 2 (E/3735)].

Part I

WORK OF THE COMMISSION SINCE THE NINETEENTH SESSION

2. During the year under review, the Commission placed emphasis upon promoting regional and international co-operation among the member countries, especially in developing interregional and intraregional trade - a subject for the consideration of which the Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation was convened - and also upon making preparations for the participation by the secretariat and the countries of the region in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. Furthermore, the Commission continued to increase its participation in the technical co-operation and related operational activities of the United Nations designed to accelerate the economic and social advancement of the countries of the region.

3. The 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), 920 (XXXIV) and 946 (XXXVI), 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.

Working Party of Senior Geologists (fifth session), 21-27 March 1963

<u>Chairman:</u>	Mr. Francisco A. Comsti (Philippines)
<u>First Vice-Chairman:</u>	Mr. Shigeru Nishio (Japan)
<u>Second Vice-Chairman:</u>	Mr. N. Khadeem (Iran)

Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development (fifth session), 28 March-4 April 1963

<u>Chairman:</u>	Mr. Fernando S. Busuego, Jr. (Philippines)
<u>First Vice-Chairman:</u>	Mr. M. Butt (India)
<u>Second Vice-Chairman:</u>	Col. Hla Aung (Burma)

Working Party on Small-Scale Industries (seventh session), 29 April-6 May 1963

<u>Chairman:</u>	Mr. Porn Srichamara (Thailand)
<u>First Vice-Chairman:</u>	Mr. Jovito A. Rivera (Philippines)
<u>Second Vice-Chairman:</u>	Mr. Parviz Bayat (Iran)

Seminar on Geochemical Prospecting Methods and Techniques, 5-14 August 1963

<u>Director:</u>	Mr. John S. Webb (United Nations)
<u>Co-director:</u>	Mr. C.Y. Li (ECAFE)

Seminar on Housing Statistics and Programmes for Asia and the Far East, 25 August-14 September 1963

<u>Director:</u>	Mr. Einer Engberg (Denmark)
<u>Co-director:</u>	Mr. C.B. Patel (ECAFE)

Sub-Committee on Electric Power (ninth session), 30 September-7 October 1963

<u>Chairman:</u>	Mr. Boonrod Binson (Thailand)
<u>First Vice-Chairman:</u>	Mr. Gabriel A. Daza (Philippines)
<u>Second Vice-Chairman:</u>	U Tin (Burma)

Conference on the Development of Fertilizer Industry in Asia and the Far East, 18 November-2 December 1963

<u>Chairman:</u>	Mr. G.P. Kane (India)
<u>First Vice-Chairman:</u>	Mr. Praprit Na Nagara (Thailand)
<u>Second Vice-Chairman:</u>	Mr. Alfonso Q. Briones (Philippines)

Committee on Industry and Natural Resources (sixteenth session), 27 January-3 February 1964

<u>Chairman:</u>	Mr. Porn Srichamara (Thailand)
<u>First Vice-Chairman:</u>	Mr. J. Rivera (Philippines)
<u>Second Vice-Chairman:</u>	Mr. G.L. Easterbrook-Smith (New Zealand)

Working Party of Senior Geologists

6. At its fifth session, held at Manila in March 1963, the Working Party reviewed the progress made in geological survey and related activities in countries of the region, as well as personnel requirements and training facilities. It examined the progress made in the preparation of regional maps and made suggestions for the establishment of a regional geological survey centre for south-east Asia, and for survey and prospecting of mineral and groundwater resources.

Regional geological and related maps

7. The Working Party approved the reports submitted by the co-ordinators for the five regional maps, and requested them to make arrangements for the inclusion of Australia, New Zealand and Western Samoa in maps covering the geographical area of ECAFE. It felt that the regional geological map, published in 1959, would have to be revised in due course.

Stratigraphic correlation between sedimentary basins of the ECAFE region

8. Since regional stratigraphic correlation must precede the revision of the geological map of Asia and the Far East, the Working Party felt that it should co-ordinate stratigraphic and palaeontological work in the region. It desired that a symposium on the stratigraphy of the Late Palaeozoic and Tertiary formations of the ECAFE region be convened and suggested that the secretariat investigate the extent of member countries' interest in that project as well as the possibility of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) co-operating with ECAFE on the proposed symposium.

Training facilities in geology and mining in Asia and the Far East

9. The Working Party commended the report of the ECAFE/UNESCO Joint Working Group of Experts (E/CN.11/I and NR/34) on the subject and suggested that it be followed by a detailed survey and inventory of the in-service training facilities in geology and geophysics currently available to trainees from the region in member and associate member countries. The existing in-service training arrangements under the Colombo Plan and the UNESCO International Atomic Energy Agency schemes were noted; the secretariat was requested, while bearing them in mind, to consult those organizations which were prepared to offer training facilities in the field of geology and mining to make suitable arrangements.

Establishment of a regional geological centre in Southeast Asia

10. The Working Party outlined the functions of the proposed centre and requested the secretariat to take appropriate steps for its establishment.

Survey and prospecting methods

11. The Working Party commended the report of the United Nations Pilot Course on Techniques for Aerial Surveys (I and NR/SGWP.5/9) and suggested that a second course be organized. Aerial surveys offered a very great saving in time and allowed more efficient direction of the subsequent ground geological and geophysical work.

Rock weathering under tropical conditions

12. The Working Party considered it important to study and to hold a symposium on rock weathering conditions in south and Southeast Asia, where tropical or sub-tropical conditions prevailed, particularly in regard to lateritization and formation of bauxite, nickel, cobalt and other ores. Moreover, rock weathering had important implications for prospecting, as it precluded, for example, the use of certain geophysical techniques and required the development of others, particularly geochemical techniques.

Groundwater resources

13. In view of the importance of groundwater resources to the social, municipal, agricultural and industrial development of countries of the region, the Working Party felt that ECAFE and other international organizations concerned should pay increasing attention to it. The need to undertake geological survey to obtain detailed information for the planning of groundwater development schemes was emphasized. Groundwater investigations were useful not only for countries located in arid and semi-arid zones, but also for humid and tropical countries in need of water supply. Such questions as fresh water supply for factories, the disposal of used water and land subsidence resulting from water-pumping were subjects requiring consideration. The Working Party hoped that the countries would receive increasing assistance from the United Nations or other aid programmes for groundwater investigations.

Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development

14. The Sub-Committee, at its fifth session, held at Manila in March-April 1963, reviewed the mining developments in the region since 1960 and paid particular attention to iron ore, tin, tungsten, bauxite and aluminium. It also examined the question of technical personnel required for mineral development. The Sub-Committee suggested convening a symposium on mineral conservation in the near future.

Iron ore exploration, development, preparation and marketing

15. The Sub-Committee noted that most countries in the ECAFE region, particularly Australia, had been prospecting for iron ore with considerable success and that Japan would continue to provide the main market for the increased iron ore reserves.

Petroleum Symposium

16. The Sub-Committee formulated an agenda for the Third Symposium on the Development of Petroleum Resources of Asia and the Far East, to be held in 1965 at Tokyo.

Bauxite ore resources and aluminium industry in the ECAFE region

17. The Sub-Committee suggested that a symposium on bauxite and aluminium be convened to discuss case studies dealing with detailed information on the search for, prospecting for, and manufacture of aluminium, as well as with the economics of the aluminium industry and with regional co-operation.

Tin ore resources of Asia and the Far East

18. The Sub-Committee recommended that, in preparing the final report on tin ore resources, the secretariat include information on: (a) problems of exploration and assessment of reserves, and of grading them; (b) techniques and efficiency of milling operations and recovery of tin and by-products; (c) evaluation of individual deposits as well as prognosis of extension; (d) cost of concentration (including also tantalum) and (e) extraction cost per unit.

Tungsten ore resources of Asia and the Far East

19. The Sub-Committee noted that, as the ECAFE region was the largest tungsten producer of the world and as the sharp fluctuations in world market prices were having an extremely unfavourable influence on the development of the tungsten mining industry in the region, a study of economic aspects of the demand for tungsten and its consumption would be useful for the region. However, as exploratory meetings for tungsten had already been convened by the United Nations, and as arrangements were being made for the compilation of statistics and for preparing a detailed analysis of the problems of the tungsten market, the Sub-Committee considered that the ECAFE secretariat's work on tungsten might for the time being be discontinued.

Technical training facilities in the field of mineral resources development in the region.

20. The Sub-Committee recommended that the secretariat undertake a survey of training facilities in the region and seek provision for fellowships in geology and mining engineering like those offered to trainees in the field of petroleum by the National Iranian Oil Company. In order to ensure that maximum use was made of the training facilities within the region, the secretariat was requested to survey training facilities and to ascertain the needs of countries of the region. The countries should themselves periodically assess their trained personnel requirements, and training programmes should be planned to avoid the development of large excesses or deficiencies. Training in the mineral resources field would have to be of several kinds, among which "in-service" or "on-the-job training" at a professional level required the greatest attention.

Working Party on Small-scale Industries

21. At its seventh session, held at Bangkok, Thailand, in April-May 1963, the Working Party reviewed the progress and problems of small-scale industries in ECAFE countries and noted the increasing role of those industries in national economic development.

Specific problems and measures for improving small-scale industries

22. The Working Party observed that Governments would have to continue promoting small-scale industries, particularly by introducing measures to ensure efficiency and economy. The distribution of supplies and quality control of the materials used also required careful attention.

23. It recommended that the institutes established in the region to assist small-scale industries should pay particular attention to problems of design and techniques of production, which were important in a competitive market. The secretariat might examine the possibility of providing technical design experts for wood products, fibre products, ceramics, metal craft for jewellery, brassware, etc., including electroplating, shell craft and handloom weaving. It might also explore the feasibility of establishing a regional institute for industrial design.

24. The Working Party considered that the support given to small industries for the solution of their marketing problems should be integrated with other assistance to those industries. It recommended that those ECAFE countries which had not yet done so should undertake market study and research, and adopt appropriate measures for standardization and quality control of products, similar to those employed in India and the Republic of China. Small industry products should be displayed at national and international fairs, airports and railway stations. Seminars on marketing should be convened. The secretariat should identify training possibilities in all aspects of marketing and arrange for the provision of such training.

25. As small-scale industries had inadequate access to capital and credit facilities and earned profits so small as to inhibit them from expansion, the Working Party suggested that Governments: (i) encourage private commercial banks to provide credit to small industries; (ii) promote the establishment of credit guarantee associations backed by a government insurance scheme; and (iii) make available block capital to private financial institutions to enable them to extend loans to small enterprises.

26. The Working Party noted that handicrafts would continue to play an important role in the economies of many countries of the region on account of their employment potential and foreign exchange earning capacity as well as of their contribution to arts and culture. It felt that improved hand tools and the mechanization at the more laborious stages of production would be beneficial. In view of the importance of maintaining standards in fulfilling bulk orders, the Working Party suggested that: (i) there would have to be accurate costing so as neither to incur loss nor to overcharge; (ii) production would have to be in accordance with agreed samples; (iii) delivery would have to be according to a pre-determined schedule; and (iv) there would have to be proper packaging so that goods arrived at their destinations undamaged. Vigorous sales promotion was also required.

Development of personnel for small industries

27. The Working Party felt that the problems of personnel for small industries should be considered on a comprehensive basis. It suggested that member countries furnish the secretariat with detailed estimates of their training requirements, so that full advantage could be taken of the offers of Australia and India to train nationals of other countries. Such information would also assist the secretariat in co-ordinating existing training facilities and in taking steps to augment them, where necessary, on a regional basis. The Secretariat was requested to study intensively the matter of training instructors and trainers in the region. The Working Party felt that the ECAFE "Small Industry Bulletin" could be used for providing information about actual problems of developing personnel for small industries and for publicizing existing regional training facilities.

Industrial estates

28. The Working Party noted that industrial estates were promoting the manufacture of simple consumer articles as well as complicated and difficult component and spare parts for producer goods, and that they were promoting the creation of ancillary units to large-scale factories. The Working Party suggested that, in establishing ancillary units, special care should be taken to ensure adequate support and protection to the independence of small units.

Transformation of traditional cottage industries into modern type small factories

29. The Working Party considered that, for social, economic and technical reasons, transformation would have to be gradual but that it should be consistent with the objectives of the United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less-Developed Areas. It suggested that the secretariat devote specific attention, on request, to the various levels of intermediate techniques suited to different industries under varying conditions whereby optimum orderly progress could best be achieved.

Role of private associations and organizations in the promotion of small industries

30. The Working Party suggested that Governments should taper off direct assistance and eventually hand over the control of institutions and services to private associations. Fostering the growth of strong and competent associations was felt to be the most practical approach towards making small industries self-reliant. The Working Party made specific recommendations to strengthen private associations.

Seminar on Geochemical Prospecting Methods and Techniques

31. The Seminar, held at Bangkok in August 1963, studied the possibilities of increasing the application of geochemical prospecting methods and techniques to countries of the region. It made a number of technical recommendations and suggested measures for joint action by member countries.

Their application to the ECAFE region

32. The Seminar recognized that mineral exploration in tropical areas encountered special problems posed by deep weathering, thick soil cover, dense forest, difficult terrain and poor accessibility, which in most parts of the ECAFE region might increase the formidable task of finding concealed ore bodies. Although experience and research both within the region and elsewhere had clearly indicated the potential value of modern geochemical methods of prospecting under tropical conditions, those methods had not been fully used in the region.

Joint spectrographic laboratory

33. Spectrochemical procedures provided an alternative to chemical methods for rapidly analysing soil and rock samples in tracing elements with sufficient sensitivity and precision and differentiating clearly the anomalous samples from normal or "background" samples. Spectrographic methods, particularly those

employing multi-channel direct recording techniques, required expensive instruments the purchase of which was justified only when about 50,000 samples a year were involved; moreover, they required highly trained and specialized personnel. Accordingly, it was suggested that the possibility of establishing a joint spectrographic laboratory in Southeast Asia be considered. The secretariat was requested to consult interested Governments and to explore the possibility of establishing such a laboratory, using existing facilities if possible and seeking international assistance if necessary. Such a laboratory could form a part of the proposed regional geological centre for Southeast Asia and could cover not only geochemistry but also other geological fields.

Regional adviser on geochemical prospecting

34. Since a large number of countries of the region which lacked experience were interested in geochemical prospecting in connexion with mineral exploration, the Seminar felt that a well-qualified geochemical adviser stationed in ECAFE could guide the work of national experts and assist in the programmes for training junior technicians.

Training

35. The Seminar felt that countries, such as Australia, India and Japan, which had sufficient experience in geochemical prospecting and possessed facilities for training, could accept trainees from other countries of the region, and that the secretariat should make such arrangements. Exchanges of visits of geochemists working in the region would improve their knowledge of methods, conditions and system of working. The Seminar appreciated the offers made by delegates from industrially advanced countries in and outside the region to undertake analysis of samples and to make training facilities available to countries so requesting.

Exchange of information

36. The Seminar considered it desirable to have frequent and regular exchanges of information on the problems and results of geochemical exploration in countries of the region. It hoped that international professional associations in that field would promote such an exchange especially for the benefit of ECAFE countries. Meanwhile, the secretariat, with the co-operation of the national authorities concerned, should collect and disseminate information for promoting geochemical work in the region. A newsletter on geochemical prospecting activities in the region was suggested, for which a technical correspondent appointed by each country could keep the secretariat informed on the progress and problems of geochemical work.

Scope for a future seminar

37. The Seminar felt that the next seminar should cover the broader aspects of mineral exploration and the full range of techniques that might be appropriate to the ECAFE region, including geology, photo-geology, geophysics and geochemistry. Meanwhile, ECAFE countries might arrange informal meetings to discuss mutual problems, with the help of the secretariat. The first of those meetings might conveniently coincide with the International Geological Congress to be held in India in 1964.

Seminar on Housing Statistics and Programmes for Asia and the Far East

38. The Seminar was held at Copenhagen, Denmark, in August-September 1963 by ECAFE in co-operation with the United Nations Statistical Office, the Housing Building and Planning Branch of the Bureau of Social Affairs, the Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations (BTAO), the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) and the Danish Government. It reviewed the housing situation in the countries of the ECAFE region and measures employed to mitigate housing problems.

Housing statistics

39. The Seminar noted that rapid industrialization, population growth and increasing urbanization in the ECAFE countries had created serious housing problems. Housing needs had been competing with the needs of other sectors. For careful balancing of needs and available resources, as well as for evaluating the economic and social consequences of housing programmes, reliable statistics were required.

40. The Seminar urged the Governments and international and regional agencies to give priority to the collection and improvement of basic statistics needed for housing programmes. Governments were advised to make every effort to obtain at least the data on population households and to maintain comparability between the data obtained from different sources.

41. Recognizing the importance of the basic statistics needed for formulating and executing housing programmes, the Seminar recommended that a special statistical unit, closely related to the agency responsible for housing policy, be established.

42. The Seminar, noting that many ECAFE countries were effectively using sample survey techniques to collect information on housing, urged that more countries adopt that method to up-date or supplement the basic housing data collected during the census. It emphasized the need for close consultation between housing programmers and statisticians at an early stage in the preparations for a housing census, in order to concentrate on providing the data most urgently required for housing programmes and on supplying them in their most useful form. The Seminar also recommended systematic projections of population and households.

Government responsibility

43. In view of the large gaps between social and economic rent for low-income group housing, the Seminar recommended that Governments assume direct responsibility for providing housing to that group. It suggested that Governments in ECAFE countries which had no central housing authority or ministry should consider establishing such a body for co-ordinated action covering all aspects of housing. To enable Governments to concentrate more thoroughly on low-cost housing, the Seminar suggested that housing construction by the private sector be encouraged. It suggested measures for promoting low-cost housing construction, particularly the creation of financial institutions to extend loans for housing at reasonable rates and with long periods of amortization.

Reduction of building costs

44. The Seminar urged that special attention be given to means of reducing building costs, which might include: (i) economic combinations of materials and techniques; (ii) partial rather than full pre-fabrication; (iii) gradual introduction of mechanization in the building industry; (iv) systematic and advance planning for work and site management to ensure the full productivity of both men and machines.

Training of personnel

45. In addition to the training of personnel at the intermediate and higher levels to deal with all aspects of housing, the Seminar suggested that regional and international programmes should contain measures for training personnel in developing housing programmes and statistics.

Sub-Committee on Electric Power

46. At its ninth session held at Bangkok in September-October 1963, the Sub-Committee on Electric Power reviewed the over-all situation of electric power development in the ECAFE region and considered various technical and economic problems pertaining to the rapid development of power resources. It also discussed the scope and possibilities of regional co-operation in the field of electric power.

Electricity statistics

47. The Sub-Committee finalized the report of the ad hoc Working Group on electricity Statistics (E/CN.11/I and NR/Sub.1/L.25), containing definitions, nomenclature and procedures for the collection and compilation of electricity statistics. The report, besides recommending that countries take steps for building up national electric power statistics, urged them to provide the secretariat with complete statistical data, set forth on the standardized forms, with the least possible delay so as to permit the timely publication of the "Electric Power Bulletin".

Rural electrification

48. The Sub-Committee reviewed the report of the Panel of Experts on Rural Electrification (E/CN.11/I and NR/Sub.1/L.22). It recognized that, in the ECAFE region, where nearly 80 per cent of the population lived in rural areas, electrification posed problems essentially different from those faced by developed countries outside the region. Rural economic development and rural electrification should, therefore, go hand in hand. The Sub-Committee drew attention to the various specific recommendations made by the Panel, particularly the suggestion that, while maintaining high standards of efficiency and safety, the countries should effect economies by using indigenous materials. The Sub-Committee felt that financial help by Governments would greatly facilitate rapid economic development through rural electrification.

Rationalization of the generation and use of electrical energy

49. The Sub-Committee noted that, while a certain degree of standardization in the field of transmission had been achieved, the region's power distribution systems were still characterized by a variety of voltages and systems of supply.

It recommended that countries take early steps to standardize their distribution voltages and, as far as possible, to ensure co-ordination of low voltage supplies among the neighbouring countries. In order to take full advantage of modern technological advances, it was important to undertake long-range planning together with systematic surveys of primary energy resources and of the anticipated requirements of electric power, besides paying attention to the technical, economic and financial aspects of individual power plants and other facilities. Measures for rationalizing the utilization of electrical energy should include efforts to maintain a high load and a high power factor.

Use of computers in the field of electricity supply

50. The Sub-Committee noted the wide scope for using modern electronic computers in the electricity supply industry, not only for the solution of scientific and engineering problems, but also for commercial and office management purposes. Noting that electronic computers were already being used by public utility undertakings in several countries of the region, the Sub-Committee recommended that countries give attention to training appropriate personnel. It also suggested the possibility of achieving economies through the joint installation of computers by two or more smaller electric supply organizations.

Regional co-operation in the field of electric power

51. The Sub-Committee noted the many possibilities of mutual co-operation between the countries of the region, such as: (i) joint development of power projects; (ii) exchanges of power supply across international boundaries; (iii) manufacture and supply of electric power plant and equipment.

52. The Sub-Committee observed that it was much more advantageous to plan the development of a river system as a whole than to undertake the ad hoc development of individual river sites; in the case of international rivers it was even more desirable for the countries concerned to plan on a joint basis so as to harness their maximum potential. There were basically two approaches to regional co-operation of that nature: first, to seek assistance from the relatively more developed countries of the region; and second, to promote mutually beneficial co-operation among the region's developing countries. The Sub-Committee urged countries to give earnest thought to whatever possibilities existed either for joint development of hydroelectric power projects or for exchanges of electricity across international boundaries. It noted that such joint development of power resources was already being considered by Burma, Malaysia and Thailand.

Conference on the Development of Fertilizer Industry in Asia and the Far East

53. The Conference, held in November-December 1963, at Bombay, India, considered the factors which were impeding the growth of consumption and manufacture of fertilizers in ECAFE countries; as well as the technical and economic aspects of the development of nitrogenous, phosphatic and potash fertilizers; and modern practices in the storage, packaging, handling and transportation of fertilizers. It also discussed the possibilities of the manufacture of plant and equipment in the region and considered the scope for regional and international co-operation in all those fields.

The present state of fertilizer industry in the region and plans for its development

54. The Conference observed that the consumption of plant nutrients in most countries of the region was very low and that progress in the development of the nutrients industry had been slow on account of shortages of foreign exchange, capital, trained personnel and suitable raw materials, lack of know-how and the under-developed state of the infrastructure. The Conference felt that prompt action should be taken to overcome them.

Anticipated requirements for chemical fertilizers in the region up to 1975

55. The Conference urged ECAFE countries to expand field and laboratory research on the relationship between soil, fertilizers and crops so as to assist in developing the most suitable fertilizers. It suggested measures for promoting the use of fertilizer, such as holding "fertilizer festivals" in villages; making fertilizers available at low prices; arranging for crop insurance and co-operative marketing to stabilize crop prices; and the provision, to farmers, of technical advice and practical demonstrations on the proper use of fertilizers by the Government, co-operative societies and manufacturers.

56. The Conference made specific suggestions for the establishment of nitrogenous fertilizer factories in developing countries of the region, indicating the economies of scale.

57. In view of the shortage of rock-phosphates, the Conference recommended that countries of the region make efforts to explore deposits and that steel producing countries also consider the production of basic slag suitable for use as a phosphate fertilizer. ECAFE countries might initially undertake the manufacture of single superphosphate, as that process was simple, but its production would in many cases involve the use of imported sulphur. The handling and use of that fertilizer by inexperienced farmers involved no problems.

58. The Conference recommended that the secretariat stimulate the interest of ECAFE countries in the search for potash and render them assistance.

59. The use of multi-nutrient fertilizers offered many advantages. Nevertheless, the ECAFE countries should try to use those multi-nutrient fertilizers which involved the minimum possible number of nutrient elements.

60. The Conference made recommendations concerning the caking and coating of fertilizers, their storage and transport as well as the size of bags for carrying them.

61. The Conference noted that, in order to meet the requirements for fertilizers of ECAFE countries by 1970, some 100 new fertilizer factories, requiring a total capital investment of \$5,000 million, would have to be established. Local manufacture of equipment would reduce the foreign exchange component of capital goods and thereby greatly benefit the ECAFE countries. There was a need to establish large integrated engineering works for organizing the production of plant and equipment. The Conference recommended early efforts to manufacture process-control instruments required for chemical and fertilizer industries. It also advocated promoting the production of refractories and other ceramics, anti-corrosion

paints and pigments, rubber and plastic lining for vessels and pipes and other ancillaries. Such activities would require many technicians with training in specialized fields. The personnel should be trained in the early stages and then associated with the construction of engineering works to acquire proficiency by the time production of equipment commenced.

62. The Conference reviewed the development and investment needs of the different countries of the region and the methods proposed for meeting their development plan targets. It noted that many Governments of the region were offering incentives to external capital and other forms of assistance from the industrialized countries, and expressed the hope that that assistance would increase on a scale commensurate with the region's needs. It recommended that the ECAFE secretariat follow the growth of the fertilizer industry in the region and arrange for intra- and interregional consultations.

63. The Conference recommended that a panel of experts be attached to the secretariat which, on request and in close co-operation with national experts, could examine specific problems involved in the development of the fertilizer industry and suggest measures to solve them. It also recommended that countries of the region should intensify, with secretariat assistance whenever possible, their geological investigations, laying special emphasis on the search for phosphate, potash and sulphur materials; also that the secretariat make a thorough investigation of the development and utilization of natural gas in the region, taking into consideration the offer made by Iran to provide natural gas in the form of ammonia to other member countries. ECAFE countries should take advantage of the international aid programmes and bilateral arrangements for training. The Conference recommended that the secretariat arrange "on the job" training programmes on a regional basis.

Committee on Industry and Natural Resources

64. The Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, at its sixteenth session, held at Bangkok in January-February 1964, reviewed the progress of industrialization in the ECAFE region in 1962-63 and suggested measures for accelerating it. It identified ways in which the secretariat could assist ECAFE countries in that field. 2/

Industrialization

65. The Committee felt that the secretariat should periodically report and evaluate the progress made in the region towards industrial development. It welcomed measures recently taken by many countries to adjust their industrial expansion programmes to their balance of payments positions and to diversify exports.

2/ For action taken by the Commission on the report of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources at its twentieth session, see paras. 396-419 below.

66. The Committee welcomed the proposal to hold a United Nations symposium on industrialization and felt that ECAFE should play a prominent part in the preparation for and conduct of that symposium. Since pre-investment studies were essential for attracting capital and utilizing available resources, the Committee requested the secretariat to prepare portfolios of feasible projects, for which it should, in co-operation with the countries, prepare country studies. It requested the developed countries to continue to provide the countries of the region with financial assistance and technical information on industrial questions.

Mineral resources development

67. The Committee endorsed the recommendations of the fifth session of the Working Party of Senior Geologists (E/CN.11/I and NR/43), the fifth session of the Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development (E/CN.11/I and NR/44) and the Seminar on Geochemical Prospecting Methods and Techniques (E/CN.11/I and NR/48), all of which had been convened in 1963.

68. The Committee welcomed the secretariat's efforts to stimulate geochemical prospecting for mineral deposits, and the appointment of a Regional Adviser for that purpose. It noted that the Committee on the Co-ordination of the Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin had received assistance in carrying out mineral investigations, and emphasized the need for the secretariat to undertake further work of that nature.

69. The Committee on Industry and Natural Resources noted that the Mineral Distribution Map of Asia and the Far East had been completed and suggested projects to be undertaken by the Regional Geological Centre for Southeast Asia when established. It requested the secretariat to devote greater attention to mineral raw materials for fertilizer industry, in view of their present scarcity in the region.

70. The Committee stressed that possibilities of utilizing the surplus gas in the region, which was being wasted by flaring, should be explored and that a thorough study of the natural gas situation in the region should be made on the lines of the suggested agenda for the proposed seminar on natural gas. It welcomed the appointment in the secretariat of the Regional Adviser on Natural Gas.

71. The Committee recorded its appreciation of the Government of Iran's co-operation with the Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations (BTAO) and ECAFE, in implementing a programme of training for personnel of the region in various fields of petroleum resources development at its National Iranian Oil Company. It felt that the early establishment of a regional petroleum institute in Iran, as directed by the Commission, would fulfil the needs of many countries of the region, and requested the secretariat to make arrangements for trainees in the fields of geology and mining in co-operation with the interested countries.

Electric power development

72. Reviewing the report of the ninth session of the Sub-Committee on Electric Power (E/CN.11/I and NR/49), the Committee stressed the importance of integrated planning of electric power and industrial development, the urgency of systematic energy surveys to permit optimum economic utilization of natural power resources

and the undertaking of comprehensive research on the various aspects of rural electrification. The Committee endorsed the suggestions for arranging a study tour of experts and for examining the possibilities of regional co-operation in the field of electric power. The Committee identified a few regional and sub-regional schemes, the feasibility of which the secretariat should study and bring to the notice of the countries concerned.

Development of fertilizer industry

73. The Committee endorsed the recommendations of the Conference on the Development of Fertilizer Industry in Asia and the Far East (E/CN.11/I and NR/51). It stressed the needs: for the early preparation by the Governments of member countries of estimates of their fertilizer requirements up to 1975; for the integration of the fertilizer industry with petroleum refineries and steel plants producing oxygen; for considering the utilization of gypsum in place of sulphur; and for studying processes using nitric or hydrochloric acid. It suggested that the ECAFE secretariat should survey energy resources of the region and recommend how they could best be utilized for fertilizer production. The Committee emphasized that ECAFE countries should intensify their efforts to explore sources of rock phosphate, potash and sulphur materials, as well as the possibilities of recovering potash from sea-water and of using basic slag as a fertilizer. It approved the appointment in the secretariat of a group of senior advisers to provide advisory services, the proposal for a regional on-the-job training scheme under the United Nations fellowship programme, and plans for investigating the feasibility of the regional use of natural gas from Iran and other countries. The Committee suggested that the recommendations of the Conference be implemented by the Governments of member countries without delay.

Small-scale industries

74. The Committee endorsed the recommendations of the seventh session of the Working Party on Small-scale Industries (E/CN.11/I and NR/46) and noted the invitation of the Government of the Philippines to hold the Working Party's eighth session in 1965 at Manila. The Committee requested the secretariat to ascertain whether a uniform definition of small-scale industry for the region could be evolved. It suggested that the secretariat undertake studies of: the technical training of instructors, or trainers and managers in small industries; the advantages of the dispersal of industries; the role of small industries in export promotion; and the standardization of raw materials used by small-scale industries. It suggested that the "Small Industry Bulletin" should be continued by the secretariat and that subjects such as credit and financing facilities, small engineering industries and standard costs and cost control for small industries should be dealt with in the "Bulletin".

Housing and building materials

75. The Committee noted the recommendations of the Seminar on Housing Statistics and Programmes for Asia and the Far East (E/CN.11/I and NR/50) including: the need for establishing a central co-ordinating body in the national administration which would formulate long-range housing programmes integrated with over-all economic development plans; the intensification of research and pilot projects on

housing, building and physical planning, and the expansion of training and educational facilities for personnel engaged in the various aspects of housing. The Committee recognized that, in view of the shortages of financial resources on the one hand and of the abundance of cheap labour in many countries of the region on the other, full mechanization would as yet be unwise; but felt that the countries might nevertheless proceed with partial mechanization by gradual steps. It considered that efforts in the field of housing could be successful only to the extent that progress was made in such related fields as the building materials and construction industry, taking into account the social aspects of housing.

Iron and steel industry

76. The Committee noted the secretariat's preliminary report on the United Nations Inter-Regional Symposium on the Application of Modern Technical Practices in the Iron and Steel Industry to Developing Countries, held at Prague, Czechoslovakia, and Geneva, Switzerland, from 11 to 26 November 1963, under the joint sponsorship of the United Nations Industrial Development Centre, the four regional economic commissions and BTAO. It felt that the establishment of iron and steel industries in the countries of the ECAFE region, where conditions were favourable, was vitally important for their over-all industrial growth. It also felt that continuous casting, direct reduction processes now in commercial operation, oxygen and electric steel-making processes, utilization of non-coking coals, the beneficiation of iron ores, electric pig iron smelters and low shaft furnaces were all of great interest to developing countries. The Committee was of the opinion that close regional co-operation, including regional planning studies with a view to avoiding uneconomic projects and to fostering joint ventures, was desirable.

Training and productivity

77. The Committee reviewed the progress achieved by the countries of the ECAFE region in the training of industrial personnel and in the promotion and development of sound industrial management, and noted that much still remained to be done in order to raise industrial productivity in the face of technological and economic problems. It noted that technical assistance in organizing training centres in the region had been provided by the Special Fund, the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Asian Productivity Organization (APO) and other organizations, and recommended close co-operation between training centres and the industry. Several countries within and outside the region offered the use of facilities and experience in management development and productivity improvement. The Committee considered that "in-service" and "on-the-job" training were important and recommended that the secretariat assist ECAFE countries to take advantage of existing training facilities in the region.

Regional co-operation in the field of industry and natural resources

78. The Committee focussed attention on the need for increased regional co-operation in the field of industry and natural resources, particularly with a view to encouraging joint venture industries on a regional or sub-regional basis. It hoped for the early convening of the ad hoc groups of experts in accordance with the resolution on regional economic co-operation adopted by the Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation at Manila in December 1963. ^{3/} The Committee also felt that the secretariat should organize industrial promotion talks

^{3/} See also para. 88 below.

and/or consultations among the countries, for which the proposed regional industrial promotion and planning centre in ECAFE, when established, would be particularly useful.

General Assembly's resolution on activities in the field of industrial development

79. With regard to General Assembly resolution 1940 (XVIII) regarding the holding of an international symposium on industrialization in 1966, it requested the secretariat to ensure adequate Asian participation in the symposium and to hold an Asian regional symposium on industrialization as appropriate. The Committee felt that those symposia should discuss not only specific projects but also the role of the more advanced countries in promoting industrialization in the developing countries. It made suggestions as to what should be the main objectives of the proposed Asian symposium and requested ECAFE countries to prepare studies and background papers for it.

2. International Trade

80. During the year under review the following meetings were held:

Training Centre-cum-Seminar on Customs Administration, 23 May-2 July 1963^{4/}

Intraregional Trade Promotion Talks: Consultations on Coconut and Coconut Products (second series), 12-14 August 1963

<u>Chairman:</u>	Mr. Kusnaeny (Indonesia)
<u>Vice-Chairman:</u>	Mr. Roem Purnariksha (Thailand)

Expert Group on Regional Economic Co-operation, 15 August-10 September 1963^{5/}

<u>Chairman:</u>	Mr. Isidro Macaspac (Philippines)
<u>Vice-Chairman:</u>	Mr. G.R. Nikpay (Iran)

Intraregional Trade Promotion Talks: Preparatory Meeting for Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation, 21-26 October 1963

<u>Chairman:</u>	Mrs. Medina Iacson de Leon (Philippines)
<u>First Vice-Chairman:</u>	Mr. Vicharn Nivatvongs (Thailand)
<u>Second Vice-Chairman:</u>	U Ba Gale (Burma)

Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation, 3-6 December 1963

<u>Chairman:</u>	Mr. Cornelio Balmaceda (Philippines)
<u>First Vice-Chairman:</u>	Mr. Alikhani (Iran)
<u>Second Vice-Chairman:</u>	Mr. Maithripala Senanayake (Ceylon)
<u>Third Vice-Chairman:</u>	Mr. Mohammad Sarwar Omar (Afghanistan)

4/ The Regional Customs Expert served as Director and Discussion Leader.

5/ The members of the Group served in their capacity as experts, and not as representatives of their respective Governments.

Intraregional Trade Promotion Talks (sixth series), 6-14 January 1964^{6/}

Committee on Trade (seventh session), 15-21 January 1964

<u>Chairman:</u>	Mr. Vicharn Nivatvongs (Thailand)
<u>First Vice-Chairman:</u>	Mrs. Medina Iacson de Leon (Philippines)
<u>Second Vice-Chairman:</u>	Mr. Sohrab Firouzian (Iran)

Training Centre-cum-Seminar on Customs Administration

81. A Training Centre-cum-Seminar on Customs Administration for senior customs officials from ECAFE countries was held at Bangkok in May/July 1963, with Thailand as the host country, as a regional project jointly under ECAFE and the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. Eighteen participants from seventeen member countries of the region attended. In addition to the ECAFE regional customs adviser, lecturers were provided by the Governments of Australia, France, Thailand, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, as well as the Customs Co-operation Council, at their own expense. Other lecturers included the ECAFE regional Advisers on Public Administration and on Statistics, as well as officials of the secretariat.

82. The training consisted of twenty-three lectures on the following subjects: (i) customs administration, (ii) customs procedures, (iii) smuggling and allied problems, (iv) the economies of customs taxation, and (v) customs work in the international field. The lectures analysed special problems of the countries of the region and were followed by discussions and observation tours of the Bangkok Customs, in which participants were encouraged to take an active part and with regard to which considerable technical documentation was provided. The programme also aimed at assisting the participants in the training of other officials and in advising their Governments on how to effect administrative improvements, particularly in relation to implementing the principles laid down in the ECAFE Code of Recommended Customs Procedures. Following that course, some of the countries organized seminars for training their staff under the guidance of the officials who had attended the Bangkok Training Centre.

Intraregional Trade Promotion Talks: Consultations on Coconut and Coconut Products

83. Representatives of coconut producing countries in the ECAFE region, namely the Federation of Malaya (now Malaysia), India, Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand, participated in the second series of consultations at Bangkok, Thailand, in August 1963. The participants decided to hold such consultations regularly and requested the Executive Secretary to make a strong representation to the European Economic Community (EEC) for sympathetic consideration of their interests with regard to EEC policies affecting the EEC countries' imports of coconut oil. It was recommended that the FAO Study Group on Coconut and Coconut Products should further pursue measures for price stabilization and expansion of trade in copra and coconut oil; formulate trading rules and regulations for international trade in copra;

^{6/} The Executive Secretary acted as Chairman, as in the past.

study the non-edible uses of coconut oil and promote exchanges of information between importing and producing countries. Participating Governments were requested to designate experts who, as a group, would examine the feasibility of establishing a regional coconut research institute.

Expert Group on Regional Economic Co-operation

84. To assist the countries of the region in preparing for the Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation convened at Manila in December 1963, the Executive Secretary in co-operation with BTAO, convened a group of experts to undertake technical investigations and make recommendations on practical measures for promoting ECAFE regional economic co-operation. The Expert Group met in August/September 1963 at Bangkok; it consisted of seven members with special knowledge of the problems of regional economic co-operation in western Europe, in Latin America and in the ECAFE region.

85. The Expert Group dealt with the rationale of regional economic co-operation in Asia and the Far East, and the various forms which co-operation could take in intraregional trade and development policies. The Group's recommendations included (a) trade liberalization through reduction of quantitative restrictions on a region-wide basis and the introduction of both tariff and quantitative preferences on a sub-regional basis; (b) preferential treatment for goods produced in the region through government purchases; (c) co-ordination of investment plans in industry, mining and agriculture; (d) establishment of a regional development bank to assist in mobilizing and directing resources for regional projects, joint ventures and for promoting intraregional trade; (e) encouragement and facilitation of increased participation of businessmen in intraregional trade; (f) development of commercial arbitration facilities in the region; (g) regional co-operation in the field of primary commodities; (h) improvement and pooling of shipping facilities, including the establishment of a regional shipping line and closer co-operation among ECAFE countries concerning air transport; (i) consideration of the need for administrative arrangements for the implementation of agreed programmes of regional economic co-operation. The Group recommended the establishment of a Council of Ministers of ECAFE countries, assisted as appropriate by ad hoc committees of officials of the Governments of member countries of the ECAFE region, and serviced by the secretariat, for carrying out regional economic co-operation measures.

Intraregional Trade Promotion Talks: Preparatory Meeting for Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation

86. In pursuance of Commission resolution 45 (XIX), calling for accelerated measures for regional economic co-operation, the Executive Secretary of ECAFE convened a preparatory meeting of officials of countries of the region at Bangkok in October 1963. The meeting fully supported the recommendations of the Expert Group on Regional Economic Co-operation, and suggested specific practical measures to implement them. Those measures included the organization of a committee to formulate an acceptable detailed programme of trade liberalization on a region-wide basis; the undertaking of studies on trade liberalization and tariff reduction on a sub-regional basis; the organization of ad hoc expert groups to study such questions as the feasibility of regional or sub-regional industries, the

organization and functions of the proposed regional development bank, and the establishment of a regional shipping line; the promotion of inter and intraregional trade through measures which would encourage preferential treatment of goods produced within the region; the application of co-operative scientific and technical research to reduce production costs and develop new uses for the region's products, etc. It also recommended that, pending consideration of the proposal to establish a Council of Ministers, ad hoc ministerial or high-level meetings be convened to provide machinery for carrying out regional co-operation measures.

Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation

87. A meeting of cabinet ministers and high ranking officials in which the Governments of nineteen member and two associate member countries of the ECAFE region participated was held at Manila in December 1963, for formulating and adopting positive measures for the development of trade and industry.

88. Based on the reports of the Preparatory Meeting for the Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation and of the Expert Group on Regional Economic Co-operation, the Ministerial Conference considered the feasibility of certain measures such as trade liberalization, tariff reduction and the elimination of other barriers to trade, stabilization of prices of primary exports at reasonable levels, the establishment of regional or sub-regional industries, the creation of an Asian development bank, rationalization of shipping rates and routes, use of government purchases as a means of promoting and expanding intraregional trade and other measures "calculated to facilitate the promotion of economic progress and stability within the region". The Conference adopted a resolution outlining the specific objectives of regional economic co-operation and decided that, in specific cases, technical investigations and inquiries be undertaken. 7/

89. The Ministerial Conference also considered the importance of concerted action concerning questions of common interest to the countries of the region that would come up for discussion in the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. The Manila meeting believed that the Trade Conference would provide a unique opportunity for the countries of the region to urge the adoption of appropriate measures for the promotion of international trade which would effectively accelerate their economic growth and also lead to the provision of adequate machinery for the purpose.

90. It also decided that a draft be prepared, for the consideration of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development of an appropriate convention to guarantee unrestricted right of transit to land-locked countries in order to facilitate their trade. The Ministerial Conference adopted a second resolution providing, inter alia, for holding consultations among countries of the region

7/ See report of the Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation (E/CN.11/641).

on problems of common interest to be discussed at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

Intraregional Trade Promotion Talks

91. Fourteen member countries of the region, namely, Australia, Burma, China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, the Republic of Korea, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Republic of Viet-Nam and Thailand participated in the sixth series of Trade Promotion Talks, held at Bangkok in January 1964. The secretariat provided trade statistics and information on intraregional trade agreements. Eighty-nine bilateral talks and two group discussions were held, the first of which was a group discussion on government purchases. The participants, recalling the resolution on Asian economic co-operation adopted by the Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation at Manila in December 1963, confirmed that government purchases could be used for promoting intraregional trade. They exchanged information on government purchasing practices and lists of government purchasing departments and state trading agencies in their respective countries, as well as the types of goods purchased by them. Another group discussion was on methods of taking follow-up action on subjects discussed at the annual series of the Intraregional Trade Promotion Talks. During the Talks, the vital importance of follow-up action was unanimously recognized and several concrete suggestions on the subject were made. The participants reported that their Governments had continued to find both the bilateral and group consultations very useful for the promotion of intraregional trade.

Committee on Trade

92. The Committee on Trade, at its seventh session held at Bangkok in January 1964, discussed developments in trade and trade policies of the member countries of the ECAFE region, matters relating to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, state trading in countries of the region and their trade with the centrally planned economies, developments relating to regional trading arrangements on other regions, the Asian Trade Fair, and customs administration. It also took note of the work of other regional economic commissions in the field of trade. 8/

Developments in trade and trade policies

93. The Committee noted with concern the widening gap between the rate of growth of trade of other regions and that of the ECAFE region where countries were still confronted by such chronic problems as instability of prices and markets for primary products, deterioration of terms of trade, restricted access to the markets of developed countries particularly for semi-processed products and simple manufactures, and payments difficulties. The difficulties caused by high and sometimes discriminatory ocean freight rates were recalled. Attention was drawn to the effects on the region's share in world trade of disposals of agricultural surpluses and stockpiles. In the face of an acute shortage of foreign exchange resources, several countries had to continue restrictions on imports of non-essentials and, sometimes even essentials, in favour of high priority developmental

8/ For action taken by the Commission on the report of the Committee on Trade at its twentieth session, see paras. 374-395 below.

goods, at the same time bolstering exports by various export promotion measures. The results, however, had been modest.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

94. Taking note of General Assembly resolution 1897 (XVIII), the Committee commended the joint statement of the representatives of developing countries at the Second Committee of the Assembly, as a constructive and reasonable presentation of the problems, aspirations and requirements of developing countries. It also took note of the resolution of the Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation enjoining developing countries of the ECAFE region to make thorough and concerted preparations for effective participation in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development for the purpose of finding satisfactory solutions and for developing a common and co-operative approach, both among themselves and with developing countries in other regions. The Committee appreciated the ECAFE secretariat's active participation in the preparatory work for the Conference and its assistance to the countries of the region in that regard. It noted that, in accordance with the resolution adopted by the Asian Ministerial Conference, the ECAFE secretariat was assisting the land-locked countries in their study and was aware of their desire to bring the subject to the attention of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

State trading in countries of the ECAFE region

95. The Committee noted that state trading was increasing in many countries of the region and accounted for significant proportions of both the export and import trade. Several developing countries of the ECAFE region considered that instruments and policies of state trading were helpful in facilitating orderly and accelerated economic development. The Committee stressed that government trading enterprises should follow commercial principles and non-discrimination in their transactions. Several developing countries expressed the view that article XVII of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) on state trading did not fully meet the requirements of the developing countries. It felt that an ad hoc meeting on state trading with the participation of senior officials of member governments should be convened by the secretariat.

Trade between countries of the ECAFE region and the centrally planned economies

96. The Committee noted that, although several ECAFE countries had sought to expand their export markets, diversify their sources of imports and improve their trade balance and payments position by increasing their trade with the centrally planned economies, the present volume of such trade represented only a small share of the region's total trade and was confined to a limited number of ECAFE countries. Nevertheless, it was felt that the trade between these groups of countries might well increase to a higher level in the future, on account of its encouraging results. It was, however, noted that some payment and other problems had been encountered in trading with the centrally planned economies.

97. The Committee felt that further discussions and exchanges of views on the subject should be arranged at future sessions of the Committee on Trade.

Developments relating to regional trading arrangements in other regions

98. The Committee heard statements by the representatives of several developing countries of the region expressing concern over the possible adverse effects of EEC's policies on their exports arising from the continuance of quantitative restrictions, the application of the common external tariff and the incidence of internal charges in some member countries of EEC. Attention was drawn to EEC's proposed agricultural policy which might have an unfavourable effect on the region's exports of rice, tapioca, coconut oil, abaca and temperate zone agricultural products. The Committee commented on the possible repercussions which the preferential treatment granted by EEC to its overseas associated states in trade and capital investment might have upon the present and future trade of the developing countries of the region with EEC. The Committee noted the assurances given by the representative of France on behalf of EEC and by the observer from the EEC Commission that EEC would pursue liberal policies and would take into consideration trade and economic interests of the developing countries.

