



ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

ANNUAL REPORT

(18 March 1964 – 29 March 1965)

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

UNITED NATIONS



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New York, 1965

NOTE

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INTRODUCTION

1. This annual report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), which covers the period 18 March 1964 to 29 March 1965, was adopted unanimously by the Commission at its 330th meeting on 29 March 1965. It is submitted for the consideration of the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-ninth 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, thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh 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); ibid., Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No.2 (E/3876/Rev.1).

Part I

WORK OF THE COMMISSION SINCE THE TWENTIETH SESSION

2. During the year under review, the Commission placed emphasis upon implementing proposals for regional and international co-operation among the member countries, especially in the light of the decisions taken by the first Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation and 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 in accordance with the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade.

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), 946 (XXXVI) and 1046 (XXXVII), which emphasize the need for maximum concentration of efforts and resources in the selected areas where there are the greatest opportunities for United Nations action. In doing so, they gave high priorities to projects offering the most promising scope for co-ordination of national, regional and international efforts.

1. Industry and natural resources

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

Sub-Committee on Metals and Engineering (tenth session), 13-20 July 1964

Chairman: Mr Masao Yukawa (Japan)
First Vice-Chairman: Mr Juan E. Arroyo (Philippines)
Second Vice-Chairman: Mr Suku Sen (India)

Seminar on the Development and Utilization of Natural Gas Resources in the ECAFE Region, 1-12 December 1964

Chairman: Mr Bagher Mostofi (Iran)
First Vice-Chairman: Mr P.R. Nayak (India)
Second Vice-Chairman: Mr Anwar Ali Khan (Pakistan)

Industrial Promotion Talks, 4-15 February 1965^{2/}

Committee on Industry and Natural Resources (seventeenth session),
4-15 February 1965

Chairman: Mr Porn Srichamara (Thailand)
First Vice-Chairman: Mr P.M. Nayak (India)
Second Vice-Chairman: Mr G.L. Easterbrook-Smith (New Zealand)

Sub-Committee on Metals and Engineering

6. The Sub-Committee, at its tenth session, held at Tokyo in July 1964, reviewed the progress, plans and problems of development of the metals and engineering industries in the region.

Iron and steel industry

7. Crude steel production in the ECAFE region increased during the last decade, by over 25 million tons. The Sub-Committee, visualizing further progress through new plants, the expansion, modernization and diversification of iron and steel industry and its integration with chemical industries, considered that, with judicious application of modern techniques and research, smaller-scale units requiring less investment were now feasible and economical in the countries of the region. It recommended the following measures for the faster development of the industry in countries of the region.

- (a) Study of the possibilities of iron and steel production by using coking coals, non-coking coals and natural gas.

^{2/} The Executive Secretary acted as Chairman.

- (b) Continuing and detailed investigations for joint-ventures and regional co-operation on the basis of suggestions made by an ad hoc expert group which met during the Sub-Committee's session, particularly through a team of international experts who might form part of the Regional Industries Promotion and Planning Centre established in the ECAFE secretariat.

Non-ferrous metals industries

8. Since most countries of the region were still producers of mineral raw materials and not of metals, the Sub-Committee saw good possibilities of establishing smelting plants of economic size on a joint-venture basis, and suggested that the Regional Industries Promotion and Planning Centre assist ECAFE countries in this respect. It recommended that the secretariat carry out a comprehensive survey of the individual non-ferrous metal industries, including their plans and problems; and further recommended the establishment of a regional multi-service metallurgical institute for non-ferrous metals, to undertake laboratory tests of ores, pilot plant tests, studies of problems peculiar to ECAFE countries and training.

Engineering industries

9. The Sub-Committee recommended measures whereby the countries and the secretariat could bring about the orderly and rapid development of engineering industries, through full utilization, modernization, expansion and diversification of existing engineering establishments in the countries of the region.

Specifications and standardization

10. The Sub-Committee, emphasizing the urgent need for formulating national standards which would help the development of these industries from the stage of planning and design to organized production and distribution, recommended the establishment of national standards organizations where they did not exist. A regional conference on standardization should also be convened to enable the countries of the region to review progress and exchange ideas with a view to the unification of national standards.