Asian Trade Fair

99. The Committee welcomed the Government of Thailand's offer to organize an Asian International Trade Fair at Bangkok in November/December 1966, with the support of ECAFE. The host Government had already considered various detailed questions relating to the organization and operation of the Fair including rules and regulations governing participation in the Fair, customs and immigration procedures.

Customs administration

100. The Committee endorsed the draft provisional agenda for the fourth session of the Working Party on Customs Administration to be held in July 1964. It attached special importance to customs procedures for goods carried by post and air cargo, frontier facilities and transit trade and valuation of goods for customs purposes. The Committee reviewed the results of the Regional Training Centre-cum-Seminar on Customs Administration (E/CN.11/TRADE/L.63 and Corr.1), and noted many benefits which participating countries would derive from the Seminar. It urged continuance of the secretariat's work in the field of customs administration.

3. Inland transport and communications

101. The meetings held during the period under review of the Inland Transport and Communications Committee and of the bodies reporting to it are given below:

Study Week on the New Tokaido Line Project, 11-16 April 1963

Chairman:

Mr. H. Shima (Japan)

Third Study Week on Traffic Engineering and Highway Safety, 4-10 June 1963

Chairman:

Mr. Sirilak Chandrangsu (Thailand)

Vice-Chairman:

Mr. Josias K. Quinto (Philippines)

Fourth Series of Sessions of the Expert Working Groups on the Asian Highway System for Zone 3, 9-11 October 1963

Chairman: Mr. M.Y. Rafiq (Afghanistan)

Highways and Highway Transport Sub-Committee (sixth session), 8-15 November 1963

Chairman: Mr. H.P. Sinha (India)
First Vice-Chairman: Mr. A. Afshar (Iran)
Second Vice-Chairman: Mr. Chalong Saligupta (Thailand)

Inland Transport and Communications Committee (twelfth session), 27 November-4 December 1963

Chairman: Mr. Kripal Singh (India)
First Vice-Chairman: Mr. Sa-Ngiem Powtongsook (Thailand)
Second Vice-Chairman: Mr. F.N. Alefi (Afghanistan)

Study Week on the New Tokaido Line Project

102. The Government of Japan organized a study week, under the auspices of ECAFE, on the construction and operational features including the most modern equipment used on the new Tokaido line. The Japanese National Railways provided technical papers on the project. Over sixty senior officials from fourteen countries within and outside the ECAFE region participated. The Tokaido line covering 551 kilometres provided a very high-speed train service, attaining over 200 kilometres per hour.

Third Study Week on Traffic Engineering and Highway Safety

103. The Third Study Week on Traffic Engineering and Highway Safety was convened by the Government of Thailand under the auspices of ECAFE at Bangkok, in June 1963, to consider problems relating to the design and capacity of roads and road-rail intersections, traffic and parking problems in urban areas and control and regulation of driving licences. Administrative measures to license taxis, and to ensure economic utilization and safety in the cities of the ECAFE region, were also examined. A special study was made of Bangkok's major traffic problems, including vehicle headlights, visibility and glare, regulation and control of speed, traffic flow and congestion. A number of countries and organizations contributed technical papers. The Study Week made recommendations, especially with regard to the basic factors which contribute to highway safety, namely, engineering, education and enforcement. The Government of Thailand printed the report of the Study Week (E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.2/L.16) for distribution to countries of the region.

Fourth Series of Sessions of the Expert Working Groups on the Asian Highway System for Zone 3

104. The Expert Working Group on the Asian Highway System Zone 3 (fourth series) held at Kabul in October 1963, reviewed the progress made in implementing the Asian Highway Project and discussed problems relating to the preparation of a road map of the Highway System, ribbon development, co-ordination of measures for improving frontier formalities, and ancillary services along the Highway System.

The Group suggested that the secretariat should keep itself informed on the relevant laws of the countries, so that a handbook of model rules and regulations could be prepared to solve ribbon development problems on priority routes A-1 and A-2. It also recommended that pre-investment surveys of the Kabul-Herat direct route (A-1) through Hazarajat in Afghanistan and the Quetta-Mirjaveh section (A-2) in Pakistan be included in the application to the Special Fund.

Highways and Highway Transport Sub-Committee

105. The Highways and Highway Transport Sub-Committee, at its sixth session held at New Delhi in November 1963, reviewed the work of the first and second Joint Sessions of the Expert Working Groups on the Asian Highway and of the third reconnaissance survey of the highway in Indonesia. It also considered current methods of estimating economic benefits of road construction and improvements, the recommendations of the second and third Study Weeks in Traffic Engineering and Highway Safety, highway statistics, and goods and passenger transport in the countries of the region.

The Asian Highway System

106. The Sub-Committee endorsed the recommendations of the Expert Working Group regarding the numbering of international routes, route markers and mile/kilometre stones, rules of the road, and additions to the "Code on a Uniform System of Road Signs and Signals, Pavement Markings and Signs for Road Works in the ECAFE Region".

107. It noted that high priority was being given in most ECAFE countries to highway construction projects which had a bearing on the Asian Highway System. The Government's growing interest was also reflected in the implementation of several projects which were related to the Highway System. The Sub-Committee noted that, following an application on a regional basis to the Special Fund for financial assistance in undertaking pre-investment surveys by Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan, a mission had visited several countries and recommended that surveys be undertaken as early as possible so as to assist further investment in Asian Highway projects and to attract international financial and technical assistance. It appreciated the willingness of many ECAFE countries, even though not directly concerned with the Asian Highway System, to provide assistance to it. The Sub-Committee suggested the convening of a zonal or regional meeting of transport ministers, to expedite the implementation of the entire system. It also recommended that, to assist Iran and Nepal, the secretariat with the agreement of the Governments concerned, undertake special engineering and economic surveys.

Economic studies on highway projects

108. The Sub-Committee observed that, although the economic studies on highway projects had established general rules for assessing the economic benefits of road projects, it would not be possible to apply them fully in practice owing to the lack of data. It, therefore, recommended that ECAFE countries carry out suitable detailed case studies. It also requested the secretariat to compile a manual for traffic surveys to guide highway engineers and administrators of ECAFE countries in designing and building roads and evaluating their economic benefits.

Study Weeks on Traffic Engineering and Highway Safety

109. Reviewing the work of the second and third Study Weeks on Traffic Engineering and Highway Safety, the Sub-Committee requested the Governments of the ECAFE region to take measures to ease urban traffic congestion and to minimize the incidence of accidents. It recommended that Governments establish machinery for dealing with the ever-increasing problems of the road and road-rail intersections in large cities, and initiate parking studies to discover adequate ways of meeting urgent needs. The Sub-Committee emphasized the desirability of setting minimum age limits and educational requirements for drivers of light and heavy vehicles. It also suggested restrictive licensing and control both of taxis and taxi drivers. The Sub-Committee recommended that these types of study week be convened under ECAFE auspices by the Governments of the region to consider current traffic problems not so far dealt by the previous study weeks.

Highway statistics

110. The Sub-Committee emphasized the urgent need for road transport statistics and suggested a modest uniform system for collecting basic statistics on length of highways classified by type of surface, number and type of vehicles, highway use and highway accidents. It urged member countries to furnish the secretariat with annual information under that uniform system and requested the secretariat to expand the coverage of basic statistics so as to provide the reasonably complete data required by highway authorities and transport planners.

Working Party on Highway Transport

111. This Working Party which met concurrently with the Sub-Committee discussed the various aspects of road goods transport and observed that, in the region, the industry was owned and operated by a wide range of sizes and types of public and private organizations. As the bulk of the goods transport in ECAFE countries was carried by single-vehicle operators the Working Party felt that small-scale road goods operators should form viable units which would ensure a regular and dependable service to the public, maximum vehicle utilization and load factor, common repair, maintenance and procurement facilities and uniform tariffs. It also recommended that a working party be convened to study the role of co-operatives in the road transport industry and to encourage their establishment.

112. The Working Party suggested that one over-all authority be made responsible for road planning and construction and for the control and licensing of a nation's transport. It also suggested the licensing of booking, forwarding and distributing agents and the combining of the operations of trucks and tractor-trailers. It further recommended that Governments provide assistance to small operators and encourage banking organizations to provide them with loans or other financing facilities. While determining freight rates, Governments should aim at ensuring a reasonable return on capital and attracting sufficient internal resources for the growth of the industry.

113. The Working Party recommended that regional road transport training facilities be established in the region, through ECAFE, and felt that the countries should be provided with practical in-service guidance by a team of experts acting on an advisory panel. The secretariat was requested to organize such a team in accordance with the requirements of ECAFE countries.

114. The Working Party suggested that taxation of the road transport industry should not be such as to impair its growth, and emphasized the desirability of simple forms of taxes and methods of collection.

Inland Transport and Communications Committee

115. The Committee at its twelfth session held at Bangkok in November/December 1963 discussed problems of co-ordinating transport policies and development plans and reviewed the report of the Highways and Highway Transport Sub-Committee (E/CN.11/TRANS/157) and the activities in the fields of railways, inland waterways, tourism and telecommunication.^{9/}

116. In reviewing current developments and regional co-operation in the field of inland transport, the Committee noted that a number of studies were being undertaken in ECAFE countries for formulating policies for over-all co-ordination of transport. It stressed that transport developments should go hand in hand with the growth of the economy; that would involve co-ordination not only among the various modes of transportation but also between different transport agencies and other governmental organizations in charge of national economic development and planning. The Committee noted the progress made by the countries of the region in applying the guiding principles recommended by the Working Party on Co-ordination of Transport, particularly the steps taken to achieve over-all regulatory control over the different means of transport and adequate co-operation between management, labour and experts in transportation undertakings. The proposed provision by BTAO of Regional Advisers to be stationed in ECAFE was considered useful, and Governments were urged to utilize their services.

117. The Committee noted that a first draft of the "Guide to Transport Planning" had been prepared by an expert group with the secretariat's assistance. It suggested that the Guide might deal with a number of basic aspects supplemented by case studies. The Guide should also include information relating to criteria for investment decisions on both railway and highway transport; the impact of technological changes on cost and performance, comparisons between various modes of transport, and taxation problems affecting the development of transportation.

Railways

118. The Committee noted that the secretariat study dealing with methods and ways of increasing traffic capacity on single railway line was of particular interest to the railway administrations of ECAFE countries. It expressed its appreciation to the Government of the United Kingdom for undertaking to prepare a document embodying the information and recommendations on various aspects of the operation of railways, and hoped that it would be prepared in co-operation with other countries and the secretariat. It also noted the progress made in collecting data on engine utilization and running shed practices. It welcomed the establishment of the Co-ordinating Committee composed of representatives of the research centres in India and Japan, the International Union of Railways and the ECAFE secretariat; the arrangements made by the French Government to provide a special course for track engineers from the region in Paris in March 1964; the provision by Japan of four fellowships for training at the Research Institute in Japan; and the assistance rendered by the Government of France in sending a team of diesel experts to study, discuss and advise in improving diesel traction in the region.

^{9/} For action taken by the Commission on the report of the Inland Transport and Communications Committee at its twentieth session, see para. 420-443 below.

Inland waterways

119. The Committee noted that complete sets of the contract drawings and specifications of prototype coasting vessels had been distributed to Governments of the region as well as to shipbuilding companies and shipping lines. It expressed its appreciation to the Government of the Netherlands which had prepared the drawings and had agreed to tank-test scale models of the prototype vessels. The Committee considered it desirable to study the development and operations of hydro-foil craft and hovercraft. Up-to-date information on them concerning technical data and operations would be published in the Transport and Communications Bulletin for Asia and the Far East. It was proposed to examine the possibility of constructing steel hull boats in different countries of the region.

120. The Committee requested that high priority be given to carrying out studies on the reduction of the turn-round time of vessels by improving the efficiencies of port operations, and urged the ECAFE secretariat to convene a team of experts for that purpose. Such studies should cover both the economic and technical aspects.

121. The Committee noted that efforts to establish a uniform system of inland waterway statistics were being continued. It felt that the services of an expert to make on-the-spot studies and give advice to interested ECAFE countries on collection of field data and planning of dredging operations would be useful.

122. Inland waterway maps of Burma, Laos, the Republic of Viet-Nam and Thailand had been completed and distributed to the countries. The Government of the Netherlands had offered fellowships in the field of hydraulic engineering to engineers from countries in the region. The ECAFE secretariat was requested to consult that Government concerning details of the programme.

123. The Committee noted with satisfaction the close co-operation between the ECAFE secretariat and the Executing Agent for the Mekong Committee in formulating the over-all policy, the Plan of Operations and the execution of the Special Fund Hydrographic Surveys.

Tourism and international travel

124. The Committee noted that the United Nations Conference on International Travel and Tourism convened at Rome in 1963 had been a significant development in the field of tourism. It had provided a global forum for exchanging views and experience, and had formulated recommendations for easier, simpler and less expensive international travel. The Committee welcomed the Conference's various recommendations and particularly urged speedy implementation by the ECAFE countries of the resolution on the development of tourism. Special importance was attached to the early completion of the Asian Highway project, as that would greatly facilitate intraregional tourism and also serve the needs of pilgrim traffic. The Committee welcomed the proposed survey of the tourist resources and potentials in the ECAFE countries by a team of experts which it was proposed that BTAO might provide, and made suggestions on the scope of the survey.

125. The Committee expressed satisfaction at the growing co-operation among countries of the region and recorded its appreciation to the Government of India for providing in 1962 and 1963 facilities for a group of tourist officials from Cambodia, Ceylon, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand to study tourist promotion techniques.

Highways and highway transport

126. The Committee endorsed the recommendations on the Asian Highway System made by the sixth session of Highways and Highway Transport Sub-Committee.

127. The Committee welcomed the offers of assistance from a number of countries, particularly Australia and Japan, in implementing the Asian Highway project. It also expressed appreciation to the Governments of Japan and the Netherlands for providing experts on a non-reimbursable basis to the ECAFE secretariat for undertaking special technical and economic studies in connexion with that project.

128. In reviewing the work of the Highways and Highway Transport Sub-Committee, the Committee emphasized the need for providing countries of the region with technical advisory services in the field of traffic engineering and highway safety. It endorsed the recommendation that the secretariat, in co-operation with BTAO, seek to form a panel of two experts - one in highway safety and the other in traffic engineering - which, upon request from Governments, would render on-the-spot advisory services.

Telecommunications

129. The Committee noted with satisfaction the increasing co-operation between the ECAFE and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) secretariats and welcomed the conclusion of the working agreement between the two organizations which had resulted in the establishment of a joint ECAFE/ITU unit attached to the ECAFE Transport and Communications Division.

130. It stressed the importance of regional co-operation, particularly as important developments in regional networks in the Pacific and east Asia area had created a need for similar developments in west Asia. The Committee felt that the services of the ITU experts should be utilized to the fullest extent possible, particularly with regard to the introduction of technological advances. It requested that a second Working Party of Telecommunication Experts be convened to review current economic and technical problems of telecommunication planning and development, and to make recommendations for accelerating the pace of telecommunication development. The Committee noted that training centres, sponsored by the Special Fund, had already been established in China (Taiwan), the Republic of Korea and Thailand and that plans for similar facilities in Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines had reached an advanced stage. It recommended that the survey mission proposed by UNESCO on production and supply of low-cost broadcast receivers be organized as soon as possible and that Governments extend their full co-operation to it.

4. Research and planning

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

Conference of Asian Statisticians (fifth session), 27 May-7 June 1963

Chairman: Mr. Bundhit Kantabutra (Thailand)
First Vice-Chairman: Lt. Col. Nazir Ahmed (Pakistan)
Second Vice-Chairman: Mr. Thir Bahadur Rayamajhi (Nepal)

Ad hoc Committee on Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning,
11-12 June 1963

Chairman: U Nyun, Executive Secretary of ECAFE

Governing Council of the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning:

First session, 4-5 September 1963) Chairman: U Nyun,
Second session, 22-24 January 1964) Executive Secretary of ECAFE

Working Party on Economic Development and Planning (eighth session),
16-23 September 1963

Chairman: Luang Sriprija (Thailand)
First Vice-Chairman: Mr. R.M. Honavar (India)
Second Vice-Chairman: Mr. G.R. Nikpay (Iran)

Conference of Asian Statisticians

132. The fifth session of the Conference of Asian Statisticians, convened jointly by the ECAFE secretariat and the Statistical Office of the United Nations, was held at Bangkok in May/June 1963. The Conference reviewed the work of the Seminar on Basic Statistics for Economic and Social Development (ASTAT/Conf.5/1), the 1963 World Programme of Basic Industrial Statistics as applied to the countries of the ECAFE region and the improvement of inland waterway transport statistics. It also made recommendations on the ECAFE's statistical work in relation to the United Nations Development Decade.

Basic statistics for economic and social development

133. The Conference considered that the list of requirements formulated by the Seminar on Basic Statistics for Economic and Social Development would guide the countries in planning a co-ordinated system of statistics. It was considered necessary for each country to decide priorities for its own programme of statistical development in the light of its needs and resources. The Conference recommended that a revised draft of the preliminary Asian version of the United Nations document, Statistical Series for the Use of Less Developed Countries in Programmes of Economic and Social Development, be circulated to the national statistical agencies and international organizations concerned, for comments.

1963 World Programme of Basic Industrial Statistics

134. The Conference, in considering the report on the 1963 World Programme of Basic Industrial Statistics in the Countries of the ECAFE Region (E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.5/L.1), noted that fourteen countries of the region proposed to participate in the Programme, and that many countries planned to cover in their inquiries practically all classes of industrial unit. It urged the countries to make available to the United Nations Statistical Office the results of the 1963 World Programme inquiries not later than 1965. It also recommended that the 1963 benchmark industrial inquiries be repeated at quinquennial intervals.

135. The Conference, while noting the progress made by ECAFE countries in gathering industrial statistics, felt that the quality of data needed improvement.

Improvement of inland waterway transport statistics

136. The Conference emphasized the need for accurate and comprehensive data on navigable waterways and recommended that the countries strengthen their statistical offices or departments dealing with transport statistics in general and inland waterway statistics in particular, in the light of their individual requirements.

Development of statistical systems

137. The Conference noted the progress made by many countries of the region in their statistical systems to meet the requirements of economic planning and recommended the establishment of national statistical advisory committees composed of the representatives of the producers and users of statistics, with a view to developing an integrated system of statistics.

Sampling

138. The Conference stressed the usefulness of sampling methods for collecting socio-economic data and the need for establishing sample survey organizations manned by well-trained and experienced staff. The secretariat should make periodic reviews of sample surveys, and provide advisory services to the Government through its Regional Adviser on Sampling and through convening a seminar on sample surveys.

Statistical training

139. The Conference noted that the secretariat and the Working Group on Training of Statisticians were preparing a Manual on Training of Primary and Intermediate Level Personnel and providing advisory services, particularly for organizing national in-service training courses. It recommended that the Regional Advisers on Statistics assist in carrying out a survey of statistical manpower and training facilities in ECAFE countries which could be discussed at its next session.

Data processing equipment

140. The Conference felt that, with the increasing flow of statistical data, countries should strengthen their data processing equipment by replacing old

machines and installing new ones. It recommended that the secretariat undertake a detailed survey of processing equipment used in ECAFE countries and convene a seminar or a working group in due course.

Ad Hoc Committee on the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning

141. The ad hoc Committee on the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning met at Bangkok in June 1963 to complete the financing arrangements and finalize and adopt the Plan of Operations for the Asian Institute, with a view to commencing the project in January 1964. The Governments of nineteen members and associate members of ECAFE participated in the meeting and contributed a total of \$863,640 in cash, or 78.5 per cent of the target of \$1.1 million required as counterpart to the Special Fund's \$2.2 million over the period 1964 to 1968. All pledges previously announced by Governments were confirmed, so also the promise to provide one-fifth of the total cash contribution to be paid before the start of the institution. The United Nations was named Executing Agency for the project.

Governing Council of the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning

142. The first session of the Governing Council of the Asian Institute met in September 1963 at Bangkok. The Council is composed of the Executive Secretary of ECAFE, as Chairman ex-officio, a representative of the host country, Thailand, and seven members elected at the nineteenth session of the Commission. The Council considered the Institute's work programme, its general budget and the budget for 1964, the Institute's first operative year. It confirmed the appointment of the Director of the Institute. It also considered the question of co-operation with the United Nations specialized agencies in the operation of the training programme, the financial rules for the Institute and the Council's own rules of procedure. The Council decided to convene its second session at the Asian Institute late in January 1964, at the time of the formal inauguration of the Institute.

143. The second session of the Governing Council of the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning, held in January 1964, approved the revised work programme and budget of the Institute for 1964. The work programme emphasizes the basic training course, particularly for the first year. Improvements were made to the original programme of training for the basic course to make it practical in its substance and more convenient in its presentation. It consists of a six-month general course and a three-month specialized or advanced course on economic development and planning, plus one month of in-service training in the field. The Council noted that thirty trainees from fourteen countries in the ECAFE region had been awarded fellowships for a period of ten months and would participate in the first basic course commencing from February 1964. It commended the Director for his efforts to secure active collaboration from the United Nations specialized agencies, including the ILO, FAO, UNESCO, the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for staff participation in the Institute's work and/or provision of teaching and reference materials.

144. The Asian Institute was formally opened on 24 January 1964 by the Foreign Minister of Thailand in a building provided by the Thai Government. The Thai Government also donated land for a permanent building for the Institute.

Working Party on Economic Development and Planning

145. The Working Party, at its eighth session held at Bangkok in September 1963, considered the problems of foreign trade in relation to economic development planning. It emphasized the need for integrating the foreign trade sector fully with general national development plans in order to avoid piecemeal or partial planning which might result in divorcing domestic investment and production from the external sector.

Trade projections

146. The Working Party commended the secretariat for having undertaken projections of foreign trade of the ECAFE region up to 1980 which indicated policy problems that might be encountered in meeting the likely gap in the balance of payments in the process of accelerated economic development. The projections provided a useful basis for discussing the magnitude of required expansion of manufactured exports and of additional import substitution, and for considering what policy measures would best achieve those objectives.

Foreign exchange budgeting

147. The Working Party stressed the practical importance of making short-term estimates of foreign exchange availability and requirements. They would help in properly allocating the scarce foreign exchange resources among competing uses and provide an indispensable instrument for implementing the priorities established in economic development plans. Various methods of estimating foreign exchange were discussed.

Regulation and development of exports

148. Various policy measures designed to regulate and promote exports, including international commodity agreements and stabilization and compensation schemes were reviewed. Those measures were also related to the production of commodities which faced a strong world demand and would encounter expanding markets, as well as the need for adjustments in the trade policies and production structure of the highly industrialized countries. The Working Party felt the need for providing subsidies and preferential treatment to the exports of manufactured goods of the developing countries of the region.

Regulation and control of imports

149. The Working Party recognized that import regulation policies should not only provide foreign exchange for the import of essential development goods, but also promote economic growth through the development of import substitution. In promoting import substitution, factors such as external economies and inter-industrial transmission of growth effects should be considered. The Working Party felt that the economic growth of the region could be further accelerated through establishing mutually supporting production which would yield benefits in the form of international division of labour within the region.

5. Water resources development

150. During the period under review, the following meetings were convened:

ECAFE/BTAO Regional Symposium on Flood Control, Reclamation, Utilization and Development of Deltaic Areas, 2-9 January 1963

Chairman: Mr. P.R. Ahuja (India)
First Vice-Chairman: Mr. Boonchob Kanchanalak (Thailand)
Second Vice-Chairman: Mr. M.B. Gholizadeh (Iran)

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

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>
Twenty-first session (Special) 22-24 May 1963, Bangkok	Mr. Phouangkéoh Phanareth (Laos) Acting Chairman
Twenty-second session (Special) 21-24 November 1963, Viet-Nam	Mr. Oukéo Souvannavong (Laos)
Twenty-third session (Plenary) 7-13 January 1964	Mr. Boonrod Binson (Thailand)
Twenty-fourth session (Special) 2-21 March 1964	Mr. Boonrod Binson (Thailand)

Regional Symposium on Flood Control, Reclamation, Utilization and Development of Deltaic Areas

151. The Symposium, jointly sponsored by ECAFE and BTAO, was convened at Bangkok in July 1963. A comprehensive report by a team of seven experts, contributed by the Governments of the Republic of China, Japan and the Netherlands at their own expense and assisted by two experts from the secretariat, formed the basic document for discussion. The Symposium considered the three main phases of delta development: (i) the natural framework of deltaic areas, and the data required for planning (E/CN.11/WRD/DA/L.2), (ii) present stage of development of deltaic areas (E/CN.11/WRD/DA/L.3), and (iii) possibilities and problems of further development of deltaic areas (E/CN.11/WRD/DA/L.4).

152. The Symposium recommended: (i) that a panel of experts assist countries of the ECAFE region in drawing up programmes of investigation and data collection for the formulation of master plans, and in making preliminary arrangements for the development of specific projects in the deltas; and (ii) that a symposium on water management in the deltaic areas, with emphasis on drainage, and on planning and design of tidal embankments be organized.

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

153. The Committee held its twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-third, and twenty-fourth sessions during the period under review. With the Governments of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden offering assistance in forestry preservation

and development and paper and pulp production, twenty countries from outside the basin are now participating in the Mekong development project.

Resources as at 14 January 1964

154. Resources made available by the four riparian Governments themselves, twenty donor countries, eleven United Nations agencies, three foundations, and several private companies, including grants and loans, amounted to \$39,465,452 equivalent as at 14 January 1964: (a) \$17,195,452 equivalent for pre-investment investigations and planning, and (b) \$22,270,000 equivalent for investment in construction. 10/

Major engineering data collection programmes

155. A substantive portion of the five-year programme of investigations prepared by the United Nations Survey Mission for the Development of the Lower Mekong Basin (Wheeler Mission) 11/ has now been completed including, inter alia, reconnaissance of the tributaries, establishment and operation of a network of hydrological stations, systematic levelling and mapping of the river and development area, and geological investigation of various dam sites. Data so far collected have been used in preparing feasibility reports for several tributary projects. Canada, under the Colombo Plan, has completed the aerial maps of the mainstream and of some of the tributaries. The Committee's hydrologic staff has continued the basin-wide hydrometeorologic programme, in liaison with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). More than 400 measurements of discharge and extensive sediment sampling and meteorologic observations have been completed in spite of such difficulties as a land-slide at Thakhek which destroyed the bubble gauge housing, and broken staff gauges at various points owing to river-bed scouring. The Lower Mekong Hydrologic Yearbook for 1962, the preparation of which was assisted by the United States contribution, was published during the year; it contains some 50,000 basic data items concerning discharge, stage levels, sediment load and meteorologic observations. The Committee expects to publish the second yearbook in 1964. Delivery of hydrologic spare parts and replacements pledged by the United States Government has been commenced.

156. The levelling and ground control of the mainstream from the Burma border to the sea has been completed under the Colombo Plan aid given by the United States and Canada. With the help of the Special Fund, UNESCO has completed the analysis of records and documents concerning the mathematical delta model, and preliminary computation and measurements were commenced. The work included establishing a network of hydrologic stations in the deltaic area, a measurement campaign, mobilization of personnel and related activities in Cambodia and the Republic of Viet-Nam.

157. In the comprehensive reconnaissance report on the major tributaries of the lower Mekong basin, the Japanese team recommended certain tributary projects as most promising for early development. Feasibility reports or other investigations for four such projects have been undertaken with the assistance of the Special Fund,

10/ For Mekong Project financial resources at 17 March 1964, see para. 452 below.

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

and seven others with bilateral help from Israel, Japan and the United States. The Committee attaches importance to the development of additional tributaries from among those recommended by the Japanese and has sought assistance in complete mapping of the project areas and in the establishment of hydrologic stations for such additional tributaries.

The basin plan

158. The Mekong Committee has obtained considerable basic data giving reliable information on water and land, which permits a better assessment of development potentialities. Many related studies on such subjects as navigation, agriculture, mineral resources, power markets and industries, and on general economic and social aspects, have added considerably to the understanding of the Mekong basin development problems. The Committee has now requested the ECAFE secretariat to prepare an amplified basin development plan. Compilation and analysis of topographic and other data have commenced, which at a later stage will involve the use of electronic computers to determine the optimum system of dams and reservoirs - a technique developed by the United States Corps of Engineers on the Colombia river basin. Under the United States aid programme, two experts have completed a preliminary report and training for the local personnel is envisaged.

Mainstream projects

159. Progress has been made on the Pa Mong mainstream project which will ultimately be one of the largest reservoirs in the world, control the river from Vientiane to the sea, irrigate one million hectares of land in the north-east of Thailand and in Laos, reach an installed capacity of 1,600,000 kW, and facilitate navigation both upstream and downstream of the dam. The geologic investigation of the Pa Mong damsite has been completed by the Snowy Mountain Mekong Team provided by Australia under the Colombo Plan. Thai and Laos technicians worked with the team. The United States Bureau of Reclamation initiated the project planning, design, study of agricultural economics and field work for land classification and drainage.

160. The Sambor project in Cambodia is a run-of-the-river power plant project, involving a dam to utilize the regular flow of the Mekong river, a navigation lock and an electric power station with a maximum capacity of 620,000 kW, which will benefit Cambodia, Laos and the Republic of Viet-Nam. The detailed technical report on the geological investigation of the damsite has been completed by the Australian Snowy Mountain Mekong team, and seismic studies have been carried out by a Japanese team. Various types of map are being prepared. Canada has completed maps of the damsite and additional mapping for both the damsite and parts of the reservoir area has been completed with assistance provided by the Philippines. The Government of Japan sent a technical survey team to conduct field investigations, including hydroelectric, geological, agricultural, navigation improvement and power market studies and has agreed to continue the Sambor investigation programme through its Overseas Technical Co-operation Agency.

161. The very complicated Tonlé Sap project involves forward and reverse flows of the Mekong river in and out of the Great Lake and entails special problems concerning fisheries, navigation, flooding and reclamation of more than one million hectares of land. The Indian Tonlé Sap team completed field investigations at the Kompong Chhnang site, using equipment procured with a cash grant from New Zealand and prepared a design for the barrage which was considered satisfactory by the Mekong Advisory Board. The team is now preparing cost estimates. Estimates of fisheries have been carried out by a French Fisheries mission. The Philippines, through a surveying company, has undertaken preparation of a contour map of the Great Lake area. The French sedimentation mission completed its comprehensive sedimentation survey and a rough estimate of the hydrological budget of the Great Lake. Various types of scientific equipment have been secured for continuing further surveys. As a more comprehensive consideration of the Great Lake system regime is needed, the Mekong Committee has taken steps to ensure the continuation of hydraulic surveys. The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has prepared a programme of investigation of the Great Lake sedimentation, involving the use of radio-active tracers for which it has provided equipment and technical staff. The Special Fund/UNESCO/Mekong Committee mathematical model project will provide data of key importance in determining the flood control potential of the Tonlé Sap barrage. France has contributed \$50,000 equivalent to the Committee for the design of a pilot reclamation project at My Phuou on the delta in Viet-Nam comprising some twenty-five hectares for buildings and plots, and 200 to 300 hectares for demonstration and large-scale experimentation.

Tributary projects

162. The Committee is actively assisting the individual riparian countries in the implementation of tributary projects and the preparation of feasibility reports; it is also giving assistance in negotiating loans and selecting engineering firms for construction, and the preparation of specifications. Five tributary projects have already entered the construction stage.

163. In Cambodia, SOGREAH (Société grenobloise d'études et d'applications hydrauliques), under the Special Fund grant, has completed the comprehensive feasibility report for the Phum Leao dam-site of the Battambang project; the cost of the first stage, including Kantu Banage and the construction of an irrigation and drainage system, is estimated to be \$21 million equivalent. With assistance in planning from Japan and Israel, progress has been made on the dam and hydro-electric aspects of the Prek Thnot project. The Cambodian Government has constructed access roads and is implementing the Israeli team's recommendations including one for establishing an agricultural experimental station, and Australia has promised to provide engineering supervision during construction.

164. The feasibility report on the Nam Ngum project in Laos, prepared under Special Fund and Japanese bilateral auspices, was revised by IBRD. The cost of the first phase is estimated at \$23.4 million equivalent. An experimental farm which has been constructed in the Vientiane Plain includes school buildings and irrigation land financed by the Special Fund and supervised by FAO; an additional area is being prepared for pilot development agricultural training. France has completed feasibility reports for projects at Nam Dong and the lower Se Done, and has advanced a loan to Laos which brings these two projects to the construction phase.

165. Following the comprehensive feasibility report on the Nam Pong project in Thailand prepared by the Special Fund, the Federal Republic of Germany provided a loan of \$11 million equivalent, matched by \$6 million equivalent in local currency by the Government of Thailand, for constructing the Nam Pong multi-purpose project. A German firm worked out various alternatives for the design of the dam, which were studied by a sub-committee appointed to evaluate the work; tenders were prepared, the firms selected, and work commenced in December 1963. The Government of Pakistan has prepared preliminary detailed design and construction specifications for the diversion dam and irrigation system of the project. As part of the project, an agricultural experimental and demonstration project has also been designed under FAO supervision and with Special Fund assistance.

166. Following the feasibility study of the Nam Pung hydro-electric cum irrigation project by Japan and contracts given by the Government of Thailand, detailed construction and design specifications for the dam and the hydro-electric power generation and transmission lines have been completed. Tenders have been called for the construction of this project at a total cost of about \$5 million.

167. Following a survey by the Japanese team for the Lam Dom Noi hydro-electric project, several hydrologic stations have been established with help from the United States aid programme and plans made for topographic mapping of the dam-site and a feasibility study by the National Energy Authority of Thailand. The Government of France has agreed to assist in undertaking a soil survey of the irrigable areas.

168. The reconnaissance survey of the Huey Ban Sai project conducted by the Japanese team revealed several dam-sites favourable for power generation and irrigation development. A hydrologic station has been established in this tributary under the United States Mekong hydrologic programme. Thailand has assigned high priority to the development of the project, which will provide about 5,000 kW capacity.

169. As regards the Republic of Viet-Nam, the feasibility report on the Upper Se San, financed under the Special Fund, is under preparation. The fieldwork for completion of the revised project and the examination of the first phase have been completed.

170. The Government of Japan has undertaken hydrological investigations and survey of the low-lying marshy area in the Dar Lac region of the Upper Sre Pok project. The preliminary design for the Krong Buk irrigation project is under preparation.

171. FAO has commenced work, with the Special Fund Mekong tributaries grant, on preparing the design for an experimental and demonstration farm in the Eak-Mat area in Viet-Nam to serve both the Upper Se San and the Upper Sre Pok projects.

Navigation improvement

172. During the Committee's nineteenth session in January 1963, an ad hoc Sub-Committee on Navigation Improvement reviewed the progress made with the Mekong navigation programme. Estimates of the financial needs of this programme were made.

173. The Special Fund hydrographic survey has been assisted by the arrival of the technical equipment. Three 50-foot survey vessels supplied under the Special Fund were constructed at Bangkok. Ground control and location of sounding sections have been completed under the United States programme. A hydrographic survey between the China Sea and the Vietnamese/Cambodian border has been carried out by the Republic of Viet-Nam in co-operation with the United States hydrologic programme. The survey from the Cambodian/Vietnamese border to Kratie, and from Pakse (km 869) upstream to the junction of the Nam Huai with the Mekong (km 1732), was carried out by the Cambodian, Lao and Thai teams, with the assistance of the Special Fund grant and equipment provided by the United Kingdom under the Colombo Plan. Preliminary navigation charts have been published. Mapping for use in planning dredging and river bank protection has been undertaken in Cambodia, Laos and Thailand. Mapping of the Bassac has been done by the Republic of Viet-Nam.

174. The United Kingdom, through the Colombo Plan, made its first delivery of scotchlite reflective sheeting and beacons to facilitate night navigation for river craft. Twelve electric shorelights, also supplied by the United Kingdom under the Colombo Plan, have been installed by the Republic of Viet-Nam. Similar lights will be supplied to provide for installation between the Cambodian/Vietnamese border and Phnom Penh light-beacon system for night navigation by ocean-going vessels plying the China Sea up to Phnom Penh harbour (320 km).

175. Length profiles have been sounded in the rocky stretches and water levels referred to the benchmarks established by the United States Mekong hydrologic programme through the Colombo Plan.

176. The hydrographic maps are now being used in determining the dimension, lines and power for the new modern craft and for economically adapting existing craft to present conditions on the river.

177. A report describing the critical conditions and needs of the inland waterways transport equipment in Viet-Nam was adopted by the Committee at its twenty-second session. The programme envisages some \$18 million investment over a ten-year period.

My-Thuan bridge project

178. Viet-Nam and Cambodia have agreed on the specifications for the proposed My-Thuan bridge project in Viet-Nam and the project's implementation is under discussion.

Ancillary projects, investigations surveys and studies

179. Each tributary and mainstream project involves preparing a comprehensive feasibility report intended to provide the basis for financial arrangements for construction; this involves a thorough investigation of the technical, economic and social aspects of each project, and a careful estimate of cost and benefit ratios. The basic ECAFE study on the lower Mekong basin ^{12/} contains some economic analysis and the Wheeler Mission recommended undertaking further economic studies.

^{12/} Flood Control Series No. 12, (United Nations publication, Sales No.:57 II. F.8).

At the request of the Committee, a Ford Foundation team prepared in 1962 an analysis which included recommendations regarding the economic and social aspects of the Committee's work. ^{13/} In implementation of some of the recommendations of that team, a study of the scale and scope of the ultimate Mekong System, an inventory by aerial photo interpretation, a comprehensive analysis of the power market potential, flood forecasting, and rural demonstration projects have commenced. The Committee hopes to broaden and intensify its work by recruiting staff to assist it regarding the economic and social aspects of Mekong development, including training activities.

180. The report of the French expert on flood forecasting suggests making different approaches to the two reaches upstream and downstream of Kompong Cham. As long-term flood forecasting is not yet possible, a short-term forecasting method for various stations from Luang Prabang to Kompong Cham is suggested. Flood prediction is needed, especially in the deltaic area of the Mekong, and it is hoped that the mathematical model of the delta will provide adequate means to follow the flood flow from Kratie to the deltaic area. For the creation of a speedy and accurate flood forecasting system, additional hydrologic and meteorologic studies upstream of the deltaic area, as well as related basic data, will be required.

181. The Committee has visualized the establishment of eight experimental and demonstration farms in its programme, of which the Vientian Plain project is already in operation. The planning of the Battambang and Kalasin projects has been completed and that of the Eak-Mat project is about to begin. The Israeli team has, in connexion with its irrigation design, proposed an agricultural experimental farm in the Prek Thnot project area. The proposed My-Phuoc, Plaine des Joncs and Trans-Bassac projects, situated in Viet-Nam, deal with tidal flooding at My-Phuoc, river flooding in the Trans-Bassac, and poor drainage and alum contamination in the Plain des Joncs. All three of them form part of the Tonlé Sap project. With French assistance, the planning at My-Phuoc is nearing completion.

182. At its twelfth session, the Committee strongly recommended a basin-wide survey of mineral deposits in the lower Mekong basin. Mineral industries could provide a substantial market for electric energy and serve as catalysts for the growth of other industries. A Special Fund mineral survey project for north-eastern Thailand and Laos (on opposite sides of the Mekong river) is now in operation to which the United Kingdom has agreed to give supplementary support, and prospecting for bauxite is being carried out with French assistance.

183. The Special Fund Mekong mineral survey will cover approximately 3,500 square kilometres in north-eastern Thailand as well as an adjacent area in Laos of about 2,500 square kilometres. Drilling for rock salt will be carried out in the north-east region of Thailand and for coal some 100 kilometres north-west of Vientiane in Laos. This project for determining the feasibility of establishing industries based on known minerals within the area is intended to enhance the economic development of the Nam Pong and Nam Ngum river basins. The

^{13/} Gilbert F. White, Egbert de Vries, Harold B. Dunkerley and John V. Krutilla, Economic and Social Aspects of Lower Mekong Development (Study financed by the Ford Foundation; 1962).

work in Thailand was initiated in early January 1963 by the United States Geological Survey team, engaged by the Special Fund. Most of the known mineral deposits have been examined and some have been investigated in detail. Several new prospects have been discovered, of which iron and a base-metal are important. Geochemical work includes searching for new prospects, and assistance is being provided by the United Kingdom. A study of water well data relating to rock salt in the Korat Plateau has been made by the Special Fund/United States Geological Survey team. The prospecting for bauxite undertaken with French assistance in Cambodia, Thailand and Viet-Nam has so far yielded negative results.

184. The economic and social aspects of the lower Mekong development call for a comprehensive analysis of power market potential concerning (i) domestic markets for residential, commercial and normal industrial loads; (ii) transport-oriented electro-process industries producing for the area and for the intraregional market; and (iii) power-oriented electro-process industries producing for the intraregional or world market. Domestic. A Plan of Operations has been signed by France and the Committee for a domestic survey to be carried out in the four countries by the Société française d'études et de réalisations d'équipements électriques (SOFRELEC). The French team has also furnished preliminary load survey reports for the Vientiane and Phnom Penh areas in connexion with the Nam Ngum and Prek Thnot tributary projects. Regional. Financial assistance is being sought for undertaking the analysis of potential transport-oriented electro-process industries to produce for the area and for the intraregional market. The secretariat intends to study the possibility of establishing electro-chemical and electro-metallurgical industries, such as fertilizer, chlorine and caustic soda, and steel manufacture. The possibilities for the pulp and paper industry to serve regional purposes are to be examined by Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden. Global. In the category of power-oriented electro-process industries producing for the intraregional or world market, the study of the world aluminium industry undertaken by the Resources for the Future Inc. will be completed in 1964. It attempts to estimate future regional and world demand for aluminium, and to assess likely locational shifts in the production of primary aluminium; relevant non-economic considerations will also be analysed.

Public health studies

185. WHO has indicated that it may be willing to consider giving further assistance in connexion with bilharziasis, malaria, leptospirosis, housing and public health services.

Supply programmes

186. The Government of Iran has contributed petroleum and petroleum products, valued at some \$77,000, for use by Mekong project teams; the Republic of China has fulfilled its pledge to send 5,000 tons of cement; and Israel has sent 1,000 tons of cement.

Training

187. The Committee hopes during 1964-68 to organize a training programme through in-service assignments of riparian personnel in the office of the Mekong Executive

Agent, seminars, overseas fellowships, and the supply of technical equipment and books.

Contingency funds

188. The Committee welcomed the establishment of a New Zealand Mekong contingency fund (with a deposit of \$14,000) and an Israel Mekong contingency fund (with a deposit of \$1,000).

Advisory Board

189. The Committee added to its Advisory Board Mr. Narayan Prasad, Director of the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning. The Board now consists of Mr. Paul Bourrieres (France), Sir Robert G.A. Jackson (United Kingdom), Mr. Narayan Prasad (India), Mr. Filemon Rodrigues (Philippines), Mr. Kanwar Sain, Member-Secretary (India), and Lt. General R.A. Wheeler, Rtd (United States). The Board met at Bangkok and Phnom Penh from 4-11 November 1963.

Five-year programme 1964-68

190. A comprehensive work programme for the five years 1964-68 was adopted by the Committee. It involves planning, management and investment and will be reviewed periodically. The first revision took place at the Committee's twenty-first session (Bangkok, 22-24 May 1963).

Planning and management

191. The Committee's five-year programme envisages planning and management in the following categories: (a) basin-wide data collection; (b) basin planning; (c) mainstream project planning: comprehensive feasibility reports; (d) tributary project planning: comprehensive feasibility reports; (e) planning navigation improvement; (f) ancillary projects (including mineral surveys, power market surveys, development of a flood warning system, irrigation experimental and demonstration farms, public health studies, and economic and social investigations); and (g) central administration, co-ordination, training, fund raising, and promotion of capital investment. The foreign currency requirements involved have been estimated at approximately \$23.4 million. Priority items include work connected with the Sambor mainstream project, Tonlé Sap project, navigation improvement, flood warning system, petroleum products and annual documentary filming.

Investment

192. The Committee hopes that, during 1964-68, financing will be arranged for the construction of at least eight tributary projects plus a land reclamation project plus improvement of deltaic navigation at approximately \$162 million. The Committee hopes by the end of the five-year period to approach finalization of planning in the mainstream projects, for which some \$772 million investment may be required.

193. The Committee considers the cost of the first phase of its investment target, consisting of the Prek Thnot, Battambang, Nam Ngum, Nam Pong and Nam Pung tributary projects and navigation improvement in deltaic canals, to be approximately \$99 million. Of this, \$28 million has already been arranged for.

194. During the period under review, professional full-time posts in the Executive Agent's office totalled fifteen. Much assistance has been given by the Executive Secretary of ECAFE and by the ECAFE secretariat. The Committee receives counsel on major points from its six-member Advisory Board; it collaborates closely with, and receives assistance from, the Representatives of the United Nations Technical Assistance Board and Special Fund at Bangkok, Phnom Penh and Vientiane.

Institutional support 1964-68

195. The Committee, placing continued emphasis on training staff from the riparian countries, has proposed a programme for institutional support over a five-year period, 1964-68 with the continued help of ECAFE and the Special Fund. The five-year estimated cost is some \$7.5 million, of which approximately \$3.4 million will be advanced by the Committee itself in cash and in kind. It acknowledges the ECAFE Executive Secretary's efforts to provide some \$580,000 in the ECAFE section of the regular United Nations budget over the five years concerned and has applied for \$2.5 million and \$1 million from other sources.

6. Agricultural development

196. During the period under review the following meeting was held:

Centre on Institutions for Agricultural Financing and Credit, 2 to 13 September 1963

<u>Director:</u>	Mr. Sawaeng Kulthongkham (Thailand)
<u>Co-Directors:</u>	Mr. E. de Vries (FAO) and Mr. V.M. Bhatt (ECAFE)
<u>Technical Secretaries:</u>	Mr. P. Kohn (FAO) and Mr. Mohinder Singh (ECAFE).

Centre on Institutions for Agricultural Financing and Credit

197. The Centre, jointly convened by ECAFE and FAO at Bangkok in September 1963, discussed a comprehensive range of topics including: credit policies and development plans; the role of governments, public and semi-public institutions in providing finance; problems of mobilization of savings; operating procedures, including security requirements; terms and volume of loans; problems of recovery of loans; supervised credit; training of personnel; linking of credit, supply and marketing; role of governments in the promotion, supervision and direction of financing institutions including co-operatives.

Agricultural credit policy

198. The Centre emphasized the need for each country to work out its own agricultural credit policy as part of an over-all agricultural development programme conceived within the framework of a national development plan.

Governments and central banks should take appropriate steps to ensure that the policies of all credit institutions conformed to the over-all policy.