Consultant services

11. As the consultant services from the industrialized countries were very costly and required foreign exchange, the Sub-Committee felt that the countries of the region should promote their own services, and that the secretariat could help the countries by providing or locating qualified experts or consultants for planning and evaluation of specific projects. It felt, also, that the proposed multi-service regional metallurgical institute would increasingly be able to provide consultant services, and that the Regional Industries Promotion and Planning Centre in the secretariat could assist the countries in this matter.

Training

12. The Sub-Committee noted that the training of labour, ranging from the lower artisan and intermediate skills to the various grades of technical or administrative skills, as well as functional training of supervisory and managerial personnel, had lagged behind the pace of industrialization in the countries of the region. It felt that a study should be undertaken of training programmes of ECAFE countries in metals and engineering carried out under international and bilateral aid programmes and by private institutions and enterprises, together with an assessment of their ability to meet the countries' needs for trained manpower.

Seminar on the Development and Utilization of Natural Gas Resources in the ECAFE Region

13. In pursuance of resolution 53 (XX) at the twentieth session of the Commission, a Seminar on the Development and Utilization of Natural Gas Resources was held at Tehran, Iran, in December 1964.

Review of progress

14. The Seminar reviewed the current state of natural gas development and utilization in countries of the region and noted that, in several of those where natural gas has been recently developed, it was mainly used for industrial purposes, especially as a raw material for chemical industries.

Utilization of surplus gas

15. The Seminar discussed the possibility of utilizing surplus natural gas in Iran and Brunei, now being flared, for making ammonia at a low cost and

exporting it to countries such as India, Japan and Pakistan. It also considered the scope for establishing joint-venture industries based on natural gas, and requested the secretariat to continue its efforts through studies, convening of expert groups and other measures of assistance.

16. An ad hoc group of experts which met during the Seminar made recommendations for regional co-operation in respect of: (a) manufacture of ammonia from natural gas; (b) extraction of sulphur from the associated gas in Kharg Island, Iran; (c) manufacture of aluminium using natural gas for power generation; (d) manufacture of iron and steel by direct reduction method using natural gas as a reducing agent. The Seminar reviewed the recent developments in the technology of the manufacture of ammonia and other petrochemicals from natural gas.

Economic and other aspects

17. The Seminar also reviewed the legal, administrative and financial aspects of the natural gas industry as well as those of transport, storage, distribution and marketing of natural gas.

18. The Seminar examined the problems of conservation, development and operation of natural gas fields from the view-point of deriving optimum economic benefits both for the consumers and operators. It noted the advantages of natural gas over other fuels, for industries and for power generation, for example, high thermal efficiency, low capital outlay; the relatively simple nature of installation; and savings in the number of personnel and in operating costs.

Committee on Industry and Natural Resources

19. The Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, at its seventeenth session, held at Bangkok in February 1965, reviewed industrial development in countries of the region during 1953-1963 in the context of the targets of the United Nations Development Decade, considered measures for accelerating industrial development through regional harmonization of development plans, establishment of joint-venture industries and joint projects, and outlined the preparatory work for the proposed Asian Regional Symposium on Industrialization.^{3/}

^{3/} For action taken by the Commission on the report of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources at its twenty-first session, see para. 386-417 below.

Industrialization in the ECAFE region

20. The Committee noted that, although the recent annual rate of industrial growth in the region had been noteworthy, the region's share of the world output of industrial products remained small, the contribution of manufacturing to national products continued to be insignificant and industrial activity in the region was still concentrated in a few countries. The Committee felt that the pace of industrialization in countries of the region could be accelerated by such measures as intensive exploration and development of raw material resources, training of skilled personnel, long-term planning and projections, effective co-ordinated development of various sectors, international division of labour through specialization, and co-ordination of development plans among countries of the region. It noted the interdependence of agricultural and industrial development and the need for "balanced growth".