Co-operatives

199. The Centre stressed the usefulness of co-operatives for channelling funds to the farmer particularly for dealing with credit problems of small farmers who do not produce highly marketable crops. As the utmost attention to the sources of finance of co-operatives, and even the protection and support of governments, were required, the multi-purpose approach involving integration of credit with supply and marketing was considered to be effective. Maximum government help would also be needed if the aim was to have a country-wide network of well-functioning multi-purpose co-operatives. The Centre made suggestions concerning operating procedures of primary co-operatives including fixation of credit limits, lending rates, security, etc.

Training

200. In view of the need for training personnel engaged in the field of credit, especially co-operative credit, the Centre recommended that the secretariats of ECAFE and FAO explore the possibility of establishing a permanent institute for agricultural credit for countries of the region to be financed jointly by the Special Fund and interested Governments. This institute, if established, might also study the possibilities of, and problems involved in, establishing a regional agricultural credit bank for co-operatives.

Case studies

201. The Centre suggested that case studies of the whole complex of agricultural credit be undertaken in selected ECAFE countries by competent experts under international or bilateral assistance.

7. Social development

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

Group of Experts on Social Development Planning, 9-18 April 1963

<u>Chairman:</u>	Mr. D.K. Malhotra (India)
<u>Vice-Chairmen:</u>	Mr. M. Makagiansar (Indonesia)
	Mrs. Yah-chuan Wang (China)
<u>Rapporteur:</u>	Mr. N.Y. Fuentes (Philippines)

Fifth Regional Inter-Agency Meeting on Rural and Community Development,
8-9 May 1963 ^{14/}

^{14/} The Chief of the Division of Social Affairs, ECAFE, served as Chairman.

Workshop on the Role of Local Leadership in Community Development, 12-31 August 1963

Chairman: Mr. Ram Bahadur Rawal (Nepal)
Vice-Chairmen: Mr. Mohammad Achadi (Indonesia)
Mrs. Suparb Visessurakarn (Thailand)
Rapporteur: Mr. P.H.P. de Silva (Ceylon)

Asian Population Conference, 10-20 December 1963

Chairman: H.E. Shri Gulzarilal Nanda (India)
Vice-Chairmen: Col. Nazir Ahmed (Pakistan)
Mrs. Felisa Barretto (Philippines)
Mr. Jin Jaiprabha (Thailand)
Rapporteur: Professor W.D. Borrie (Australia)

Group of Experts on Social Development Planning

203. The Group of Experts on Social Development Planning met at Bangkok in April 1963. The meeting was jointly sponsored by ECAFE, the Bureau of Social Affairs and BTAO with the collaboration of UNESCO and WHO. Special attention was given to planning for the educational, health, housing and the social welfare sectors; techniques of planning and programming; financial allocation; machinery for planning; role of local communities and voluntary associations, training of personnel, statistics and research, and the role of international assistance.

Planning in individual social sectors

204. Hope was expressed that individual social programmes could be evolved by applying techniques based on the cost/benefit analysis. To facilitate the employment of that kind of technique, the Group recommended that the device of "shadow-pricing" be utilized whenever it was necessary to attribute a value or price in a non-calculable part of the programme, especially in the case of the intangible benefits to be derived from social programmes.

Over-all social development planning

205. The experts agreed that different social programmes were important in themselves and, therefore, should receive appropriate allocations of development funds. In establishing priorities, however, it was felt that consideration should be given to those social programmes which contributed directly to economic progress. The Group felt it would be useful to co-ordinate and integrate planning not only between the social and economic fields but also between the social sectors themselves.

Regional co-operation

206. The Group stressed the necessity for regional co-operation in devising planning and programming techniques in the social sectors, particularly through research based on common problems selected for studies in depth, for example studies on allocating resources, methods of reducing the cost of social investment, programming techniques in the social fields and projections of

human resources and needs. It was suggested that the United Nations and the specialized agencies should work in close co-ordination in the field of social development.

Fifth Regional Inter-Agency Meeting on Rural and Community Development

207. This meeting convened by ECAFE at its headquarters in May 1963 was attended by representatives of ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Regional Representative of the Technical Assistance Board in Thailand, the Executive Agent of the Mekong Committee, the Regional Advisers on Public Administration and Training in Community Development, and the Land Settlement Adviser to Thailand. In addition to proposals for inter-agency collaboration on regional projects, the discussions covered the possibilities of extending training programmes for community development and use of community development methods in river basin development, population resettlement and agrarian reforms.

Workshop on the Role of Local Leadership in Community Development

208. This Workshop held in August 1963 in Bangkok in co-operation with the Bureau of Social Affairs and BTAO was designed to provide an opportunity to senior officials and experts from ECAFE countries to exchange views and experiences on various aspects of local leadership for community development.

Changing needs and characteristics

209. The Workshop noted the Asian countries' great need for broadening the base of local leadership and making it development-oriented. It noted that community development and related activities created the climate and conditions for the emergence of new leadership. Acknowledging the need for both traditional and emergent leaders for local development programmes, the meeting suggested methods for effectively harmonizing the two types of leader.

Identification of local leadership

210. The participants indicated two main ways of identifying local leaders. The informal way was through observation at ceremonies, community meetings, festivals, and other social events. The formal way, which could be applied only by trained personnel, was through social surveys and studies, systematic observations, interviews, and panel discussions.

Educational opportunities

211. The Workshop felt that training programmes for local leaders should emphasize the practical aspects of training. It outlined curricula for training local leaders in the rural and urban areas, including understanding of community development, elementary information on agriculture and co-operatives and on how to hold and lead meetings, etc. The Workshop felt that no training course, however intensive or extensive, would suffice without follow-up programmes such as in-service or on-the-job training, refresher courses, organized supervision, demonstration, etc.

Organizational aspects

212. Most Asian countries had encouraged local communities to participate with the government in planning, financing and implementing local development projects, as a first step in encouraging people to assume those responsibilities. Local leaders could serve as a vital link between the people and the government and make the government aware of local needs and aspirations. Strengthening existing local government and other development institutions and creating appropriate new institutions would, the meeting felt, promote and sustain local leadership.

International assistance

213. The Workshop appreciated the contributions of the United Nations, the specialized agencies, and non-governmental organizations in the field of community development and hoped that such assistance would increase. It recommended that the secretariat organize a regional expert group to study, evaluate and recommend curricula for professional education and training methods in community development; and requested it to assist urban and rural community development research institutions in Asia in promoting regional research. It also asked the secretariat to increase its clearing house activities and to assist Governments in undertaking pilot projects for the development of local leadership and for other aspects of urban and rural community development.

Asian Population Conference

214. The first Asian Population Conference held at New Delhi, India, in December 1963, under the sponsorship of the ECAFE secretariat, the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs and BTAO and in co-operation with specialized agencies of the United Nations (ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO and UNICEF), examined the implications of population trends in the countries of the ECAFE region in connexion with the needs for food, clothing, housing, education, employment, health, social welfare, etc.; the effects of population trends on the supply of the human and material resources required to meet those needs; ways of dealing with population problems, including measures to facilitate the fuller utilization of human resources; and policies designed to affect population trends.

National population policies

215. The Conference found that rapid population growth in many of the ECAFE countries was impeding their economic and social development, and recommended principles regarding the formulation and implementation of their population policies.

Economic and social policy and planning relevant to population problems

216. The Conference urged Governments to give high priority to agricultural development in their economic development programmes and suggested ways to help the expansion of agricultural production. Developed countries were requested to liberalize imports from the developing ECAFE countries which, in turn, should seek ways of achieving greater co-ordination among themselves in their targets for production and efforts to increase their exports. The Conference recognized that the improvements in health already experienced in many ECAFE countries, if

unaccompanied by corresponding reductions in fertility, would result in too rapid a population growth. It recommended national and international efforts to study and evaluate demographic aspects of health problems in the region, and to integrate in the plans for extending health services measures for the moderation of fertility, for promoting family welfare and health, should those be found desirable and feasible. It also recommended the provision of services for family and child welfare, the employment of women in suitable occupations, the planning of urban-development projects including housing for migrants and needy groups. The Conference asked the ECARF countries to consider not only the effect of population growth upon educational needs and problems but also the possible effects of increasing education upon demographic variables and trends.

Problems of economic growth

217. The Conference urged Governments in the region to accord high priority to health, education, and other policies and measures which would improve their human resources as well as to intensify research for fuller clarification of the interrelations between human resources and economic growth. It paid special attention to the problems of inadequate utilization of human resources in many ECARF countries and urged Governments to introduce and implement manpower planning integrated with over-all development as well as education planning.

Programmes relating to fertility and family planning

218. The Conference noted that lack of experience and knowledge of social science and biological and medical factors relevant to family planning had handicapped Asian countries in adopting national family planning policies. It recommended that Governments which had undertaken or were contemplating family planning programmes pool their knowledge and experience with respect to the communication of ideas on and adoption of family planning methods.

International co-operation and development of demographic statistics

219. The Conference found that shortage of trained and experienced personnel in demography and related fields and insufficient training facilities often handicapped the development of needed demographic data, research, experimental work, and programmes of action relating to population problems. It made a number of recommendations on technical assistance and other forms of regional and inter-regional co-operation, such as the organization of regional working groups of experts to evaluate censuses of population, vital registration systems and statistics of countries.

B. Other activities

220. 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.

Industries Division

Mineral resources development

221. As directed by the Commission, the Industries and Natural Resources Division initiated a comprehensive study of the development of the natural gas resources of the region. It will form one of a series of studies for the Mineral Resources Development Series published by ECAFE, of which five have been published during the year under review. 15/

Panel of Experts on Rural Electrification

222. The Panel of Experts on Rural Electrification established jointly by ECAFE and BTAO concluded its work in 1963. A secretariat staff member acted as Member-Secretary of the Panel. It studied in detail the problems of electric power development of fourteen countries of the region, and formulated recommendations for ensuring rapid development of electric power supplies particularly in rural areas. The Panel submitted confidential reports and recommendations to individual Governments, and a general regional report (E/CN.11/I&NR/Sub.1/L.22) to the Sub-Committee on Electric Power. The secretariat followed up with the countries of the region the implementation of the Panel's recommendations. Technical advice and assistance were given to the Governments of Cambodia, the Republic of China, the Republic of Korea, Singapore and Thailand.

Housing and building materials

223. The secretariat assisted in formulating co-ordinated work programmes for the Regional Housing Centres at Bandung and New Delhi, and for the Building Materials Development Laboratory recently established in the Bandung Centre with assistance from the Special Fund. The secretariat participated in the meeting of Executive Committee of the Asian Regional Institute for School Building Research, which co-operates with the Bandung Centre.

224. A Study Tour of Housing and Building Technologists, sponsored jointly by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the secretariats of the regional economic commissions for Europe (ECE), Africa (ECA), Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) and Latin America (ECLA), was organized in the Soviet Union, from 2 July to

15/ United Nations publications, Proceedings of the Second Symposium on the Development of Petroleum Resources in Asia and the Far East (Sales No.: 63.II.F.9), Mining Developments in Asia and the Far East, 1961 (Sales No.: 64.II.F.2), Case Histories of Oil and Natural Gas Fields in Asia and the Far East (Sales No.: 64.II.F.4), Proceedings of the Seminar on Geochemical Prospecting Methods and Techniques (Sales No.: 64.II.F.7), Development Prospects of Basic Chemical and Allied Industries in Asia and the Far East (Sales No.: 64.II.F.9).

1 August 1963. Fourteen experts from ECAFE countries participated together with senior secretariat staff. The Group visited Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev and Sochi and obtained first-hand knowledge and information on recent developments in housing and building technology in the Soviet Union.

225. The Group suggested that the vast and complex problems of the ECAFE countries should be tackled through direct governmental action with the active support and participation of the private sector. This would involve establishment of a central housing authority to deal in an integrated manner with all aspects of housing and urban development; the formulation and implementation of sound housing policies and programmes; increasing the capacity of the building materials industry to provide adequate supplies of materials and components, and provision for organized, liberal, long-term financing, including increased government subsidies for housing low income families. The Group urged Governments to adopt suitable measures to achieve those ends.

226. Because of scarcity of capital and an abundance of cheap labour in the countries in the region, the Group suggested that mechanization should be gradual. The Group also recommended economical and efficient methods of using building materials; selection and development of suitable sites; and manufacture of standard parts and components, using simple equipment which might be produced locally. While some imported heavy machinery would have to be employed, gradual mechanization of building methods making use of improved tools and equipment was suggested by the Group.

Trade Division

227. The Trade Division assisted the Governments of the region by continuing to provide information and advice on trade and commercial policies, and held continuing consultations with them on various trade projects.

228. Close collaboration was maintained with the secretariats of ECE, ECA and ECLA, as well as with the Customs Co-operation Council, the International Chamber of Commerce including its Commission on Asian and Far Eastern Affairs, and the European Economic Community (EEC) in connexion with various trade projects of mutual interest. The Division contributed documents and personnel for use in the preparations for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

Asian Trade Fair

229. The secretariat continued to consult with, and provided an expert to, the Government of Thailand in relation to plans for the Asian International Trade Fair at Bangkok in 1966.

Centre for Commercial Arbitration

230. The Centre for Commercial Arbitration, established within the ECAFE secretariat in 1962, expanded its scope of operations. Twenty-five national correspondents designated by member countries from within and outside the region assisted the Centre in the collection and dissemination of information on commercial arbitration. The secretariat's study on arbitral legislation and facilities in countries of the ECAFE region (E/CN.11/TRADE/L.19 and Add.1) was

revised for publication in printed form. With the help of BTAO and the Office of Legal Affairs of Headquarters, the Centre engaged an expert on commercial arbitration, who visited seven ECAFE countries and rendered advisory services.

Shipping and ocean freight rates

231. The secretariat, in co-operation with member countries, prepared for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development a study on ocean freight rates affecting the region's principal exports and imports. The study, among other things, reviewed progress attained in implementing various recommendations and proposals made by the ECAFE Committee on Trade.

Customs administration

232. Apart from advisory services and specialized training facilities, the secretariat provided ECAFE countries with technical material on advanced techniques in customs administration. A number of countries improved their customs procedures for goods carried by post and as air cargo. The countries were also assisted in applying general principles evolved by the Working Party on Customs Administration with a view to speedy clearance of goods carried by sea. Detailed studies on valuation and the problems relating to customs nomenclature suited to the conditions in ECAFE countries were initiated. Liaison officers are being nominated by member countries of the region for the exchange of information relating to smuggling and customs frauds. Several developed countries provided training facilities and documentary and other materials to the ECAFE countries.

Transport and Communications Division

233. The Transport and Communications Division continued to provide information and assistance to the Governments of the region in the field of transport, tourism and telecommunication, especially through its Transport and Communications Bulletin for Asia and the Far East. A bibliography containing information on documents on inland waterways and ports was compiled and distributed. Preparation of a Guide on Transport Planning was undertaken.

234. In connexion with the forthcoming UNESCO-sponsored Survey Mission on the Production and Marketing of Low-cost Radio Receivers in Asia, the secretariat co-operated by assisting in the preparation and the reviewing of a questionnaire for the collection of basic data.

Research and Planning Division

Review on current economic development and policies

235. The Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1963 16/ selected as its special subject for 1963 import substitution and export diversification. Chapter I presents the descriptive and analytical backdrop to the statistical analysis which follows in the next chapter. The historical background is examined. Some major current problems relevant to the general theme of the ECAFE countries are discussed.

16/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.F.1.

The objectives and the economics of import substitution and export diversification as twin techniques for achieving industrialization are examined. Chapter II describes the extent to which import substitution has taken place over the last decade in the developing countries of the ECAFE region, and examines the resulting trade patterns. Using detailed statistical information a thorough analysis of the countries' import substituting programmes for the manufacturing industries is attempted. The study also presents a brief analysis of the import substitution and export diversification in the primary and tertiary sectors, particularly in food and other consumption goods during the period from 1953-54 to 1961-62, which reveals a decline in the percentage of income originating from primary production and an increase from manufacturing industries. Among the developing countries of the ECAFE region, a much larger proportion of newly manufactured goods is being traded than of traditional exports and, as industrialization proceeds and particularly if some complementarity between the different economies can be achieved, intraregional trade in these newly developed manufactures should increase further. Chapter III examines government policies concerning import substitution and export diversification in the region. The case of Japan, which differs from those of the developing ECAFE countries, is separately analysed in chapter IV. Chapter V attempts to present lessons from the analysis of the peculiar problems of the region as a whole, and gives practical suggestions for solving some of them through taking a regional rather than a national view. Regional co-operation is held to be essential for the realization of the potential gains from international trade, and it is suggested that the prospects here lie in co-operation for the export of manufactured goods. Certain special commodity problems (e.g. textile production) are given attention and suggestions are made for solving them through international co-operation. The concluding section outlines several measures for regional co-operation which could contribute to the removal of some of the present barriers to rapid growth in the domestic production and trade of the developing countries.

236. 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 the unsatisfactory food situation in most ECAFE countries and emphasizes the needs for promoting irrigation, fertilizers and fisheries. It presents an analysis of export crops and of farming industries in Australia, Japan and New Zealand. Industrial progress, particularly in metals, sources of power, manufacturing, and building construction, is studied, and the structural analysis of ECAFE trade initiated in the previous two Surveys is continued and expanded to include Australia and New Zealand. The Survey for the first time analyses recent developments in state trading on the basis of studies carried out by the secretariat. Balance of payments, the role of foreign loans and the problems of servicing of external debts are given considerable attention. Problems of inflation and financial conditions in the countries of the region are discussed.

237. 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. The June 1963 issue contained two studies, "Foreign trade aspects of the economic development plans of ECAFE countries" and "Relationship between agricultural and industrial development: a case study on China (Taiwan), 1953-1960". The September 1963 issue covers social development planning and analyses the inter-relationship between social and economic development and planning in selected social sectors. The December 1963 issue highlights the work of the eighth session of the Working Party on Economic Development and Planning and contains studies on

"Foreign trade in economic development planning", "Projections of foreign trade of the ECAFE region up to 1980", "Problems and techniques of foreign exchange budgeting", "Regulation and development of exports in ECAFE countries", and "Regulation and control of imports in ECAFE countries".

Economic development and planning

238. Work continued on long-term economic projections of the ECAFE region, with emphasis on projections of exports and imports. Experimental projections on some important sectors were undertaken. The Regional Projections and Programming Centre established within the secretariat assisted several Governments of the region in undertaking national projections. The Government of the Republic of China prepared a paper on "Preliminary projections of the economic growth and aggregate components of Taiwan's economy up to 1980". The secretariat prepared for the FAO Meeting of Experts on Agricultural Projections: (a) A tentative two-sector model of projection for the ECAFE region - with special reference to agriculture and (b) Population and economic growth in the countries of the ECAFE region, 1960-1980.

Training for economic development

239. The 1963-64 ECAFE/BTAO in-service training programme for economic development, started in 1960 for training within the secretariat junior and intermediate level government officials working on national development programmes in countries of the ECAFE region, was completed. During the last four years, a total of twenty-six fellows from twelve countries of the region, and one from Sierra Leone by arrangement with ECA, have been trained both individually and as a group in statistics, trade and agricultural development, industrial and social development as well as in general planning techniques. The Joint ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division has participated in the training work. The training programme has now been expanded into the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning.

Budget reclassification and management

240. The first annual review on "Recent developments in the field of budget reclassification and management in the countries of the ECAFE region" (E/CN.11/L.119) was circulated to the Governments of member countries.

Statistical compilation and analysis

241. The secretariat continued to prepare for publication in the quarterly Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East annual statistical series on population, national accounts, agriculture, public finance and balance of payments; and quarterly series on manufacturing, transport, external trade, banking and prices. Import statistics of member countries in the region continued to be reclassified according to various types of consumption and capital goods. Extensive data on import substitution were prepared for the Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1963, while services to the other units of the secretariat were continued, particularly preparation of data for the Intraregional Trade Promotion Talks, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, and the Working Party on Economic Development and Planning. In co-operation with the United Nations Statistical Office, collection of foreign trade statistics of ECAFE member countries,

in the form of punched cards or magnetic tape, was initiated. Compilation and publication of data on a world basis by Headquarters, with analyses for the ECAFE region, are being undertaken on a computer from unified tapes supplied by Headquarters.

Statistical development

242. The secretariat continued to implement the long-range integrated programme for statistical development laid down by the Conference of Asian Statisticians. During the year, the long-range statistics programmes of the countries of the region for the Development Decade were reviewed in a document (E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.5/L.4) prepared for the fifth session of the Conference of Asian Statisticians. On the basis of replies to a questionnaire received from Governments, the secretariat prepared a progress report on the 1963 World Programme of Basic Industrial Statistics in the countries of the ECAFE region. Fourteen countries of the region agreed to participate in the 1963 World Programme, and three countries have already completed their industrial censuses. The Regional Advisers on Economic Statistics advised several countries on various aspects of conducting the industrial inquiries and of organizing training courses for their statistical personnel. A Manual on Training of Statistical Personnel at the Primary and Intermediate Levels has been published. 17/

Division of Water Resources Development

243. The Division continued to devote itself to comprehensive studies of multiple-purpose unified river basin development with special emphasis on the formulation of policies. In co-operation with BTAO, the Special Fund and the specialized agencies, advisory services were rendered to Burma, China (Taiwan), Malaysia and Thailand. The secretariat continued to service the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin.

Planning and development of water resources

244. The Division completed country-by-country surveys of water resources development in the region, except for the three countries recently included in the geographical scope of the Commission. During the period under review, the surveys on Burma, China (Taiwan), India, Iran and Malaysia were brought up-to-date. The Manual on Standards and Criteria for Planning Water Resources Projects is being finalized. It sets forth guidelines for conducting project investigations, standards, and details for basic data, and procedures and criteria for formulating and appraising plans in order to provide uniformity in water resources investigations and plans.

245. In pursuance of the recommendation of the Fifth Regional Conference on Water Resources Development held in 1962, the drafting of a Model Water Code based on the existing water codes used in various countries both within and outside the region has been initiated. A study of costs of water resources development projects including relative costs for different methods of construction has been commenced; initially the cost data of major projects in the region are being analysed. The

17/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 63.II.F.8.

major studies of the Division as well as the proceedings of conferences, seminars, symposia and working parties are published in the Water Resources Series. The twenty-fifth issue of the series, The Proceedings of the Regional Symposium on Flood Control, Reclamation, Utilization and Development of Deltaic Areas 18/ was published. Quarterly issues of the "Water Resources Journal" have been continued.

Flood control and water resources development of international rivers

246. The secretariat continued to assist the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin and its Executive Agent in all phases of its work. It has been requested by the Mekong Committee to prepare an amplified basin plan, for which preparatory work through the collection and processing of basic information is initiated. The Division has also been entrusted with certain substantive aspects of the Special Fund projects relating to the development of tributaries of the Mekong river.

247. Experience gained of the Mekong project has led to secretariat to promote the development of some other international rivers in the region. As a preliminary step, it has started compiling a compendium of available data on the region's major international river basins.

Hydrological studies

248. Studies have been initiated on the determination of run-off coefficient and maximum flood in monsoon areas, and the application of modern techniques in hydrology. The secretariat, in co-operation with the Technical Department of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) disseminates information on the use of the isotope technique in hydrology. Consultation with leading experts on tropical cyclones or typhoons has been initiated in order to discover ways and means of reducing typhoon intensity and diminishing the extent of damage. In co-operation with BTAO and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), preparatory arrangements have been made for the Third Interregional Seminar on Methods of Hydrological Forecasting for the Utilization of Water Resources. Arrangements have also been made to advise countries on the use and interpretation of hydrologic data, including groundwater data.

Joint ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division

Current developments

249. The Division continued its study of current developments in the field of food and of the agricultural situation in the region; and it 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.

18/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.F.6.

Agricultural financing and credit

250. The Division's study entitled "Institutions for agricultural financing and credit in Asia and the Far East" (AGR/FC/2) was used as a working paper by the Centre on Institutions for Agricultural Financing and Credit in September 1963. In the light of additional information gathered at the Centre, the study is being revised for publication together with the report of the Centre.

Agricultural development and planning

251. The Division continued to study agricultural development plans in countries of the region. During the year, it contributed a case study of the relationship between agricultural and industrial development in China (Taiwan), 1953-1960 for the Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East, which examines the growth of the economy as a whole as well as the growth of the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors and the factors (on the demand and supply side) affecting the relative growth of the sectors. The Division also made available to the FAO Meeting of Experts on Agricultural Projections in Asia a preliminary paper on some aspects of input-output relationships in Asian agriculture.

Agricultural surpluses for economic development

252. The Division assisted the Executive Agent of the Mekong Committee in the formulation of a request to the United Nations/FAO World Food Programme in connexion with one of the tributary projects of the Mekong basin.

Division of Social Affairs

253. The Division continued its work on the social aspects of economic development with emphasis on social development planning and research, demography, community development and social welfare, in close collaboration with the Bureau of Social Affairs at Headquarters. It continued to assist the Bureau in the preparation of studies for the Social and Population Commissions and for inter-agency meetings.

Social development planning and research

254. The working papers for the Group of Experts on Social Development Planning were published in the Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East (September 1963, Vol. 14, No. 2).

255. The inter-secretariat Joint ECAFE/UNESCO Working Group on Educational Planning met several times in 1963. As recommended by that Group, UNESCO appointed a Regional Advisory Team on Educational Planning in Asia, consisting of an educational planner, a development economist and an educational statistician. The Working Group assisted the UNESCO team by briefing it and by commenting on and suggesting revisions to the country reports covering Ceylon, India and Thailand. A French-speaking team appointed in October 1963 was similarly assisted by the Joint Working Group.

256. ECAFE assisted UNESCO in the organization of a Seminar on Investment in Education and Economic Development to be held at Bangkok in April 1964, through

contributing a paper on "Problems of integrating educational expansion with economic growth rates and investment possibilities." Arrangements were made to undertake a study of levels of living in Thailand with the collaboration of the National Council of Research of Thailand. The secretariat continued to co-operate with the UNESCO Research Centre for Social and Economic Development in Southern Asia at New Delhi and participated in the third session of its Steering Committee held at Delhi in December 1963.

Population

257. The secretariat prepared for the Asian Population Conference two working papers, "The Demographic situation and prospective population trends in Asia and the Far East" (APC/WP/1) and "Promotion of research and training and dissemination of knowledge on population matters" (APC/WP/17). In addition, a total of nine working and background papers were contributed by experts and thirteen technical papers were prepared by United Nations specialized agencies for the Conference. A paper, "Population perspective of Thailand" was also prepared in collaboration with the Central Statistical Office of the Government of Thailand.

Community development

258. The secretariat convened the Fifth Regional Inter-Agency Meeting on Rural and Community Development as well as the Workshop on the Role of Local Leadership in Community Development which met at Bangkok in May and August 1963 respectively. It participated in the ILO Regional Meeting of the Advisory Working Group on Rural Employment Problems in Asia, and the Seminar on Central Services to Local Authorities held by the Division of Public Administration at New Delhi, 21 October-6 November 1963 for which it contributed a paper on the role of community development in local government.

Social welfare

259. The Division continued to co-operate closely with the UNICEF Asia Regional Office at Bangkok in planning UNICEF-aided projects of the Governments in the region, particularly those which benefited families and children. During 1963, two new projects were initiated, namely for East and West Pakistan, and the existing projects in Burma, Hong Kong, Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand were expanded. Other social service projects in which ECAFE assisted include one for China (Taiwan), an expanded social service project in the Philippines and a project in Malaysia relating to handicapped, including blind, children. The Division prepared a paper on "Problems and needs of children in Asia", for the UNICEF Executive Board meeting held at Bangkok in January 1964. The primary emphasis of the UNICEF-aided social service projects in the region was on training, particularly on in-service training for child welfare personnel, provision of equipment for child welfare services for demonstration and pilot projects, expansion of existing community welfare centres and the establishment of new ones, and programmes for youth.

260. The Division assisted the Headquarters Bureau of Social Affairs in the reappraisal of the United Nations technical assistance social service programmes in the region. Consultations were held on regional as well as country projects, and assistance was provided by the secretariat to Indonesia and Pakistan to review country programmes. The secretariat briefed the social welfare experts assigned

under United Nations technical assistance programmes in a number of countries in the region. It also participated in the National Seminar on Social Welfare in a Developing Economy convened by the Planning Commission of India at New Delhi.

Public administration

Seminar on Central Services for Local Authorities

261. An Asian Seminar on Central Services for Local Authorities was sponsored jointly by the United Nations (ECAFE and the Public Administration Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs), the Eastern Regional Organization for Public Administration at New Delhi, India, in October - November 1963. A study tour of urban and rural areas in the Indian states of Rajasthan and Maharashtra was undertaken. Twenty-four participants from fourteen Asian countries, representatives from the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, FAO, UNESCO and WHO, the International Union of Local Authorities (IULA) and EROPA attended the Seminar which was the first project of this kind undertaken by ECAFE.

262. The Seminar suggested that its report, together with the papers submitted by the participating countries should be published for wider circulation to the Governments of member countries. The Seminar made specific recommendations for consideration by the Governments of ECAFE countries and by United Nations Headquarters, ECAFE and other bodies as appropriate, in the programming of technical assistance for the improvement of local government. The Seminar recommended studies and meetings on unified personnel systems for local authorities, including preparation of guides on methods of transition from other systems; the special administrative problems involved in extending services to nomadic and other special ethnic groups including hill tribes and in applying the local government system to those groups; the training of local government personnel, and the orientation of newly elected councilmen.

263. The Seminar also made recommendations for studies on local government taxation and administration; central government grants-in-aid and other forms of subsidy to local authorities; special administrative problems of capital cities and metropolitan areas; relations between elected councillors and staff; organization and financing of public utilities; methods of involving local authorities effectively in central planning and implementation of plans; relationships between urban and rural local authority areas and organizations and co-operation between local government and community development.

264. It was suggested that means be developed for the continuing exchange of information on the experiences of Governments in applying measures to improve local government. Governments should inform their local authorities as to the availability of experts and, in special cases, of fellowships under the United Nations Inter-Municipal Technical Assistance Programme.

265. International and regional organizations, such as the International Union of Local Authorities and EROPA, should continue to participate in technical assistance programmes and develop activities for improving local government in the region. Governments should encourage their appropriate officers to participate in the activities of such organizations. They should also encourage the establishment of associations of local authorities.

266. ECAFE, through the Regional Adviser in Public Administration, carried out surveys of training and research potentials in fields of general administration in Hong Kong, Japan, the Republic of Korea and the Philippines. Assistance was given to the Eastern Regional Organization for Public Administration in connexion with an Asian Seminar on the Administrative Aspects of Planning for Economic Development convened by the Philippines. The Government of Iran was provided assistance in the preparation of a Special Fund request on land reform and local government; the requirements of the Government of Afghanistan for technical assistance in the field of local government were assessed. The secretariat utilized the services of the Public Administration Adviser on the administrative aspects of several ECAFE projects.

Other aspects of work

267. The secretariat of the Commission continued to collaborate closely with the Headquarters Secretariat, of which it forms a part, and with the secretariats of ECA, ECE and ECLA. The annual meeting of the executive secretaries of the regional economic commissions convened by the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs in 1963 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.

268. Exchanges of staff between ECAFE and Headquarters and the other three regional economic commissions continued to be the major aim. 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 and trade, were carried out in co-operation with the Headquarters Secretariat.

269. An increasing number of meetings were jointly co-sponsored by ECAFE and Headquarters. Mention is made of such co-sponsorship in meetings under A: "Activities of the subsidiary bodies". In connexion with the Seminar on Housing Statistics and Programmes, the Statistical Office, the Population Branch and the Housing, Building and Planning Branch at Headquarters prepared the following papers: "Statistics required for the formulation and execution of housing programmes" (E/CN.11/ASTAT/HSP/L.3); "Methods of estimating housing needs" (E/CN.11/ASTAT/HSP/L.4); "General principles for a housing census" (E/CN.11/ASTAT/HSP/L.5); and "Sample surveys in which housing information was collected 1953-60" (E/CN.11/ASTAT/HSP/L.6); "Statistical indicators of housing conditions" (E/CN.11/ASTAT/HSP/L.7); "The role of the United Nations, the regional economic commissions and other regional bodies in the field of housing" (E/CN.11/ASTAT/HSP/L.8); "World housing conditions and estimated housing requirements" (E/CN.11/ASTAT/HSP/L.9) while the ECAFE secretariat submitted two papers - "Demographic data required for housing programmes with special reference to Asia and the Far East" (E/CN.11/ASTAT/HSP/L.10) "Draft standards for national programmes of population projections as aids to development planning" (E/CN.11/ASTAT/HSP/L.22). The Bureau of Social Affairs assisted in the preparation of the paper on "Some social aspects of development planning in the ECAFE region" (SDP/Working Paper No. 6) submitted to the Group of Experts on Social Development Planning convened by ECAFE. The Population Branch of the Bureau also contributed for the Asian Population Conference

the following papers: "Implications of population trends for planning urban development and housing programmes in ECAFE countries" (APC/WP/4); and "Demographic factors affecting manpower supply" (APC/WP/8 Part I).

270. ECAFE participated in the second session of the Headquarters' Committee of Experts on Planning of Economic Development, held in New York, March/April 1963. The Bureau of General Economic Research and Policies in its turn participated in the eighth session of the ECAFE Working Party on Economic Development and Planning and contributed a paper on "Trends and patterns of trade of the developing countries in the ECAFE region, 1950-1961" (E/CN.11/DPWP.8/L.8). The Fiscal and Financial Branch prepared a review of "Recent developments in the field of budget reclassification and management in the countries of the ECAFE region" (E/CN.11/L.119), in co-operation with the ECAFE secretariat.

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

272. ECE participated in the Seminar on Housing Statistics and Programmes, for which it prepared the following papers: "Housing costs in Europe" (E/CN.11/ASTAT/HSP/L.11); "Current housing statistics" (E/CN.11/ASTAT/HSP/L.12); "Housing censuses (The European programme for national housing censuses; housing censuses as a tool for the establishment of housing programmes)" (E/CN.11/ASTAT/HSP/L.13). Staff members of the regional economic commission secretariats exchanged visits.

Scientific and technical co-operation

273. With a view to follow-up action on the United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of Less Developed Areas, at which ECAFE was requested, the secretariat intensified its work to promote scientific and technical co-operation among member countries through its journal and publications, library and documentation services, technical, scientific and information films, participation in fairs and exhibitions and organization of study tours.

274. Notes on the following questions were contributed by the secretariat to the Tenth Inter-Agency Meeting on International Co-operation with Respect to the Development and Utilization of Water Resources, held in August 1963 at Vienna: (i) Implementation of the Development Decade "Priority proposals in water resources field"; (ii) Activities and prospective developments in the regional economic commissions; and (iii) Plans for the next two years concerning regional projects, including seminars, symposia and conferences.

275. 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 Water Resources 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 "Electric Power Bulletin", the "Small-Scale Industry Bulletin" and the "Asian Bibliography" - were 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, a map showing the distribution of mineral resources other than oil and natural gas in the region was completed. The secretariat continued to function as a clearing house for information, dealt with individual inquiries from Governments and non-governmental organizations and promoted direct exchanges of scientific, technical and economic information among the Governments of member countries. The secretariat and the appropriate agencies of the Governments continued to co-operate in expanding their activities in carrying out individually and collectively laboratory tests, research work, pilot operations, demonstrations, design work, and exhibitions, study tours, and study works. Several Governments also provided their experts free of charge to the ECAFE member countries. Several training institutions for regional use were established or planned. The countries offered the facilities of their own national training and research organizations to the other member countries. The secretariat's library of technical films donated by countries was further augmented. Special films on ECAFE, Asian Trade, the Asian Highway System and the Mekong Project were completed, often through the assistance of private organizations.

276. The Governments of member and associate member countries and their representatives and liaison officers increasingly aided the secretariat in its work. ^{19/} Valuable services were rendered to the secretariat by government experts and by non-governmental organizations.

Advisory services

277. In accordance with Commission resolution 35 (XVII) and as a step towards implementing the 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.

278. In the field of industry and natural resources, increased ECAFE advisory services were given, on request from Governments, by the Regional Advisers on Electric Power, Chemical Industry, Mineral-Based Industries and Natural Gas. Advisory services were rendered to certain ECAFE countries on customs administration and commercial arbitration. The Regional Adviser on Industrial

^{19/} China, France, India, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Laos, the Netherlands, the Republic of Viet-Nam, the United Kingdom (also representing Brunei and Hong Kong) and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics all have permanent representatives to ECAFE. The Governments of Australia, Burma, Indonesia, Malaysia, 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.

Statistics advised the Governments of Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, the Republic of China, Hong Kong, India, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia (Singapore) and Pakistan. The Regional Adviser on Statistical Training advised the Governments of the Republic of China, Hong Kong, Malaysia (Singapore) and the Philippines. At the request of Governments, technical information and advice were provided on various aspects of transport, telecommunication and tourism. At the request of the Government of Brunei, the secretariat carried out an appraisal survey to determine the best ways of implementing a highway development programme and to provide solutions to the problems of inadequate professional and technical personnel. The ECAFE experts prepared a comprehensive report for the consideration of the Government of Brunei indicating the lines on which further studies should be undertaken. During the year under review, the secretariat provided advisory services in the field of water resources development to Burma, China (Taiwan), Singapore and Thailand. A Regional Demographic Adviser attached to the secretariat under the United Nations programme of technical assistance assisted Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan and the Philippines in their analytical studies of population census results for use in formulating their economic and social development policies. The services of the Regional Adviser on Training for Community Development and of another Adviser on Land Reforms and Community Development were made available to several Governments for the development and improvement of national community development training programmes, institutions, research and studies, development of regional training courses and seminars, and undertaking pilot projects or studies regarding the employment of community development methods for implementing land reform. Advisory services were also rendered by the secretariat to China (Taiwan), India, Japan and the Republic of Korea in the field of social welfare and social work training. The Regional Adviser on Public Administration provided assistance to the Governments of Afghanistan, Brunei, India, Iran, Japan, Laos and the Philippines.

Co-operation with the Special Fund

279. There was increasing co-operation with the Special Fund. ECAFE carried out executing agency functions for several Special Fund projects in the region. The Plan of Operations for the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning was signed at the ad hoc Committee meeting in June 1963 by the Special Fund, the United Nations and representatives of thirteen members and associate members of ECAFE. Among other things, it provides for ECAFE to serve as the Executing Agency on behalf of the United Nations. An application by thirteen members countries was submitted to the Special Fund for carrying out preinvestment surveys of certain sections of the Asian Highway System in Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan. A consulting firm, with which the ECAFE secretariat co-operated, was appointed to carry out an economic and physical appraisal of the project for consideration by the Governing Council of the Special Fund. United Nations delegated to the ECAFE secretariat functions of the Executing Agency for several Special Fund projects on the Mekong and for the Mu river (Burma) projects. The secretariat participated in a preparatory mission to define the work of the feasibility survey team for the Sittang river valley project in Burma. The secretariat also participated in a reconnaissance survey of waterfalls and of a damsite for the generation of hydro-power for a proposed zinc and lead smelter project in north-east Burma.

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

280. The secretariat continued to give advice on technical assistance projects, helped in recruiting experts and trainees, and intensified its work on briefing and backstopping technical assistance experts. It serviced about one hundred and twenty projects in this manner. The secretariat staff held consultations with Headquarters to work out detailed procedures for the operation of the decentralized technical assistance activities. The secretariat was increasingly consulted by BTAO, the Resident Representatives of the Technical Assistance Board and the Directors of the Special Fund Programmes, as well as by the countries on regional and country programmes, particularly the 1965-66 programme of technical assistance. In addition, the secretariat continued to assist BTAO with job descriptions of experts requested by Governments, reviews of experts' 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, minerals, chemical and allied industries, housing, rural electrification, industrial feasibility surveys, transport, tourism, highways, inland waterways and ports, water resources, groundwater development, problems of deltaic areas, population, community development and social welfare.

281. A considerable number of ECAFE meetings, particularly regional seminars and workshops, were jointly sponsored by ECAFE and BTAO. Such co-sponsorships have been referred to in Section A dealing with activities of the subsidiary bodies. Similarly, BTAO financing played a vital role in providing regional advisers in many of the technical fields within the ECAFE work programme. BTAO assisted ECAFE in providing twenty-five fellows from ten countries of the region to go to Iran for training in the petroleum resources field. BTAO also provided an instructor and seven fellowships for the 1963-64 ECAFE/BTAO In-service Training Programme for Economic Development. Four fellowships were awarded to officials from the Republic of Korea, Pakistan and Thailand for training in railway research techniques at the Railway Research Centre in Japan. The ECAFE secretariat also assisted several regional institutes in selecting candidates for training.

282. BTAO assisted the secretariat in its studies on long-term projections of ECAFE countries. Assistance was given for the reconnaissance survey of certain sections of the Asian Highway System in Indonesia in which an ECAFE expert participated.

C. Relations with specialized agencies and other organizations

283. 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 working groups of experts, joint participation in technical assistance, Special Fund and other activities, participation in meetings of mutual interest and inter-secretariat consultations.

Specialized agencies

International Labour Organisation (ILO)

284. Close co-operation was continued with the ILO Liaison Office at Bangkok. The ILO was represented at the fifth session of the Conference of Asian Statisticians and its representatives participated in the discussions on labour force surveys. It was represented at the Asian Population Conference for which it prepared the following papers: "Demographic factors in problems of manpower supply and utilization in Asia and the Far East" (APC/WP/8); "Measures for increasing employment opportunities" (APC/WP/9); "Measures for increasing productivity" (APC/WP/10); "Employment, underemployment and unemployment in the countries of Asia and the Far East" (APC/WP/7). It presented a paper entitled "Occupational safety and health in the chemical fertilizer industry" (FI/57) to the Conference on the Development of the Fertilizer Industry in Asia and the Far East. It participated in the work of Group of Experts on Social Development and Planning in Asia and the Far East and provided the services of a lecturer on manpower planning for the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning. It was represented at the seventh session of the Working Party on Small-Scale Industries; the Regional Symposium on Flood Control, Reclamation, Utilization and Development of Deltaic Areas; the seventh session of the Railway Sub-Committee; the Working Party on Operating and Signalling Officials; the Workshop on the Role of Local Leadership in Community Development; the twelfth session of the Inland Transport and Communications Committee, seventh session of the Committee on Trade, and the twentieth session of the Commission.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

285. Close co-operation with FAO was continued through the joint ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division and the FAO Regional Office at Bangkok. ECAFE's co-operation with the World Food Programme (WFP) included examining possibilities of road construction projects in which WFP could be of help to countries. FAO co-operated with ECAFE in organizing the Conference on the Development of Fertilizer Industry in Asia and the Far East and the ECAFE/FAO Centre on Institutions for Agricultural Financing and Credit. It prepared a paper entitled "Anticipated requirements of chemical fertilizers in the region up to 1975" (E/CN.11/I&NR/FI/L.6). FAO was represented at the fifth session of the Conference of Asian Statisticians, for which it prepared the following papers: "Review of status of agricultural statistics in selected countries of Asia and the Far East" (ASTAT/Conf.5/4); "The statistical situation in agriculture in Asia and the Far East region" (ASTAT/Conf.5/5). FAO and ECAFE co-operated in preparing the document "Statistics development activities and programmes in the countries of the ECAFE region during the Development Decade" (E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.5/L.4) for the Conference and the FAO representative led the discussions on agricultural, forestry and fishing development programmes and statistics.

286. ECAFE participated in the FAO Meeting of Experts on Agricultural Projections, and contributed two papers, "A tentative two-sector model of projection for the ECAFE region - with special reference to agriculture" (Cot/PROJ/1 - doc.5) and "Population and economic growth in the countries of the ECAFE region, 1960-1980" (Cot/PROJ/1 - doc.6). ECAFE continued to consult the FAO secretariat

on coconut and coconut products and on jute, with special reference to quality improvement and grading standards, in connexion with preparations for the forthcoming meeting of the FAO Study Group on Jute, Kenaf and Allied Fibres.

287. FAO participated in the Asian Population Conference for which it prepared a paper, "The implications of population trends for food supply and requirements for Asia and the Far East with special reference to India". It also participated in the eighth session of the Working Party on Economic Development and Planning; the seventh session of the Working Party on Small-Scale Industries; the Regional Symposium on Flood Control, Reclamation and Development of Deltaic Areas; the ninth session of the Sub-Committee on Electric Power; the Workshop on the Role of Local Leadership in Community Development; the Group of Experts on Social Development Planning in Asia and the Far East; the seventh session of the Committee on Trade; the sixteenth session of the Industry and Natural Resources Committee, the twenty-third session of the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin and the twentieth session of the Commission.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

288. ECAFE and UNESCO established a Joint Working Group on Educational Planning. UNESCO collaborated in the work of the Group of Experts on Social Development Planning in Asia and the Far East. It was represented at and prepared the following papers for the Asian Population Conference: "The effects of technological development on the demographic situation in Gal Oya Valley, Ceylon" (APC/BP/5A); "Implications of population trends for planning education programmes" (APC/WP/3); "Levels of education and literacy in Asia and the Far East region" (APC/BP/2); "Annotated bibliography of research material on population and related questions in Asia and the Far East" (APC/BP/8).

289. ECAFE and UNESCO held frequent consultations on the projects for the development of low-cost radio receiving sets and of low-cost buildings for schools, and on the work of the UNESCO Research Centre on Social and Economic Development in Southern Asia.

290. UNESCO was represented at the fifth session of the Conference of Asian Statisticians, for which it presented a paper, "Regional advisory teams on educational planning in Asia - general terms of reference" (ASTAT/Conf.5/14); and at the Workshop on the Role of Local Leadership in Community Development, for which it provided a "Report on leadership studies in Southern Asia" (SA/LCD/7). It was also represented at the fifth session of the Working Party on Senior Geologists; the seventh session of the Working Party on Small-Scale Industries; the Regional Symposium on Flood Control, Reclamation, Utilization and Development of Deltaic Areas; the seventh session of the Committee on Trade; the sixteenth session of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources; the twenty-third session of the Committee for Co-ordination of the Investigation of the Lower Mekong Basin and the twentieth session of the Committee.

World Health Organization (WHO)

291. Close collaboration was continued with WHO, particularly in matters concerning housing and community services and development. WHO collaborated with ECAFE in

convening the Group of Experts on Social Development Planning in Asia and the Far East. It was represented at the Asian Population Conference, for which it prepared a paper on "Public health activities and health problems" (APC/BP/1); at the fifth session of the Conference of Asian Statisticians, the Workshop on the Role of Local Leadership in Community Development, and at the twentieth session of the Commission. WHO is also co-operating in the work of the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning.

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)

292. A representative of IBRD continued to serve as a member of the Advisory Board of the Committee of Co-ordination of the Lower Mekong Basin. It was represented at the ECAFE/FAO Centre on Institutions for Agricultural Financing and Credit, the seventh session of the Committee on Trade and the twentieth session of the Commission.

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

293. IMF continued to supply the ECAFE secretariat with information and statistics and held frequent consultations on conversion rates, trade, balance of payments, stabilization of commodity prices, problems concerning regional trade co-operation. It was represented at the twentieth session of the Commission.

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

294. Co-operation between the ECAFE secretariat and the ICAO Far Eastern Pacific Regional Office at Bangkok continued. ICAO was represented at the twelfth session of the Inland Transport and Communications Committee and the twentieth session of the Commission.

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

295. ITU collaborated closely with and established a joint unit in ECAFE for implementing the joint work programme in the field of telecommunication. It was represented at the twelfth session of the Inland Transport Communications Committee

World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

296. The hydro-meteorologist provided by WMO continued to assist in the over-all supervision of the network of hydrologic stations established under the Mekong hydrologic programme. WMO was represented at the Regional Symposium on Flood Control, Reclamation, Utilization and Development of Deltaic Areas, the twenty-first session of the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

297. Close collaboration with UNICEF was maintained for the development of social service programmes for children. ECAFE continued to assist Governments of the

region in formulating proposals for UNICEF-aided projects. ECAFE was represented at the UNICEF Executive Board Meeting for which it prepared the following papers: "Economic and demographic situation in Asia and the Far East" (E/ICEF/472) and "The problems and needs of children in Asia" (E/ICEF/474). UNICEF was represented at the Group of Experts on Social Development Planning in Asia and the Far East and the twentieth session of the Commission.

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

298. The secretariats of ECAFE and IAEA continued to consult each other on questions concerning the development of energy resources in the region; the provision of appropriate background information relating to the conventional power development; and the work of IAEA Power Survey Mission to South Korea. ECAFE is co-operating with IAEA in the Special Fund project in the Philippines for undertaking a detailed pre-investment survey on the possibilities of nuclear power generation in Luzon island. IAEA appointed a liaison officer with ECAFE, and was represented at the twelfth session of the Inland Transport Communications Committee and the ninth session of the Sub-Committee on Electric Power for which it prepared a document "IAEA co-operation in the nuclear power programme of Pakistan and the Philippines" (I&NR/Sub.1 (IX)/2). IAEA was also represented at the twentieth session of the Commission.

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

299. 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. GATT was represented at the eighth session of the Working Party on Economic Development and Planning and the seventh session of the Committee on Trade.

Other international organizations

Colombo Plan

300. The Consultative Committee for Co-operative Economic Development in South and South-East Asia (the Colombo Plan) increased its co-operation with ECAFE. During the period under review, further aid was extended to the Mekong development project under the Colombo Plan, amounting to the equivalent of about \$9.1 million provided by Australia, Canada, India, Japan, New Zealand, Pakistan, the United Kingdom and the United States. Australia, Ceylon and Japan made contributions under the Colombo Plan to the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning. ECAFE was represented at the official and ministerial meetings of the Consultative Committee at Bangkok in October/November 1963; as at previous sessions, the ECAFE representative supplied information and documentation and assisted the Committee in preparing its annual report.

Customs Co-operation Council (CCC)

301. Consultations continued between the ECAFE secretariat and the Customs Co-operation Council. CCC provided reference materials and a lecturer for the Training Centre-cum-Seminar on Customs Administration in May-June 1963.

Asian Productivity Organization (APO)

302. ECAFE participated in the fourth session of the Governing Body of the Asian Productivity Organization (APO) in 1963, and assisted in the preparation of APO's programme. APO was represented at the seventh session of the Working Party on Small-Scale Industries, at the sixteenth session of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources and at the twentieth session of the Commission.

European Economic Community (EEC)

303. The secretariat continued its consultations with the EEC secretariat regarding the preparation of the ECAFE studies on Asian trade with western Europe, and on the region's exports of coconuts and coconut products to western Europe.

Non-governmental organizations

304. 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.

305. Consultations were held with the International Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) for carrying out studies of port operations. The International Road Federation (IRF) prepared documentation on highway statistics and methods for ascertaining the economic benefits derived from road construction for the sixth session of the Highways and Highway Transport Sub-Committee. The Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses (PIANC) continued its co-operation with ECAFE in connexion with river and canal conservancy, feasibilities of new waterways and new craft, and siltation problems; and it is preparing a bibliography on dredging. The World Veterans Federation (WVF) consulted the secretariat on problems of land settlement and urban and rural community development. The Eastern Regional Organization for Public Administration (EROPA) co-sponsored the Seminar on Central Services for Local Authorities.

306. Various non-governmental organizations participated in several meetings of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission and in the Commission's twentieth session. ECAFE was represented at the meetings of some of the organizations. Several benevolent and non-political foundations are assisting ECAFE on several of its projects.

Part II

TWENTIETH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION

A. Attendance and organization of work

Opening and closure of the session

307. The twentieth session of the Commission was held at Tehran, Iran, from 2 to 17 March 1964. His Imperial Majesty the Shahanshah of Iran graciously inaugurated the session. U Nyun, Executive Secretary, read a message from U Thant, Secretary-General of the United Nations and addressed the Commission.

308. The Commission thanked His Imperial Majesty for his inaugural address and the Government of Iran for providing excellent facilities for the session.

309. At the close of the session, on 17 March 1964, 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

310. His Imperial Majesty the Shahanshah of Iran spoke as follows:

"At the end of World War II, out of the ashes of destruction and despair, a new concept emerged and began to make itself felt. This concept was a world united in friendship and peace dedicated to the prosperity and happiness of mankind everywhere. Thus the United Nations Organization became a reality and not long afterwards, out of the parent Organization grew many off-springs of which the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East is a shining example.

"Today, it is with great pleasure and deep personal satisfaction that, in declaring open the proceedings of the twentieth session of this august body, I have the opportunity to welcome, on behalf of the people of Iran, so distinguished a gathering in our midst. My country, with deep attachments to the concept of international co-operation and bound by ties of friendship to each member state, takes particular pride in having this meeting convened in Tehran.

"As the distinguished delegates present here fully appreciate, the nature of the problems facing the developing countries today is a complex one. The stream of their economic struggle is merely one current in the ocean which is ebbing and flowing under vaster social, political and technological influences. Masses of people are gazing with astonishment on the conquest of space, the dynamics of advanced technology with its impact on the rate of social change, the spread of communication, the marvel of television and telestar and the changing pattern of social well-being.

"You are about to undertake the review of some of the major economic problems of this region and search for ways and means of solving them. The Asian nations have now awakened. They can no longer consider their fate predestined. Nor can they accept that the world belongs to a few and only to the very few. They are fighting against undue privileges. They clamour for rapid changes in their socio-economic conditions, and expect effective measures on the part of their governments to free them from hunger, disease and ignorance, and to bring about conditions for rapid progress. They yearn for social justice, equal opportunity and better living standards. Such being the expectation of our peoples, the governments of our region are facing the gigantic responsibility of meeting these legitimate demands which are in line with the ideals of the United Nations Charter. It is a source of great satisfaction to note that the enlightened and responsible government leaders in our continent are aware of this awakening of the masses and have been trying to respond to their aspirations with sympathy and dedication.

"Indeed this is a challenge to meet and a worthy objective to live for. In the words of Montaigne 'The great and glorious masterpiece of man is how to live to purpose: all other things, to reign, to lay up treasure, to build, are, at most but little appendices and props'.

"Experience has shown that the desire for better living conditions cannot be achieved unless the strenuous efforts of governments are accompanied with thorough-going social and institutional reforms so that the peasants, the workers, the intellectuals and the other groups in society can each reap the fruits of their work and efforts. These reforms are pre-requisite to a self-sustained economic growth and a better distribution of wealth. Should we overlook to supplement the measures for economic advancement with such reforms, there may arise the danger of an increasing gap between the low and high income groups which would accentuate the elements of social unrest, and would unfavourably affect the prospects for future growth. These reforms are within the jurisdiction and power of the respective governments in conformity with their accepted socio-political philosophies. They cannot be imported from abroad and should not be imposed by outsiders. However, within the domain of economic development, there is a large scope for international co-operation. In fact, the immensity of problems faced by the developing countries in their struggle for rapid economic progress has brought to light the insufficiency of domestic measures. The community of nations have, therefore, taken it upon themselves to solve their common problems through mutual assistance and co-operation.

"Let us always remember that improvement in living conditions of the peoples of developing countries is essential for peace and stability of the world, and it continues to be the main concern of the United Nations.

"You have gathered here to discuss these matters, to review the work of the Commission in the past and to decide upon its future course of action. A heavy responsibility has been placed upon you and your deliberations are expected to contribute in no small measure to the well-being and prosperity of our peoples. The world appears to be watching a contest for placing a man on another planet. Exciting and significant though the implications of this may be, let us not forget that far more important than the first man on the moon is the man on earth, his well-being and his future.

"I would like to wish you all great success in your work and deliberations and a happy stay in my country."

Message from the Secretary-General

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

"I very much regret that, because of other demands on my time, I am unable to attend the opening of your annual session which is being inaugurated by His Imperial Majesty, to whom I wish to express my deep gratitude for this evidence of his personal interest in the work of the Commission. Since His Imperial Majesty has kindly invited me to visit Teheran, I hope to have the opportunity of addressing the Commission personally and meeting with you all towards the end of the session.

"Asia is at present struggling to build up a modern civilization on the foundations of her ancient cultural heritage, and to blend western technology with her own traditional values. It is, therefore, most fitting that the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, which is the foremost international forum of Asia, should meet at this time in a country which is one of the cradles of civilization. Since the days of ancient Persia the world has seen tremendous progress in science and industry. But it has also witnessed the rise and fall of many civilizations. Obviously, scientific and material progress alone do not guarantee the survival of civilizations; or even, nowadays, of mankind itself. In view of the ever-present risk of a nuclear holocaust, the world has never been in greater need of wisdom and courage - wisdom to look beyond narrow national self-interest, and courage to plead if necessary for national sacrifices when the over-riding interest of the international community so demands. But our success in establishing durable peace depends in large measure on our ability to eradicate poverty and misery which still afflict more than two-thirds of mankind. The Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East which is before you brings out the fact that the food output per head of the developing countries of the ECAFE region has deteriorated to the level of about thirty years ago. Whatever progress has been made in other sectors of the economies, this mere fact shows how imperative is the need to ensure a faster pace of economic development and how important are your deliberations and decisions.

"In the seventeen years since its inception, the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East has shown remarkable vitality and dynamic strength, your Commission has not only established itself as the Economic Forum of Asia but also as a workshop which has produced some outstanding results with direct impact on the economies of your region. More recently the Commission's efforts to lay the groundwork for closer and more substantial co-operation in important fields such as industry and trade have culminated in the holding of the Manila Ministerial Conference. The decisions of this Conference stand out as an important milestone in the history of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East. Here we find a specific area in international co-operation where progress also depends so much on the willingness of participants to combine their forces in order to reap greater common and long-term benefits. Here too, we may expect that greater economic co-operation will be favourable to political harmony and stability in the area.

"I wish you all much success in your forthcoming deliberations, and look forward to greeting you all personally before your task is done."

312. U Nyun, Executive Secretary, after expressing the Commission's deep gratitude to His Imperial Majesty the Shahanshah and to the Government of Iran, remarked that the session was taking place at a time notable for the emergence within the United Nations of the concept that the economic and social development of individual nations could best be helped by regional action and organizations, as these provided a more effective application of United Nations resources and procedures. The task confronting the Commission was to help the ECAFE countries accelerate their rate of growth so as to enable them to keep up with heavy population increases and to bridge the widening gap between the industrialized and under-developed countries.

313. The Economic and Social Council had identified the major areas on which the United Nations family should concentrate as: planning for economic and social development; economic growth; social advancement; development finance; institutional and administrative development; development of national and international statistics; human rights; and basic information on all economic activities.

314. Almost all Asian countries were currently engaged upon economic development plans and several had already acquired more than ten years experience in their preparation and implementation. While the scope of the national plans had differed considerably, especially as regards the relative importance of the public and private sectors, all the countries had come to believe in the value of scientific planning and programming. Though most of them were far from having achieved an annual 5 per cent rate of increase in national income, they were well aware of that target's vital implications. To achieve it, export trade would have to be greatly increased, greater domestic savings mobilized, scientific plans and fiscal policies adopted, incentives to investments provided, and means of ensuring domestic price and export price stability discovered. Unfortunately, in a number of countries, rapid population growth had almost nullified the benefits accruing from increased production, so that, even after a decade of effort, they had barely managed to reach the pre-war level of per caput food availability. Hence ECAFE had developed techniques of general and sectoral planning through expert working groups; it had sought to provide assistance, as well as training for planning personnel, in the realization that national plans could best accelerate the rate of economic growth when studied in the over-all context of regional development.

315. In accordance with the United Nations family's programme for evolving global long-term projections, ECAFE had devoted particular attention to long-term projections intended to reveal the external and internal forces determining the content and size of a plan. ECAFE's modest in-service training programme had led to the establishment of the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning whose first training course had just commenced. The task of establishing it had been accomplished thanks to the Special Fund's financial support and the facilities provided by the Government of Thailand, as well as to the contributions pledged by several Asian and non-Asian countries and by the United Nations specialized agencies. The aim of the Institute was to train senior officials in up-to-date planning techniques and to acquaint them with the planning processes and targets of other countries in the region, so as to produce a more outward-looking attitude suited to regional and international economic co-operation.

316. As regards economic growth, ECAFE had concentrated on two vital factors, trade expansion and industrialization. Special attention had been given to developing trade as an instrument of economic growth, as countries needed to maximize their

export earnings in order to purchase increased imports of capital and development goods for their economic and industrial development. The Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East had devoted special attention to import substitution and export diversification designed to meet balance of payments difficulties and to form an integral part of industrialization and economic development. Already, import substitution had caused the percentage of national income originating from manufacturing to increase and major successes had been achieved in the industrial field. The region's newly developed manufactured goods were entering the regional trade market in much larger proportions than traditional exports. This indicated that intraregional trade would benefit from further industrialization and regional complementarity. Accordingly, ECAFE had sought to increase the region's exports through trade liberalization, assistance from the industrialized countries and a programme of action for regional co-operation particularly in industry and trade. ECAFE had concentrated on the advancement of technology, scientific and technical research, management, training, development of infrastructure, mapping, surveying and preinvestment studies. Those activities would increase the countries' capacity to utilize greater investments and financial assistance from within and outside the region and to increase their productivity. The Executive Secretary appealed to those more advanced countries which had hitherto not participated fully in the programmes of assistance to the ECAFE developing countries to increase their activities in that direction.

317. It had been recognized that social development, besides improving human resources, also provided a sounder basis for over-all economic growth. ECAFE's approach to social development planning involved the examination and analysis of each individual sector. In 1963, groups of experts had studied such aspects of social development as health, education, housing, community development and child and family welfare, and had produced guidelines for the countries to follow. In identifying needs in the various social fields and in evolving criteria for allocating resources to education and social welfare, priority should be given to those social programmes which directly contributed to economic progress. ECAFE was co-operating with UNESCO in planning education development.

318. ECAFE had also been studying and convening seminars and study tours on urbanization, urban and regional planning, industrial estates and housing development, particularly with regard to low-cost housing utilizing indigenous building materials. ECAFE was evolving a more comprehensive view of housing, building, environmental sanitation and physical planning keeping in mind that countries should develop self-help measures and make use of community development techniques. ECAFE had been particularly mindful of those traditional institutions which could be adapted to the new means of economic, social and technological progress.

319. To meet the region's urgent need to mobilize its financial resources, the activities of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Monetary Fund and the International Development Association had been considerably extended. They had liberalized their terms for giving assistance and had recognized that the provision of facilities for housing, industrial estates, etc., formed part of the entire investment and development process. To identify sound projects, ECAFE had convened expert groups, provided consultants and advisory services, sent out industrial feasibility survey missions, prepared pre-investment projects for Special Fund financing and indicated the scope for and types of action

best suited to joint ventures. Of special importance in that connexion had been the recommendations of the Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation to establish an Asian development bank and payments machinery well-suited to assist in trade liberalization.

320. ECAFE had long been mindful of the need for adequate institutions and administration for promoting economic and social growth and had carefully studied various types of planning machinery suited to conditions in countries of the region. Training courses in customs administration had been provided, as well as advisory services on public administration, customs administration, local government and co-operative institutions.

321. ECAFE's work in compiling more reliable and comparable statistics and in promoting better methods and organization for collecting and collecting statistical data had reached an advanced stage. The annual Conference of Asian Statisticians had taken up specific problems of over-all as well as sectoral data; and manuals for censuses, sampling surveys, housing and other statistical studies had been prepared. Direct statistical advisory services covering population, agricultural and industrial censuses and methods of estimating national income to ECAFE Governments had been made available and statistical courses had been promoted at the national and regional levels.

322. In the previous year, significant progress had been achieved in all fields of activity of the Commission. The committees and the subsidiary bodies of the Commission had continued to concentrate on major problems of economic development, giving special emphasis to projects of regional importance, those which encouraged the countries to co-operate and those with a bearing on the formulation and implementation of policies by member governments.

323. The Executive Secretary reported the continued progress of the Mekong development project. The work of collecting engineering data had moved on or ahead of schedule. Moreover four more countries from outside the basin had joined the other twenty co-operating Governments. They were offering assistance in forestry, pulp and paper production. The total resources pledged for projects sponsored by the Mekong Committee had grown in one year by some \$14 million to \$51 million. Of this total, to which some \$21 million was being made available in cash and in kind by the four Mekong partners themselves, \$25 million was being devoted to pre-investment investigations and planning, and \$26 million to investment and construction. Work upon the Nam Pong project, which had resulted from a loan from the Federal Republic of Germany to Thailand and which was the first of the Mekong projects to reach the point of construction, had been started only a year previously. Since then, construction had commenced on four other tributary projects - at Prek Thnot in Cambodia with Australian engineering supervision, at Nam Dong and Lower Se Done in Laos with a loan from France, and at Nam Pung in north-east Thailand. The Mekong development project was thus already contributing a co-operative, constructive and stabilizing influence to the four riparian countries. Moreover, the Mekong Committee had completed comprehensive feasibility reports on projects the construction of which would cost some \$99 million as the first phase of its investment target. Of that figure, some \$26 million had been found or pledged, leaving a net requirement of some \$73 million. The Mekong Committee regarded its efforts to obtain those funds as its most important current objective; it was hoped that further steps towards achieving it would be taken during the Tehran session of ECAFE.

324. The current session of the Commission was occurring on the threshold of a great new epoch in international economic relations. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, which would seek to evolve measures for bringing about a healthier atmosphere for world trading relations, and the Kennedy round of tariff negotiations under GATT auspices were bound to have far-reaching effects on the foreign trade of developing countries. The difficult task of accelerating the ECAFE countries' economic development could only be accomplished if the decisive efforts of individual developing countries were supplemented by a more progressive international trade policy. Means must be found for the countries not only to expand their traditional exports but also to obtain free access to markets in the developed countries for their manufactures and semi-manufactures and to increase their export earnings and secure better terms of trade. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development would provide a unique opportunity to devise measures that would assist them, in co-operation with developed countries, to accelerate their rates of economic growth.

325. It was most important that the countries of the region should speak in international forums with one strong collective voice, as effective solutions to their problems in their entirety would raise Asia's teeming millions from poverty to prosperity. Furthermore, all the countries of the world had become so closely interconnected that no country could develop independently, however rich or fortunately placed it might be. If mankind was to achieve lasting peace and prosperity, all nations, rich and poor, would have to work together in a spirit of co-operation, understanding and enlightened self-interest, in a determined effort to attain prosperity and happiness for the entire human race.

326. The Chairman, on taking the chair, said that the discussions on the items of the agenda would reveal measures to be taken both on a regional and on an intraregional basis in order to reduce the growing difference in per caput incomes between developed and developing countries. The expansion of trade was a matter of particular importance, and one of the main items for discussion would be the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

Membership and attendance

327. The session was attended by representatives of the following member and associate member countries: Afghanistan, Australia, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, China, France, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Laos, Malaysia, 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, Western Samoa, Brunei and Hong Kong.

328. By virtue of paragraph 9 of the terms of reference of the Commission, representatives of Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Poland, Rmania, Sweden, Turkey 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), the Special Fund and the World Food Programme also attended.

329. Representatives of the following agencies participated in the session in a consultative capacity: 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 World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

330. Observers from the Asian Productivity Organization (APO) also attended.

331. 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 Organization of Employers, the Inter-Parliamentary Union, the World Federation of Trade Unions, the World Federation of United Nations Associations, the World Veterans Federation, the International Alliance of Women, the International Council of Women, the International Federation of Women Lawyers, the International Road Federation, the International Union of Official Travel Organizations and the World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations.

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

Credentials

333. The Chairman announced at the Commission's 304th 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

334. In accordance with rule 13 of the rules of procedure, the Commission at this 291st meeting elected Mr. A. Alikhani (Iran) as Chairman and Mr. A.H. Tabibi (Afghanistan) and Mr. J.R. Marshall (New Zealand) as first and second Vice-Chairmen respectively.

335. The Commission appointed a Committee of the Whole to consider the following: item 11 - "Social aspects of economic development in the ECAFE region"; item 12 - "Development of agriculture in the ECAFE region"; item 13 - "Technical assistance, Special Fund and other activities in the ECAFE region"; and item 14 - "Programme of work and priorities". Mrs. Medina Lacson de Leon (Philippines) was elected Chairman of the Committee of the Whole.

336. The Commission also appointed a drafting committee, which elected Mr. G.V.P. Samarasinghe (Ceylon) as its Chairman and held three meetings. The draft report of the Committee was adopted by the Commission at its 311th meeting on 17 March 1964.

B. Agenda

337. The Commission adopted the following agenda, with the provision that item 5(b) be considered with item 6:

1. Opening addresses.
2. Election of the Chairman and two Vice-Chairmen.
3. Adoption of the agenda (E/CN.11/637/Rev.1, E/CN.11/L.126).
4. Economic situation in Asia (E/CN.11/L.127, E/CN.11/L.129, E/CN.11/L.131).
5. Economic development and planning in the ECAFE region:
 - (a) Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning - Report of the ad hoc Committee and Progress Report by the Governing Council (E/CN.11/L.123, E/CN.11/650);
 - (b) Trade in relation to economic development planning - Report of the Working Party on Economic Development and Planning (eighth session) (E/CN.11/L.125);
 - (c) Development of statistics:
 - (i) Report of the fifth session of the Conference of Asian Statisticians (E/CN.11/630 and Corr.1),
 - (ii) Report of the Seminar on Housing Statistics and Programmes for Asia and the Far East (E/CN.11/651).
6. Development of trade in the ECAFE region: report of the Committee on Trade (seventh session) (E/CN.11/648).
7. Development of industry and natural resources in the ECAFE region: report of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources (sixteenth session) (E/CN.11/652).
8. Development of inland transport and communications in the ECAFE region: report of the Inland Transport and Communications Committee (twelfth session) (E/CN.11/638).
9. Water resources development in the ECAFE region:
 - (a) Activities of the secretariat in the field of water resources development (E/CN.11/643);
 - (b) Report of the Regional Symposium on Flood Control, Reclamation, Utilization, and Development of Deltaic Areas (E/CN.11/L.124).
10. Development of the Lower Mekong Basin: report of the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin (E/CN.11/646).
11. Social aspects of economic development in the ECAFE region:
 - (a) Activities of the secretariat in the field of social affairs - social development planning and research, population, community development and social welfare (E/CN.11/644 and Corr.1);

- (b) Report of the Group of Experts on Social Development Planning (ECAFE/100);
 - (c) Report of the Workshop on the Role of Local Leadership in Community Development (ECAFE/101);
 - (d) Report of the Asian Population Conference (ECAFE/104 and Corr.1);
 - (e) World Campaign for Universal Literacy (E/CN.11/654).
12. Development of agriculture in the ECAFE region:
- (a) Report of the Joint ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division (E/CN.11/639 and Corr.1);
 - (b) Report of the ECAFE/FAO Centre on Institutions for Agricultural Financing and Credit in Asia and the Far East (E/CN.11/636);
 - (c) United Nations/FAO World Food Program (E/CN.11/642).
13. Technical assistance, Special Fund and other activities in the ECAFE region:
- (a) Report on technical assistance activities by the United Nations Technical Assistance Board (E/CN.11/647);
 - (b) Report by the United Nations Special Fund (E/CN.11/655);
 - (c) Report by specialized agencies on their activities of interest to the Commission (ECAFE/106).
14. Programme of work and priorities:
- (a) Commission's programme of work and priorities for 1964-65 (E/CN.11/L.128/Rev.1);
 - (b) Resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council of interest to the Commission (ECAFE/102).
15. Date and place of the next session.
16. Annual Report to the Economic and Social Council (ECAFE/103 and Add.1-14).

C. Account of proceedings

Economic situation in Asia

338. The draft Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East 1963 20/ and a note by the Executive Secretary (E/CN.11/L.127) outlining the major problems discussed in the

20/ Available to the Commission in mimeographed form as E/CN.11/L.127, parts I and II, and E/CN.11/L.131; subsequently printed as United Nations publication, Sales No.64.11.F.1.

Survey were laid before the Commission as background papers. The Commission welcomed the choice for study of the special topic: "Import substitution and export diversification" as timely and appropriate to the needs of ECAFE countries. It was felt that the subject needed to be particularly emphasized at the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. The secretariat was complimented for its thorough, constructive and enlightening study which was well illustrated with statistics and case studies. The Commission considered that the analysis in the Survey of the needs and problems of ECAFE countries, their experience and achievements in import substitution and export diversification and the assessment of the measures adopted, as well as some of the ideas and statistical concepts, would serve as guidelines in reviewing policies and programmes and in the formulation of future plans for economic development, especially for the smaller countries.

339. The Commission noted with concern that, in the previous decade, the net trade deficit of the ECAFE developing countries had increased to three times its former size, reaching \$2,700 million in 1962, and that net foreign capital inflow in the past few years had been declining. The Commission agreed unanimously that import substitution and export diversification were necessary steps for dealing with such a situation. However, the Commission endorsed the view that import substitution and export diversification must be regarded not only as means of improving the balance of payments position but also as integral parts of the whole process of economic and industrial development. It was recognized that import substitution and export diversification by themselves were not adequate to provide the resources necessary to meet the ever-increasing quantities of capital goods required for programmes of economic development. Their inadequacy emphasized the need for international co-operative action in the matter of trade and aid. In fact, the import requirements of the ECAFE developing countries would continue to increase and affect the balance of payments position if their development programmes were carried out on a scale at least sufficient to ensure the rate of growth of national income set for the target of the United Nations Development Decade.

340. The Commission noted that, although exports of manufactured goods from the developing ECAFE region had increased, they had constituted only 19 per cent of total exports in 1961. For a long time to come, therefore, developing countries would have to continue to obtain the major portion of their export proceeds from primary products; accordingly, that sector needed to be strengthened. On the other hand, while total exports had increased by only 6 per cent from 1955 to 1961, exports of manufactured goods had increased by 50 per cent during the same period. The Commission therefore considered it important that the developed countries eliminate the various trade barriers such as quotas, tariffs and internal taxes and reduce freight rates. It was suggested that lower wage rates in developing countries did not necessarily indicate low costs of production and should not be used as a reason for import discrimination by developed countries. Developed countries should help the developing countries, among other measures, through trade, to raise their income. It was further suggested that developed countries should gradually shift their resources away from labour intensive industries or those requiring simple techniques, in which the developing countries had a comparative advantage, to industries that required a higher degree of technical skill. It was noted in that connexion that New Zealand had decided not to proceed with the establishment of a textile industry. The Commission endorsed the joint statement of seventy-five countries embodied in United Nations General Assembly resolution 1897 (XVIII).

341. The Commission agreed that, in promoting import substitution and export diversification, it was important to exercise care and judgement in selecting industries for development. It was suggested that the choice of industries be made with due regard to the most effective and meaningful employment of each country's resources, and that, accordingly, the choice would vary from one country to another and from one stage of development to another; it would also depend on the availability of resources, the size of the market including the export possibilities, the initial investment outlay, the amount of foreign exchange requirements and the rate of return.

342. The Commission noted that, in the developing ECAFE region, some import substitution had taken place and that industrial production had attained a rate of increase of 8 per cent per year in 1963. However, the Commission was concerned on account of the slow rate of growth of agricultural production in spite of the adoption of such measures as the increased use of chemical fertilizers and insecticides, irrigation and land reforms, etc., and disturbed by the fact that per caput food production had not yet returned to the pre-war level. It felt that suitable action by the countries both at the national and international level was desirable. The Commission considered that the agricultural and industrial sectors were interdependent and mutually reinforcing; and that agricultural production should expand at a rate adequate to provide the resources required for industrial development. It was pointed out that increased food imports reduced the foreign exchange resources available for the import of capital equipment and that this would adversely affect the development plans unless adequate international action in the matter of trade and aid were taken. It was also pointed out, however, that both the United Nations Conference of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less Developed Areas and the World Food Congress had made it clear that the knowledge required to achieve great increases in food production was already available, and that what was required was the systematic adaptation of that knowledge to the conditions in each country, as well as good institutional arrangements for disseminating such knowledge, and economic incentives to induce the cultivators to put it into practice. For that purpose, improvement of marketing facilities and a rational price policy had been suggested. The Commission noted that the Freedom from Hunger Campaign sponsored by FAO was being pursued in order to help countries to improve the food situation.

343. For developing import substitute and export industries, and, for the purpose of industrialization, the Commission noted the importance of human resource factors, as well as of economic, financial and political stability and of the provision of infrastructure and the right investment climate for potential investors. It was pointed out that all of them required determined and courageous efforts from the people and from the Governments, so as to overcome the various difficulties. Training of skilled labour and technicians, development of management and technical know-how and provision of both economic and social infrastructure should be considered important government policies. The Commission observed that developed countries were making available additional facilities for training technical personnel from developing countries and for supplying more experts to them.

344. The Commission noted with concern that, in spite of the various incentive schemes, net private capital inflow had been declining since 1960. The attention of the Commission was drawn to a recent study undertaken by a United Nations group of experts on planning for economic development in which a code for

international investment was recommended. Furthermore, a suggestion was made during the session by a member country that joint guarantees by a group of countries might attract foreign investors, and that such guarantees might be especially appropriate in cases where an industry or project would benefit more than one country. It was noted, however, that private foreign capital alone would not meet the development needs and that a supply of capital through inter-governmental and multilateral channels was still required. It was also pointed out that domestic saving should be intensified and channelled into desirable investments.

345. The Commission considered that the substitution of imports from non-regional sources by imports from countries within the region was a matter that should be examined. It was pointed out that industrialization through import substitution would be uneconomical if demand were not adequate to permit operation of the industry on an optimum scale and to bring about an improvement in the external economies. For countries with limited resources and domestic markets, one of the means by which that could be achieved would be through regional co-operation, e.g. regional industries and joint ventures.

346. The Commission generally agreed that the time was not yet ripe for full co-ordination of national development plans of the countries of the region. It was believed, however, that, as a minimum immediate measure, exchange among the countries of information about their development plans and programmes was desirable. It was suggested that the ECAFE secretariat might act as a clearing house for such information.

347. The Commission felt that a number of measures designed to increase regional co-operation which were suggested in chapter V of the Survey were worthy of careful consideration, in addition to the measures suggested by the Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation at Manila. Some delegations supported the suggestions for an Asian rice agreement, an Asian institute of management, an Asian institute of technology, an Asian bureau of export standards and an Asian export promotion board.

Economic development and planning

Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning

348. The Commission took note of the report of the ad hoc Committee on the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning (E/CN.11/L.123) convened in June 1963 and the report of the Governing Council of the Institute to the Commission (E/CN.11/650). The Commission noted with satisfaction the rapid progress made in the establishment and operation of the Institute at its headquarters at Bangkok, thanks to the financial assistance from the Special Fund, the generous facilities provided by the Government of Thailand, and the contributions pledged by Governments of many Asian and non-Asian states and by the United Nations specialized agencies.

349. The Commission noted that, since the signing in June 1963 of the Plan of Operations to which the Special Fund, the United Nations acting through ECAFE as Executing Agency for the project and fifteen member and associate member states of ECAFE were signatories, the Governing Council of the Institute had met twice, first in September 1963 and then in January 1964, and approved the work programme and

budget of the Institute for the first year, 1964. At its first meeting, it had expressed its concurrence with the Secretary-General's appointment of Mr. P.S.N. Prasad as Director of the Institute. The Director had, since his appointment in August 1963, taken vigorous steps for the opening of the Institute which had been inaugurated in January 1964 by His Excellency the Foreign Minister of Thailand, in a building which the Government of Thailand had suitably remodelled and made available for its use until a permanent building could be erected on a piece of land which that Government had already donated. A library and other facilities had been established, qualified expert staff engaged to the extent practicable and thirty trainees selected. The trainees were intermediate level officials from fourteen member countries of the region engaged in the work of development and planning. The first basic training programme of ten months had been inaugurated on 3 February 1964.

350. The Commission found the Institute's work programme for the first year 1964 realistic and suited to the needs of the countries of the region. It placed priority on training in preference to research and advisory services, which it believed could be developed when the Institute had made sufficient progress, and which would be valuable in bringing the Institute into contact with practical problems. The first basic training programme of ten months consisted of a six month general course on economic development and planning, a specialized course of three months, and a month of in-service training in selected countries of the region. Short-term courses in capitals of countries of the region other than Bangkok were to be organized, at the request of and in consultation with the Governments concerned, when the Institute staff had been fully recruited. The Commission noted that requests for such courses had already been made by some Governments. Some delegations expressed the hope that the Institute would contribute to the United Nations' and the Commission's work relating to research on development problems and planning techniques, that it would publish a journal in this field, and that it would render advisory services to the Governments of member countries of the region upon request.

351. Several delegations noted that the Institute was confronted by some urgent financial problems. While the Institute project carried a five-year (1964-1968) budget of \$3.5 million, of which \$2.4 million had been contributed by the Special Fund and \$1.1 million had been pledged by the member and associate member states of ECAFE, the cash contributions pledged by Governments had so far reached only \$937,400; furthermore, the payments from the contributing Governments required by the Special Fund prior to the commencement of the Institute's operation had not yet been made in full. Another point was that, as the Institute was located in Bangkok, a major share of its local currency costs would have to be incurred in Thailand; accordingly, the Executive Secretary requested the Governments concerned to consider making their contributions, whenever possible and to the extent possible in convertible currency, even though they had initially been asked for in national currency.

352. In that connexion, the Commission noted with appreciation the additional pledges of contributions announced by the following delegations on behalf of their respective Governments: Japan, \$40,000 for 1965-1968, subject to annual budgetary appropriations; the Netherlands, \$25,000 for 1964-1968; Brunei, \$5,000 for 1964-1968; and Western Samoa, \$1,000 for 1964-1968. Those additional pledges had brought the total sum pledged by member and associate member states of ECAFE to \$1,008,400, which was short of the target total of \$1.1 million by only \$91,600.

The Commission requested members of the Commission which had not yet pledged contributions to do so and those which had already made such pledges to examine the possibility of making further contributions.

353. The Commission noted with appreciation additional offers of contributions in kind from the following delegations: Australia, short-term experts to conduct seminars at the Institute; Netherlands, one lecturer; the Soviet Union, two lecturers for a period of a year or so, or five fellowships for the Institutes' trainees from ECAFE countries for further study in Soviet Union institutions.

354. The Commission noted with satisfaction the close collaboration maintained by the Institute with various United Nations specialized agencies, particularly ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, IBRD and IMF, which had responded generously to the Director's request for assignment of staff for participation in the Institute's work and/or provision of teaching and reference materials. It authorized the Director of the Institute to continue holding consultations with those agencies for further collaboration.

355. The Commission commended the report of the Governing Council of the Institute to the Commission; it adopted the Council's recommendation that the seven members of the Governing Council of the Institute, who must be persons of recognized technical ability from seven member and associate member countries in the ECAFE region, be elected for a period of three years by the Commission during its annual sessions. To implement that recommendation the Commission unanimously adopted a resolution on the Institute (see part III of the present report, resolution 49 (XX), on "Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning").

Economic development planning

356. The Commission commended the comprehensive report of the eighth session of the Working Party on Economic Development and Planning (E/CN.11/L.125) which dealt with the subject of "Trade in relation to economic development planning", as well as the secretariat's studies undertaken in connexion with the session and published in the December 1963 issue of the Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East. It considered the choice of the foreign trade sector as a topic for discussion at the eighth session of the Working Party particularly appropriate and highly significant at a time when considerable thought was being given to that topic, namely on the eve of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

357. Recognizing the crucial importance of international trade to national development planning, both at the stage of plan formulation and at the stage of plan implementation, the Commission supported the suggestion that export and import programmes should be integrated with general development planning in order to avoid the drawbacks of partial planning. Planning for domestic investment and production could not be divorced from planning for the external sector without serious disadvantage, and success in implementing a national development plan depended decisively upon the extent to which the export and import targets were achieved.

358. The Commission stressed the practical importance, for relevant policy decisions, of making estimates of foreign exchange availability and requirements for a short-term period. It was an essential function of foreign exchange budgeting where exchange controls existed to allocate efficiently the scarce

resources of foreign exchange among alternative uses according to a certain scale of priority.

359. The Commission noted with appreciation the secretariat's pathfinding study on the projections of foreign trade of the ECAFE region up to 1980, and considered it extremely useful in that it indicated the magnitude of the problems that the developing ECAFE countries were likely to face in meeting the probable gap in the balance of payments in the future. Even on the assumption of a modest rate of growth, the study indicated that the gap in the balance of payments of the developing ECAFE region would increase from the current level of \$2,700 million a year to the level of \$9,000 million in 1980. Assuming foreign aid and capital inflow of the order of \$3,500 million on the basis of the present trends, there would still remain a deficit of \$5,500 million for the region which would have to be covered by, among other measures at the international level, expansion of exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures in particular and also by intensified import substitution. That would involve a new international division of labour with new patterns of production and trade.

360. The Commission was aware that the value of trade projections depended upon the reliability of data and the validity of underlying assumptions, and felt that they could be improved through close co-operation between the Governments in the region and the secretariat. The Commission endorsed the suggestions already contained in the secretariat's study regarding the needs for expanding the coverage of commodities, for taking into account probable changes in the terms of trade, and for combining commodity projections with sectoral projections of the future economic structure.

361. The Commission noted with interest the Working Party's views on the probable changes in the future direction of foreign trade for the developing countries in the ECAFE region, and on the need to devise policy measures so as to shift the pattern of production and exports effectively towards the commodities and markets commanding a relatively strong demand. The Commission agreed with the Working Party on the need for close co-operation among the countries in the ECAFE region in order to enlarge mutual markets and to utilize the economies of scale for efficient production on a regional scale.

362. The Commission recognized that, in view of the importance of foreign exchange in development planning, trade projections would constitute a suitable starting point for aggregate and sectoral projections of economic growth in the region. It noted with satisfaction the progress being made in that field by the Regional Centre for Economic Projections and Programming.

363. The Commission noted with appreciation the Working Party's success in crystallizing the views of government experts about the trade and development problems facing the developing countries of the ECAFE region. It endorsed the view of the Working Party that the choice of policy instruments should be made consistently within the framework of development programmes, and stressed the need for viewing the policy of import restriction and the measures for export promotion simultaneously. The Commission generally endorsed the suggestions that the Working Party had made on some of the basic issues of international economic policy and, in that connexion, recalled the work of the Committee on Trade and its several bodies during the period under review.

364. The Commission noted with satisfaction that the secretariat would now be in a position to render advisory services in the formulation and implementation of development plans upon request of the Governments of member countries in the region, through the Regional Economic Development Planning Adviser.

Statistics

365. The Commission reviewed the progress made by the countries in the region in the field of statistics as reported by the fifth session of the Conference of Asian Statisticians (E/CN.11/630 and Corr.1) and the Seminar on Housing Statistics and Programmes for Asia and the Far East (E/CN.11/651).

366. The Commission noted the development of statistical organizations in the countries of the region and felt the need to consolidate those organizations in order to cope with the increasing needs for statistics. It also emphasized the need for comprehensive, accurate and up-to-date statistics required for policy decisions, and urged that efforts be made to consolidate the statistical data available in the countries of the region. The Commission agreed with the Seminar on Housing Statistics and Programmes that an integrated system of statistics was essential for assessing a country's economic and social conditions and urged the Governments and international and regional agencies to foster the collection and improvement of the basic statistics needed for housing programmes with special reference to housing censuses, housing surveys, current housing statistics, demographic statistics and national accounts.

367. The Commission noted that the recent development of statistics, particularly of national accounts statistics, had been very useful to countries of the region in formulating their development plans. It welcomed a proposal to convene a seminar on national accounts at Bangkok in June 1964.

368. The Commission stressed the usefulness of developing and applying sampling techniques in collecting socio-economic data expeditiously and economically as well as the need to establish sample survey organizations and expand them. It welcomed a proposal to convene a seminar on sampling methods in 1965 or 1966.

369. Since mechanization of data processing would help expedite the analysis of statistics collected for making and formulating development plans, some delegations welcomed the recommendation of the Conference of Asian Statisticians that a detailed survey of data processing equipment in the countries of the region be undertaken and a seminar or working group convened during the second half of the Development Decade.

370. The Commission welcomed the secretariat's recommendation to undertake a survey of statistical manpower and training facilities. It recommended the convening of a seminar to consider the subject of evaluation of census data available from the various censuses of population conducted by countries of the region in recent years.

371. The Commission generally supported the recommendation of the Conference of Asian Statisticians that the subject of comprehensive and accurate price data be considered by a working group or seminar and subsequently discussed at an appropriate session of the Conference of Asian Statisticians.

372. The Commission noted the rapid progress made in the region in international comparability of statistics helped by the United Nations Statistical Office and the ECAFE secretariat. In particular, the wider acceptance of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) had greatly facilitated the international comparison of external trade statistics. The Commission noted the establishment of an International Trade Statistics Centre in the United Nations Statistical Office for collecting and processing data on international trade, and hoped that the work of the Centre would be intensified through closer co-operation with the regional economic commissions, the countries, the specialized agencies and related organizations, and that those trade statistics would be particularly useful to the countries of the region.

373. The Commission noted the contribution to statistics development made by the various working groups and seminars and regional advisory services convened by ECAFE through the assistance of BTAO. It hoped that similar assistance would be provided in an increasing measure in the coming years of the Development Decade, so as to facilitate implementation of the various programmes of statistics development.

Trade

374. The Commission, in considering the report of the seventh session of the Committee on Trade (E/CN.11/648), noted that the activities of ECAFE in the field of trade which had been considerably expanded and intensified during the year under review were largely concentrated on two major areas, namely, promotion of regional economic and trade co-operation in Asia in pursuance of Commission resolution 45 (XIX) and preparatory work for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as directed by the Commission in its resolution 44 (XIX) on the subject. Work was also continued in other areas; namely, customs administration, commercial arbitration, shipping and ocean freight rates, the Asian Trade Fair and other appropriate matters.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

375. The twentieth session of the Commission gave a great deal of its attention to the subject of the forthcoming Conference. It commended the ECAFE secretariat for the valuable preparatory work it had done for the Conference by preparing studies on some subjects which would come up for discussion at that Conference, by bringing to the attention of the Governments of member countries and the appropriate ECAFE bodies relevant documentation on issues on the agenda of the Conference and by assisting Governments of the ECAFE region in their mutual consultations. The Commission heard with particular appreciation and interest a statement by Dr. Raul Prebisch, Secretary-General of the Conference, who attended the session for that purpose and for consultations with representatives of member states of the Commission. The Commission also had before it Dr. Prebisch's report entitled "Towards a New Trade Policy for Development", which presented the principal issues and suggested an integrated programme of measures in the field of trade and development for consideration by the Conference. It heard a statement by Mr. Mayobre, Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America, and took note of the report circulated by the secretariat on the meeting of the Latin American countries on the subject of the Conference.

376. The Commission recalled that the ECAFE Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation of December 1963, in a special resolution, had urged member countries of the ECAFE region to undertake thorough preparations for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to consult among themselves prior to as well as during the Conference and to seek to develop a common approach both among themselves and with the developing countries in other regions. Meeting on the eve of the Trade Conference, the Commission's twentieth session provided a valuable and timely opportunity, particularly for the developing countries of the ECAFE region, to exchange views and to work towards agreed positions on various questions. It was firmly stressed that the advent of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development presented a unique opportunity for the developing countries, in co-operation with the developed countries, to formulate new policies and programmes in the related fields of trade and development and that no efforts should be spared to achieve that objective.

377. In the discussion of the various substantive questions on the agenda of the Conference, great stress was placed on the necessity of (i) formulating and implementing an integrated series of measures for increasing access to markets in developed countries for the exports of primary, semi-manufactured and manufactured goods from the developing countries and for eliminating all barriers to such exports; (ii) evolving international measures to ensure stable and remunerative prices for exports of primary products of the developing countries and to secure a rational relationship between the price of capital goods and the prices of the export products of the developing countries in the context of the declining trend of prices of primary commodities and the increase of the prices of capital goods; and (iii) improving institutional arrangements, including the establishment of new machinery and methods for implementing the decisions of the Conference.

378. The Commission noted with particular interest the suggestions and proposals made in the report of the Secretary-General of the Conference on the following subjects and the approach to solving the problems involved:

- (i) International commodity agreements; extension of their scope and of inter-governmental action, so as not only to bolster up the purchasing power of primary exporting countries, but also to ensure co-ordination of the production and trade policies of importing and exporting countries.
- (ii) Compensatory financing: payment of compensation for deterioration in terms of trade suffered by developing countries; methods and criteria for determining the compensatory aid payable and the machinery therefor.
- (iii) Fixing quantitative targets of an indicative character for imports of primary products and manufactured goods by the developed countries and measures for realizing those targets.
- (iv) Preferential treatment by developed countries to industrial products imported from the developing countries.
- (v) Reduction of the external debt-servicing burden of developing countries; measures to readjust repayment periods and other terms of external debts.
- (vi) Regional groupings of developing countries to pool their resources and accelerate their development; the types of preferential arrangements and payments arrangements which are desirable.

- (vii) Expansion of trade between the centrally planned economies and the market economies - both developing and developed.
- (viii) Special measures of assistance, particularly in the form of financial aid and export promotion, to the less advanced of the developing countries.

379. On the vital question of institutional arrangements, while it was recognized that the final decision would have to be taken at the Conference, the Commission requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to convene the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development regularly at intervals of about two years to review the implementation of the programmes and policies of international trade, and to take appropriate measures for the improvement of institutional arrangements including the establishment of new machinery and methods for implementing the decisions of the Conference. It also strongly recommended that, in any institutional arrangements or machinery that might be established following the Conference, the machinery for inter-governmental co-operation already available in the regional economic commissions as well as any other international machinery, where appropriate, be fully and effectively utilized.

380. To embody its views, recommendations and proposals, the Commission adopted a comprehensive resolution (see part III of the present report, resolution 50 (XX), on "Tehran resolution on the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development"). In welcoming that resolution, some delegations emphasized that their Governments had not yet taken a final position on all the points raised and that, in any case, they would be subjects for negotiation at the Trade Conference.