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

21. The Committee considered the secretariat report on "Regional co-operation in the field of industry and natural resources development" (E/CN.11/I&NR/L.51), a "Proposal for joint offshore geophysical survey of marine or continental shelf areas of the ECAFE region" (E/CN.11/I&NR/L.49) and a "Draft directory of institutes of industrial research and technology in countries of the region" (I&NR/93). Noting the interdependence between the countries of the region at various stages of development, it particularly outlined measures for regional activities concerning resources development, markets and joint-ventures.

Regional industries promotion and planning centre

22. The Committee emphasized that the question of adequate staffing for Regional Industries Promotion and Planning Centre established in the secretariat needed careful attention. It endorsed the specific functions proposed for the Centre, which included collection and circulation of information on national industrial development plans; studies of industrial sectors to identify possibilities for fruitful regional and international co-operation; and provision of assistance to the countries of the region. While it was not desirable to list priorities, the Committee suggested that the Centre should

examine ways of increasing the production of cheap fertilizers in the individual countries or on a regional basis, and investigate the possibilities of developing forest product industries. It should also study iron and steel, basic chemicals, petrochemicals, insecticides and pesticides. The Committee requested the United Nations to provide technical assistance to the countries of the region through country as well as regional programmes in that field.

Industrial Promotion Talks

23. The Committee expressed satisfaction that the first series of Industrial Promotion Talks had been organized during the session. In order to derive the maximum advantage, some delegations felt that the Talks should be designed to serve as industrial planning talks for exchanges of information on industrial plans and programmes as a step towards their regional and sub-regional harmonization; a forum for exploring the possibilities of developing specific industries on a joint basis; and a means for promoting inflow of overseas capital and technical and managerial know-how into the countries of the region.

Regional institutes and training

24. The Committee noted that a request for a Regional Petroleum Institute in Iran has been submitted to the United Nations Special Fund, and recommended continuance of the fellowship programme for training petroleum personnel from countries of the region. It suggested that the secretariat explore the possibility of establishing a geological centre for southeast Asia, a regional metallurgical institute; a regional centre for training and research in electric power and an Asian institute for housing, building and planning.

Industrial research

25. The Committee felt the secretariat's compilation of a directory of research institutes in the region constituted a first step towards promotion of co-operative research schemes in countries of the region and urged the secretariat to keep it up-to-date. The convening of a conference on industrial research would, the Committee felt, promote co-ordination of industrial research in the region.

Regional surveys and maps

26. The Committee noted that the secretariat, having completed the Geological Map of Asia and the Far East, the Oil and Natural Gas Map and the Mineral Distribution Map, had initiated preparation of other regional maps in the field of geology and mineral resources. The proposed Regional Energy Map for Asia and the Far East should give a broad indication of energy resources, electric power stations and transmission lines and per capita use of energy together with some demographic information. The usefulness of joint geological survey of border areas by neighbouring countries was again stressed and the Committee felt that United Nations should assist in them.

Joint geophysical exploration of Asian offshore areas

27. The Committee considered a proposal on joint offshore geophysical survey of the marine or continental shelf areas of the ECAFE region and requested the Executive Secretary to convene an ad hoc group of experts from interested countries to examine the project from all aspects and to work out details for consideration of the Governments of interested member countries.

Regional harmonization of national development plans

28. The Committee felt that regional harmonization of development plans and production programmes should commence at the planning stage itself. While it was aware of the practical difficulties inherent in regional harmonization, the Committee felt that, by identifying projects of demonstrable benefit to the countries, the ECAFE secretariat would further advance its programme of regional co-operation.

Recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in the field of industrialization

29. The Committee recalled resolution 1011 (XXXVII) of the Economic and Social Council on the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), and noted that the following new measures emerging from the Conference needed appropriate follow-up action: (a) identification of industries with export potentials and scope for regional international harmonization, keeping in mind complementarity of economies and international division of labour; (b) conclusion where appropriate of

industrial branch agreements between developing and developed countries with a view to promoting industries, the products of which could find markets in the developed countries; (c) direction of technical and financial aid to the above types of industries, and identification and publicizing of the investment opportunities they afforded.

30. The Committee felt that, for (a) and (b), the newly instituted arrangement for conducting Industrial Promotion Talks assisted by studies made by the Regional Industries Promotion and Planning Centre would provide an appropriate forum. The Commission commended (c) to the consideration of the developed capital exporting countries and felt that the proposed regional investment manual should contain an analytical and comparative study of laws and regulations in Africa and Latin America.