Regional economic co-operation

381. The Commission noted with satisfaction the considerable progress achieved during the year 1963-64 in the implementation of its resolution 45 (XIX) on accelerated measures for regional economic co-operation for development of trade and industry adopted at its last session, as well as the success of the historic Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation.

382. It considered that the resolution adopted at the Ministerial Conference and the programme of regional economic co-operation outlined therein constituted a significant landmark in the history of the Commission and reflected the determination and readiness of the countries of the region to move forward in promoting economic development and expanding intraregional trade.

383. The Commission stressed that the momentum and impetus of the Manila Ministerial Conference should be turned to good advantage and that urgent priority should be given by member countries of the region as well as the secretariat to the implementation of the programme adopted at that Conference. It noted that expert working groups and ad hoc meetings would be constituted to discuss trade liberalization, the Asian Development Bank, regional and sub-regional industries and joint ventures, and shipping and ocean freight rates. Besides urging the secretariat to establish those groups at an early date, the Commission, recognizing that the active interest and co-operation of the countries of the region were quite essential in order to enable the expert groups to come up with concrete proposals, urged member countries to give full assistance to the secretariat by providing the groups with the necessary information and expert

assistance. It was pointed out that the Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation had been able to achieve substantial results because of the efficient preparatory work carried out by the Expert Group on Regional Economic Co-operation and the Preparatory Meeting for the Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation. For the information of those outside government circles in the academic and commercial worlds, the Commission requested that the report of the Expert Group should be produced as a United Nations publication. The continued participation of government experts and officials was essential in order to facilitate the formulation of practical, workable and acceptable proposals relating to the specific fields of regional economic co-operation; hence the Commission noted with satisfaction that ministerial conferences would be convened from time to time to review and accelerate the progress achieved in regional economic co-operation.

384. The Commission recognized that the assistance of member countries outside the region was also valuable in the field of regional economic co-operation and hoped that it would be made available for specific projects. It considered it desirable to secure the advice and assistance of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development with regard to the proposed study of the possibility of establishing an Asian Development Bank and requested the Executive Secretary to take suitable action to that end. In that connexion, the Commission was happy to note that the Executive Secretary had already been successful in securing an assurance of assistance and co-operation from the Inter-American Development Bank.

Transit trade of land-locked countries

385. The Governments of four land-locked member countries of the ECAFE region, namely, Afghanistan, Laos, Mongolia and Nepal, invited the attention of the Commission to the need for giving full recognition to the needs of land-locked countries in the matter of transit trade and for according them adequate facilities in terms of international law and practice in that regard, taking into account also the requirements resulting from their economic development. In that connexion, the Commission recalled its own recommendation on the subject adopted at its twelfth session in 1956 ^{21/} and General Assembly resolution 1028 (XI) adopted at its 656th plenary meeting.

386. The Commission noted that the ECAFE Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation had in its resolution recognized the right of free transit for land-locked countries, the special considerations applying to their transport and transit problems, and the importance of the relationship of those problems to the questions of regional co-operation and the expansion of intraregional trade: also that the Executive Secretary of ECAFE had drawn the attention of the Preparatory Committee of the Conference to that resolution. The Commission also noted that the Preparatory Committee at its third session had agreed to include the subject under item 10 (e) of the provisional agenda of the Conference; "Principles governing international trade relations and trade policies conducive to development".

387. The Commission recognized that the question was of critical importance to the land-locked countries and therefore strongly recommended that it be given urgent

^{21/} See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-Second Session, Supplement No. 2 (E/2821), para. 270.

and sympathetic consideration at the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. It was appreciated that the land-locked countries of the ECAFE region had entered into bilateral agreements with neighbouring countries for the purpose of securing transit facilities and that those agreements were being implemented in a spirit of mutual understanding and goodwill. Nevertheless the Commission recognized that international recognition should be given to the requirements of the land-locked countries in the form of a revised and adequate international instrument or convention. In that connexion, it was pointed out that the Barcelona Convention concluded as far back as 1921 should be re-examined and that an effective and adequate international convention should be formulated to ensure the freedom of transit trade of land-locked countries. With a view to achieving that objective, the Commission recommended that the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Trade and Development establish a committee especially to deal with the subject; it noted, moreover, that the land-locked countries proposed to submit to the Conference two draft conventions which had not been placed before the Commission. The Commission unanimously adopted a resolution embodying the above views and recommendations (see part III of the present report, resolution 51 (XX), on "Transit trade of land-locked countries").

Developments relating to the European Economic Community (EEC)

388. Representatives of the countries in the region continued to express their serious concern over the policies of the European Economic Community relating to agricultural protectionism, tariffs, quantitative restrictions, internal taxation and the association of African States. It was mentioned that the new regulations on rice and the high levy on tapioca products had already produced some adverse effects on exports of those commodities from certain third countries to the Community. Strong hope was expressed by the representatives of Burma and Thailand that the Community would as soon as possible modify its rice regulations and the levy on imported tapioca products.

389. The Commission noted the renewed assurances given on behalf of EEC that the Community would pursue outward-looking policies and that the trade and economic interests of third countries would be taken into consideration. It also noted that the regulations relating to the agricultural policy of the Community provided for examination in case its implementation should create unfavourable effects on traditional trade relations especially between developing countries and the Community. The Commission earnestly hoped that the repeated assurances would be fully translated into realities by appropriate action on the part of the Community at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and at the Kennedy round of tariff negotiations.

Trade with centrally planned economies

390. The Commission noted with interest that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development would consider the subject and that the ECAFE secretariat had prepared for the Conference a useful study on trade between developing ECAFE countries and centrally planned economies. It recommended the continuation of the Secretariat's work in that field and requested the Governments of member countries to assist the secretariat by supplying relevant information.

391. The Commission noted that several countries in the ECAFE region had developed trade with the centrally planned economies in recent years and that such trade had expanded rapidly although it still constituted only a modest share of their total trade. Possibilities of expanding that trade, given favourable conditions, to higher levels in raw materials as well as in manufactured goods were pointed out. In that connexion, the advantage of entering into long-term trade agreements and contracts was mentioned. It was also suggested that the expansion of trade of developing countries with the centrally planned economies was related to the latter's trade with the developed countries and that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development should consider the problem as an integral whole.

392. It was suggested by some delegations that, with a view to expanding trade with developing countries, the centrally planned economies should provide increasing access to non-traditional goods from the developing countries.

Shipping and ocean freight rates

393. The Commission noted the serious concern expressed by most countries of the region regarding the high level of ocean freight rates and their tendency to rise, which hindered their exports, added to the cost of their imports and in effect increased the deficits in the balance of payments. It welcomed the decision of the Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation which called for necessary technical investigations on the questions of shipping and ocean freight rates to be undertaken by countries of the region as well as by the secretariat and for an ad hoc meeting of experts on shipping to be convened at an early date.

394. The Commission noted with satisfaction that the subject of ocean freight rates would be dealt with at the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and that the ECAFE secretariat had submitted to the Conference a note indicating the difficulties faced by various ECAFE countries, the measures taken by them to reduce freight charges and their views on that subject. The ECAFE countries attached great urgency to the need for suitable regional and international measures for modifying the structure of ocean freight rates with a view to promoting the trade of developing countries.

Asian Trade Fair

395. The Commission noted with appreciation the progress made by the Government of Thailand in the preparations for organizing the First Asian International Trade Fair, with the support of ECAFE at Bangkok, in 1966. The Commission felt that the success of the Fair depended not only on careful preparation by the host Government, but also on active and whole-hearted participation and co-operation by the Governments of member countries. In that connexion, the Commission requested the Government of Thailand to issue invitations with information relating to rules and charges at an early date, so that Governments of other member countries would have adequate time in which to give full consideration to them and to do their utmost in preparing for their full participation and in making the Fair a great success.

Industry and natural resources

396. The Commission attached great importance to the secretariat's activities in the fields of industry and natural resources, since, as a consequence of increased production both in the agricultural and manufacturing fields and of the development of natural resources, diversification of exports was felt to be a sine qua non for rapid economic development. It noted that, during 1963, the secretariat's work in those fields had been intensified through the convening of technical meetings, preparation of studies, organization of and participation in industrial feasibility surveys and rendering of direct advisory services to the countries through Regional Advisers. Six technical meetings had been organized by the secretariat in 1963, namely, the Working Party of Senior Geologists, the Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development, the Working Party of Small-Scale Industries, the Sub-Committee on Electric Power, the Seminar on Geochemical Prospecting Methods and Techniques, and the Conference on the Development of Fertilizer Industry in Asia and the Far East. The secretariat had also participated in four meetings outside the region, namely, the ECLA Seminar on Industrial Programming in Sao Paulo, the Study Tour of Housing and Building Technologists in the Soviet Union, the Seminar on Housing Statistics and Programmes in Copenhagen and the Interregional Symposium on the Application of Modern Technical Practices in the Iron and Steel industry in Czechoslovakia. All those meetings had resulted in suggestions and recommendations of practical value to countries of the region.

397. The Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, at its sixteenth session in particular, had comprehensively reviewed the progress achieved in industrialization and development of natural resources in the countries of the region, identified problem areas of common interest and suggested guidelines which might help in the solution of those problems. The Commission hoped that it would continue to pay attention to the study of long-range development programming in the fields of industry and natural resources.

398. It was pointed out that, in most countries of the region, the rate of industrial growth had not only been low but had even declined in the year 1962 and the first quarter of 1963. The high rate of population growth in a number of countries had retarded the efforts made to achieve significant improvements in living standards. The Committee on Industry and Natural Resources had rightly underlined the urgent need for taking concrete measures both at the national and international levels in order to accelerate industrial development in the developing countries of the region. In that connexion, the Commission felt that the secretariat's policy of rendering increasingly direct advisory services to the developing countries of the region was a step in the right direction and hoped that the secretariat would be able to expand that kind of activity.

World symposium on industrialization

399. The Commission took note of General Assembly resolution 1940 (XVIII) on "Activities in the field of industrial development" requesting the Secretary-General of the United Nations to consult, among others, the regional economic commissions, on the advisability of holding, not later than 1966, an international symposium, preceded, as appropriate, by regional and sub-regional symposia, relating to the problems of industrialization of the developing

countries. The Commission considered that the proposed international symposium would enable Asian countries to benefit from the experience of the developed countries in the field of industrialization. It might contribute to a co-ordinated approach to the common problems of industrialization in countries of the region. The Commission endorsed the Committee's suggestions in regard to the objectives of the symposium and unanimously adopted resolution 52 (XX) (see part III of the present report). It expressed the hope that the symposium would evoke the same interest in the field of industrial development as the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Trade and Development would do in the field of trade promotion.

400. It was felt that the symposium would provide a useful forum to acquaint the industrially more developed countries with the problems faced by the developing countries of the ECAFE region in implementing their industrialization programmes as well as the efforts they had made to attract foreign capital and technical know-how. The countries in the ECAFE region might present to the symposium, both collectively and individually, a comprehensive picture of their development potentials and investment opportunities. The Commission recalled that, at several sessions of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, it has been suggested that the secretariat publish a regional investment manual. It was suggested that such a publication might present to the world symposium a comprehensive statement of the potentialities of industrial investment in the region.

401. The Commission also felt that, in addition to the country studies to be prepared by member countries, the secretariat should in consultation with individual countries of the region obtain the necessary background information so that certain common problems could be carefully examined and identified.

402. The Commission considered that the convening of an Asian regional symposium on industrialization in 1965 to precede the proposed world symposium in 1966 might be advisable. However, as two sessions of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources would take place before the world symposium was convened, it might be possible to use the meetings of the Committee as preparatory meetings for that symposium. The Commission felt that the next meeting of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources should devote itself primarily to the subjects to be considered at the world symposium. The question as to whether a separate regional symposium should be held was then discussed. It was felt that the regional meeting, if held, should devote particular attention to specific projects. In that connexion, a suggestion was made that priority be given to the consideration of: (a) measures for the establishment and/or expansion of specific industries; (b) the possible establishment of industrial projects as joint ventures on a regional and sub-regional basis, as directed by the Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation.

Regional co-operation in the field of industry and natural resources

403. The Commission noted that the Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation had devoted considerable attention to the development of industries and natural resources through joint efforts by countries of the region. It was felt that the early convening by the secretariat of ad hoc groups on regional industrial co-operation called for in the resolution on regional economic co-operation adopted by the Ministerial Conference would facilitate activities in that direction. The

sixteenth session of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources had in addition suggested, among other things, organization of industrial promotion talks and the establishment of a regional industries promotion and planning centre within the secretariat.

404. The Commission generally supported the proposal to organize industrial promotion talks similar to the Trade Promotion Talks which had been successfully conducted during the previous few years. It was felt that the timing of the talks should be such as to ensure close co-ordination with the trade talks and with the meetings of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources. The preparation for the industrial talks would have to be somewhat different from that for the trade talks. A wide variety of details, some of them highly technical would have to be gathered and made available to the participants regarding those industries whose establishment they wished to explore. Details of processes and market studies would have to be presented. The Commission requested member countries to inform the secretariat from time to time of the fields and industries in which they were interested and to suggest industries which, in their view, offered scope for joint action by member countries.

405. In order to undertake those studies in a systematic and continuous manner, the Commission generally agreed with the Committee that the secretariat establish a unit to be known as the regional industries promotion and planning centre. The centre would also study in a continuous and systematic manner the possibility of joint ventures between two or more countries on a mutually profitable basis. The Commission noted that the centre, as envisaged by the Committee, would involve only a small addition to the secretariat's staff.

406. The Commission felt that the first step in promoting industrial development, attracting investment and identifying areas suitable for establishing regional, sub-regional and joint venture industries should be the formulation of coherent industrial development plans closely integrated into the plans for over-all economic development. The Commission recommended that the countries of the region arrange to have industrial feasibility surveys conducted in specific fields considered suitable, and that, if necessary, they seek the assistance of the secretariat in organizing them.

Petroleum and natural gas development

407. The Commission noted that the third Symposium on the Development of Petroleum Resources of Asia and the Far East was to be held at Tokyo, Japan, in 1965. It accepted the proposal of the Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development that the duration of the Symposium should not exceed eight working days. It also approved the suggested agenda for the Symposium.

408. The Commission expressed its appreciation to the Government of Iran for accepting trainees from a number of countries of the region, in both 1963 and 1964, under the ECAFE fellowship training programme, to receive training in various fields of petroleum resources development in its National Iranian Oil Company. The Commission noted that the training had been effective and well-managed and that the results clearly demonstrated its usefulness. Taking into consideration the need for qualified technical personnel at all levels and in all branches of the petroleum industry in many countries of the region, the Commission considered that the immediate establishment in Iran of the Regional Petroleum Institute, as decided

by the previous sessions of the Commission, would be most appropriate. Accordingly, it welcomed the decision of the Governments of Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan and Thailand to make a joint request to the Special Fund for the establishment and operation of that Institute. The Commission hoped that the Special Fund would take speedy action on that proposal. The Commission noted with gratification that France and the United Kingdom would render support by providing experts to the Institute when it was established and it invited other member and associate member countries, both within and outside the region, to make appropriate contributions to ensure the success of the Institute.

409. The Commission devoted considerable attention to the development and fuller utilization of the natural gas resources currently available in a number of countries of the region. In some of those countries, immense amounts of gas associated with the production of crude oil had to be disposed of by flaring. Since natural gas was not only a prime source of energy and fuel but also constituted a raw material for industries, careful investigation of means of utilizing it might lead to the establishment of joint industries on a regional and sub-regional basis, as the Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation had desired. The Commission therefore unanimously adopted resolution 53 (XX) on the development and utilization of natural gas (see part III of the present report). It requested the secretariat to work closely with national and international organizations concerned with natural gas development and to obtain the necessary technical data and information from them as well as from the gas industry. The delegations of several countries advanced in natural gas development and utilization offered to share their experience with member countries and to assist the secretariat in implementing the resolution.

410. The Commission considered that the convening of the seminars on natural gas and on petro-chemicals in 1964 was timely and appropriate, as the result of those meetings was likely to be that many aspects of those complicated subjects would receive the attention of high level technical experts from all over the world.

411. The Commission was informed that the rate of growth of food production of the region had dropped while that of population had increased and that the per caput food production in 1964 would barely equal the 1934-38 level. In order to increase the food supply, the Commission noted that the production of plant nutrients in the region should be increased from the present volume of less than 3 million tons per year to 5.5 million tons by 1966/67 and to 20 million tons by 1980. The need to increase fertilizer production was urgent, and the possibility of utilizing natural gas for ammonia and fertilizer manufacture, individually or through joint efforts by member countries, should receive particular attention in the secretariat's studies.

Regional research and training centres

412. The Commission endorsed the Committee's recommendations in regard to the projects to be taken up by the proposed regional geological centre in South Asia, for which the delegation of Thailand renewed its Government's offer to provide host facilities. The Commission requested the secretariat to consult further with the Governments of member countries on the possible establishment of the centre at an early date.

413. The Commission considered it desirable to have one or more regional training and research centres in the field of electric power, and noted with appreciation the Government of the Republic of China's offer to provide host facilities for such a regional training centre, and the Government of France's offer to receive for advanced training in October 1964 two experts qualified in technical training in electric power, as a first token of its assistance. The Commission also noted with interest the specialized training courses in the field of industry in the Netherlands.

Management training

414. The need to develop managerial skills at all levels for the successful implementation of industrial projects was emphasized. It was pointed out that inadequacy of managerial talent, particularly at the middle levels, had been responsible for many failures usually attributed to other causes. That shortcoming would be increasingly felt as industrial development moved ahead in countries of the region. Hence it was felt that training in managerial techniques should receive the attention of the secretariat on a priority basis, and also that the subject should be considered both at future sessions of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources and at the proposed World Symposium on Industrialization and its preparatory meetings.

In service or on-the-job training

415. The Commission endorsed the proposal of the Committee that, following the example of the successful training provided by Iran in the petroleum industry, such training be extended to other fields; it noted that many other developed countries had offered to make their resources available for such training. It requested the secretariat to investigate relevant needs and possibilities and to promote, with the assistance of BTAO, programmes of intraregional in-service training for other industries.

Small-scale industries

416. The Commission noted the importance attached by a great number of countries of the region to the continued development of small-scale industries because of their contribution to the national economies and to increasing employment opportunities. The measures taken by those countries included the establishment of national management and productivity centres, the expansion of marketing organizations, provision of capital for low-interest loans, the creation of small industries service institutes and the establishment of industrial estates. The Commission endorsed the Committee's recommendation that the secretariat study the role of small industries in export promotion, and considered that such a study was likely to be of interest to all developing countries. It also suggested that studies on specific small engineering industries and on credit and financing facilities for small industries should be included in the secretariat's "Small Industry Bulletin".

Financial aid for industrialization

417. The Commission emphasized that the economic conditions of developing countries made credits on easy terms and on a long-term basis highly desirable. The total

foreign exchange requirements of those countries were considerably in excess of the amounts they had been able to obtain. To an increasing extent, the benefits of external assistance were being negated by heavy repayment obligations. Loans tied to specific projects were not always the most desirable. During recent years, lending countries had realized the importance of "non-project aid" which could be used to finance imports of components and spare parts. Hence the Commission urged the capital exporting countries to review their terms, and the procedures of the aid-giving institutions with a view to increasing the flow of funds and ensuring increasing efficiency. Doubtless the recipient countries were also under obligation to improve the business and investment opportunities within their territories and to take other steps to ensure effective and efficient utilization of the aid. The Commission noted that private investment on a long-term basis had an important role to play in the economic and industrial development of developing countries.

Other industrial development problems

418. The Commission noted with satisfaction the close collaboration which the secretariat had maintained with the ILO and the Asian Productivity Organization (APO) in the activities concerning productivity and training. It also noted that, while promoting the industrial development of countries of the region, the secretariat had not neglected the social problems involved.

419. The Commission noted that the Study Group of Housing and Building Technologists which had visited the Soviet Union in 1963 had included fourteen experts from twelve countries of the region. The first-hand knowledge obtained by those experts was considered to be of great practical value. The Commission felt that, as economic development progressed and housing facilities increased at an accelerated rate, the development of the building material industries to meet such increased demand would become important. The Commission recommended that the secretariat pay increasing attention to that matter and that a start be made by a survey of housing needs in the countries of the region, the anticipated rate of population growth and the development of the building material industry to meet the increased demand.

Inland transport and communications

420. The Commission placed on record its appreciation of the work of the twelfth session of the Inland Transport and Communications Committee and noted with satisfaction that the work on the Asian Highway project had progressed to the effective operational stage.

421. It reaffirmed that, besides the many benefits that the Asian Highway System would provide, its early completion was of great importance for land-locked countries such as Afghanistan, Laos and Nepal.

422. The joint application by thirteen member states of the Commission to the Special Fund to finance pre-investment surveys in Iran, Pakistan and Afghanistan had been a landmark in regional co-operation, as it had brought a number of countries of the region together in a joint request to the Special Fund for pre-investment surveys confined to specific projects in only three countries. The Commission felt that that augured well for the rapid implementation of the project

as a whole and strongly urged the Special Fund to sanction the pre-investment surveys in Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan. It noted that the Governments of Afghanistan and Iran had already pledged counterpart funds and that, for the survey of the Quetta-Mirjaveh section in Pakistan, the representative of Pakistan had stated that an official request with the necessary pledge of counterpart funds would be made shortly.

423. The Commission then reviewed the progress in the physical implementation of the various highway projects directly linked with the Asian Highway System by the countries of the region. It was glad to note that, not only was high priority being given by many of the countries concerned to highway construction projects with a direct bearing on the Asian Highway System or to roads which would eventually form connecting links in the system, but also that the level of investment in highway projects connected with the Asian Highway System was being generally stepped up in most countries. That was a positive sign of their increasing interest in the early materialization of the Asian Highway System.

424. The Commission noted with appreciation the action taken by the Managing Director of the Special Fund in assessing the request for pre-investment surveys within the framework of the Asian Highway concept.

425. The Commission urged that pre-investment surveys be carried out at an early date under the sponsorship of the Special Fund since, as pointed out by the Committee, such surveys would help in securing further financial investment. Furthermore, the Commission noted with satisfaction the assistance already offered by some countries of the region, particularly by Australia, the Republic of China and the Soviet Union, which had expressed their willingness to provide expertise and technical experience for the implementation of the project, and by the Governments of Japan and the Netherlands, which in addition to offering further assistance had made available to the secretariat on a non-reimbursable basis the services of two experts for undertaking special technical and economic studies in connexion with the project.

426. In view of the urgency of the many construction, realignment and upgrading works needed to complete the Asian Highway System, the Commission felt that special attention should be given to measures designed to achieve early implementation of the project.

427. The Commission placed on record its appreciation of the good work done by the Expert Working Groups on the Asian Highway System since 1959. Since considerable progress had been made in implementing the project in the member countries, the Commission considered the proposal for converting the Working Groups into an Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee (ECAFE/113). The Commission believed that, for effective co-ordination of all the activities involved, co-ordinating machinery at a high governmental level was essential, especially as the project as a whole was regional in character and required both technical and other forms of co-ordination. While accepting the proposal in principle, the Commission suggested that the Executive Secretary consult the Governments concerned regarding settlement of the terms of reference. In the light of the experience of similar bodies in other parts of the world - particularly the Council of European Transport Ministers which had been an important factor in the successful development of the European international highway network - a number of countries felt that it was essential to secure the interest of Governments at the ministerial level in the proposed body.

428. The Commission noted with satisfaction that the reconnaissance survey of the priority routes of the Asian Highway System in Indonesia had been successfully carried out by an ECAFE team of experts in August 1963 and that the Government of Indonesia was considering the desirability of having a pre-investment survey made of the section of the priority route in Sumatra. Regarding the development of highways in general, it noted that the Government of Burma had already carried out a survey of the section between Rangoon and Mandalay, on which construction would start shortly, and that the Government of Cambodia was constructing a shorter and more direct route between Phnom Penh and Angkor. An ECAFE team of experts would be carrying out reconnaissance surveys in Laos, Cambodia and Viet-Nam during the current year.

429. The Commission noted with interest the progress being made on the two routes of the European highway network in Turkey connecting it with the Asian Highway System, and that the International Road Federation (IRF) meeting to be held at Beirut in co-operation with the Government of Lebanon early in April 1964 would discuss and finalize the linking of the Asian Highway System with the Middle East highways, which would ultimately also be connected with Africa.

430. The Commission noted the secretariat's studies on the economic aspects of highway projects which dealt comprehensively with current methods of calculating direct savings in transport costs and the indirect economic and other benefits derived from road construction and improvements. The Commission endorsed the Committee's recommendation that the countries of the region make suitable case studies of transport costs for different types of road, the value of savings in passenger and vehicle time, the cost of accidents, traffic generation and related subjects. It also approved the recommendation of the Highways and Highway Transport Sub-Committee that the secretariat compile a traffic survey manual describing the latest techniques of assessing present and future traffic flows for the use of highway engineers and administrators carrying out surveys for designated routes in the region and evaluating the economic benefits likely to accrue from them.

431. With growing congestion in the larger cities, the Commission welcomed the useful work performed by the study weeks on specific problems of traffic engineering and highway safety which had been organized by Governments of the region under ECAFE auspices and hoped that such study weeks would be organized annually. It felt that it would be useful to establish a panel of experts on traffic engineering and highway safety that could visit countries, on request, and advise them on their traffic problems.

432. In the field of railways, the Commission noted the growing co-operation between countries of the region and those outside in the provision of technical assistance and facilities for training and research. The study week organized by the Government of Japan under ECAFE auspices had enabled senior railway officials of the member countries to study the latest techniques and equipment employed in the construction and operation of the high speed railway line between Tokyo and Osaka. The Commission hoped that other countries would organize similar study weeks on specific railway projects. The co-ordinating Committee established by the Commission at its previous session on the recommendation of the Railway Sub-Committee had started to function and the countries of the region were taking advantage of the research facilities available within and outside the region for the study of specific problems.

433. The Government of France had provided special facilities for training railway engineers of the region in advanced track construction and maintenance methods on French National Railways and twelve railway officials of the region had recently started to undergo a course of training in France. The Commission, recording its appreciation of the training facilities available at the Regional Railway Training Centre at Lahore (Pakistan) and the Railway Training School at Poona (India), thought that similar opportunities should be provided by other Governments to enable railway officials of the region to study current techniques of railway operation and maintenance in the advanced countries. The Government of New Zealand has offered to provide training facilities for transport officials in New Zealand under the Colombo Plan. Expressing its appreciation to the Government of the United Kingdom, the Commission noted that the first draft of the manual on single line capacity would be available for study by the Railway Sub-Committee at its next session.

434. The Commission emphasized the need for comprehensive studies on port operation in view of its important bearing on trade and on the efficient use of inland waterway craft. The studies should include recommendations for improving trans-shipment arrangements and minimizing or eliminating trans-shipment costs which formed an important element in inland waterway freight rates. The Commission noted with appreciation that the Governments of Japan, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom were favourably considering the provision of experts for such studies on a non-reimbursable basis.

435. The Commission was of the view that the secretariat should further examine the possibility of improving the design of small craft for inland waterway transport, especially tugs and barges. It endorsed the recommendation that trials be organized in some countries of the region to ascertain the economic and technical value of hydrofoil craft and noted the offers of the Governments of the Republic of China and Pakistan to act as hosts.

436. The Commission felt that, in view of the introduction of new and more efficient methods of improving and maintaining inland waterways and canals, the secretariat should continue to disseminate information on current technological developments through the medium of the Transport and Communications Bulletin. It recognized the continuing need for adequate technical training facilities for waterway transport personnel and felt that such facilities in the more developed countries of the region and outside might be made available on a regional basis to other interested countries through bilateral technical aid arrangements such as the Colombo Plan or through the United Nations technical assistance programme. It noted that the secretariat had been helping interested countries to obtain fellowships and had been arranging short courses on different aspects of transport.

437. The Commission noted with satisfaction the progress made in the preparation, with the assistance of three well-known transport economists, of a guide to transport planning, the first draft of which had already been reviewed by the Committee at its twelfth session. In view of the complexity of the subject and the fact that the draft in its current form analysed only problems connected with transport planning, the Commission endorsed the view of the Inland Transport and Communications Committee that a further revision of the draft, taking into account the comments of Governments, should be undertaken. The Commission agreed with the Committee that the guide might deal with a number of basic aspects in its main body, with detailed case studies provided in an appendix. The guide should deal adequately with the over-changing pattern of transport technology, which had

substantially altered cost and performance comparisons between various modes of transportation. It was suggested that the special working party which would review the revised draft of the guide should meet at an early date and that the guide should be finalized in the light of its observations and recommendations.

438. The secretariat was providing more advisory services for Governments; with the co-operation of BTAO, an inland transport adviser had recently been appointed and his services were available to interested Governments. A team of experts, including the inland transport adviser and experts in the field of inland waterways and ports, was shortly to visit Brunei, at the request of its Government, to advise on general planning of inland transport facilities and the development and construction of Brunei's port, thus supplementing the work already undertaken in highway development by experts provided by the secretariat. Countries requiring the services of the Inland Transport Adviser should approach the Executive Secretary for assistance.

439. Drawing the attention of member countries to Economic and Social Council resolution 995 (XXXVI) on international travel and tourism, the Commission recommended implementation as far as possible of the recommendations it contained.

440. The Commission attached great importance to the work of the United Nations Conference on International Travel and Tourism held at Rome in August/September 1963, in which the secretariat had participated, and urged Governments to study its report and take early action to implement its recommendations so as to ensure that the countries of the region had a full share of the increasing volume of tourist traffic. The secretariat had included in the regional programme of technical assistance provision for an advisory team to visit interested countries and advise them on the development of tourist resources and promotion of tourism. Governments interested in promoting tourism in their countries could take advantage of the services of that team; and the Commission suggested that they sponsor the project to ensure its inclusion in the regional programme of technical assistance by BTAO. The Commission noted that the Government of Ceylon was exploring the possibility of convening a study week under ECAFE auspices in 1964 and suggested that the secretariat and Governments of the region co-operate to ensure its success.

441. Since the conclusion of an agreement between the Executive Secretary and the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), close and fruitful co-operation had developed between the two agencies in the field of telecommunication; and, with the establishment of a joint ECAFE/ITU unit, further progress had been made in the joint studies of the secretariat's work projects in that field.

442. The Commission expressed its appreciation to the Government of Japan for having extended host facilities for the Working Party of Telecommunication Experts in July 1964 and urged Governments of the region to ensure the participation of their high level experts.

443. The Commission was very pleased to note the close co-operation and help extended to ECAFE in the field of transport and communications by ITU, IRF, the International Union of Official Travel Organizations (IUOTO) and the Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses (PIANC) and other organizations.

Water resources development

444. The Committee had before it the report on activities of the secretariat in the field of water resources development (E/CN.11/643) and the report of the Regional Symposium on Flood Control, Reclamation, Utilization and Development of Deltaic Areas (E/CN.11/L.124). It also heard statements from delegates and observers on activities in their respective countries and organizations.

445. The Commission noted with satisfaction the progress made by many member countries in the development of water resources, as reflected in the high percentage of expenditure devoted to water projects in their development plans. Those parts of the plans relating to water projects included essentially the expansion of the areas under irrigation, reclamation of arable land from waterlogging and salinity, protection against floods by embankments and increased production of hydroelectric energy. The Commission recognized the fact that, due to the demographic factor alone, food production would have to be doubled by the turn of the century. Such a situation called for the judicious use and control of water, which was vital both to agricultural development and to industrial growth. Realizing the magnitude of that undertaking, the Commission noted with appreciation that most of the countries had taken steps to adopt a comprehensive approach towards the over-all development of river basins; such an approach would incorporate not only all the purposes a water project might serve, i.e. irrigation, drainage, flood control, waterlogging, salinity, power generation, navigation, watershed management and water supply, but also the sound management and administration required for the successful implementation of development projects. The Commission noted with satisfaction that many work projects undertaken by the secretariat had made valuable contributions towards that end; they had included the preparation of a manual of standards and criteria for planning water resources projects, a comparative study of cost of water projects and a comparative review of the water codes currently in use in countries of the region.

446. The Commission recognized that, in many countries in the region, the demand for water had already outrun the surface water supply and that reliance had therefore to be placed on the development of groundwater. Accordingly, the Commission considered that a second seminar on the development of groundwater would be very useful and welcomed the invitation extended by the Government of Iran to have the seminar held at Tehran.

447. The Commission considered that many deltaic areas in the region offered excellent prospects for development on account of their soil fertility, abundant water supply and ready accessibility. The Commission commended the valuable work accomplished by the Regional Symposium on Flood Control, Reclamation, Utilization and Development of Deltaic Areas organized jointly by ECAFE and BTAO in July 1963 which had added much to the technical knowledge of that subject. The Commission endorsed both recommendations made by the Symposium, namely (i) for the organization of a group of experts to tender advice to Governments engaged in the investigation and planning of deltaic development and (ii) for the convening of a second symposium on problems of water management with emphasis on salinity and drainage and on planning and design of tidal embankments.

Development of the lower Mekong basin

448. The Commission received the annual report of the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin (E/CN.11/646) and heard statements by the member of the Committee for Thailand as Chairman of the Committee for 1964; by the Committee members for Cambodia, Laos, and the Republic of Viet-Nam; and by the executive agent.

449. The Commission was delighted to learn that construction had already commenced on five tributary dams: the Prek Thnot in Cambodia, the Lower Se Done and Nam Dong in Laos, and the Nam Pong and Nam Pung in Thailand.

450. The Commission noted that Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden jointly as a Nordic Group had recently joined the group of countries co-operating with the Mekong Committee, and that they planned to assist the Committee in examining ways of developing the paper and pulp industry in the lower Mekong basin.

451. During the Commission session, a number of new pledges were announced and accepted by the Mekong Committee. The Republic of China offered a thousand tons of cement for the Nam Pong project in Thailand. France offered to carry out a soil survey at the Lam Dom Noi project in Thailand. Iran agreed to provide during the current year a supply of petroleum products equivalent to the previous year's to all Committee-sponsored project teams; it also invited the Mekong Committee and members of the secretariat to undertake a four-day technical study tour of water resources and other development projects within its territory. Israel offered to undertake the planning of an experimental farm and a series of demonstration pilot farms in connexion with the Prek Thnot project in Cambodia and to consider a similar offer of assistance to Laos; it also offered a number of fellowships and pledged the sum of \$50,000 as a loan towards construction of a specific project sponsored by the Mekong Committee to be selected in agreement with the Committee at a later date. New Zealand offered two fellowships per year for five years, invited the Mekong Committee and its secretariat to visit water resources development projects in New Zealand following the twenty-first session of ECAFE in 1965, indicated that it would shortly send a representative to the basin to suggest ways in which the performance of the four jet shallow-water craft it had already supplied might be improved, and was considering the possibility of offering the services of an expert in the construction of river-craft to the Committee. Cambodia announced a further appropriation of \$1,857,000 equivalent towards the construction of the Prek Thnot project. Japan reported that it had under consideration provision of finance for the continuation of the planning work it was carrying out for the Committee at the Sambor mainstream project in Cambodia and on the Upper Sre Pok tributary in Viet-Nam. During the course of the session, the United States signed with the Mekong Committee a project agreement for continued work in the comprehensive feasibility investigation of the proposed mainstream Pa Mong project; it also promised to supply a substantial amount of materials and equipment for the maintenance and improvement of the delta navigation system in Viet-Nam. Other co-operating countries reported upon the progress of some of their work and voiced their intention of continuing their support of the Mekong Committee; they included Australia, Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, India, the Netherlands, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sweden (speaking for Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden as a Nordic Group) and the United Kingdom. The Special Fund reported the decision of the Governing Council

during its January 1964 session to allot some \$2.5 million for the institutional support of the Committee, in conjunction with ECAFE support, for the period 1964-68. FAO indicated to the Commission its pleasure in being associated with various component projects sponsored by the Mekong Committee. WHO drew attention to public health fields in which its services might be of value. IBRD voiced its interest in the work of the Committee.

452. The total resources contributed or pledged to projects sponsored by the Mekong Committee in approximate United States dollar equivalent, as at 17 March 1964, were as follows:

<u>Pre-investment investigations and planning</u>		
Australia <u>a/b/</u>	(Pa Mong and Sambor damsite geology)	530,000
Canada <u>a/b/</u>	(aerial mapping)	1,365,000
China <u>b/</u>	(cement; experimental highlands rice seed; study tour)	125,000
Denmark <u>c/</u>	(forest preservation and development, and paper and pulp production)	10,000
Finland <u>c/</u>	(forest preservation and development, and paper and pulp production)	10,000
France <u>b/</u>	(hydrology; Tonlé Sap planning, including fisheries, sedimentation, soil surveys and delta reclamation studies; flood prediction; bauxite and other mineral prospection; geological mapping; domestic power market survey; and Lam Dom Noi tributary soil survey)	1,099,811
India <u>a/b/</u>	(Tonlé Sap barrage design and project plan; rainguages)	282,000
Iran	(petroleum products)	99,400
Italy	(expert services in hydrology)	24,300
Israel <u>b/</u>	(Prek Thnot project plan: irrigation planning and planning of experimental farm and demonstration pilot farms; cement; programme-wide contingencies)	351,000
Japan <u>a/b/</u>	(tributaries reconnaissance; Sambor project plan; Nam Pung project plan; Prek Thnot project plan; dams and hydroelectric power; Upper Sre Pok project investigations; hydrology)	832,000

Netherlands	(dredge; map reproduction machine)	138,000
New Zealand <u>a/</u>	(jet and survey boats; Tonlé Sap project plan: equipment; programme-wide contingencies)	197,000
Norway <u>c/</u>	(forest preservation and development, and paper and pulp production)	10,000
Pakistan <u>a/</u>	(Nam Pong project: irrigation construction plans and specifications)	100,000
Philippines	(topographic mapping)	257,250
Sweden <u>c/</u>	(forest preservation and development, and paper and pulp production)	10,000
United Kingdom <u>a/</u>	(hydrology; meteorology; hydrography; navigation improvement; geochemical mineral survey)	249,000
United States <u>a/b/</u>	(hydrology, hydrography, levelling and ground control surveys; \$2,420,000; Pa Mong project plan, estimated cost \$2,500,000 <u>d/</u> ; hydrographic equipment \$36,000)	4,956,000
United Nations/ ECAFE <u>e/</u>	(expert services and administrative support for Committee and executive agent; figure given is budget figure for 1961-64)	384,752
United Nations/ TAB <u>b/</u>	(co-ordinates expanded technical assistance programme through which most of the BTAO and specialized agencies participation listed below is channelled)	
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
ILO	(manpower analysis)	12,104
FAO	(agriculture and forestry studies; sub-contractor for agricultural stations in Special Fund tributaries project listed below)	125,930
UNESCO <u>b/</u>	(executing agency for Special Fund mathematical delta model listed below; seismic survey)	16,800
WHO	(schistosomiasis and malaria studies)	5,077
WMO	(hydrometeorology)	45,300

IAEA	(isotope studies of hydrology and sedimentation)		55,650
IBRD	(has provided member of Advisory Board)		
Special Fund:			
	- Trib. survey including agriculture stations <u>b/</u>	1,629,150	
	- Hydrographic survey <u>b/</u>	380,500	
	- Minerals survey <u>b/</u>	422,300	
	- Mathematical delta model survey <u>b/</u>	605,300	
	- Institutional support	2,451,700	5,488,950
Asia Foundation	(travel grants) <u>f/</u>		
Ford Foundation	(economic and social study) <u>f/</u>		
Resources for the Future Inc.	(power market analysis) <u>f/</u>		
Price Waterhouse Co.	(auditing of expenditure under New Zealand contribution) <u>f/</u>		
Sycip, Gorres, Velaya and Co.	(auditing of expenditure under Philippine contribution) <u>f/</u>		
Shell Co.	(documentary motion picture of Mekong) <u>f/</u>		
Local costs and contributions paid or pledged by the riparian countries:			
	- under Canadian mapping programme	105,000	
	- under Indian Tonlé Sap project	50,000	
	- under United States hydrology programme	400,000	
	- under post-United States hydrology programme (first 16/19 months approx.)	483,000	
	- under Special Fund tributaries project	471,192	
	- under Special Fund hydrographic survey for navigation improvement	266,600	
	- under Special Fund minerals survey	233,640	
	- under Special Fund/UNESCO mathematical delta model project	127,143	
	- under Israel/Japanese Prek Thnot project (Cambodia)	72,000	
	- under Japanese preliminary project (Cambodia)	17,171	

- under Japanese Upper Sre Pok project (Viet-Nam)	22,843	
- under Pakistan Nam Pong irrigation planning	25,000	
- for experimental and demonstration farm at Prek Thnot (Cambodia)	1,000,000	
- for experimental and demonstration at Battambang (Cambodia)	300,000	
- for experimental and demonstration farm at Kalasin (Thailand)	311,000	
- local costs and contributions for institutional support project	3,413,000	<u>7,297,589</u>

Sub-total: pre-investment 24,440,712

Investment or construction

Prek Thnot tributary project in Cambodia:

(a) Cambodian appropriations for construction costs including procurement of earthmoving and other equipment	3,357,000	
(b) Australia a/ for engineering services for construction (estimate)	800,000	4,157,000

Lower Se Done tributary project in Laos 1,175,000

Nam Dong tributary project in Laos 400,000

For these two projects combined:

(a) Loan to Laos by France	600,000	
(b) Earmarking by Laos	975,000	

Nam Pong tributary project in Thailand:

(a) Federal Republic of Germany: infrastructure low-interest loan to Thailand, 20 years	11,000,000	
(b) Earmarked by Thailand:	6,000,000	17,000,000

Nam Pung tributary project in Thailand:

Earmarked by Thailand: 5,000,000

Navigation improvement works - Channel marking and improvement in Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and Viet-Nam:

(a) United Kingdom grant	190,000	
(b) Riparian Governments (approx.)	80,000	270,000
Israeli pledge for loan to project to be specified later		<u>50,000</u>
Sub-total: investment or construction	\$ 28,052,000	
Total: Pre-investment and investment	\$ 52,492,712	

- a/ Through the Colombo Plan; total participation to date of eight countries in Colombo Plan equals approximately \$9,311,000.
- b/ Includes fellowships the cost of which in most cases are not included in the cost figures given above.
- c/ Joint contribution by Nordic Group: Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden.
- d/ In 1961 the United States undertook to investigate the feasibility of the Pa Mong project, subject to the constitutional process of appropriation in the United States, and equally on the understanding that, as in all comprehensive feasibility investigations, a demonstration of non-feasibility would terminate the investigation; the broad estimate in 1961 of the total sum involved was \$2,500,000; a subsequent estimate by the United States Bureau of Reclamation was \$5,000,000; the detailed firm estimate of United States expenditure for the first phase of the work, now in process, is \$690,000.
- e/ ECAFE also performs many of the functions of the United Nations as executing agency for the Special Fund tributary, hydrography and mineral surveys, and institutional support project listed above.
- f/ No cost estimate given.

In addition to the three firms listed in the above table, the principal 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., Rogers International Corp., Société grenobloise d'études et d'applications hydrauliques (SOGREAH), Société française d'études et de réalisations d'équipements électriques (SOFRELEC), and Salzgitter Industries Gessellschaft MBH.

453. The Commission noted that, during the course of the year, the total of resources contributed or pledged to projects sponsored by the Mekong Committee, i.e. \$52,492,712, had increased by \$15,567,346 from the total of \$36,925,366 as at 18 March 1963, which was the concluding day of the nineteenth session of ECAFE.

454. During the current session of the Commission, the Mekong Committee arranged a showing of the 28-minute documentary film in colour and with sound, prepared for it by the Shell Oil Company. The Commission felt that the film provided an excellent description of the basin, of problems arising from drought and flooding, and of the early stages of the Committee's planning and work to develop the vast water resources of the basin.

455. The Commission noted that, besides its increasingly voluminous work of investigation and planning, the Committee had definitely entered the stage of implementation and construction, with five projects already in the construction phase. It also noted that the Committee had completed, or seen completed, feasibility investigations on eight projects which it regarded as its first-phase construction target. The estimated funds required for that first phase, in foreign and local currency, totalled some \$99 million equivalent, of which some \$28 million equivalent had already been arranged. 22/ The balance required was therefore some \$71.5 million equivalent, as follows:

(in millions of dollars)

Prek Thnot tributary project: dam and electric power aspects (Cambodia)	9.1
Battambang tributary project: first phase (Cambodia)	21.0
Nam Ngum tributary project: first phase (Laos)	23.4
Navigation improvement in deltaic canals: barges, tugs, etc. (Republic of Viet-Nam)	<u>18.0</u>
	<u>71.5</u>

The target investment figure of \$71.5 million would increase as plans for further Committee-sponsored projects were completed.

456. The Commission noted that the Committee regarded attainment of the investment objective of some \$71.5 million equivalent as its highest priority task. It was aware that the Committee was exploring possible ways and means of attaining that objective through the conversations which Committee members, the Executive Secretary of ECAFE, the Committee's executive agent and staff members were having with the representatives of friendly Governments and IBRD.

457. The Commission heard with great interest the statement of the representative of IBRD, who indicated that IBRD would be glad to join in discussions in order to explore various financial proposals put forward by the Committee's Chairman. IBRD

22/ \$4,159,000 for the Prek Thnot project in Cambodia (\$3,359,000 equivalent appropriated by Cambodia and engineering supervision being provided by Australia at an estimated value of \$800,000); \$1,575,000 for the Lower Se Done and Nam Dong projects in Laos (\$600,000 loan from France to Laos, plus \$975,000 equivalent appropriated by Laos); \$17,020,000 for the Nam Pong project in Thailand (\$11 million loan by the Federal Republic of Germany to Thailand, cement pledged by the Republic of China at an estimated value of \$29,000, and Thai appropriation of \$6 million); and \$50,000 pledged by Israel for a loan to the Committee for a project to be specified later; grand total: \$27,804,000 equivalent.

would, of course, have to satisfy itself as to the economic priority, the technical feasibility and the general practicability of each project to be financed; and the representative of IBRD noted that the need for that appeared to be wholly accepted by the members of the Committee and by the co-operating countries. The representative of IBRD expressed the opinion with regard to some of the Mekong riparian countries that, given the enormous demands bound to be made upon those countries in carrying out their development programmes, the situation might well call for financing on terms that would place the minimum burden on their external resources, that is, by credits of the International Development Association (IDA) type or by grants.

458. The Commission noted the Committee's hope that the estimated \$71.5 million currently required might for example come from: (a) single friendly countries for specific projects, or (b) from some sort of pool or consortium arrangement, perhaps co-ordinated by IBRD, or perhaps as IBRD and IDA loans, perhaps guaranteed by a consortium of friendly Governments, or (c) from a combination of (a) and (b).

459. The Commission noted that the Mekong Committee was united in its endeavour to find those resources; and that assistance, whether in loans or in grants, extended to any one of the four members would be regarded as coming to all.

460. The Commission noted the feeling of great appreciation which the Committee entertained towards the large number of countries, United Nations agencies and other organizations which were co-operating with it in its efforts to develop the water resources of the lower Mekong basin, in the fields of irrigation, hydroelectric power generation, flood control, navigation improvement, and related benefits, for the good of all the people of the four riparian countries without distinction as to nationality or politics.

Social aspects of economic development

461. The Commission considered the secretariat's report on its activities in the fields of social development planning and research, population, community development and social welfare (E/CN.11/644 and Corr.1). It commended the secretariat on the comprehensive activities regarding the social aspects of economic development which it had developed within the short time that had elapsed since the establishment of the Social Affairs Division. Those aspects would be most relevant for accelerating the economic development of the ECAFE region. It recognized that economic development led not only to growth but also to change, and that social reform and economic development came about as the results of human activity. Accordingly continuous economic growth would depend on the ability of humanity to adapt itself to changing social and economic phenomena. It followed that the development of human resources both as a pre-requisite to and as a result of over-all development of the countries in the region was fundamentally important. In that connexion special note was taken by the Commission of the problems of children and young people who formed a large proportion of the population in almost every country of the region. It expressed appreciation of the close collaboration established between ECAFE and UNICEF in helping Governments to develop appropriate social service programmes for families, children and young persons.

462. The Commission took note of the report of the Group of Experts on Social Development Planning (ECAFE/100), which it felt to be a valuable contribution to the thinking in that field. The report dealt admirably with the subject in perspective and also indicated the nature and extent of social development planning. It would therefore provide useful guidelines to both social and economic development planners in the region. The Commission noted the comment in the report that, as a result of the dominant position of econcmists in planning functions, inadequate attention had been given to social change as a component in the strategy for development planning. It hoped that the secretariat would pay greater attention to the research aspects of the problems of social development and to the exploration of the possibilities of ascertaining the areas where regional co-operation was practicable in that field, and that it would take appropriate steps to secure such co-operation for the benefit of the region as a whole. The Commission, in endorsing the recommendations of the Group of Experts, pointed out that, since social development planning was still breaking new ground, for the time being generally acceptable conclusions could be reached only through trial and error. It also pointed out that, as the importance of planning for social development was receiving increased recognition, consideration should be given by social planners to the need for providing suitable social controls, in order to prevent the social disorganization which usually accompanied rapid economic growth. The Commission therefore agreed whole-heartedly with the recommendation of the Group of Experts that the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning, as well as ECAFE, should not only consider the inclusion but also the expansion of training and research in the field of social development planning.

463. The Commission noted from the report of the Workshop of the Role of Local Leadership in Community Development (ECAFE/101) that due attention had been paid to assessing the importance of local leadership in accelerating community development programmes and that it formed a vital link between the government and the people. Until recently leadership patterns had very closely followed family and status symbols, but now those patterns were being changed to bring them into line with the new roles that local leaders would have to undertake in the more democratic settings that were being evolved in the countries of the region.

464. The necessity for the right kind of local leadership to man the newly emerging democratic institutions was very urgent. The Commission, therefore, endorsed the suggestions in the report regarding ways of harmonizing traditional and new leadership, so that new leaders could be fostered and the traditional leaders' influence effectively utilized. It also endorsed the measures suggested in the report for strengthening the machinery for providing information, guidance and supervision to the community. It was hoped that the secretariat would undertake further studies on the role of community leaders and co-operation among the leaders in various fields, as well as the content, methods and techniques of guidance. While much progress was being achieved in the community development programmes for the rural areas, the Commission felt that urban community development programmes were lagging behind. Owing to the concentration of more and more people in cities in recent years, many new social problems had arisen which could not be met by the existing social service facilities of governmental and private agencies; it therefore hoped that the secretariat would assist requesting countries to establish prototype projects for urban community development, which would have far-reaching effects on the over-all community

development programmes of countries in the region. The Commission noted with interest the suggestion of one delegation that the secretariat might, in the interest of more effective social and economic development programmes, direct its attention to a concept of town-centered planning and consider studies in that field.

465. The report of the first Asian Population Conference (ECAFE/104) was reviewed with much interest and appreciation by the Commission, which commended the secretariat for its initiative in convening that Conference. From the large number of participants and of country papers submitted by the delegates and international agencies, it was evident that all member countries of ECAFE were fully aware of the magnitude and gravity of the problems caused by the rapid increases of population in the region. It was felt that the Conference had succeeded in the examination of major problems in connexion with economic and social planning and programming arising from current and prospective trends in the growth, composition and geographic distribution of the population in the countries of the region. It approved the Conference's recommendations in regard to the adoption of general principles in the formulation and implementation of population policies, especially those relating to economic growth and the more effective utilization of human resources in development plans. Although population problems could not be solved overnight, their seriousness could be diminished, if the governments concerned would accept and implement those recommendations. The Commission gave full support to the proposals and conclusions contained in the report, in so far as they related to national population studies and policies, international co-operation in dealing with population problems, and ECAFE population activities and programmes relating to family welfare planning and demographic statistics. In that connexion, the Commission noted with approval the programme of regional demographic advisory services and hoped that such services would be fully utilized by Governments in need of them. It also expressed its appreciation of the training facilities and fellowships provided at the Demographic Training and Research Centre in Chembur, Bombay, and recommended that those regional facilities be increasingly used by countries where similar facilities did not exist or were not properly developed. The Commission unanimously adopted resolution 54 (XX) on population growth and economic and social development in which the secretariat was requested to expand its activities in particular fields of work relating to the population problems of the region (see part III of the present report).

466. The Commission noted with concern from the UNESCO report entitled "Adult Literacy and Economic and Social Development" (E/CN.11/654) which had been presented to the current session, that of the world total of 700 million adults presumed to be illiterate at mid-century, some 75 per cent lived in Asia. It believed that universal literacy was a necessary component of national development. It felt, however, that just as the level of economic development possible in any particular country was circumscribed by conditions existing in that country, so also must the attack on illiteracy be circumscribed by the factors that limited the country's over-all development plans. It was in full accord with the recommendations and suggestions made in the UNESCO report on further action by countries of the region for the eradication of illiteracy in Asia and on further international assistance to developing countries to help them in their efforts. Accordingly, it adopted resolution 55 (XX) advocating the launching of a world campaign for universal literacy (see part III of the present report).

Agriculture

Joint ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division

467. The Commission noted with concern the very unsatisfactory food and agricultural situation in the developing countries of the region, and emphasized the important role of agricultural development, not only in meeting the food needs of the increasing population, but also in contributing to general economic development. It also stressed the importance of institutional, economic and technical factors in agricultural development.

468. The Commission noted with satisfaction the practical and fruitful way in which ECAFE and FAO had collaborated in tackling economic problems of agriculture in the region through the joint Agriculture Division during the year under review.

469. It commended the Division for the case study on the relationship between agricultural and industrial development in China (Taiwan) and expressed the hope that similar studies might be undertaken for other countries in the future. It noted that the preliminary study on input-output relationships in Asian agriculture would be finalized during 1964. The desirability of working out, if possible, a more uniform approach to the concepts involved in input-output relationships in Asian agriculture would be finalized during 1964. The desirability of working out, if possible, a more uniform approach to the concepts involved in input-output relations in agriculture, with a view to improving the comparability of relevant data from different countries, was mentioned in that connexion.

470. The Commission noted with appreciation that the Division had participated with FAO in an expert meeting at Tokyo during the year, which had reviewed the relevance to other developing ECAFE countries of the agricultural development measures adopted in Japan. It was informed that the case study on "Agricultural Development in Modern Japan", prepared by the Japan FAO Association, had been submitted to the World Food Congress at Washington in June 1963.

471. The Commission also noted with approval the continued attention paid by the Division to the problems of implementing agricultural price policies through participation in the ECAFE/FAO Technical Meeting on Marketing Aspects of Implementing Food and Agricultural Price Stabilization Policies in Asia and the Far East, held at New Delhi in February 1963.

472. The Commission welcomed and supported the proposal of the Division to undertake an up-to-date report on agricultural development and planning in the region, with special reference to long-term projections of demand and supply for agricultural commodities. It felt that such a report would serve as a basis for further work on the reorientation of national policies or regional co-operation in the field of food and agriculture in the region. It noted the possibility of the Division's undertaking another case study on the use of agricultural surpluses for economic development.

473. The Commission also supported the proposed co-operation of the Division with FAO in a Technical Meeting on Forestry and Land and Water Use Aspects of Agricultural Development and Planning, and in a Meeting on Techniques and Problems in Achieving Fuller Mobilization of Rural People for Agricultural Development.

474. The Commission endorsed the Division's proposed programme of work for the ensuing period, including the studies and meetings mentioned above.

ECAFE/FAO Centre on Institutions for Agricultural Financing and Credit

475. The Commission commended the Division for its work in connexion with the ECAFE/FAO Centre on Institutions for Agricultural Financing and Credit held at Bangkok in September 1963.

476. It took note of the wide range of problems discussed and feasible solutions suggested by the Centre. In particular, it endorsed the recommendation that ECAFE and FAO explore the possibility of establishing a permanent agricultural credit institute to meet the needs of the countries of the region for personnel training facilities and research and advisory services, taking into account the need to avoid duplicating existing facilities such as those in the ECAFE secretariat and the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning. It also supported the suggestion that case studies of the whole complex of agricultural credit be undertaken in selected countries of the region.

477. It was further suggested in that connexion that the possibilities of establishing a regional agricultural bank should be explored. The Commission felt that the suggestion called for careful study.

478. The Commission was informed that the report on the Centre (E/CN.11/636) and the study on "Institutions for Agricultural Financing and Credit in Asia and the Far East" which had been prepared by the Division and used as the working paper for the Centre were being published at FAO Headquarters.

World Food Programme

479. The Commission was informed by the Executive Director of the World Food Programme of the latest developments and was gratified to note that the projects it involved were in full operation.

480. Total resources contributed to the Programme had exceeded \$90 million, which was not far from the target figure of \$100 million; but the cash component remained well below the minimum stipulated requirement of one third and this reduced the operational flexibility of the Programme. Supplies of many commodities were also diminishing rapidly.

481. For the eleven emergency relief operations carried out since its inception, the Programme had supplied or committed 66,107 tons of commodities, bringing the total expenditures and commitments for emergency assistance to nearly \$8 million to date.

482. Requests for World Food Programme assistance under special feeding programmes and economic and social development projects were increasing rapidly. Five of the twenty-six projects so far approved were for economic and social development in Asia and the Far East. Except for the post-cyclone reconstruction project in East Pakistan, those projects were in the field of agriculture. It was hoped that more projects would be forthcoming in non-agricultural sectors.

483. Several delegations expressed appreciation of the assistance being received under the World Food Programme. The Commission noted that the Programme was intended as an experiment in the multilateral use of food aid, and hoped that countries of the region would take full advantage of the assistance available.

Technical Assistance, Special Fund and other
activities in the ECAFE region

484. The Commission noted with appreciation the information papers submitted by the TAB secretariat (E/CN.11/647) and by the Special Fund (E/CN.11/655) giving information about their respective activities in the region. It also heard statements by representatives of the secretariat, TAB, the Special Fund and of some specialized agencies on the progress, trends and problems relating to technical assistance pre-investment and other work of the United Nations and its specialized agencies in the region.

485. It noted that the resources available under the expanded and regular programmes of the United Nations in 1963/64 were higher than during the preceding biennium but that the relative share of the ECAFE region in the allocations of funds, which had shown signs of decline on account of the priority given to other regions, had remained stationary. This trend was likely to continue in the near future. Accordingly, the Commission was concerned that, at a time when over-all aid to all regions would be rising, the disparity in the share of the ECAFE region might become even greater than before. It therefore emphasized the need for a more equitable distribution of the resources of the technical assistance programmes, taking into account the size of the population of the region and its increasing absorptive capacity for utilizing such resources. The Commission particularly emphasized that almost all countries of the region had already evolved definite plans for economic and social development and were trying to use in an integrated manner all forms of financial and technical assistance for the implementation of the projects under their plans. It emphasized that, with the application of improved techniques of planning in the countries of the region, their needs for experts and trained personnel were being more precisely assessed. The demand for experts and trained personnel was bound to increase until the countries had made adequate progress towards self-sustaining growth. Increased knowledge about the use of resources and about the techniques for exploiting them, particularly for industrialization, had also resulted in a greater demand for more specialized experts and training.

486. The Commission noted that many countries of the region had undertaken pre-investment or long-term project programming with a view to effectively implementing their plans and integrating all the external assistance available to them. Several countries had also established procedures and national machinery for the co-ordination of financial and technical assistance from multilateral and bilateral sources. The Commission however noted that the task of achieving effective co-ordination was complex and required continuing vigilance and study. It therefore welcomed the proposal that a special seminar on that subject be convened by the United Nations in the near future.

487. The Commission noted that the resources available for implementing regional projects under the regular and expanded programmes had increased during the previous two years, and hoped that the trend would continue. The percentage from

total funds of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance allocated currently for regional projects was still below the ceiling of 15 per cent set by the Economic and Social Council under its resolution 854 (XXXII). If that target could be reached it would enable ECAFE to implement the various projects for regional co-operation which had been identified and initiated by the secretariat during the previous years, particularly those suggested by the Expert Group on Regional Economic Co-operation and the Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation. The number of regional projects capable of being financed by the Special Fund had also increased. The Commission noted that more and more short-term projects at both the regional or country levels were leading to long-term project programming or to specific pre-investment surveys, research or training institutes which could be financed under the Special Fund. The technical assistance projects were thus playing an important role and making a useful contribution to the preparation and implementation of the operational projects that were so vital to the economic and social development of the developing countries during the United Nations Development Decade. The Commission also noted with satisfaction that unity of action was being developed between the technical assistance programmes and Special Fund activities.

488. The Commission appreciated the fact that the ECAFE secretariat had effectively co-ordinated its regular work with the technical assistance and Special Fund operations. It further noted that almost all regional projects had been decentralized to ECAFE and were being operated efficiently and smoothly under well-thought out procedures, through mutual co-operation among the ECAFE secretariat, BTAO and the Resident Representatives of TAB. The Commission was glad to note that, in that process, provision had been made for providing effective central guidance from Headquarters and for retaining the responsibility of the Resident Representatives in the operation of the country programmes.

489. The valuable role of ECAFE in the technical assistance activities had been further strengthened by the stationing in the ECAFE secretariat of a number of Regional Advisers whose services were being ever more effectively used by the countries as well as by the Resident Representatives. The Commission hoped that more resources would be provided to the secretariat so that it could have a larger number of Regional Advisers, as the services of those already available were so greatly appreciated by the countries of the region. It noted that the ECAFE secretariat's regular activities and its work programme were designed to meet more fully the needs of technical assistance and Special Fund programming and operations and that the secretariat was increasingly assisting the briefing and providing professional assistance to a large number of United Nations experts.

490. The Commission welcomed the trends whereby the ECAFE secretariat was being increasingly associated with, and very often given the functions of executive agency with regard to, several regional and country projects financed by the Special Fund. It noted that the secretariat's activities were not only being directed in such a way as to culminate in pre-investment projects but were also helping the countries to attract investments. It hoped that the implementation of the policy of decentralization would be progressively stepped up and that the secretariat resources would be strengthened so that the total services being rendered by the ECAFE secretariat could be further augmented.

491. The Commission noted that, since the establishment of the Technical Assistance Unit in the ECAFE secretariat, the process of decentralization had

reached a stage where it was possible to co-ordinate technical assistance through unified secretariat action, and also to achieve co-ordination regionally as well as globally through the assistance provided by the Resident Representatives and United Nations Headquarters. The secretariat was also helping in the co-ordination of the activities of BTAO in the region under the directives given by United Nations Headquarters. The Commission noted that the specialized agencies had come to appreciate the growing importance of the regional economic commissions and had been developing closer relations with them. Simultaneously, at the national level, the Resident Representatives had very close working relations with the representatives of the specialized agencies, and were in many cases acting on behalf of the United Nations family as a whole. This was highly beneficial to the countries of the region and all of them co-operated in the process.

492. The Commission considered that the progress made so far in improving the provision of services by the United Nations, the regional economic commissions and the specialized agencies through the technical assistance and Special Fund activities was striking, and was appreciated by all countries. Nevertheless, there were a number of problems which required special attention. Since more and more technically qualified and experienced experts were being provided under the technical assistance and Special Fund programmes, it was very important that those experts should possess qualities which would enable them to transmit their skills to the nationals of the countries where they were stationed so as to facilitate the rapid formation of local cadres. It was also necessary that the experts be properly and correctly briefed before being sent to their duty stations in which task the ECAFE secretariat could be of greatest assistance. Several countries stated that delays in sending experts still persisted and it was felt that that would have to be remedied. To some extent, the Regional Advisers stationed at the secretariat could be used to provide short-term assistance to fill in the gaps caused by recruitment delays. Several delegates underlined the difficulties occasioned by the fact that savings resulting from delays in the implementation of projects or the recruitment of experts, or from changes of the priorities in their own plans and projects, could not always be transferred to other projects either of the same agency or of other agencies participating in the technical assistance programme. Although such transfers were accepted in principle, in practice they were not always possible, or else delays occurred. That situation made the planning and implementation of programmes more rigid and hampered the countries' full utilization of the resources made available to them by the United Nations family as a whole.

493. The provision of teams of experts, such as those made available by the ECAFE secretariat under the technical assistance programme, was also proving more and more useful, since such teams could provide an integrated expertise in many disciplines. The Commission noted that the use of experts and trainees from other countries in the region was most beneficial not only for promoting mutual understanding among the countries, but also for increasing intra-regional co-operation in the economic and social fields. It noted that the distinction between donor countries and recipient countries was rapidly disappearing, and that many developing countries while benefiting from the technical assistance and Special Fund programmes were already in a position to provide experts, training and research facilities and to establish pilot projects to demonstrate new techniques to other developing countries. In particular, under the regional projects, several countries in the ECAFE region, through becoming hosts for

seminars, symposia, workshops, study tours and research or training centres, were able to offer their experience, knowledge and actual demonstrations of new techniques to other developing countries with similar problems. Thus the concept of mutual aid was being rapidly developed and followed in the region. During the Commission session, various Governments of member countries offered the services of their experts and other types of assistance to the secretariat to be used for the developing countries of the region.

Programme of work and priorities

494. The Commission unanimously approved the programme of work and priorities for 1964-65 as contained in E/CN.11/L.128/Rev.1 and Corr.1 and decided to include it in part V of its annual report, as in the past.

495. It also noted that steps had been taken by the subsidiary bodies of the Commission to follow the directives of the Economic and Social Council contained in Council resolution 990 (XXXVI).

496. It was decided that the Commission itself, its subsidiary bodies and the Secretariat, in following the policy of streamlining the work programme, should be guided by the following principles and procedures:

- (i) The continuing projects and activities which were of basic and long-term interest and had therefore been placed in group 1 should be more clearly distinguished from the particular projects of immediate and practical interest (such as working groups, seminars, and other meetings) placed in group 2.
- (ii) Every effort should be made by the Commission and by its subsidiary bodies to rationalize the priority accorded to projects by placing in group 3 those projects which, though important, might, without modifying the Commission's objectives, have to be deferred for one year or more on account of the unavailability of financial and staff resources in the secretariat. In such cases, the Executive Secretary should include the cost of those group 3 projects in this budget submission. The Commission believed that that procedure would conform to Economic and Social Council resolution 990 (XXXVI) in which the Council indicated the importance it attached to having the review of priorities proceed in a rational manner.
- (iii) An examination should be made by the Commission of the question of formulating and presenting its work programme according to the classification of the United Nations Projects Activities outlined in document E/3788 and in pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolution 990 (XXXVI). The Commission noted that that classification was rational. However, the structure of the Commission's subsidiary bodies and that of the Commission's secretariat being somewhat different, the secretariat should re-examine whether the current procedure of classifying the Commission's projects according to its own structure and at the same time giving the functional classification in an annex, as in the present report, was satisfactory. The Commission requested the Executive Secretary to take into account the experiences

of other regional economic commissions in presenting the work programme according to the functional classification referred to above.

- (iv) In connexion with sub-paragraph (ii) above, it would be helpful if the secretariat could make a special effort to distribute the draft work programme of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies to Governments six weeks in advance. Any subsequent secretariat revisions to a programme should be submitted in the form of addenda to the original, in order to assist the identification of any changes made.
- (v) The Executive Secretary, in accordance with rule 23 of the Commission's rules of procedure, should, to the extent possible, indicate to the main Committees or the Commission or the Council, as he deemed appropriate, the financial implications of any new proposals which might be made by those bodies. In that connexion, the cost of the projects deferred to group 3 should be included in the Executive Secretary's budget submission so as to enable him to seek appropriate budgetary resources.
- (vi) The Committee of the Whole should commence its work early during the Commission's annual session, in order to review, with the assistance of the secretariat, the programme of work and priorities and prepare a report which the Commission could consider in the agenda item on work programme at its plenary session. The report of the Committee of the Whole would, of course, be subject to any amendment necessary as a result of changes in the programme which might be proposed in the course of the Commission's debates.

Date and place of the next session

497. The Commission welcomed the invitation reiterated by the Government of New Zealand to hold its twenty-first session in 1965 in that country. It unanimously decided that, subject to the approval of the competent United Nations authorities, the invitation should be accepted and that the date for the session should be determined by the Executive Secretary in consultation with the Government of New Zealand.

Part III

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION AT ITS
TWENTIETH SESSION

49 (XX). Asian Institute for Economic Development
and Planning 23/

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East,

Having noted the recommendation contained in the report of the Governing Council of the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning 24/ that, of the seven elected members of the Governing Council as provided for in paragraph III.3 (c) of Commission resolution 43 (XIX), "the procedure for election by the Commission itself at a regular annual session, which was followed in the first election at the nineteenth session, may be preferable to the arrangement proposed of having the elections at the triennial Asian Planners' Conference, as proposed for the second and subsequent Governing Council elections",

1. Approves the recommendation of the Institute's Governing Council;
2. Resolves to amend paragraph III.3 (c) of resolution 43 (XIX) to read as follows:

"Seven members of recognized technical ability, elected by the Commission at its annual session from seven member and associate member countries in the ECAFE region for a term of three years, who shall be eligible for re-election."

297th meeting,
7 March 1964.

50 (XX). Teheran resolution on the United Nations
Conference on Trade and Development 25/

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East,

I

Recognizing the expectations of the developing countries that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development will offer an opportunity for the manifestation, in the field of trade and development, of the same political inspiration and will as were responsible for the Charter of the United Nations signed at San Francisco.

23/ See paragraph 355 above.

24/ E/CN.11/650.

25/ See paragraph 380 above.

Considering that the rapid development of the economies of the developing countries, in order to raise the standard of living of their people, is vital for the preservation of international peace and the attainment of collective economic security,

Realizing that a new international division of labour, and new patterns of production and trade, which are necessary for a truly interdependent and integrated world economy, require a dynamic international trade policy based on the need for providing special assistance and protection for the less developed parts of the world,

Noting the valuable preparatory work carried out by the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its three sessions and by the Secretary-General of the Conference in presenting the principal issues and integrated programmes of measures in the related fields of trade and development,

Noting further with interest the conclusions reached at recent meetings held in other regions,

Recognizing the need:

(a) To promote the rapid and sustained expansion of the export earnings of the developing countries,

(b) To ensure that their share in the growth of international trade is commensurate with the needs of their economic development,

(c) To provide free access in the markets of the developed countries for the primary products of the developing countries and to stimulate their consumption in the developed countries,

(d) To devise measures for ensuring stable and remunerative prices for the exports of primary products of the developing countries and to improve their terms of trade,

(e) To help increase the volume of exports of the developing countries in primary products, both raw and processed, and allow free access to the exports of manufactured and semi-manufactured goods from the developing countries, and

(f) To improve the invisible trade of the developing countries, particularly by reducing their payments for freight and insurance and the burden of their debt charges,

Noting with concern the steep rise in the prices of capital goods and the declining trends in the prices of the products of the developing countries,

Emphasizing that regional economic groupings should adopt outward-looking policies,

Recognizing further the desirability of adopting concrete measures to achieve the creation of conditions for the expansion of trade between countries at a similar level of development, at different stages of development or having different systems of social and economic organization,

1. Considers that the Joint Statement, adopted by the developing countries at the second session of the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and in General Assembly resolution 1897 (XVIII), provides a reasonable basis for co-operative action by developed and developing countries at the Conference;

2. Further considers that sympathetic understanding, mutual accommodation and concerted action on the part of the developing countries are vital prerequisites not only for the immediate success of the Conference but also for their long-term interests;

3. Urges the developing member countries of the ECAFE region to consult and co-operate among themselves and with the developing countries in other regions, closely and in a spirit of mutual goodwill, with a view to reaching amicable and mutually acceptable solutions;

4. Requests the ECAFE secretariat to offer assistance to the countries of the region in dealing with the issues to be taken up at the Conference;

5. Further urges the developed countries to take the necessary steps for achieving the purposes of this resolution, including:

(a) Progressive reduction and early elimination of all barriers and restrictions impeding the exports of the developing countries without reciprocal concessions on their part,

(b) Refraining from imposing new tariff and non-tariff barriers to such exports,

(c) Reduction and gradual elimination of differences in tariffs as between raw materials and products processed therefrom in the developing countries,

(d) Helping to increase the volume of exports of the developing countries in primary products both raw and processed, stabilization of prices at reasonable and remunerative levels, allowing free access to the exports of manufactured and semi-manufactured goods from the developing countries, and initiating an active export promotion drive on an international basis on behalf of all developing countries,

(e) Extending non-discriminatory preferential treatment to imports of selected products originating in the developing countries as a whole, and

(f) Providing more adequate financial resources on favourable terms so as to enable the developing countries to increase their imports of the capital goods and industrial raw materials essential for their economic development, and better co-ordination of trade and aid policies;

6. Emphasizes the need for a rational relationship between the prices of capital goods and the prices of the products of the developing countries;

7. Strongly recommends that the Conference make international arrangements necessary to ensure the effective implementation of the recommendations made in this resolution;

8. Urges the Conference to take concrete measures for the creation of conditions for the expansion of trade between countries at a similar level of development, at different stages of development or having different systems of social and economic organization.

II

Considering that the series of steps enumerated above and the further steps that would have to be taken to expand the export earnings of the developing countries would, by increasing their purchasing power, contribute to the economic growth of the developed countries themselves and help to achieve an integrated growth of the world economy as a whole,

Appeals to the developed countries to assist the Conference in taking positive decisions on appropriate policies and institutional arrangements, taking into account their own long-term interests.

III

Noting the criteria specified in paragraph 180 of the report of the second session of the Preparatory Committee 26/ for any change in institutional arrangements or for any new machinery,

Realizing that the existing institutional arrangements are inadequate for the systematic and effective formulation and implementation of the policies and measures required by the developing countries in the related fields of trade and development and, therefore, call urgently for improvement through modification, adaptation, co-ordination and other possible means,

1. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to convene the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development regularly about every two years to review the implementation of the programmes and policies on international trade, and to take appropriate measures for the improvement of institutional arrangements, including the establishment of new machinery and methods for implementing the decisions of the Conference; and

2. Strongly recommends that, in any institutional arrangements or machinery that may be established following the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the machinery for inter-governmental co-operation already available in the regional economic commissions, as well as any other international machinery, where appropriate, be effectively and fully utilized.

307th meeting,
12 March 1964.

26/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-sixth Session, Annexes, agenda item 5 (Part III), document E/3799.

51 (XX). Transit trade of land-locked countries^{27/}

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East,

Recalling the resolution adopted by its Committee on Industry and Trade at its eighth session, held in January 1956, and approved by the Commission at its twelfth session recommending:

"..... that the needs of land-locked member States and members having no easy access to the sea in the matter of transit trade be given full recognition by all member States and that adequate facilities therefore be accorded in terms of international law and practice in this regard", ^{28/}

Noting General Assembly resolution 1028 (XI), dated 20 February 1957, which recognized the need of land-locked countries for adequate transit facilities in promoting international trade and invited the Governments of Member States

"..... to give full recognition to the needs of land-locked Member States in the matter of transit and trade and, therefore, to accord them adequate facilities in terms of international law and practice in this regard, bearing in mind the future requirements resulting from the economic development of the land-locked countries",

Noting also the coming into force of the High Seas Convention under which the right of land-locked countries has been preserved,

Noting the resolution of the ECAFE Ministerial Conference of 1963 on Asian Economic Co-operation, "recognizing the right of free transit for land-locked countries and the special considerations which apply to their transport and transit problems and the importance of the relationship of these problems to questions of regional co-operation and the expansion of intra-regional trade",

Noting further with satisfaction that the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its third session agreed to include the subject in the agenda of the Conference under its item 10 (e), "Principles governing international trade relations and trade policies conducive to development",

Recognizing that the subject is of the utmost importance in the economic development of the land-locked countries of Asia, Africa, Europe and Latin America, which form one-fifth of the nations of the world,

1. Strongly recommends that the subject be given urgent and sympathetic consideration at the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Trade and Development with a view to formulating an adequate and effective international convention to ensure the freedom of transit trade of land-locked countries;

2. Notes that the following documents will be placed before the Conference by the land-locked countries of the ECAFE region:

^{27/} See para. 387 above.

^{28/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-second Session, Supplement No. 2 (E/2821), para. 271.

(a) Right of free access to the seas: principles enunciated by the Preliminary Conference of Land-locked States;

(b) A draft convention drawn up by the representatives of Afghanistan, Laos and Nepal to replace the Barcelona Statute on Freedom of Transit;

3. Recommends further that the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Trade and Development establish a committee especially to achieve the above objectives.

308th meeting,
14 March 1964.

52 (XX). Activities in the field of industrial
development 29/

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East,

Taking note of General Assembly resolution 1940 (XVIII) on "Activities in the field of industrial development" requesting the Secretary-General of the United Nations to consult with, among others, the regional economic commissions, on the advisability of holding, not later than 1966, an international symposium, preceded, as appropriate, by regional and sub-regional symposia, relating to the problems of industrialization of developing countries,

Mindful of the importance of industrial development to the economies of the developing countries,

1. Welcomes the suggestion to convene a world symposium on industrialization in 1966;

2. Invites the member countries in the region to give their full support to and participate in the proposed symposium;

3. Suggests that the main objectives of the symposium be:

(a) To examine the measures adopted for accelerating industrial development in the developing countries, to assess their success and to identify measures for improvement and for better utilization of resources,

(b) To consider the needs of developing countries in further accelerating their industrial development programmes and to recommend measures for the establishment and expansion of industries,

(c) To consider the applicability of modern technological methods and techniques to developing countries in the establishment of the above industries,

(d) To promote the organization of industrial feasibility surveys, particularly in those countries where coherent industrial development plans have not yet been formulated,

29/ See para. 399 above.

(e) To examine questions of technical and managerial personnel required for industrial development and training facilities required,

(f) To examine the part external assistance can play in promoting industrial development in the developing countries, and

(g) To consider possible co-ordinated establishment of industrial projects as joint ventures on a regional and sub-regional basis;

4. Invites member countries in the region to prepare country studies, with assistance of the secretariat as required, which could serve as background papers for the symposium;

5. Suggests that these studies include all relevant information regarding resources, markets and also experience so far gained in the developing countries.

305th meeting,
11 March 1964.

53 (XX). The development and utilization of natural gas
resources of the ECAFE region 30/

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East,

Being aware of the large amount of natural gas reserves now available in a number of countries of the region,

Realizing that natural gas is not only one of the prime sources of energy but also an important raw material for industries,

Bearing in mind that, while in some member countries immense amounts of gas associated with the production of crude oil are of necessity being disposed of by flaring, in others there is urgent need of the by-products which can be obtained from it,

Considering that the existing and potential natural gas resources of the region, if utilized adequately, will play a vital role in accelerating the economic development of many countries,

Requests the ECAFE secretariat to:

(a) Study all possibilities of utilizing gas for the benefit of member countries,

(b) Initiate detailed case and market studies of such industries as could be established through the utilization of gas, either as a source of energy and fuel or as a raw material for finished and semi-finished products, especially for fertilizers,

(c) Provide, in co-operation with the United Nations Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations, experts to member countries on request, in carrying out the work mentioned above, and

30/ See para. 409 above.

(d) Assist the countries, whenever requested, in preparing applications for the Special Fund's assistance in undertaking pre-investment surveys and/or pilot installations leading to the establishment of the above industries, in close contact with the representative of the Special Fund in these countries.

305th meeting,
11 March 1964.

54 (XX). Population growth and economic and
social development 31/

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

Considering that the achievement of a satisfactory pattern of economic growth, including advancement in health, nutrition, housing, education, social welfare and the whole range of social services, is a vital necessity for the region,

Considering further that any economic and social development programme should take into account and, if necessary, modify demographic trends in view of their interrelationship with economic and social processes,

Recognizing that the recent demographic trends amongst most of the countries of the region, which reflect high rates of population growth and an increasing mobility of the population, are hindering the achievement of satisfactory living standards in the shortest possible time,

Noting further that the problems relating to the increase in the volume of migration within countries, especially from rural to urban areas, require even greater efforts on the part of Governments to achieve urgently needed economic and social betterment,

Observing that efforts to find effective solutions for population problems have been hampered in many countries of the region by lack of facilities and funds, lack of comprehensive and reliable demographic statistics, insufficient development of demographic and socio-biological research and shortages of trained personnel, all of which have heightened the need for international or intra-regional co-operation.

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1838 (XVII) of 18 December 1962, recommending that the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East intensify study and research on the interrelationship of population growth and economic and social development, and endorsing the view of the Population Commission that the United Nations should encourage and assist developing countries in obtaining basic data and carrying out studies of the demographic aspects of development,

31/ See para. 465 above.

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 933 (XXXV) of 5 April 1963, inviting the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East to examine the possibilities of intensifying its work in the demographic field within the general framework of the programme recommended by the Population Commission at its twelfth session,

Noting with approval the resolution unanimously adopted by the Asian Population Conference on 20 December 1963, strongly urging the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East to give its full support to the recommendations of the Conference,

1. Invites the Governments of member States of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East:

(a) To take account of the urgent need to adopt a positive population policy related to their individual needs,

(b) To take account, in their formulation and execution of general policies and plans for social and economic development, of the recommendations of the Asian Population Conference relating to national population policies;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary to:

(a) Facilitate direct exchanges of information at the departmental level among Governments in the region on all aspects of population and social and economic growth,

(b) Expand the scope of technical assistance available to Governments in the region, upon their request, for data collection, research, experimentation and action in all aspects of population problems, including family welfare planning programmes, through regional advisory services, development and strengthening of regional, sub-regional and national training and research institutions, study tours, fellowships and meetings of technical groups;

3. Further requests the Executive Secretary to organize a collaborative programme of regional, sub-regional and inter-regional technical working group meetings designed to provide guidelines for governmental action and international assistance in particular fields of work relating to the population problems of the region;

4. Recommends that the Conference of Asian Statisticians give urgent attention to inadequacies in the concepts and definitions of the labour force, employment, unemployment and under-employment as used in the statistics of countries of the region;

5. Invites the United Nations and the specialized agencies to expand the scope of the technical assistance they are prepared to give, upon the request of Governments, in the development of statistics, research, experimentation and action programmes related to population.

311th meeting,
17 March 1964.

55 (XX). World campaign for universal literacy^{32/}

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East,

Having considered the report submitted by the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization on Adult Literacy and Social and Economic Development (E/CN.11/654),

Noting with concern that, of the world total of 700 million adults presumed to be illiterate at mid-century, some seventy-five per cent lived in Asia and that, in spite of the expansion of the school system, the total number of adult illiterates in several countries of Asia was still increasing as a result of the accelerated population growth,

Convinced that education is a key factor of economic growth and social progress and, in particular, that a mass extension of literacy is a prerequisite for the successful implementation of national plans for economic development,

Recalling the conclusion reached by the Ministers of Education of Asian member States of UNESCO at the meeting jointly sponsored by ECAFE and UNESCO at Tokyo in 1962 that comprehensive plans for education in each Asian country should be integrated into national development plans,

1. Takes note of General Assembly resolution 1937 (XVIII);

2. Expresses the hope that adequate means will be found by the United Nations and Member States to launch a world campaign for universal literacy;

3. Recommends that:

(a) In addition to taking measures for the extension of school and higher education, they make adequate provision in their national development plans for the progressive eradication of mass illiteracy,

(b) To this end, they establish national literacy programmes with a view to improving education as well as intensifying technical and vocational training of adults related to the needs and priorities of social and economic progress.

311th meeting,
17 March 1964.

^{32/} See para. 466 above.

Part IV

DRAFT RESOLUTION FOR ACTION BY THE ECONOMIC
AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

498. At its 311th meeting, the Commission unanimously adopted the following draft resolution for submission to the Economic and Social Council for action:

The Economic and Social Council,

Takes note of the annual report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East 33/ for the period 19 March 1963 to 17 March 1964, 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.

311th meeting,
17 March 1964.

33/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session,
Supplement No. 2 (E/3876/Rev.1).

Part V

PROGRAMME OF WORK AND PRIORITIES, 1964-65

499. At its 311th meeting, on 17 March 1964, the Commission unanimously approved the programme of work and priorities for 1964-65 set forth below. This programme was prepared in the light of the 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

500. In preparing the programme of work and priorities, the Executive Secretary and the Commission's subsidiary bodies have, as in the past, followed the basic directives and decisions of the Economic and Social Council and of the General Assembly, as well as the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, regarding decentralization, programmes of work and priorities in the economic and social fields, concentration and co-ordination of efforts and resources, control and limitation of documentation, pattern of conferences and related questions. The Commission has continued to follow 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), 924 (XXXIV), 936 (XXXV), 955 (XXXVI), 984 (XXXVI), and 990 (XXXVI).

Concentration and co-ordination

501. The Commission and its subsidiary bodies, in reviewing their work programmes, have continued their efforts to bring about the most effective use of available resources through concentration of activities. The work programme has been drawn up to accord with the necessity of formulating priorities which reflect the needs of the developing countries; it aims at increasing integration of activities in the economic and social fields and at contributing towards the establishment of a sound basis for controlled expansion of the economic and social work of the United Nations as a whole. Accordingly, the increasing role of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies in promoting greater regional co-operation as laid down in Commission resolutions 32 (XVI) and 45 (XIX) has been 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, has followed the policy of utilizing, when appropriate, the services of such bodies as universities, national, private or public institutions, or non-governmental organizations for carrying out economic studies and surveys. The subsidiary bodies have also utilized or adapted existing studies or publications, whenever possible, in connexion with the work programmes concerned.

Review of work programme

502. The subsidiary bodies of the Commission have continued to bear in mind the Commission's policy that the objective should be the streamlining of the work programme in accordance with the principles, criteria and procedure outlined by the Commission at its seventeenth session in its annual report. ^{34/} A more concrete description of the projects highlighting the Commission's activities in relation to the operational and practical work of the United Nations in the economic and social fields has been given in the present work programme; and, in particular, a more precise indication as to their duration and the nature of the work involved during the next twelve or twenty-four months. Due attention has been paid to the directives of Council resolution 990 (XXXVI) that the efficiency of programme execution depends less on the number, length, and frequency of reports and meetings than on the quality of the former and the careful preparation and conduct of the latter.

503. A detailed statement of the changes in the programme of work and priorities resulting from continually reviewing and streamlining it is given below. In preparing new projects or reports, the Commission has, to the extent possible, combined such projects or reports with existing ones. The total number of projects proposed in the present work programme is 79 as compared with 84 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 countries in the region which this Commission serves.

A. Projects completed^{35/}

- 03-03 (a) Training programme on economic development.
- 11-02 (b) Joint ECAFE/FAO technical meeting on institutions for agricultural financing and credit.
- 21-01 (c) Manual of standards and procedures for investigation and planning of water resources development projects.

^{34/} Ibid; Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 2 (E/3466), para. 433.

^{35/} Project numbers refer to the annotated list given in the Commission's previous annual report (Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 2 (E/3735)).

A. Projects completed^{35/} (cont'd)

- 21-03 (a) Symposium on Flood Control, Reclamation, Utilization and Development on Deltaic Areas.
- 31-01 (a) Conference on Development of the Fertilizer Industry in Asia and the Far East.
- 33-02 (a) Panel of Experts on Rural Electrification.
- 33-04 (a) Study on efficient and rational utilization of electricity consumption.
- 36-02 Seminar on Geochemical Prospecting Methods and Techniques.
- 54-04 Diesel locomotive and rail-car operation and maintenance in the ECAFE region.
- 52-02 (e) Seminar on the Organization, Operational and Financial Aspects of Highway Transport.
- 61-01 (d) (ii) Working Group of Experts on Social Development Planning.
- 61-02 (e) Asian Population Conference.
- 61-03 (c) (i) Workshop on the Development of Local Leadership in Rural Community Development Programmes.

B. Projects incorporated in major projects

	<u>Old project</u> ^{35/}		<u>New project</u> ^{36/}
03-03 (b)	Training programme on economic development.	03-01 (c)	Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning.
11-05	Agricultural surpluses for economic development.	11-03 (c)	Agricultural surpluses for economic development.
11-06	Agricultural economic research and training.	11-03 (e)	Assistance to countries in improving agricultural economic services and facilities for training and research.
31-01 (c)	Roster of experts to advise on problems concerning industrial estates.	32-01 (e)	Roster of experts to advise on problems concerning industrial estates.

^{35/} Project numbers refer to the annotated list given in the Commission's previous annual report (Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 2 (E/3735)).

^{36/} Project numbers refer to the annotated list of projects in this report.

C. New projects^{36/}

- 31-04 Regional Co-operation - joint ventures, regional and sub-regional industries.
- 36-02 Symposium on Rock Weathering under Tropical Conditions.
- 37-05 Development of bauxite ore resources and aluminium industry, with particular reference to the ECAFE region.
- 37-06 Technical training in the field of mineral resources development.
- 52-03 Manual for traffic surveys.
- 53-06 Inland waterways statistics.

D. Projects deleted^{35/}

- 03-04 Employment, saving and investment, with special reference to population growth.
- 03-05 Economics teaching in Asian universities.
- 51-04 (b) Organization of a second seminar on the promotion of tourism.
- 52-02 (a) General operational, organizational, and financial aspects of road motor transport.
- 52-02 (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.
- 52-03 Economic studies on highway projects.
- 52-04 Highway statistics.
- 53-06 Improved design and operational craft.
- 55-02 Telecommunication with special reference to development of inland transport, coastwise shipping and other public services in the ECAFE region.

^{35/} Project numbers refer to the annotated list given in the Commission's previous annual report (Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 2 (E/3735)).

^{36/} Project numbers refer to the annotated list of projects in this report.

Decentralization and strengthening of the ECAFE secretariat

504. Following Commission resolutions 41 (XVIII) and 48 (XIX) regarding decentralization and strengthening of the ECAFE secretariat, and in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolutions 879 (XXXIV) and 955 (XXXVI), further steps were taken by the Executive Secretary in consultation with the Secretary-General for strengthening the role of the Commission's secretariat in the economic and social activities of the United Nations and the regional economic commissions. The Technical Assistance Co-ordination Unit, established within the secretariat, has commenced functioning. The number of regional advisers and advisory groups jointly under BTAO/ECAFE and stationed in the secretariat has been significantly increased and further expansion is envisaged in the 1965-66 biennial programme of technical assistance. During 1963, the activities of advisers or advisory groups covered such fields as statistics, demography, railway research, transport, industrial development, electric power, community development, and public administration. Relations between the secretariat, the Resident Representatives of the Technical Assistance Board and Directors of Special Fund Programmes and the regional representatives of the specialized agencies have been strengthened; this has resulted in more frequent consultations, exchanges of views and mutual assistance. The Commission's secretariat is acquiring increasing authority for programming and implementing not only the regional projects under the United Nations technical assistance programme, but also major Special Fund projects such as the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning and those relating to the development of the Mekong basin. With the help of the subsidiary bodies and of expert groups, the Commission is making increasing use of the funds available for regional projects in a manner which should contribute substantially to the implementation of the aims and objectives of the United Nations Development Decade.

505. The decentralized 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, it is desirable to list them separately, as in paragraph 510. As a result of increases in the allocations of resources for the regional projects by the Technical Assistance Committee, and of the advance planning and continuous consultations between the various organs in implementing the technical assistance programme of the United Nations, a total of 34 regional projects were carried out in 1963, as compared with 23 in 1962. It is envisaged that in 1964 the number of regional projects to be carried out will remain the same as in 1963, in spite of the three projects relating to the Mekong development being transferred to Special Fund financing. The substantive and administrative responsibilities for implementing most of these projects have now been assumed by the ECAFE secretariat, under the policy of decentralization. Procedures for the effective discharge of these responsibilities have been worked out between BTAO and the ECAFE secretariat.

506. The increasing emphasis on decentralizing the 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 and the Resident Representatives of TAB are being increasingly provided with effective research, advice and operational services by the ECAFE secretariat. ECAFE, in turn, has made increasing use of the experience and assistance of BTAO and of the Resident Representatives in carrying out a number of action-oriented projects of regional interest.

507. The ECAFE secretariat has commenced participating in the planning of country programmes and projects under the technical assistance programme and with Special Fund assistance. During 1963, ECAFE's staff was able to make progress in assisting both the programming and the implementation of technical assistance and pre-investment activities in such fields as statistics, industrial development, industrial estates, housing, development of river basins, hydrographic surveys, geological mineral resources development, community development and social services. Progress in this direction has involved the development by the secretariat of a new type of service to governments, one which could not hitherto be provided on any significant scale. In all these tasks, the ECAFE secretariat has closely co-operated with the Resident Representatives of the Technical Assistance Board and Directors of Special Fund Programmes, and with the United Nations experts working in the field. The services of the secretariat have also been increasingly utilized in the preparation, preliminary reviewing, supervision and, to the extent possible, in the execution of some important Special Fund projects in the countries of the region. It 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 at all stages of their operation has been intensified. An increasing number of experts have visited the countries of the region and the secretariat for these purposes. About 120 country projects in the region have been covered by these activities.

508. Finally, delegation of authority to the secretariat in respect of regional projects has resulted in simplifying financial and administrative procedures. The Technical Assistance Co-ordination Unit has, in co-operation with BTAO, evolved practical procedures for programme preparation, follow-up and reporting, and for the secretariat staff to play an increasingly meaningful role in decentralized activities of the United Nations in the economic and social fields. The Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board and the Managing Director of the Special Fund have continued to convene annually at Bangkok a meeting between the Resident Representatives in the region and the ECAFE staff. These meetings are proving increasingly useful through advance planning and substantive preparations by the secretariat.