31. Finally the Committee noted that all the developing countries of the region had strongly supported the recommendation of UNCTAD on the establishment of the United Nations specialized agency for industrial development.

Asian Regional Symposium on Industrialization

32. The Committee noted the programme of preparatory work for the Asian Regional Symposium on Industrialization in December 1965 which was to precede the International Symposium on Industrialization scheduled for 1966. It considered that the proposed documentation and tentative agenda for the former Symposium were already comprehensive, but felt that such aspects as labour and manpower problems; foreign private investments; role of public and private sectors; the international division of industry; industrial designs; and application of science and technology for effective utilization of new resources and raw materials could be perhaps considered as appropriate sub-items. It endorsed a proposal to convene a meeting of senior officials from countries of the region to consider the agenda, the country and sectoral studies, and to formulate a plan of action for the Symposium to ensure the best results.

33. The Committee recommended that, after the conclusion of all the regional symposia but well in advance of the International Symposium, a preparatory committee be appointed by the United Nations to review results of the regional meetings and to indicate suitable subjects for the International Symposium.

Application of science and technology to industrial development

34. The Committee met the Asian Reviewing Group of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development and heard from its members an account of their approach to that subject.

Reports of the subsidiary and technical bodies

35. The Committee reviewed the results of following meetings: the tenth session of the Sub-Committee on Metals and Engineering (E/CN.11/I&NR/53), and the Seminar on the Development and Utilization of Natural Gas Resources (E/CN.11/I&NR/55) convened by ECAFE; the Inter-regional Seminar on Industrial Research and Development Institutes in Developing Countries (E/CN.11/I&NR/L.48); and the Inter-regional Conference on the Development of Petrochemical Industries (I&NR/96) organized by the United Nations Centre for Industrial Development with the assistance of the ECAFE secretariat. It noted both the progress achieved with, and the difficulties involved in, promoting iron and steel industry in the region, and recommended measures for its faster development.

36. It noted the recommendations in the secretariat's preliminary report on the Inter-regional Seminar on Industrial Research and Development Institutes in Developing Countries (I&NR/89). The Committee felt that a broad concept of the development of petrochemical industry had emerged from the discussions at the Inter-regional Conference and that some of its recommendations regarding the availability of, and the need for utilizing, surplus natural gas in the ECAFE region, would prove valuable. The Committee requested the secretariat to continue investigating the possibilities of development and utilization of natural gas, especially through joint efforts of member countries of the region, and endorsed the work programme suggested by the ECAFE Seminar on the Development and Utilization of Natural Gas Resources.

Small industries

37. The Committee considered the Small Industry Bulletin, No.3 (ST/ECAFE/SER.M/21) and suggested that marketing of small industries products, standardization and quality control should be the major themes of the next issue.

Subsequent issues should include a bibliography of small industry publications related to the above major themes; techno-economic analysis of different types of small industries; criteria to be followed in transforming handicraft and cottage industries into modern small factories; measures for the development of small industries; and case studies of problems or difficulties encountered by a small industry immediately after its establishment.

Management development and productivity

38. The Committee observed that developing nations could achieve greater utilization of existing capacity by means of improved management, greater efficiency and reduction of waste. It realized that the education and the training and development of managerial personnel were still fraught with considerable difficulties, though some gains had recently been achieved by the management development centres in some countries of the region. It suggested such measures as productivity surveys and their implementation directly at the shop-floor level, the creation of industrial productivity councils, etc. The Committee urged the developing countries to take maximum advantage of the offers to provide on-the-job training made by more advanced countries. It requested the secretariat to continue making available to the countries information in the field of management development and productivity and urged it to maintain close liaison with the ILO and the Asian Productivity Organization (APO).

Training

39. The Committee recommended that countries intensify their efforts to improve standards in technical institutions and to remove the prevailing inadequacies. It drew their attention to the recommendations made by the United Nations, and urged them to make full use of the offers of co-operation in the technical training of personnel at all levels made by technically more advanced countries within and outside the region.