509. The secretariat, in close co-operation with BTAO, the substantive departments in Headquarters, the Resident Representatives concerned and, where feasible, the secretariats of the other regional economic commissions, is now in the process of implementing the 1964 programme of regional projects which were set forth by the Commission in its last annual report. 37/

510. The proposals for regional projects for the biennium 1965-66, prepared by the secretariat in close consultation with BTAO and the substantive departments at Headquarters, is given below. While final decisions as to the size of the programme and priorities thereof can be taken after the appropriate decisions have been made by TAB, the programme broadly reflects the needs and interests of the countries of the region, as indicated during the discussions held by the various subsidiary bodies which met during the year, and during the consultations held by ECAFE staff with the Governments in the region. In preparing this programme, present and prospective country projects under TAB and the Special Fund have been borne in mind and note has been taken of the known programmes under bilateral aid. The 1965-66 proposals reflect greater emphasis on the priority areas of work indicated in the action proposals for the United Nations Development Decade contained in Economic and Social Council resolution 916 (XXXIV) and the increasing concern of the ECAFE countries for promoting regional co-operation. The regular work programme of the Commission has also been so devised as to co-ordinate with the technical assistance activities of the United Nations.

Category I

- 03-01 Regional Economic Development Advisers.
- 03-02 Working Group on Programming Techniques.
- 03-03 Fourth Budget Workshop.
- 04-03 Seminar on Sample Surveys.
- 04-03 Seminar on Censuses and Sample Surveys of Distributive Trade.
- 04-03 Seminar on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics.
- 04-04 Working Group on Statistics.
- 04-04 Regional Statistical Advisers.
- 21-03 Advisory Group on Development of Deltaic Areas.
- 21-04 Advisory Group on Interpretation and Use of Hydrologic Data.
- 21-04 Regional Water Resources Adviser.
- 31-01 Regional Industrial Advisers.

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

31-01 Regional Industries Promotion and Planning Centre.

31-01 Seminar on Development of Synthetic Fibres and High Polymer Resin Industries.

31-01 Seminar on Development of Oils and Fats Industries.

34-05 Seminar on Housing Administration and Financing of Housing and Urban Development.

35-02 Seminar on Development of Aluminium Industry.

37-03 Regional Petroleum Institute.

37-03 Symposium on Development of Petroleum Resources in Asia and the Far East.

41-01 Asian Trade Fair.

41-02 Working Groups on Regional Economic Co-operation.

41-02 Regional Tariff Adviser.

41-02 Regional Adviser on Trade in Petroleum and Petroleum Products.

41-03 Regional Adviser in Public Administration.

41-05 Regional Centre for Commercial Arbitration.

41-06 Regional Adviser on Shipping and Ocean Freight Rates.

51-03 Regional Inland Transport Adviser.

51-04 Tourist Potential and Facilities Advisory Group.

52-01 Asian Highways Co-ordinating Committee.

53-01 Inland Waterway Transport Advisory Team.

53-02 Port Operations Adviser.

53-05 Dredging of Inland Waterway and Ports Adviser.

54-03 Regional Railway Research Adviser.

61-01 Joint United Nations/UNESCO Project on Educational Planning.

61-02 Regional Demographic Adviser.

61-02 Regional Demographic Centre, Chembur.

61-03 Sub-Regional and National Workshops on Professional Education in Community Development.

- 61-03 Training Institute for Instructor and/or High Level Community Development Personnel.
- 61-03 Regional Adviser in Training of Community Development.
- 61-03) Regional Adviser on Social Welfare and Community Development.
- 61-04)
- 61-04 Working Group on Development of Teaching Materials for Social Work.
- 61-04 Regional Training Centre for Youth Welfare and Social Welfare Trainers.
- 61-04 AFE Institute for Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders.

Category II

- 03-01 Working Party on Administrative Aspects of National Development Planning.
- 21-01 Working Group on Comparative Study of Cost of Water Resources Development Projects.
- 31-01 Conference on Industrial Research in the Asia and Far East Region.
- 32-01 Regional Panel on Industrial Estates.
- 32-01 Seminar on Training in Industry.
- 32-03 In-service Training in Small-scale Industry.
- 33-03 Working Group on Regional Training and Research in Electric Power.
- 33-04 Symposium on Methodology of Energy Studies.
- 33-05 Working Group on Standardization in Electric Power.
- 34-01 Seminar on Planning and Development of Satellite and New Towns Including Land Policy for Urban and Regional Development.
- 34-01 Seminar on Development of Building Materials.
- 34-05 Regional Adviser on Financing of Housing and Urban Development.
- 36-02 Symposium on Rock Weathering under Tropical Conditions.
- 36-03 Seminar on Aerial Survey Methods and Equipment.
- 36-03 Training Course in Aerial Survey Methods and Equipment.
- 36-04 Symposium on Stratigraphy of Late Paleozoic and Tertiary Foundations.
- 37-06 In-service Training in Geology and Mining.

- 41-01 Preparatory Study and Seminar on Government Purchasing and Supply.
- 61-01 Working Group on Social Development Planning.
- 61-01 Seminar on Social and Economic Development of Hill Tribes of South-East Asian Countries.
- 61-01 Seminar on Social Change for Development.
- 61-01 Regional Social Development Adviser.
- 61-02 Second Regional Demographical Adviser.
- 61-03 Workshop on Role of Co-operatives and Local Government in Community Development.
- 61-03 Working Groups on Education in Urban and Rural Community.
- 61-03 Seminar on Relationship of Community Development to National Development Planning.
- 61-03 Seminar on Selected Aspects in Community Development.
- 61-04 Regional Seminar on Planning Organization and Administration of Social Services.
- 61-04 Seminar on Administration of Rehabilitation Centres and Extension of Community Rehabilitation Services.
- 61-04 Regional Adviser on Social Welfare.
- 61-04 Seminar on Content and Methods of Training Senior Social Workers.

Pattern of conferences

511. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 1202 (XII) and especially bearing in mind the recent directives of the Economic and Social Council, in its resolutions 936 (XXXV), 990 (XXXVI), and of the Secretary-General, 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 of the statutory and subsidiary bodies of the Commission requiring fully accredited representatives of member Governments convened between the nineteenth session and the current session was twenty-one (including three sessions of the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations on the Lower Mekong Basin and two sessions of the Governing Council of the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning). Their sessions were held at longer intervals of time. 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;

this reflects the increased technical assistance and operational types of activities undertaken by ECAFE. The directives of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council have been borne in mind in drawing up the tentative calendar of meetings for the period 1964-65.

Control and limitation of documentation

512. The Executive Secretary has continued to enforce the policy of control and limitation of documentation in accordance with resolution 990 (XXXVI) of the Council and 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 that of two or three years ago. Only in respect of a new subject for which a special seminar or conference has been convened for the first time, have the size and number of basic documents prepared by the secretariat been, necessarily, larger than the average. An analysis of the trends in number of pages of documentation carried out by the secretariat revealed that the reduction from the peak reached in 1957 of about 20 per cent in the total number of pages of all categories of secretariat documents, achieved over the five years ending in 1962, was maintained in the current year. The number of documents issued by the secretariat also shows a similar trend. This reduction has been achieved in spite of the enlargement of the scope of activities as well as of the membership of the Commission. Furthermore, the Governments are increasingly 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. 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

513. 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, 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 had made this necessary.

Financial implications of the work programme

514. At the past four sessions of the Commission, the Executive Secretary reported the back-log of requirements of staff resources deemed essential to carry out in full the programme of work. In the light of the difficulties experienced during the last four years, and with a view to meeting the additional requirements arising from implementing the policy of decentralization, the Executive Secretary had indicated to the Commission at its previous session the additional requirements for staff. ^{38/} The Commission also noted that the General Assembly at its eighteenth session, in approving the 1964 budget, had not sanctioned any increase of professional posts and general service staff. Having regard to the over-all financial situation, and the limited resources available for achieving a mutual adaptation of budgetary resources and programme requirements, the Executive Secretary in presenting the 1964-65 work programme therefore proposed a number of modifications to it as indicated in paragraph 503.

515. The Executive Secretary will attempt to carry out the programme in 1964 with the staff available to the secretariat in the 1964 budget, but nevertheless wishes to reiterate 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 General Assembly resolution 1824 (XVII) and Economic and Social Council resolution 916 (XXXIV) regarding the United Nations Development Decade and decentralization, respectively.

516. At its seventeenth session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 1823 (XVII) 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 the regional economic commissions, as well as the extent to which the increasing needs of the regional secretariat can be met with the existing staff resources, and the extent to which 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:

- (a) The final programmes of work and priorities for the year 1964-65 adopted by the Commission;
- (b) The special requirements of resources for implementing the resolutions adopted by the Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation;
- (c) The decisions of the General Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council on decentralization;
- (d) The possible role of the ECAFE secretariat in implementing the action proposals for the United Nations Development Decade; and
- (e) 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, and Council resolutions 936 (XXXV) and 990 (XXXVI).

^{38/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 2 (E/3735), paras. 426-430.

The Commission noted the intention of the Executive Secretary to bear in mind the above considerations and requirements in drafting the 1965 budget for submission to Headquarters, and to submit a paper on the financial implications of the work programme.

517. The Commission in the meantime 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

518. The programme of work consists of eight broad divisions, namely: I. General projects (technical assistance and advisory services); II. Research and planning; III. Agriculture; IV. Flood Control and water resources development; V. Industry and natural resources; VI. International trade; VII. Inland transport and communications; and VIII. Social affairs.

519. Projects are listed within each of these eight divisions and within each of their sections, in group 1 and 2, thus omitting group 3 projects which, in any case, will have to be deferred to 1965 or even to 1966. However, a list which aims at reclassifying the projects according to the functional classification proposed in document E/3788 has been added, as division IX, to facilitate the discussion of this report by the Council. Since 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 and in view of the traditional practice of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies, it has not been found practicable to present to the Commission the current work programme with the United Nations projects and activities classified according to priority areas of work defined for implementing the United Nations Development Decade.

Group 1. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

520. 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

521. 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 of the probable duration of virtually all projects in group 2. No relative priorities are assigned to projects within this group as between groups 1 and 2.

522. The criteria used in proposing the distribution of projects in the above two groups include an estimate both of the basic importance of each project concerned, and of the most effective way of utilizing available resources. It has not been found useful or practicable to attempt to determine priorities between these broad divisions or between their sections.

Annotated list of projects for 1964 and 1965

(Note: The letter "s" indicates projects involving co-operation with one or more of the specialized agencies; the letter "t" indicates projects for which the co-operation of the United Nations Technical Assistance Operations (BTAO) has been accorded or is to be sought.)

I. GENERAL PROJECTS

Technical assistance, advisory services and training

Group 1. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

01-01 Advisory services (s,t)

Authority: Terms of reference of the Commission; Commission, twentieth session, 1964.

- Description: (a) Provision by the secretariat, within the available resources and in consultation with TAB, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, BTAO and the specialized agencies, of expert advisory services to countries of the region, through advisory groups on over-all development programming or panels of experts on specialized fields, e.g. development programming techniques, statistics, electric power, industries, transport, customs administration, demography, social development, community development and public administration, 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; in co-operation with the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning, where possible.

01-02
(t)

Co-operation in the technical assistance and Special Fund activities

Authority: Terms of reference of the Commission; Commission, twentieth session, 1964.

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

(b) Planning, programming and implementation of regional technical assistance projects recommended by the Commission; in co-operation with BTAO.

(c) Assistance in co-operation with the Resident Representatives of TAB and the Directors of the Special Fund activities, to governments, at their request, in the preparation of formulation of their country programmes and of 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 or ECAFE is designated Executing Agency

(s,t)

(e) Provision and promotion of training in economics, statistics, and economic and social development planning. The ECAFE secretariat, acting as the executive agency of the Special Fund project on the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning to service, assist and advise the Institute and its Governing Council of which the Executive Secretary is the Chairman. Beginning January 1964 the Institute will commence operation to provide mainly a basic training course of ten months, including lectures, seminars and field training on development problems and policies and planning techniques, at Bangkok headquarters, in addition to short-term courses in other Asian countries on request of governments; in co-operation with the specialized agencies, where appropriate.

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, twentieth session, 1964.

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, trade with western Europe in 1962 and import substitution and export diversification in 1963. A special study on "Economic development and the role of agricultural sector" is proposed for 1964. Other subjects related to various aspects of economic development will be taken up in future years, 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, twentieth session, 1964.

Description: Contents include (a) articles on major economic problems and policies in 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

Authority: Commission resolution 16 (XII), 1956; Conference of Asian Economic Planners, first session, 1961; Commission, twentieth session, 1964.

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. The second session to be held in 1964 will review subsequent development, and discuss selected problems of economic planning, such as intraregional co-operation in development planning.

- (b) Studies of basic economic development problems and policies, including both national and international aspects, with special reference to the ECAFE region. The ninth session of the Working Party on Economic Development and Planning is to be held in 1965, subject to approval by the Conference of Asian Economic Planners, on the problems of energy planning. Previous sessions on economic development planning were: 1956, on development policies and means of implementing development programme; 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; 1963, on foreign trade in relation to economic development planning.
- (c) In January 1964 the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning, a Special Fund project for an initial period of five years 1964-1968, commenced operation to provide mainly a basic training course of ten months, including lectures, seminars and field training on development problems and policies and planning techniques, at Bangkok headquarters, in addition to short-term courses in other Asian countries on request of Governments.
- (t) (d) Advisory services in economic development planning to governments in the countries of the ECAFE region. Provision will be made for a Regional Adviser or a Regional Advisory Group in 1964 and 1965, in co-operation with BTAO and the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning.

03-02 Projections and programming for economic development

Authority: Commission resolution 16 (XII), 1956; Conference of Asian Economic Planners, first session, 1961; Commission, twentieth session, 1964.

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.

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

Preliminary projections of foreign trade of the ECAFE region were worked out in 1963. The work of long-term economic projections will be undertaken in 1964 and 1965, both at the aggregate and sectoral level. The Fourth Group of Experts on Programming Techniques will be convened in 1964 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.

- (c) Co-operation with the Economic Projections and Programming Centre established at Headquarters in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 1708, for which purpose the ECAFE secretariat is designated as the Regional Projections and Programming Centre.

Group 2. Ad hoc projects with high priority

03-03 Budget reclassification and management

Authority: Third Budget Workshop 1960; Commission, twentieth session, 1964.

Description: The fourth budget reclassification and management workshop, to be convened in 1965 or 1966, will have as its main topic the relationship between government budgeting and economic development programming. (Previous workshops in 1955, 1957 and 1960).

The secretariat will participate in an Interregional Budget Workshop to be held at Copenhagen in September 1964, with experts from Asia, Latin America, Africa and Europe, to discuss problems of common interest, including the relationship between government budgeting and economic development programming, performance budgeting, and revenue forecasting.

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, twentieth session, 1964.

- 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 and specialized agencies.
- (b) Compilation of statistics for the annual Economic Surveys and for other recurrent and special projects of the secretariat.
- (c) In conjunction with Headquarters, the operation of a system under which countries report their foreign trade statistics to the United Nations Statistical Office on a quarterly basis, in punched card or tape form, and where cards or tapes are not available, the punching of cards from the trade returns of member countries.
- (d) From unified tapes received from Headquarters, the compilation of trade statistics for the ECAFE region, showing changes in the direction and magnitude of commodity trade.
- (e) Installation of modern computer machines for the dissemination and publication of statistics, particularly on commodity trade.

04-02 Statistical methods and standards (t)

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, twentieth session, 1964.

Description: In collaboration with the Statistical Office of the United Nations:

- (a) Continuing study of statistical methods and standards with a view to improving and enlarging the existing statistical basis in the ECAFE region and promoting international comparability.

- (b) Examination of international standards in various fields of statistics, with recommendations for suitable adaptations to meet the needs and conditions of the ECAFE region. 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.
- (c) Attention will be concentrated during 1964 and 1965 on national accounts statistics.

04-03
(t)

Censuses and sample surveys

Authority: Conference of Asian Statisticians, second session, 1958; Commission, twentieth session, 1964.

Description: 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. It is proposed to appoint a regional adviser on sampling in 1964 and to hold a seminar on sampling during 1965.

04-04
(t)

Basic statistics, statistical manpower and training

Authority: Conference of Asian Statisticians, second, third, fourth and fifth sessions, 1958, 1960, 1961 and 1963, respectively; Commission, twentieth session, 1964.

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 1964 on the comprehensive inquiries under the 1963 World Programme of Basic Industrial Statistics, which will be conducted in most countries of the region during 1964 covering the year 1963.

Advice and assistance to Governments in the region 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 being prepared.

(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 has been prepared and is now available. Lecture notes for the Training Manual have also been prepared and will be available shortly. A regional training centre for organizers of national training of statistical personnel at the primary and intermediate levels is proposed for 1964. It is also proposed to survey the training of professionals and the training facilities in the two International Training Centres at Calcutta and Manila. 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 priority^{39/}

^{39/} This work programme on agriculture results from the decisions of the Commission at its twentieth session, based on proposals agreed upon between the Director-General of FAO and the Executive Secretary of ECAFE in the light of developments since the nineteenth session of the Commission.

- 11-01
(s) Continuing review of current development in the field of food and agriculture in Asia and the Far East
- Authority: Commission, twentieth session, 1964.
- Description: Survey and economic analysis of food and agriculture problems of the region. 40/
- 11-02
(s) Agricultural financing and credit
- Authority: Commission, twentieth session, 1964.
- Description: 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; second report completed in 1963). Joint ECAFE/FAO Technical Meeting on Institutions for Agricultural Financing and Credit held in September 1963. Follow-up work to be undertaken.
- 11-03
(s) Agricultural development and planning^{41/}
- Authority: Working Party on Economic Development and Planning, third session, 1957; Commission, twentieth session, 1964.
- Description: Studies of agricultural development and plans:
- (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 1964-65). Study of input-output relationships to be completed in 1964. Co-operation with FAO in its proposed Technical Meeting on Forestry and Land and Water Use Aspects of Agricultural Development Planning.
 - (ii) Joint ECAFE/FAO Expert Group to examine implications for countries of the region of development plans of

40/ This work will include service for the FAO Regional Office and the FAO Regional Conference for Asia and the Far East.

41/ In co-ordination with project 03-01.

other countries with a view to achieving greater harmony among targets and policies for agriculture: in 1965.

- (b) 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 the International Co-operative Alliance, of convening an expert group on the contribution of co-operative techniques to economic and social development. Assistance to be given to FAO in organizing a meeting in 1965 on techniques and problems in achieving full mobilization of rural people for agricultural development, possibly in co-operation with the ILO.
- (c) Case studies of successful experience, and pilot surveys on particular aspects of agricultural development, e.g. relationships with industry, capital formation in agriculture, measures for aiding capital formation in rural areas, rural employment, farm incomes, interrelationships between price support measures and agricultural development, agricultural surpluses for economic development, etc. (case study on capital formation completed in 1961); case study on relationships between agricultural and industrial growth published in 1963; case study of the factors contributing to agricultural productivity in Japan undertaken in co-operation with national government and FAO headquarters in 1963; case study on rural employment in deltaic rice zone to be completed in 1964. Studies of agricultural surplus for economic development completed on Japan in 1958, and on Pakistan in 1961; possibility of undertaking another case study to be explored in 1964-65.
- (d) Advisory assistance to governments, on request in development planning for the agricultural sector; assistance from the expanded technical assistance programme of the United Nations to be sought, where appropriate. In co-ordination with FAO.
- (e) Assistance to the countries in improving agricultural economic services and facilities for training and research.

11-04
(s)

Food and agricultural price policies

Authority: Commission, twentieth session. 1964.

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 prepared in 1963 in co-operation with FAO Headquarters).

IV. WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

Group 1. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

21-01 Planning and development of water resources^{42/} (t)

Authority: Fifth Regional Conference on Water Resources Development, 1962; Commission, twentieth session, 1964.

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, continuing.

(b) Comparative study of cost of water resources development projects including relative costs for different methods of construction: during 1964-1965.

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

(i) Publication of Water Resources Series.

(ii) Quarterly Water Resources Journal.

(iii) Distribution of technical reports and publications.

(d) Study and analysis of specific problems:

(i) Water pollution: 1964-1965.

(ii) Water code: 1964.

(t) (e) Participation in the execution of projects:

(i) Feasibility survey of Mu river project in Burma, under the Special Fund; duration three years.

(ii) Feasibility survey of Sittang river project in Burma, under BTAO; duration one year.

Reports to be submitted to the Regional Conference on Water Resources Development.

^{42/} In co-ordination with project 53-01.

21-02 Flood control and water resources development of international rivers^{42/}
(s,t)

Authority: Fifth Regional Conference on Water Resources Development, 1962; Commission, twentieth session, 1964.

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 the Special Fund. Amplification and revision of basin plan. Acting as the Executing Agency of the Special Fund projects in the lower Mekong basin with respect to substantive matters.
 - (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, twentieth session, 1964.

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

- (a) Development of deltaic areas - organization of a panel of experts to provide advisory services on the development of deltas in the region - 1964-65.
- (b) Bringing up to date in 1964 the study on sediment problems published in Flood Control Series, No. 5. ^{43/}

Reports to be submitted to the Regional Conference on Water Resources Development.

^{42/} In co-ordination with project 53-01.

^{43/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: 53.II.F.7.

21-04 Hydrologic studies

Authority: Fifth Regional Conference on Water Resources Development,
1962; Commission, twentieth session, 1964.

- (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 groundwater resources.
- (c) Third ECAFE/BTAO/WMO Interregional Seminar on Long-Range
Forecasting, to be convened in 1964.
- (d) Panel of experts on use and interpretation of hydrologic
data; 1964-1965.

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

(s,t)

Authority: Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, fifth session,
1963; Commission, twentieth session, 1964.

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.
Seminar on the Development of Chemical and Allied
Industries in the ECAFE region was held in 1962.
Conference on the Development of Fertilizer Industry in
Asia and the Far East was organized in 1963 in
co-operation with BTAO and the Centre for Industrial
Development of the United Nations and FAO. Seminars on
other specific industries to be convened in subsequent

years will include those on (1) petrochemical industries (2) industries based on natural gas (3) vegetable oils and oil products industries (4) timber and timber products industries (5) synthetic fibres and high polymer resin.

- (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 study the status and development of industrial research institutes in the region with a view to identifying those which could be developed into regional research institutes, and 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.
- (d) 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.
- (e) 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.
- (f) To organize study tours for top-level workers of industrial research institutions to visit other institutions in the region.
- (g) To convene a symposium on industrial programming techniques.
- (h) To implement recommendations made by the Conference on the Development of Fertilizer Industry in Asia and the Far East, including the arrangement for an on-the-job training programme on a regional basis.

- (i) To furnish information to the countries of the region regarding industrial development by means of an "Industrial Development News" to be brought out at regular intervals.
- (j) To convene in 1964 and 1965 sub-regional and regional symposia to precede the proposed International Symposium on Industrialization in 1966.
- (k) To explore the possibilities of early establishment of a forest industries development group for Asia and the Far East, in co-operation with FAO and BTAO.

Group 2. Ad hoc projects of high priority.

31-02 Industrial investment promotion
(t)

Authority: Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, sixteenth session, 1964; Commission, twentieth session, 1964.

Description: To undertake a comprehensive study of industrial investment in the region, including a study of investment regulations and laws and incentives, etc., and to convene a seminar on investment promotion.

31-03 Industrial feasibility survey
(t)

Authority: Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, sixteenth session, 1964; Commission, twentieth session, 1964.

Description: To undertake industrial feasibility surveys to provide the countries of the region, on request, with coherent plans of industrial development, indicating essential infrastructure in related fields, together with pre-investment project reports for selected industries and with particular reference to the development of small-and medium-scale industries.

31-04 Regional co-operation - joint ventures, regional and sub-regional industries

Authority: Ministerial Conference at Manila, 1963; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, sixteenth session, 1964; Commission, twentieth session, 1964.

Description: (a) To assist the ad hoc committees convened in accordance with the Manila resolution to examine the co-ordinated establishment of industrial and other projects including joint ventures on a regional and sub-regional basis.

- (b) To carry out preliminary studies of possible joint ventures and regional and sub-regional industries and to assist countries directly concerned in undertaking detailed studies for specific projects and in their implementation.
- (c) To carry out the studies and preparation necessary for convening the Industrial Promotion Talks.
- (d) To convene at an early date the ad hoc group of experts as recommended in the Manila resolution.
- (e) To convene regular Industrial Promotion Talks among member countries both within and outside the region.

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 and cottage industries and artisan workshops

Authority: Working Party on Small-Scale Industries, seventh session, 1963; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, sixteenth session, 1964; Commission, twentieth session, 1964.

Description: (a) To study problems involved in the development of small-scale industries, with particular reference to complementarity of development of small-scale 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 a seminar on (1) training in industry, in 1964/65 to be followed by seminars on, (2) organization of small industry services institutes and extension services (3) complementarity of development of small-and large-scale industries, (4) financing the activities (production and marketing) of and 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 (1) the growth of cottage industries into small-scale industries, and small-scale into medium or big industries; and (2) marketing techniques.

(d) To undertake a study of the intermediate level of technology appropriate under various conditions for

the modernization and development of industries in rural areas, to assess the needs of the developing countries in regard to scarce raw materials required for small industries and disseminate information among developed countries.

- (e) 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 studies.

32-02

Promotion and co-ordination of research and experiments and dissemination of technical information

Authority: Working Party on Small-Scale Industries, seventh session, 1963; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, sixteenth session, 1964; Commission, twentieth session, 1964.

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, training facilities, development of new designs etc; publication of a "Small Industry Bulletin" for disseminating this information. To explore the need and possibility for establishing a regional designs institute for small-scale industries.

32-03
(s,t)

Training for small industry

Authority: Working Party on Small-Scale Industries, seventh session, 1963; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, sixteenth session, 1964; Commission, twentieth session, 1964.

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. Special attention to be given to training of instructors and to possibilities of intraregional co-operation in this regard.

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, ninth session, 1963;
Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, sixteenth
session, 1964; Commission, twentieth session, 1964.

Description: (a) "Electric Power Bulletin": To produce annually a publication containing a general review of the electric power development in the region, together with essential statistical data on the technical and financial aspects of the electric utility industry.

(b) Special studies of regional interest: To prepare and issue from time to time, special articles of regional interest on matters connected with power development, such as technical data on special projects, surveys and investigations on hydroelectric power potential, planning and programming techniques and modern methods of construction and operation of power projects, etc.

(t) (c) To undertake a special study of the organizational, managerial, financial and commercial aspects of the public electricity supply industry in the countries of the region and to formulate recommendations designed to improve the working and help the systematic and orderly growth of the industry. Assistance from BTAO will be sought for this project.

(t) (d) To organize, with the co-operation of BTAO, study tours, both within and outside the region, for electrical engineers to study and observe (i) method and practices adopted and being developed in the rationalization of the supply and utilization of electricity with emphasis on maintaining continuity of supply and on electrical hazards, (ii) electrical manufacturing industries, (iii) rural electrification schemes, and/or (iv) methodology of technical training procedures. Assistance from BTAO as well as the prospective host countries will be sought.

(e) Pools of equipment: To examine the possibilities of establishing pools of portable generating sets with skeleton operating staff to be lent to small countries on request to meet two objectives: (a) to build up loads in new areas and (b) to serve as an interim source of power supplies during special emergencies. Assistance of the Special Fund to be sought.

33-02
(t)

Rural electrification

Authority: Sub-Committee on Electric Power, ninth session, 1963;
Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, sixteenth
session, 1964; Commission, twentieth session, 1964.

Description: To continue the study of the problem of rural electrification
with special reference to the conditions prevailing in the
countries of the region.

To initiate follow-up action to implement the recommendations
of the Panel of Experts on Rural Electrification. For this
purpose a regional power consultant has been engaged through
the help of BTAO to render advisory assistance to the
countries.

33-03
(s,t)

Regional research and training centre(s) in the field of electric power
and information and documentation services

Authority: Sub-Committee on Electric Power, ninth session, 1963;
Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, sixteenth
session, 1964; Commission, twentieth session, 1964.

Description: (a) Subject to the necessary host facilities being made
available by the Government(s) concerned, one or two
existing national research and training establishments
in the region to be strengthened suitably with additional
equipment, specialist staff and other facilities so as to
function as regional centre(s) serving the needs of
several countries of the region. These centres will
organize training courses for technical personnel working
in different branches of the electricity supply industry.
Research and development, particularly concerning the
application of raw material resources of the region in
construction of electric supply facilities, etc., will
be undertaken. Assistance of BTAO and/or the Special
Fund will be sought.

(b) Within the limits of the available secretariat resources,
efforts will be made to provide information and
documentation services to the countries of the region at
request.

Group 2. Ad hoc projects of high priority

33-04
(s)

Regional study of energy supply and demand

Authority: Sub-Committee on Electric Power, ninth session, 1963;
Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, sixteenth
session, 1964; Commission, twentieth session, 1964.

Description: It is proposed to make a regional study of energy supply and demand either through an established organization or through a specially formed group of experts. Studies on this subject, if any, already completed by the countries will be utilized; and, in countries where this question has not so far been studied, suitable surveys and investigations will be initiated. The energy requirements on a long-term basis of the countries of the region will be estimated, taking into account the planned and the probable programme of economic development - agriculture, industries, social services, etc. This study will also involve the assessment of the potential of the conventional fuel and power resources, such as water resources, coal, oil and natural gas, as well as others, such as nuclear, wind, tidal and solar energy resources. It will broadly cover development of energy resources and endeavour to draw up regional energy balance sheets. In undertaking this study, besides the assistance of BTAO, the co-operation of the United Nations specialized agencies, such as IAEA and UNESCO, will be sought if necessary.

Duration: The project will be commenced as soon as possible and may extend over a period of at least three years to cover the whole region.

33-05
(t)

Study of the problems of standardization of equipment, methods and practices in the field of electric power

Authority: Sub-Committee on Electric Power, ninth session, 1963; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, sixteenth session, 1964; Commission, twentieth session, 1964.

Description: It is proposed to constitute an Expert Working Group to carry out a comprehensive survey of the standards in the various countries of the region which govern their installations, operating methods and codes of practice, etc., and to endeavour to introduce as much uniformity in these standards as seems practicable. Wherever no standards have been officially recognized, recommendations will be made as to the best standards to adopt.

The co-operation of BTAO will be sought.

Duration: 1964-65.

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
(s,t) related community facilities

Authority: Working Party on Housing and Building Materials, sixth session, 1960; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, sixteenth session, 1964; Commission, twentieth session, 1964.

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, drainage and related essential services. To disseminate the results of research, experimentation and pilot projects undertaken for the purpose of developing new construction techniques.

(t) (d) In co-operation with the 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 for reconstruction in disaster areas, satellite 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; planning of housing developments; and reconstruction in 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
(s,t)

Regional housing centres

Authority: Working Party on Housing and Building Materials, sixth session, 1960; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, sixteenth session, 1964; Commission, twentieth session, 1964.

- 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 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 for admission of 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
(t)

Building materials and housing components

Authority: Working Party on Housing and Building Materials, seventh session, 1962; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, sixteenth session, 1964; Commission, twentieth session 1964.

- 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 recommend standards for 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
(t) implementation

Authority: Working Party on Housing and Building Materials, seventh session, 1962; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, sixteenth session, 1964; Commission, twentieth session, 1964.

Description: (a) To undertake a survey of programming techniques in the countries of the region and of their effect on implementation and costs of housing projects with special reference to advance planning.

- (b) To organize a seminar or workshop, in 1964-65 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.

34-05 Urban and regional development
(t)

Authority: Working Party on Housing and Building Materials, seventh session, 1962; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, sixteenth session, 1964; Commission, twentieth session, 1964.

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 1964 or 1965 if resources are available, on financing of housing and urban development.

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, sixteenth session, 1964; Commission, twentieth session, 1964.

- 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 possibilities of co-operation, such as by exchanges of raw materials and market sharing, between two or more countries in establishing 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 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, sixteenth session, 1964; Commission, twentieth session, 1964.

- Description: (a) This will include information on ore beneficiation, new processes of making, shaping and treating iron, steel and other metals; 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, United Nations Headquarters, ECLA and ECE, to be followed by a seminar on techniques of production and fabrication of aluminium,^{44/} a 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, sixteenth session, 1964; Commission, twentieth session, 1964.

^{44/} To be held in conjunction with project 37-05.

- Description: (a) To undertake periodic studies of trends of consumption and demand for metals and metal components in countries of the ECAFE region;
- (b) To study 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, sixteenth session, 1964; Commission, twentieth session, 1964.

Description: To study the possibilities of evolving uniform standard specifications for steel, as well as selected engineering products including machine tools, barges and coastal vessels.

35-05
(s,t) Regional training, research and advice

Authority: Metals and Engineering Sub-Committee, ninth session, 1960; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, sixteenth session, 1964; Commission, twentieth session, 1964.

- Description: (a) To survey existing international, bilateral and other training programmes and to assess their scope and contribution to the fulfilment of the needs of the ECAFE region for trained manpower; an expert group to be appointed in co-operation with the agencies and governments concerned;
- (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 for 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 (t) specialized maps and related activities

Authority: Working Party of Senior Geologists, fifth session, 1963; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, sixteenth session, 1964; Commission, twentieth session, 1964.

Description: (a) To prepare, review and revise regional maps in co-operation with the Commission for the Geological Map of the World of the International Geological Congress, and its Sub-Commissions, 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; an oil and natural gas map of the region was completed in 1962. Maps showing the distribution of known mineral resources of the region were completed in 1963.

Tectonic maps, metallogenic maps, and prognosis maps as well as hydrogeological and other specialized maps are to follow. Revision of the above maps to be undertaken afterwards. Preliminary inquiries to be made by the secretariat regarding regional magnetic and other geophysical maps. Study to be made of the possibilities of preparing a regional geological map on a scale of 1: 1,000,000 or larger.

- (b) To convene, after consultation with national authorities of member countries, a symposium on the stratigraphy of the Late Palaeozoic, Mesozoic and Tertiary formations of the ECAFE region. The symposium should particularly consider the standardization of stratigraphic nomenclature and correlation of sedimentary rocks of these formations in the region.
- (c) To study the possibilities of strengthening and expanding national geological survey(s) for regional use in research and training.
- (d) To consult governments on the possible establishment of a regional geological centre for Southeast Asia.
- (e) To assist the United Nations Cartographic Office in the preparation and organization of regional cartographic conferences for Asia and the Far East.

- (s) (f) To examine the possibilities of creating pools of equipment for conducting highly specialized geological and mineral surveys, together with skilled operating staff, to be sent to countries on request. Assistance from the Special Fund to be sought.
- (s,t) (g) To assist countries, on request, to conduct joint geological and related surveys of border areas, with the co-operation of BTAO and/or Special Fund.

36-02 Symposium on rock weathering under tropical conditions

Authority: Working Party of Senior Geologists, fifth session, 1963, Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, sixteenth session, 1964; Commission, twentieth session, 1964.

Description: In co-operation with UNESCO, to convene a symposium on rock weathering under tropical conditions, with particular reference to south and southeast Asia.

36-03 Aerial survey methods and equipment

Authority: Working Party of Senior Geologists, fifth session, 1963, Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, sixteenth session, 1964; Commission, twentieth session 1964.

Description: (a) In co-operation with BTAO and the Cartographic Office of the United Nations, to organize courses on aerial survey methods (pilot courses on photo-geology and geophysical prospecting methods were organized in 1961 in Japan); to study the need for establishing an aerial survey training centre in the region.

(b) To examine the possibility of creating a central organization within the region for providing readily available services for photogeological mapping and airborne geophysical investigations to the member countries according to their requirements on a self-financing basis with appropriate help from the Special Fund to cover initial expenditure.

(c) 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

Authority: Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin, eleventh session, 1960; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, sixteenth session, 1964; Commission, twentieth session, 1964.

Description: To render over-all assistance in mineral resources development of the lower Mekong basin at the request of the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin, including Executive Agency activities for the Special Fund Mekong mineral survey project.

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, sixteenth session, 1964; Commission, twentieth session, 1964.

Description: To review periodically current mining activities in the region, including discoveries of new mineral resources, 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 1962. The review is also to include studies on mineral trade and should pay attention to the co-ordination of mining development with developments in other sectors.

37-02 Dissemination of information relating to methods of exploration, exploitation and processing of minerals, and technical studies on selected minerals

Authority: Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development, fifth session, 1963; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, sixteenth session, 1964; Commission, twentieth session, 1964.

Description: (a) To disseminate information on new and improved methods of exploration, exploitation and extraction and rational utilization and conservation of resources 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, and bauxite and aluminum. To finalize the report on tin in 1964. Studies on mineral raw materials for fertilizer industry (with particular reference to potash, phosphate, and sulphur materials), refractory minerals, mineral raw materials for construction, and mercury, to follow in that order.

- (c) To study the possibility of developing industries based on the mineral resources in the region, including laterite resources.
- (d) To disseminate information and to study mineral conservation measures, and to explore the possibility for convening a symposium on mineral conservation.
- (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
 (s,t) of Asia and the Far East

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, sixteenth session, 1964; Commission, twentieth session, 1964.

Description: The first session of the Symposium on the Development of Petroleum Resources was held in 1958; the proceedings were published in 1959. 45/ The second session was held in 1962 at Tehran, the proceedings were issued in 1963. 46/ The third session is to be held in 1965 at Tokyo.

- (a) To implement recommendations made by the symposium 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) publication of case histories of the discovery and development of oilfields in the region; and (v) compilation of definitions and nomenclature of various reserve categories being used by member countries;
- (b) Assistance to countries of the region in petroleum resources development by establishment of a panel of experts in petroleum resources;
- (c) Organization of a study tour for petroleum geologists and geophysicists of the region to visit countries advanced in petroleum resources development;
- (d) 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.

45/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 59.II.F.3.

46/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 63.II.F.9.

- (e) To study the possibility of utilizing natural gas in the countries of the region and establish a regional advisory group on natural gas.

Group 2. Ad hoc projects of high priority

37-04
(s,t) Working Group of Experts on Mining Legislation

Authority: Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, sixteenth session, 1964; Commission, twentieth session, 1964.

Description: The report of the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs is now before the countries of the region. The Working Group will pool experience and assess the effectiveness of various forms of legislation in promoting the further development and conservation of mineral resources. The co-operation of the ILO to be sought in regard to legislation on 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.

37-05 Development of bauxite ore resources and aluminum industry, with particular reference to the ECAFE region

Authority: Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development, fifth session, 1963; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, sixteenth session, 1964; Commission, twentieth session, 1964.

Description: To organize as soon as possible a symposium on bauxite and aluminium; to seek technical information and data, including case studies, from member countries; and to publish the proceedings.

37-06 Technical training in the field of mineral resources development

Authority: Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development, fifth session, 1963; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, sixteenth session, 1964; Commission, twentieth session, 1964.

Description: To survey training facilities, for in-service and on the job training as well as academic in the field of mineral resources development in countries of the region and to arrange fellowships to utilize such facilities.

VI. TRADE

Group 1. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

41-01 Development of trade and trade promotion services

Authority: Committee on Trade, seventh session, 1964; Commission, twentieth session, 1964.

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), European Free Trade Association (EFTA), Latin American Free Trade Area, and regional groupings in Africa. Work to include analysis of trade of the ECAFE region with the above economic and trading groupings, including trade in major commodities and possible consequences of the above regional groupings on the trade of the ECAFE region.

Work to be continued in co-operation with Governments of member countries, secretariats of the other regional economic commissions, GATT, EEC, EFTA and other international bodies concerned. Secretariat report submitted annually to the Committee on Trade.

(d) Other major aspects of commercial policy: secretariat work to be continued on other major aspects of commercial policy, namely, import and export licensing policies, export promotion policies, tariff policies, state trading and long-term agreements and bulk contracts.

Report on long-term agreements and bulk contracts submitted to the third session in January 1960; work to be continued in 1964 and 1965.

Comprehensive report on state trading in countries of the ECAFE region submitted to the seventh session of the Committee on Trade in January 1964 and to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. An ad hoc meeting on state trading to be convened at an appropriate time.

(e) Study of trade of ECAFE countries with centrally planned economies:

Report submitted to the Committee on Trade at the seventh session and to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. Secretariat work to be continued.

(f) 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 1964 and 1965.

(t)

Survey of facilities for holding the Asian Trade Fair completed by the secretariat with the assistance of an ad hoc committee of representatives of member Governments and proposals for organizing an Asian Trade Fair approved by the Committee on Trade at its fifth and sixth sessions and by the Commission at its eighteenth and nineteenth sessions, 1962 and 1963.

The Asian International Trade Fair will be organized in November/December 1966 at Bangkok, Thailand. Notes submitted by the Executive Secretary and by the Government of Thailand to the Committee on Trade at its seventh session concerning the organizational arrangements for the Fair. Secretariat work and expert assistance to be continued in connexion with the Fair during 1964, 1965 and 1966.

- (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: Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation, 1963; Committee on Trade, seventh session, 1964; Commission, twentieth session, 1964.

Description: (a) Study of methods of expanding international trade with a view to removing obstacles to trade.

(t)

(b) Promotion of regional economic co-operation:

A Group of Experts on Regional Economic Co-operation, convened in August/September 1963, recommended practical measures for regional and sub-regional economic co-operation. Report of the Expert Group considered at the Preparatory Meeting for Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation in October 1963. Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation convened in December 1963 in accordance with Commission resolution 45 (XIX); the Ministerial Conference adopted a resolution outlining a programme of regional economic co-operation with reference to: trade liberalization, promotion and stabilization of prices of exports of primary commodities, co-ordinated establishment of industrial and other projects, including joint ventures, an Asian Development Bank and rationalization of ocean freight rates and co-ordination of maritime transport facilities.

Work to be continued.

(c) Intraregional Trade Promotion Talks: sixth series of Intraregional Trade Promotion Talks among interested member countries of the region conducted in January 1964. Seventh series to be held in January 1965. First Consultation on Pepper Trade held in 1962.

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 consultations held in August 1962 and second consultations in August 1963. Third consultations to be held in 1964. 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 in January 1963. 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:

Governments of members and associate members 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. Views and suggestions of Governments of the region compiled and submitted to the second session of the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and to the seventh session of the ECAFE Committee on Trade.

The secretariat to provide assistance to the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in the work and documentation relating to the Conference; studies on "Trade between developing ECAFE countries and the centrally planned economies", on "State trading in countries of the ECAFE region", and on "Problems of shipping and ocean freight rates in the ECAFE region", prepared for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

Group 2. Ad hoc projects of high priority

41-03 Regulations, procedures and practices concerning the conduct of international trade

Authority: Committee on Trade, seventh session, 1964; Commission, twentieth session, 1964.

Description: (a) Working Party on Customs Administration:

Formulation, in co-operation with interested international organizations, of practical recommendations for the simplification and improvement of customs formalities and procedures with a view to facilitating the flow of international trade. Provision of advisory services in the field of customs administration to member governments on request. Third session of the Working Party convened in October-November 1962. Fourth session to be convened in 1964. Work to be continued particularly on the following aspects:

(1) 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 regard to law enforcement, particularly in relation to under-invoicing and over-invoicing. Formulation of procedures and means for 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.

(t)

(iv) Training Centre-cum-Seminar on Customs Administration organized in May-July 1963 with BTAO assistance and host facilities provided by the Government of Thailand. Report on the Training Centre-cum-Seminar, submitted to the Committee on Trade, seventh session, January 1964.

(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 houses may be established.

- (b) A study - in co-operation with governments and interested commercial and inter-governmental organizations - of the regulations, procedures and practices concerning the conduct of international trade, with a view to their simplification. Revised report printed and issued in 1959. Next revision to be carried out in 1965.

41-04
(s)

Market analysis

Authority: Committee on Trade, seventh session, 1964; Commission, twentieth session, 1964.

Description: Market survey of selected products of countries of the ECAFE region. Particular attention to be paid to the future demand prospects, the development of substitutes and of new uses for the products. Report on hides and skins, coco-nut and coco-nut 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.

Further work to be carried out in close collaboration with the FAO commodity group on jute, kenaf and allied fibres, established under CCP, the first meeting of which is scheduled for late in 1964. Next joint meeting on jute to be convened when necessary.

41-05

Commercial arbitration facilities

Authority: Committee on Trade, seventh session, 1964; Commission, twentieth session, 1964.

Description: (a) Promotion, in co-operation with the appropriate national and international organizations concerned, of arbitral facilities in the region, and assistance to countries in the formulation of laws, rules and regulations on arbitral procedures, incorporation of standard arbitral clauses in trade contracts and enforcement of arbitral awards.

- (b) Work to include: (i) collection and dissemination of informational and educational data about laws, regulations and court decisions and similar documents bearing on commercial arbitration; and (ii) research and analysis of legal and technical problems on commercial

arbitration in co-operation with the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs and commercial arbitration experts or correspondents designated by member countries. Interim report submitted to the Committee on Trade, second session, 1959. Progress report submitted to the Committee on Trade, third session, 1960. Further report and addendum 1 to the interim report submitted to the Committee on Trade, fourth session, 1961. Study on arbitral legislation to be revised and issued in 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 1965.

(t) (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: Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation, 1963, Committee on Trade, seventh session, 1964; Commission, twentieth session, 1964.

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 studying 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.

Report reviewing the current position of shipping and ocean freight rates in the ECAFE region and the experience of the ECAFE countries on the above questions

submitted to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

The 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.

- (c) To convene an ad hoc meeting on shipping and ocean freight rates, when deemed appropriate.

41-07
(t)

Organization of training courses in trade promotion

Authority: Committee on Trade, seventh session, 1964; Commission twentieth session, 1964.

Description: In co-operation with BTAO. The first Training Centre for 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 for Trade Promotion, held in India in November-December 1961, submitted to the Committee on Trade, fifth session. Third Seminar and Training Centre for Trade Promotion to be convened in 1964 at Manila, with BTAO assistance. The secretariat to make an evaluation of the first two Trade Promotion Training Centres and to formulate proposals for improving the facilities for training trade promotion personnel in the countries of the region. The 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: Inland Transport and Communications Committee, twelfth session, 1963; Commission, twentieth session, 1964.

Description: (a) Collection, analysis and dissemination of information on general transport problems, railways, highways and highway transport, inland waterways, pipelines and telecommunication;

(b) Collection and circulation of information on training and research facilities in the transport and communications fields available both within and outside the region, and where possible, expansion of such facilities for regional use;

(c) Library and films services;

(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 (t)

Authority: Inland Transport and Communications Committee, twelfth session, 1963; Commission, twentieth session, 1964.

Description: Review of current developments in transport co-ordination policies including the study of specific problems at the request of countries concerned. Report to be prepared during 1964-1965.

51-03 Economic planning of transport and communications development

Authority: Inland Transport and Communications Committee, twelfth session, 1963; Commission, twentieth session, 1964.

Description: (a) Studies on current policies and trends in transport and communications development and planning, including investment aspects, in the countries of region;

(t) (b) Rendering of technical advice to countries of the region, upon request on specific transport development problems;

(c) Preparation of a Guide for Transport Planning with the help of a group of transport economists and convening of a working party.

Duration: 1964-66.

51-04

Promotion of tourism and international travel

Authority: Inland Transport and Communications Committee, twelfth session, 1963; Commission, twentieth session, 1964.

Description: (a) Arrangement in 1964 under the auspices of ECAFE of a second study week by one of the Governments of the region to consider problems of:

(i) accommodation

(ii) publicity

(iii) tourist statistics.

(t)

(b) Organization of an advisory group on the promotion of tourism; assistance to Governments in making country-by-country surveys of tourist potential and resources in Asia and the Far East. Co-operation of IUOTO and its subsidiary bodies and of BTAO to be sought.

(c) Study of the possibility of establishing national training courses 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 for other countries.

Duration: 1964-66.

B. Highways and highway transport

Group 1. Continuing projects and activities of high priority
(See also project 51-01)

52-01

Asian Highway

(t)

Authority: Inland Transport and Communications Committee, twelfth session, 1963; Commission, twentieth session, 1964.

Description: (a) Continuing study of technical, financial, economic and other aspects of the proposed Asian Highway System. Assistance of the Special Fund being sought.

(b) Convening of working parties of experts from contiguous countries to formulate recommendations, in co-operation with BTAO. The fourth series of meeting to be convened in 1964.

Group 2. Ad hoc projects of high priority

52-02 Highway transport
(s,t)

Authority: Inland Transport and Communications Committee, twelfth session, 1963; Commission, twentieth session, 1964.

Description: Studies in relation to road transport and especially to the following aspects:

- (a) Role of the co-operatives 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;
- (b) 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";
- (c) Convening a working party to study the role of the co-operatives in road transport industry and possible means of encouraging the establishment of such co-operatives in the countries of the region;
- (d) Preparation of model regulatory measures required for the smooth development of the road transport industry in the region.

Duration: 1964-1965.

52-03 Manual for traffic surveys
(t)

Authority: Inland Transport and Communications Committee, twelfth session, 1963; Commission, twentieth session, 1964.

Description: To prepare a standard instructional manual on traffic surveys for the countries of the region.

This manual should describe methods and techniques available for assigning traffic to a road network, including traffic counts, origin and destination surveys, etc., and should indicate how these techniques and methods can be employed to help in general planning and in the solution of local transport problems.

Duration: 1964-1965.

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 Transport and Communications Committee, twelfth session, 1963; Commission, twentieth session, 1964.

- Description: (a) Collection and dissemination of information regarding improved methods of river and canal conservancy ^{47/} 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 the 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 the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin in matters relating to inland navigation, hydrographic surveys or other projects.
- (e) Special Fund Mekong hydrographic surveys; Executive Agency activities.

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

^{47/} In co-operation with projects 21-01 and 21-02.

Group 2. Ad hoc projects of high priority

53-02 Port operations
(t,s)

Authority: Inland Transport and Communications Committee, twelfth session, 1963; Commission, twentieth session, 1964.

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 over-all efficiency.

Co-operation of BTAO, IMCO, PIANC, the International Cargo Handling Co-ordination Association (ICHCA) and the International Association of Ports and Harbours (IAPH) to be sought.

Duration: 1964-66.

53-03 Prototype coasting vessels
(t)

Authority: Inland Transport and Communications Committee, twelfth session, 1963; Commission, twentieth session, 1964.

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) Advisory services 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.

Duration: 1964-66.

53-04 Classification of inland waterways

Authority: Inland Waterway Sub-Committee, sixth session, 1962; Inland Transport and Communications Committee, twelfth session, 1963; Commission, twentieth session, 1964.

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.

In co-operation with ECE.

Duration: 1964-65.

53-05
(t,s)

Dredging of inland waterways

Authority: Inland Waterway Sub-Committee, sixth session, 1962; Inland Transport and Communications Committee, twelfth session, 1963; Commission, twentieth session, 1964.

Description: Case studies of dredging problems and operations, including hydraulic engineering and economic aspects, in some countries of the region, on request. Studies to be carried out by experts drawn from member countries willing to co-operate in the project.

Co-operation of BTAO and PIANC to be sought.

Duration: 1964-65.

53-06
(t,s)

Inland waterway statistics

Authority: Inland Waterway Sub-Committee, sixth session, 1962; Inland Transport and Communications Committee, twelfth session, 1963; Conference of Asian Statisticians, fifth session, 1963; Commission, twentieth session, 1964.

Description: (a) To promote the collection, analysis and publication of inland waterway statistical data along the lines recommended by the Inland Waterway Sub-Committee and the Conference of Asian Statisticians.

(b) To review various statistical series proposed or used for inland waterway statistics, 48/ in order to recommend further action towards developing inland waterway statistics on an internationally comparable basis.

(c) To advise Governments of the region, upon request, in matters relating to inland waterway statistical data.

In co-operation with BTAO.

Duration: 1964-65.

48/ In co-operation with projects 04-01, 04-02 and 04-04.

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, twelfth session, 1963; Commission, twentieth session, 1964.

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: 1964-1965.

54-02 Increase of single line capacity with reference to operational and signalling aspects

Authority: Railway Sub-Committee, fifth session, 1957; Inland Transport and Communications Committee, twelfth session, 1963; Commission, twentieth session, 1964.

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 Government of the United Kingdom 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: 1964.

54-03 Regional railway research

Authority: Railway Sub-Committee, seventh session, 1962. Inland Transport and Communications Committee, twelfth session, 1963; Commission, twentieth session, 1964.

Description: (a) Establishment of a Co-ordinating Committee, composed of correspondents to be appointed by the Governments of India and Japan, one from France to act as a liaison between the ECAFE secretariat and the UIC. This Committee to be under the Chairmanship of ECAFE, to 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 overlap and duplication in the work of the research centres.
- (c) Dissemination of such results of investigations, as may be of interest to the railways of the region.

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, twelfth session, 1963; Commission, twentieth session, 1964.

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: 1964-1965.

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: Commission resolutions 30 (XV) and 42 (XVIII); Commission, twentieth session, 1964; Social Commission, fifteenth session, 1963; Economic and Social Council resolutions 830 A, B, H and J (XXXII), 903 B and E (XXXIV), 916 (XXXIV) and 975 B, C (XXXVI); Commission, twentieth session, 1964.

Description: (a) Assistance to Governments:

- (i) in planning social programmes in relation to economic development, including planning methods and programming techniques; the development of human resources; social factors in industrial development plans and motivational factors in implementing development plans;
- (ii) in planning and executing social surveys, in collaboration with national social development planning and research centres;
- (iii) by participating in national and regional seminars on social aspects of economic development.

(b) Collection and dissemination of information:

- (i) on social aspects of economic development and interrelationship of economic and social factors with particular reference to development planning, including contributions, as required, to United Nations reports and studies;
- (ii) on experience in ECAFE countries on social policies and programmes dealing with urbanization problems and rapid industrialization.

(c) Studies: on educational planning and economic development during 1964-1966; on levels of living in selected areas (two studies now underway to be extended to a few more countries in 1964-1965); and on income distribution in relation to economic and social development during 1964-1966.

(t) (d) Conferences, seminars, etc.: A seminar or working group on methods of inducing social change for over-all development, meeting to be held in 1965 or 1966, preparatory work to begin end of 1964, in co-operation with BTAO.

B. Population

Group 1. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

61-02 Demographic aspects of economic and social development

Authority: Commission resolutions 20 (XIII) and 42 (XVIII); General Assembly resolution 1838 (XVII); Population Commission, eleventh and twelfth sessions 1962 and 1963; Economic and Social Council resolutions 721-A, B and C (XXVII), 820-A, B and C (XXI), 933-A, B and C (XXXV), and 955 (XXXVI), and 975-C (XXXVI), Commission, twentieth session, 1964.

Description: (a) Assistance to Governments:

- (i) in the development and strengthening of, as well as collaboration with, national and regional training and research institutions and centres concerned with demographic problems, in particular the Demographic Training and Research Centre, Chembur, Bombay;
- (ii) in evaluating priority needs of Governments in the population field of development planning and programmes and in the development of statistics, research, experimentation, and action programmes in all aspects of population problems, including family welfare planning programmes and the planning and execution of demographic surveys;
- (iii) by participating in national seminars and meetings concerned with demographic aspects of economic development.

(b) Collection and dissemination of information:

- (i) on surveys and analyses of information undertaken on major trends and problems of population and their relation to economic and social development, including contributions to United Nations reports and studies;
- (ii) through facilitating the direct exchange of information among Governments within the region on all aspects of population and social and economic growth;
- (iii) by initiating a data collection procedure geared to meet research and training requirements.

(c) Studies:

- (i) on population growth and economic and social development;
- (ii) selected case studies dealing with implications of population trends for investment needs in the social sectors.

(d) Research and action programmes:

- (i) Country visits to stimulate demographic interest of Governments, with particular emphasis on needs for development planning, examining problems of data requirements and availability, discussing needed demographic research and the role that the secretariat might play in this field, establishing effective co-ordination between units of individual Governments, etc.;

- (ii) Relevant demographic and administrative contacts to integrate the work of the secretariat with the training and research programmes of the Regional Demographic Training and Research Centre at Chembur, Bombay; the programme of the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning and the demographic programmes of universities and research institutions in various countries of the region;
 - (iii) Comprehensive population projections by sex and age groups, urban and rural, for each country in the region, in co-operation with the Demographic Training and Research Centre, Chembur, Bombay.
- (e) Conferences, seminars, etc.:
- (i) Convening meetings of regional working groups of experts to exchange experience and formulate standards in particular fields of work relating to censuses of population and housing, vital registration and related demographic statistics, and population problems;
 - (ii) Participating in the World Population Conference in early September 1965, preparing papers that may be required for the Conference.

C. Community Development

Group 1. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

61-03 Community development and economic development

Authority: Commission resolution 34 (XVII); Social Commission, fifteenth session, 1963; Economic and Social Council resolutions 496 (XVI), 585 C (XX), 663 D (XXIV), 792 (XXX), 840 (XXXII); Commission, twentieth session, 1964.

Description: (a) Assistance to Governments:

- (i) in initiating, planning, developing, strengthening and evaluating rural and urban community development programmes, including participation in national seminars and meetings;
- (ii) through providing advisory services, on request, on various aspects of community development, particularly in (a) development of training programmes/institutions and (b) co-ordination of national community development and land reform programmes and in assessing the impact of such co-ordination;

(iii) through promotion of and participation in national technical training activities such as workshops on professional education in community development, with emphasis wherever requested on urban community development; and assisting national training and research institutions in supervisory training, and in training for carrying out research, evaluation and pilot projects;

(s)

(iv) through preparation, operation and evaluation of projects for using UNICEF and World Food Programme aid in support of social and socio-economic development, especially in rural communities;

(v) through undertaking pilot projects on (a) urban community development, with special emphasis on techniques of community development in urban areas, determination of viable areas for development, administrative aspects; integrated technical services and (b) joint community development land reforms/settlement programmes.

(b) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) Promotion, development and exchange of information on selected aspects on community development, more particularly on training in urban and rural community development;

(ii) Publishing information on trends and techniques in community development by using experts' report, field-trip reports, and available new publications.

(c) Studies:

(i) On the role of local government bodies, co-operatives and other voluntary agencies in community development (in collaboration with the Division of Public Administration, Headquarters);

(s)

(ii) Monographs (in co-operation with specialized agencies, foundations, universities or schools), on special aspects of community development including training; the levels and patterns of employment in community development (in co-operation with the ILO); and on community development aspects of land reform and land settlement.

(d) Conferences and seminars:

- (i) Convening, when resources permit, a workshop on the role of co-operatives (local government bodies and other voluntary agencies) in community development;
- (ii) Regional inter-agency meeting on rural and urban community development.

D. Social services

Group 1. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

61-04 Social welfare aspects of development

Authority: Commission resolutions 30 (XV) and 42 (XVIII); Social Commission, thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth sessions, 1961, 1962 and 1963; Economic and Social Council resolutions 903 B and D (XXXIV), 1962; Commission, twentieth session, 1964.

Description: (a) Assistance to Governments and regional centres:

(s)

- (i) In initiating, planning and developing social service projects for families, children and youth, which may merit UNICEF-aid, with particular reference to training of social workers, for family and child welfare; organization of surveys on the needs of children, for the purpose of formulation of plans of action, etc.;
- (ii) Collaborating with and assisting regional centres concerned with social welfare problems, including the United Nations Asia and the Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Fuchu, Tokyo, Japan;
- (iii) Participating in national and regional seminars and meetings dealing with social services or social welfare aspects.

- (b) Collection and dissemination of information: collection and dissemination of information on the organization and administration of social services and of training for social work, including the evaluation of available teaching materials, with particular reference to the field of family and child welfare, social welfare research, rehabilitation of the handicapped, social defence and social welfare aspects of related programmes; appropriate contributions, as requested, to United Nations reports and studies.

- (t) (c) Conferences, seminars: a working group 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, will be held in Bangkok from 2-14 September 1964.

IX. LIST OF PROJECTS FOR 1964-65 LISTED ACCORDING TO THE CLASSIFICATION OF UNITED NATIONS PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OUTLINED IN DOCUMENT E/3788 AND IN PURSUANCE OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL RESOLUTION 990 (XXXVI)

I

Planning for economic and social development

- (a) Development planning and programming
- 03-01 Economic development and planning
 - 61-02 Demographic aspects of economic and social development
- (b) Projections
- 03-02 Projections and programming for economic development
- (c) Administrative requirements for the preparation, formulation and implementation of development plans and programmes
- 03-03 Budget reclassification and management

II

Economic growth

- (a) Trade expansion
- 41-01 Developments of trade and trade promotion services
 - 41-02 Methods of expanding international trade
 - 41-04 Market analysis
- (b) Industrialization
- (i) Industrial planning and projections
 - 31-01 Industrial development and planning
 - 35-01 Development and planning of metal producing and transforming industries and trade in ECAFE countries
 - 35-03 Study of consumption trends and future demand

(ii) Industrial development economies and policies

- 31-03 Industrial feasibility survey
- 31-04 Regional co-operation - joint ventures, regional and sub-regional industries
- 32-01 Survey and studies of problems of development of small-scale 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

(iii) Transfer and adaptation of industrial techniques and processes

- 32-02 Promotion and co-ordination of research and experiments and dissemination of technical information
- 35-04 Regional standards and specifications

(iv) Financing of industry

- 31-02 Industrial investment promotion

(v) Industrial management, training and administrative problems of industrial development

- 37-06 Technical training in the field of mineral resources development

(c) Infrastructure development

(i) Natural resources development - Energy and electricity development

- 33-01 Electric power development and planning
- 33-02 Rural electrification
- 33-04 Regional study of energy supply and demand
- 33-05 Study of the problems of standardization of equipment, methods and practices in the field of electric power

- Water resources development

- 21-01 Planning and development of water resources
- 21-02 Flood control and water resources development of international rivers
- 21-03 Flood control methods
- 21-04 Hydrologic studies
- 53-04 Classification of inland waterways

- Mineral resources exploration and development

- 36-02 Symposium on rock weathering under tropical conditions
- 36-04 Development of mineral resources of the lower Mekong basin
- 37-01 Regional mining development review
- 37-02 Dissemination of information relating to methods of exploration, exploitation and processing of minerals, and technical studies on selected minerals
- 37-03 Development of petroleum and natural gas resources of Asia and the Far East
- 37-05 Development of bauxite ore resources and aluminium industry, with particular reference to the ECAFE region

(ii) Development of transport and communications

- 41-06 Shipping and ocean freight rates
- 51-02 Co-ordination of transport
- 53-01 Improvement of inland waterway transport
- 53-02 Port operations
- 53-03 Prototype coasting vessels
- 53-05 Dredging of inland waterways
- 54-01 Engine utilization and running-shed practices
- 54-02 Increase of single line capacity with reference to operational and signalling aspects
- 54-03 Regional railway research
- 55-01 Economic studies in relation to telecommunication development

(d) Mapping and surveying

- 36-01 Regional geological and mineral development and planning; regional specialized maps and related activities
- 36-03 Aerial survey methods and equipment

(e) Agricultural development

- 11-01 Continuing review of current development in the field of food and agriculture in Asia and the Far East
- 11-02 Agricultural financing and credit

11-03 Agricultural development and planning

11-04 Food and agricultural price policies

III

Social advancement

(a) Population and general social economic questions

61-01 Social development planning and research

61-02 Demographic aspects of economic and social development

(b) Environmental development

(i) Administrative, economic and social aspects of urban and regional development

34-05 Urban and regional development

(ii) Economic, social and technical aspects of housing, building and physical planning

34-01 Housing and urban and rural development, town and country planning and related community facilities

34-03 Building materials and housing components

34-04 Programming of housing with special reference to efficient and economic implementation

(c) Rural and community development

(i) Rural and community development schemes and programmes

61-03 Community development and economic development

IV

Basic information

(a) Statistical information

04-04 Basic statistics, statistical manpower and training

(b) Information and economic developments

02-01 Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East (Annual)

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

X. TENTATIVE CALENDAR OF MEETINGS, 1964-1965

1964

(After the twentieth session of the Commission)

	A. <u>Meetings</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Meeting place</u>
	1. UNESCO Regional Seminar on Investment in Education (in co-operation with ECAFE)	6-13 April	Bangkok
	2. <u>Ad hoc</u> Committee on the Asian Trade Fair	20-21 April	Bangkok
(t)	3. Seminar on National Accounts	1-15 June	Bangkok
	4. Intraregional Trade Promotion Talks: ^{49/} Consultations on Pepper	June	Bangkok
	5. Sub-Committee on Metals and Engineering (tenth session)	13-20 July	Tokyo
	6. Working Party of Telecommunication Experts (second session)	22-29 July	Tokyo
(t)	7. Working Party on Customs Administration (fourth session)	July	Bangkok
(t)	8. Third ECAFE/WMO Regional Seminar on Hydrology	4-17 August	Bangkok
	9. Intraregional Trade Promotion Talks: ^{49/} Consultations on Coconut and Coconut Products	August (4 days)	Open
	10. Railway Sub-Committee (eighth session) and Working Party on Railway Track Engineers	Open	Bangkok
	11. Conference of Asian Economic Planners (second session)	19-26 October	Bangkok
(t)	12. Seminar on Natural Gas ^{50/}	November	Teheran, Iran
	13. Sixth Regional Conference on Water Resources Development	12-19 November ^{51/}	Open

(The letter "t" indicates projects involving co-operation with the United Nations Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations (BTAO)).

^{49/} To be participated by only the producing countries of the region.

^{50/} To follow closely the United Nations Seminar on Petro-Chemicals.

^{51/} To be followed by a study tour lasting about one week.

- | | | | |
|-----|--|-----------------------------|---------|
| 14. | Inland Transport and Communications Committee (thirteenth session) | 23 November -
1 December | Bangkok |
| 15. | Conference of Asian Statisticians (sixth session) <u>52/</u> | 7-19 December | Bangkok |

B. Groups of experts meetings^{53/}

- | | | | |
|--------|--|------------------------------|------------|
| (t) 1. | Expert Group on Programming Techniques (fourth session) Long-term Projections of the ECAFE Region | 17 June -
8 July | Bangkok |
| 2. | Governing Council of the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning (second meeting) <u>54/</u> | Open | Bangkok |
| (t) 3. | Regional Statistical Training Centre for the Organizers of National Training Centres | 14 July -
4 September | Bangkok |
| (t) 4. | Working Group of Experts on Mining Legislation | 19-31 August | Bangkok |
| (t) 5. | Regional Seminar and Training Centre for Trade Promotion | 1 September -
5 October | Manila |
| (t) 6. | Expert Group on Development of Teaching Materials for Social Work | 2-14 September | Bangkok |
| (t) 7. | Interregional Workshop on Budget in Relation to Economic Development Planning | 1-15 September | Copenhagen |
| (t) 8. | Working Groups of Experts on Regional Trade Co-operation | 7-27 October | Bangkok |
| (t) 9. | Expert Working Groups on Asian Highways | 19-22 August
4-6 November | Bangkok |

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

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|---------|
| Twenty-fifth session (special) | 18-21 May | Bangkok |
| Twenty-sixth session (special) | October/
November | Open |

52/ To be preceded by Expert Working Group on Censuses of Population - 30 November - 4 December - Bangkok.

53/ Only experts invited by ECAFE with the assistance of BTAO participate in the group of experts' meetings; representatives of Governments of member countries do not attend.

54/ To be attended by members of the Governing Council.

1965

(up to the twenty-first session of the Commission)

Meetings

Intraregional Trade Promotion Talks: (seventh session)	January	Bangkok
Committee on Trade (eighth session)	January	Bangkok
Inland Waterway Sub-Committee (seventeenth session)	February	Bangkok
Committee on Industry and Natural Resources (seventh session)	February	Bangkok
Commission (twenty-first session)	March	New Zealand

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

Twenty-seventh session (plenary)	January (1 week)	Saigon
Twenty-eighth session (special)	March	New Zealand

ANNEXES

Annex I

LIST OF REPRESENTATIVES AND OBSERVERS AT THE
TWENTIETH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION

Members

Afghanistan

Representative: H.E. Dr. Abdul Hakim Tabibi

Alternate
Representatives: Mr. G. Hussain Bayatt, Mr. Anwar Mehr

Australia

Representative: Mr. R.L. Harry

Alternate
Representatives: Mr. J.T. Smith, Mr. F.B. Hall

Advisers: Mr. G.P. Pooley, Mr. F.W.S. Milne

Secretary: Miss Symons

Burma

Representative: U Ba Gale

Alternate
Representative: Daw Hla Kyi

Cambodia

Representative: Mr. Phlek Chhat

Alternate
Representative: Mr. Khek Vandy

Ceylon

Representative: H.E. Major-General H.W.G. Wijeyekoon

Alternate
Representatives: Mr. G.V.P. Samarasinghe, Mr. V.E. Santiapillai

China

Representative: H.E. Dr. Shen-Yi

Alternate

Representatives: Mr. Samuel S. Wang, Dr. Sam-chung Hsieh,
Mr. S.Y. Dao, Mr. Wilfred Ling, Mr. Yih Zien

Advisers: Mr. Tsong-Un Woo, Mr. Robert Chun Chien,
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Mr. Snoh Unakul, Mr. Sayom Ratanawichit

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Mr. S.A. Smolnikov, Mr. YU.I. Kuznetsov

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Interpreter: Mr. V.P. Abarenkov

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and Northern Ireland

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Mr. Paul T. Luebke

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Alternate Representative: Mr. Lauofo Meti

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Haji Abdul Rahim

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Alternate
Representative
and Secretary: Mr. H.D. Miller

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Belgium

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Alternate
Representative: Mr. A. Marien

Brazil

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Alternate
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Representative: Mr. E. Psenicka

Adviser: Mrs. M. Pacikova

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.

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Federal Republic of Germany

Representative: Mr. Rolf von Keiser

Alternate
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Alternate
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Representative: H.E. Mr. Yehiel Ilzar

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Representative: Mr. Giovanni Battistini

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Poland

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Representative: Mr. Sitki Coskun

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Yugoslavia

Representative: H.E. Mr. Milos Lalović

Alternate
Representative: Mr. Dragan Roler

Specialized agencies

International
Labour
Organisation
(ILO): Mr. Alfonso Crespo

Food and
Agriculture
Organization of
the United
Nations (FAO): Mr. Ahsan-ud-Din, Dr. E.M. Ojala, Mr. A.M. Mustafa

United Nations
Educational,
Scientific and
Cultural
Organization
(UNESCO): Mr. P.I. Erchov, Mr. P. Coeytaux, Mr. Marcel D. Clerck

International
Civil Aviation
Organization
(ICAO): Mr. C.R. Rao

World Health
Organization
(WHO): Dr. L. Lapeyssonnie

International
Bank for
Reconstruction
and
Development
(IBRD): Mr. I.P.M. Cargill, Mr. J. Sagne

International
Monetary Fund
(IMF):

Mr. C.C. Liang

World
Meteorological
Organization
(WMO):

Dr. M.H. Ganji

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

Dr. Otto Lehner

United Nations Technical Assistance Board

Mr. David Owen, Mr. J.P.B. Ross

United Nations Special Fund

Mr. J.P.B. Ross

World Food Programme

Mr. A.H. Boerma, Mr. Coidan

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

Mr. Georges Pawloff

Inter-governmental organization

Asian Productivity
Organization (APO):

Mr. Ichiro Oshikawa, Mr. M.M. Farookhi

Non-governmental organizations

Category A

International Chamber
of Commerce:

Dr. Mohsen Lak, Mr. Mohammad Khosrowshahi,
Mr. Ali-Akbar Mahloudji, Mr. Reza Hakimzadeh,
Mr. V. Abrahamian, Dr. Ali Khoi

International
Confederation of
Free Trade Unions:

Mr. V.E. Jusudoss, Mr. Amal Mukherjee

International
Organization of
Employers:

Mr. M. Ghayour, Mr. M.R. Siddiqui, Mr. Mahmood Behpoo

Inter-Parliamentary
Union:

Mr. A. Matine-Daftary

World Federation
of Trade Unions:

Mr. K.B. Panikkar

World Federation
of United Nations
Associations:

Mr. Hooshang Zandi

World Veterans
Federation:

Dr. Rex de Costa

Category B

International
Alliance of Women:

Mrs. Zaffardokht Ardallan

International
Council of Women:

H.R.H. Princess Ashraf Pahlavi, Mrs. Effat Samlian,
Mrs. Ozra Ziaie, Miss Mehri Ahi, Mrs. Atefeh Bijan,
Dr. Robabeh Kianouri, Mrs. Rochedieu

International
Federation of
Women Lawyers:

Mrs. P. Soofi

International
Road Federation:

Mr. W.G. Kennedy

International Union
of Official Travel
Organizations:

Mr. Hushang Amuzegar

World Union of
Catholic Womens'
Organizations:

Dr. M. Tochiloyan

Annex II

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS AND PRINCIPAL DOCUMENTS ISSUED SINCE THE NINETEENTH SESSION

A. Publications

Major Studies (printed)

Economic bulletin for Asia and the Far East, Vol. XIV, Nos. 1, 2 and 3
June, September and December 1963. [English]

Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1963. United Nations publication,
Sales No.: 64.II.F.1 [English] (Vol. XIV, No. 4, of the Economic Bulletin
for Asia and the Far East, March 1964)

Bauxite Ore Resources and Aluminium Industry in Asia and the Far East
(Mineral Resources Development Series No. 17). United Nations publication,
Sales No.: 63.II.F.2 (E/CN.11/598) [English]

Proceedings of the Second Symposium on the Development of Petroleum Resources of
Asia and the Far East (Mineral Resources Development Series No. 18, Volume I).
United Nations publication, Sales No.: 63.II.F.3 (E/CN.11/601, Vol. I) [English]

Field Methods and Equipment used in Hydrology and Hydrometeorology (Flood Control
Series No. 22). United Nations publication, Sales No.: 63.II.F.4
(ST/ECAFE/SER.F/22) [English]

Transport and Communications Bulletin for Asia and the Far East, No. 35.
United Nations publication, Sales No.: 63.II.F.5 (ST/ECAFE/SER.E/35) [English]

Problems of Long-Term Economic Projections - With Special Reference to Economic
Planning in Asia and the Far East - Development Programming Techniques Series
No. 3, United Nations publication, Sales No.: 63.II.F.6 (E/CN.11/629) [English]

Proceedings of the Fifth Regional Conference on Water Resources Development
(Water Resources Series No. 23). United Nations publication,
Sales No.: 63.II.F.7 (ST/ECAFE/SER.F/23) [English]

Manual on Training of Statistical Personnel at the Primary and Intermediate Levels,
United Nations publication, Sales No.: 63.II.F.8 (E/CN.11/631) [English]

Proceedings of the Second Symposium on the Development of Petroleum Resources of
Asia and the Far East (Mineral Resources Development Series No. 18, Volume II),
United Nations publication, Sales No.: 63.II.F.9 (E/CN.11/601, Vol. II)
[English]

Periodicals (mimeographed)

Water Resources Journal (ST/ECAFE/SER.C/55-58)

Small Industry Bulletin (ST/ECAFE/SER.M/20)

Electric Power Bulletin (ST/ECAFE/SER.L/8)

Community Development (CD/T/1)

B. Principal Documents

COMMISSION

E/CN.11/628 (E/CN.11/SR.270-289). Summary records of the nineteenth session

Twentieth session

E/CN.11/630 and Corr.1. Report of the Conference of Asian Statisticians (fifth session)

E/CN.11/636. ECAFE/FAO Centre on Institutions for Agricultural Financing and Credit

E/CN.11/638. Report of the Inland Transport and Communications Committee (twelfth session)

E/CN.11/639 and Corr.1. Activities of the Joint ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division

E/CN.11/641. Report of the Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation

E/CN.11/642. United Nations/FAO World Food Programme

E/CN.11/643. Activities in the field of water resources development

E/CN.11/644 and Corr.1. Activities in the field of social affairs

E/CN.11/646. Annual report of the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin

E/CN.11/647. Information paper on technical assistance provided to countries and territories of the ECAFE region and the expanded and regular programmes (by TAB)

E/CN.11/648. Report of the Committee on Trade (seventh session)

E/CN.11/650. Report of the Governing Council of the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning

E/CN.11/651. Report of the Seminar on Housing Statistics and Programmes for Asia and the Far East

- E/CN.11/652. Report of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources (sixteenth session)
- E/CN.11/653. Resolution on Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning
- E/CN.11/654. World Campaign for Universal Literacy (by UNESCO)
- E/CN.11/655. Information paper on Special Fund activities in Asia and the Far East (by the Special Fund)
- E/CN.11/656. Tehran resolution on United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
- E/CN.11/657. Resolution on transit trade of land-locked countries
- E/CN.11/658. Resolution on activities in the field of industrial development
- E/CN.11/659. Resolution on the development and utilization of natural gas resources of the ECAFE region
- E/CN.11/660. Resolution on population growth and economic and social development
- E/CN.11/661. Resolution on World Campaign for Universal Literacy
- E/CN.11/L.123. Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning
- E/CN.11/L.124. Report of the Regional Symposium on Flood Control, Reclamation, Utilization and Development of Deltaic Areas
- E/CN.11/L.125. Report of the Working Party on Economic Development and Planning (eighth session)
- E/CN.11/L.129. Economic situation in Asia and the Far East (note by the Executive Secretary)
- E/CN.11/L.130. Economic conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories (by United Nations Headquarters)
- ECAFE/100. Report of the Group of Experts on Social Development Planning
- ECAFE/101. Report of the Workshop on the Role of Local Leadership in Community Development
- ECAFE/104 and Corr.1. Report of the Asian Population Conference.

Inland Transport and Communications Committee

Twelfth session

- E/CN.11/TRANS/157. Report of the Highway and Highway Transport Sub-Committee (sixth session)

- E/CN.11/TRANS/L.52. Activities in the field of railways
- E/CN.11/TRANS/L.53. Activities in the field of waterways
- E/CN.11/TRANS/L.54. Library service
- E/CN.11/TRANS/L.55. United Nations technical assistance provided to countries in Asia and the Far East in the fields of transport and communication (by BTAO)
- E/CN.11/TRANS/L.56. Progress report on the preparation of a transport planning guide
- E/CN.11/TRANS/L.57. Developments with regard to transport co-ordination policies in countries of the region
- E/CN.11/TRANS/L.58. Implementation of the recommendations of the Working Party of Telecommunications Experts
- E/CN.11/TRANS/L.59. Tourism and international travel
- E/CN.11/TRANS/L.60. Review of current developments and regional co-operation in the field of transport
- E/CN.11/TRANS/L.60. Transport Planning Guide (preliminary draft)

Highways and Highway Transport Sub-Committee

Sixth session

- E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.2/L.15. Report on the third series of sessions of the Expert Working Groups on Asian Highways for Zones 1, 2 and 3
- E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.2/L.16. Report of the Third Study Week on Traffic Engineering and Highway Safety
- E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.2/L.17. Highway statistics
- E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.2/L.18. International Asian Highways
- E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.2/L.20. Road goods transport in the ECAFE region
- E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.2/L.21 and Corr.1. Report of the fourth series of sessions of the Expert Working Groups on Asian Highways for Zone 3

Committee on Trade

Seventh session

- E/CN.11/TRADE/L.63 and Corr.1. Regional Training Centre-cum-Seminar on Customs Administration

- E/CN.11/TRADE/L.64. Trade between developing ECAFE countries and centrally planned economies
- E/CN.11/TRADE/L.65. Work of other regional economic commissions in the field of trade (by ECLA)
- E/CN.11/TRADE/L.67. Draft provisional agenda of the Working Party on Customs Administration (fourth session)
- E/CN.11/TRADE/L.68. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
- E/CN.11/TRADE/L.69. State trading in countries of the ECAFE region
- E/CN.11/TRADE/L.70. Developments relating to regional trading arrangements in Europe, Latin America and Africa
- E/CN.11/TRADE/L.71. United Nations technical assistance provided to countries in Asia and the Far East during 1963 in the field of trade and trade promotion (by BTAO)
- E/CN.11/TRADE/L.73. Review of developments in trade and trade policies

Committee on Industry and Natural Resources

Sixteenth session

- E/CN.11/I&NR/43. Report of the Working Party of Senior Geologists (fifth session)
- E/CN.11/I&NR/44. Report of the Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development (fifth session)
- E/CN.11/I&NR/46. Report of the Working Party on Small-Scale Industries (seventh session)
- E/CN.11/I&NR/48. Report of the Seminar on Geochemical Prospecting Methods and Techniques
- E/CN.11/I&NR/49. Report of the Sub-Committee on Electric Power (ninth session)
- E/CN.11/I&NR/50. Report of the Seminar on Housing Statistics and Programmes for Asia and the Far East
- E/CN.11/I&NR/51. Report of the Conference on the Development of Fertilizer Industry in Asia and the Far East
- E/CN.11/I&NR/L.39. United Nations technical assistance provided to countries in Asia and the Far East during 1963 in the fields of industry and natural resources (by BTAO)
- E/CN.11/I&NR/L.40. Review of developments in industry and natural resources in the ECAFE region

E/CN.11/I&NR/L.41. Report on the implementation of the Commission's and Committee's directives on the development and utilization of natural gas resources of countries of the region

E/CN.11/I&NR/L.42. Regional co-operation in the field of industry and natural resources

Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development

Fifth session

I&NR/Sub.3 (V)/2. Preliminary report on tin ore resources of Asia and the Far East

I&NR/Sub.3 (V)/7. Iron ore exploration, development, preparation and marketing

I&NR/Sub.3 (V)/9. Tungsten ore resources of Asia and the Far East

Working Party of Senior Geologists

Fifth session

I&NR/SGWP. (5)/4. Consideration for the establishment of a regional geological survey centre for Asia and the Far East

I&NR/SGWP. (5)/6. Geological survey of underground water resources

I&NR/SGWP (5)/7. Stratigraphic correlation between sedimentary basins of the ECAFE region

I&NR/SGWP. (5)/8. Report of ECAFE/UNESCO Joint Working Group of Experts on Training Facilities in Geology and Mining Engineering in the ECAFE Region

I&NR/SGWP. (5)/9. Report of the United Nations (ECAFE) pilot course on techniques for aerial survey (photogeology and air-borne geophysical survey methods)

I&NR/SGWP. (5)/17. Report on the preparation of oil and natural gas map of Asia and the Far East

Sub-Committee on Electric Power

Ninth session

E/CN.11/I NR/Sub.1/L.22. Report of the Panel of Experts on Rural Electrification

E/CN.11/I NR/Sub.1/L.23. Rationalization measures in the supply and use of electricity

E/CN.11/I NR/Sub.1/L.24. Regional co-operation in the field of electric power

- E/CN.11/I NR/Sub.1/L.25. Electricity statistic - definitions, nomenclature and proformas
- E/CN.11/I NR/Sub.1/L.26. Use of computers in the field of electric power
- E/CN.11/I NR/Sub.1/L.27. Review of electric power development in the ECAFE region

Working Party on Small-Scale Industries

Seventh session

- I&NR/CIWP.7/1. Institutional arrangements for the promotion of small-scale industries in Asian countries
- I&NR/CIWP.7/2. The physical planning of industrial estates (by United Nations Headquarters)
- I&NR/CIWP.7/3. Services of small-scale industry
- I&NR/CIWP.7/4. Industrial estates in Asia and the Far East
- I&NR/CIWP.7/5. Problems and measures connected with designs and techniques of production
- I&NR/CIWP.7/6. Problems and measures connected with financing small-scale industries
- I&NR/CIWP.7/7. Some problems of small-scale industries in the ECAFE region
- I&NR/CIWP.7/8. Problems and measures in connexion with the promotion of handicrafts
- I&NR/CIWP.7/9. Development of small industry programmes
- I&NR/CIWP.7/10. Problems and measures connected with supply of raw materials
- I&NR/CIWP.7/11. The role of private associations and organizations in the promotion of small industries
- I&NR/CIWP.7/12. Technical training for small industries
- I&NR/CIWP.7/13. Economic, organizational and financial aspects of small-scale industries in the ECAFE region
- I&NR/CIWP.7/14. Establishment of industrial estates and industrial areas with particular reference to co-ordination with large industries through the development of ancillary units, complementarity of products
- I&NR/CIWP.7/15. Export promotion of small industry products

I&NR/CIWP.7/16. Transformation of traditional cottage industries/artisan workshops into modern small industries factories

I&NR/CIWP.7/21. Studies in small industries

Conference on the Development of Fertilizer Industry
in Asia and the Far East

E/CN.11/I&NR/FI/L.2. The present state of and plans for the development of fertilizer industry in the ECAFE region

E/CN.11/I&NR/FI/L.3. Development of the phosphatic fertilizer industry in the region

E/CN.11/I&NR/FI/L.4. Fertilizer plant and equipment manufacture in the region

E/CN.11/I&NR/FI/L.5. Development of the potash fertilizer industry in the ECAFE region

E/CN.11/I&NR/FI/L.6. Anticipated requirements of chemical fertilizer in the region up to 1975 (by FAO)

E/CN.11/I&NR/FI/L.7. Technical and economic aspects of mixed fertilizers in Asia and the Far East (by United Nations Headquarters)

E/CN.11/I&NR/FI/L.8. Potassium compounds by solar evaporation (by United Nations Headquarters)

E/CN.11/I&NR/FI/L.9. Potash sources for Asia and the Far East (by United Nations Headquarters)

E/CN.11/I&NR/FI/L.10. Development prospects and investments needs of the fertilizer industry in the region

E/CN.11/I&NR/FI/L.11. Storage, packaging, handling and transportation of fertilizer

E/CN.11/I&NR/FI/L.12. Conversion of ammonia to nitrogenous fertilizers

E/CN.11/I&NR/FI/L.13. Development of nitrogen industry in the region

Conference of Asian Statisticians

Fifth session

E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.5/L.1. Report on the 1963 World Programme of Basic Industrial Statistics in the countries of the ECAFE region

E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.5/L.2. Basic statistics for economic and social development in the countries of the ECAFE region

- E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.5/L.3. Improvement of inland waterway transport statistics
- E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.5/L.4 and Add.1. Statistics development activities and programmes in the countries of the ECAFE region during the Development Decade
- E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.5/L.5. Annotation of modifications and additions
- E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.5/L.6. Annotated notes on the report on the progress of the 1963 World Programmes of Basic Industrial Statistics
- E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.5/L.7. Basic statistics for formulating and implementing plans for economic and social development in the countries of the ECAFE region

Working Party on Economic Development

Eighth session

- E/CN.11/DFWP.8/L.3 and Corr.1. Foreign trade in economic development planning
- E/CN.11/DFWP.8/L.4 and Corr.1 and 2. Projections of foreign trade of the ECAFE region up to 1980
- E/CN.11/DFWP.8/L.5. Problems and techniques of foreign exchange budgeting
- E/CN.11/DFWP.8/L.6. Regulation and development of exports
- E/CN.11/DFWP.8/L.7. Regulation and control of imports in the ECAFE region
- E/CN.11/DFWP.8/L.8. Trends and patterns of trade of the developing countries in the ECAFE region, 1950-1961 (prepared by the Fiscal and Financial Branch, Headquarters)

Regional Symposium on Flood Control, Reclamation, Utilization and Development of Deltaic Areas

- E/CN.11/WRD/DA/L.2 and Corr.1. The natural framework data and information needed on deltaic areas
- E/CN.11/WRD/DA/L.3 and Corr.1. The present stage of development of deltaic areas
- E/CN.11/WRD/DA/L.4 and Corr.1. Possibilities and problems for further development of deltaic areas

Group of Experts on Social Development and Planning

- SDP/2a. Educational planning in developing countries with special reference to Asia (by UNESCO)
- SDP/2b. The nature of educational planning (by UNESCO)

SDP/3. **National health planning** with some observations on the relation to economic development (by WHO)

SDP/4a. **Allocation of investment resources** to housing and related community facilities (by United Nations Headquarters)

SDP/4b. **Allocations for social services: Summary note** on historical and current developments (by United Nations Headquarters)

SDP/6. **Some social aspects of development planning** in the ECAFE region

SDP/7/Rev.1. **Scope for regional co-operation and the activities of the United Nations and specialized agencies for social development** in ECAFE countries

Workshop on the Role of Local Leadership in Community Development

SA/LCD/2. **Changing needs of leadership** in Asian countries

SA/LCD/3. **Characteristics of new leadership roles** emerging through community programmes

SA/LCD/4. **Educational opportunities to help local leadership-training-supporting-evaluating**

SA/LCD/5. **Organizational aspects of involving local leadership in development measures**

SA/LCD/6. **International assistance (multilateral and bilateral) for programmes of fostering local leadership for development**

Asian Population Conference

APC/WP/1. **The demographic situation and prospective population trends in Asia and the Far East**

APC/WP/17. **Promotion of research and training and dissemination of knowledge on population matters**

Seminar on Housing Statistics and Programmes for Asia and the Far East

E/CN.11/ASTAT/HSP/L.10. **Demographic data required for housing programmes with special reference to Asia and the Far East**

E/CN.11/ASTAT/HSP/L.22. **Draft standards for national programmes of population projections as aids to development planning**

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, resumed thirty-second, and thirty-sixth sessions, and revised in consequence of General Assembly resolution 1134 (XII) of 17 September 1957, of the decision taken by the Commission at its sixteenth session (E/3340, para. 249), and of the constitutional changes in respect of one member and two associate members.

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 interrelationship 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, Continental Australia, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, Viet-Nam and Western Samoa.

3. The members of the Commission shall consist of Afghanistan, Australia, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, China, France, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Korea, Laos, Malaysia, 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, Viet-Nam and Western Samoa, provided that any State in the area which may hereafter become a Member of the United Nations shall be thereupon admitted as a member of the Commission.

4. The associate members shall include Brunei and Hong Kong.

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

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

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

8. The Commission is empowered to make recommendations on any matters within its competence directly to the Governments of members or associate members concerned, Governments admitted in consultative capacity, and the specialized agencies concerned. The Commission shall submit for the Council's prior consideration any of its proposals of activities that would have important effects on the economy of the world as a whole.

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

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

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

12. The Commission shall take measures to ensure that the necessary liaison is maintained with other organs of the United Nations and with the specialized agencies. The Commission shall establish appropriate liaison and co-operation with other regional economic commissions in accordance with the resolutions and directives of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Annex IV

RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

As drawn up at the first session, confirmed and adopted at the second session, and amended at the third, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, eleventh, fourteenth, 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 designated by the Chairman shall preside.

Rule 15

If the Chairman ceases to represent a member of the Commission, or is so incapacitated that he can no longer hold office, the First Vice-Chairman shall

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

Rule 16

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

Rule 17

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

Chapter V

SECRETARIAT

Rule 18

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

Rule 19

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

Rule 20

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

Rule 21

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

Rule 22

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

Rule 23

Before new proposals which involve expenditure from United Nations funds are approved by the Commission, the Executive Secretary shall prepare and circulate to members an estimate of that part of the cost involved in the proposals which could not be met out of the resources available to the secretariat. It shall be the duty of the Chairman to draw the attention of members to this estimate, and invite discussion on it before the proposals are approved.

Chapter VI

CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

Rule 24

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

Rule 25

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

Rule 26

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

Rule 27

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

Rule 28

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

Rule 29

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

Rule 30

The Commission may limit the time allowed to each speaker.

Rule 31

Draft resolutions, and substantial amendments or motions, shall be introduced in writing and handed to the Executive Secretary, who shall circulate copies to the representatives at least twenty-four hours before they are discussed and voted upon, unless the Commission decides otherwise.

Rule 32

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

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

Rule 33

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

Rule 34

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

Rule 35

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

Rule 36

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

Chapter VII

VOTING

Rule 37

Each member of the Commission shall have one vote.

Rule 38

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

Rule 39

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

Rule 40

The Commission shall normally vote by 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 into category A and to the appropriate non-governmental organizations in category B and on the Register, and on appropriate occasions to consultative members.

Rule 48

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

Rule 49

As soon as possible, the text of all reports, resolutions, recommendations and other formal decisions made by the Commission, its sub-commissions or other subsidiary bodies and its committees shall be communicated to the members of the Commission, to the consultative members concerned, to all other Members of the United Nations, to the specialized agencies, and to the non-governmental organizations in category A and to the appropriate non-governmental organizations in category B and on the Register.

Chapter X

PUBLICITY OF MEETINGS

Rule 50

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

Chapter XI

RELATIONS WITH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Rule 51

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

Rule 52

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

Rule 53

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

- (a) The written statement shall be submitted in one of the official languages;
- (b) It shall be submitted in sufficient time for appropriate consultation to take place between the Executive Secretary and the organization before circulation;
- (c) The organization shall give due consideration to any comments which the Executive Secretary may make in the course of such consultation before transmitting the statement in final form;
- (d) A written statement submitted by an organization in category A or B will be circulated in full if it does not exceed 2,000 words. Where a statement is in excess of 2,000 words, the organization shall submit a summary, which will be circulated, or shall supply sufficient copies of the full text in the two working languages for distribution. A statement will also be circulated in full, however, upon the specific request of the Commission or of one of its subsidiary bodies;
- (e) The Executive Secretary may invite organizations on the Register to submit written statements. The provisions of paragraphs (a), (c) and (d) above shall apply to such statements;
- (f) A written statement or summary, as the case may be, will be circulated by the Executive Secretary in the working languages and, upon the request of a member or associate member of the Commission, in either of the official languages.

Rule 54

- (a) The Commission and its subsidiary bodies may consult with organizations in category A or B either directly or through a committee or committees

established for the purpose. In all cases, such consultations may be arranged on the invitation of the Commission or the subsidiary body or on the request of the organization;

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

Rule 55

The Commission may recommend that an organization which has special competence in a particular field should undertake specific studies or investigations or prepare specific papers for the Commission. The limitations of rule 53 (d) shall not apply in this case.

Chapter XII

SUB-COMMISSIONS, OTHER SUBSIDIARY BODIES AND COMMITTEES

Rule 56

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

Rule 57

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

Rule 58

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

Chapter XIII

REPORTS

Rule 59

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

Chapter XIV

AMENDMENTS AND SUSPENSIONS

Rule 60

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

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