Technical assistance

40. The Committee expressed its appreciation of the technical assistance in the field of industry provided by the United Nations to countries of the region and stated that it had been put to optimum use by the receiving countries.

Although that assistance was by no means large, it filled the gaps where assistance was not available from other sources; the Committee hoped that it would be increased. It noted that pilot plant projects had recently become eligible for Special Fund assistance, and felt that the Regional Industries Promotion and Planning Centre could assist the countries in planning them.

2. International trade

41. The following meetings were held during the year under review:

Preparatory Committee of Experts on Commercial Arbitration, 30 March - 1 April 1964

Chairman: Mr Oscar Schachter (United Nations)

Working Party on Customs Administration (fourth session), 1-8 July 1964

Chairman: Mr Narong Sundrarajuna (Thailand)

First Vice-Chairman: Mr J. Datta (India)

Second Vice-Chairman: Mr S.J. Hills (New Zealand)

Ad hoc Committee on the Asian Trade Fair, 25-26 August 1964

Chairman: Col. M.L. Chuanchuen Khambhu (Thailand)

Regional Seminar-cum-Training Centre for Trade Promotion, 28 September - 30 October 1964

Ad hoc Working Group of Experts on the Asian Development Bank, 20-30 October 1964

Chairman: Mr N.M. Uquaili (Pakistan)

Vice-Chairman: Mr Amado Castro (Philippines)

Expert Group on Trade Liberalization, 2-16 November 1964

Chairman: Mr G.V.P. Samarasinghe (Ceylon)

Vice-Chairman: Mrs Suparb Yossundara (Thailand)

Intraregional Trade Promotion Talks (seventh series), ^{4/} 14-22 January 1965

Committee on Trade (eighth session), 25 January - 2 February 1965

Chairman: Mrs Medina Lacson de Leon (Philippines)

First Vice-Chairman: Col. M.L. Chuanchuen Khambhu (Thailand)

Second Vice-Chairman: Mr Akbar Omar (Afghanistan)

Working Group of Experts on Shipping and Ocean Freight Rates, 17-26 February 1965

Chairman: Mr Nagendra Singh (India)

^{4/} The Executive Secretary acted as Chairman as in the past.

Preparatory Committee of Experts on Commercial Arbitration

42. A Preparatory Committee of Experts on Commercial Arbitration was convened by ECAFE in March/April 1964, at Paris, to assist the ECAFE Centre for the Promotion of Commercial Arbitration in identifying important problems involved in promoting commercial arbitration in the ECAFE region.

Draft model rules

43. A draft model set of rules for procedures on commercial arbitration was drawn up by the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs, and a draft prepared by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe was recommended as a basis for evolving a single set of model rules for arbitration procedures in the ECAFE region.

Arbitration procedures

44. The Preparatory Committee suggested procedures relating to the "appointment of arbitrators" including the drawing up of a list of arbitrators and "appointing authorities" to be maintained by the ECAFE Centre for the Promotion of Commercial Arbitration for use by the countries of the region upon request. It also suggested that a Working Party on Commercial Arbitration in the ECAFE region be convened to consider the adoption of arbitral provisions for insertion in standard contract forms used in the international trade of the ECAFE region.

Information and education

45. The Preparatory Committee felt that the ECAFE Centre for the Promotion of Commercial Arbitration should publish a handbook on commercial arbitration, to promote understanding and bring about improvement of arbitration facilities in the region. To promote wider recourse to conciliation in the settlement of trade disputes, the Preparatory Committee suggested that the ECAFE Centre formulate a set of standards for conciliation and assist parties to reach agreement through conciliators, a list of which might be maintained by the Centre.

Working Party on Customs Administration

46. The Working Party on Customs Administration at its fourth session, held in July 1964, dealt with several technical and administrative problems involved in customs administration in the countries of the region; for example, customs procedures relating to goods carried by post and air; mutual administrative assistance by member countries to deal with smuggling and customs frauds; training of officials from different member countries in customs administration, frontier facilities; transit trade; and the valuation of goods for customs purposes.

Regional co-operation

47. Important suggestions for promoting the more expeditious clearance of goods and passengers were made and amendments to the ECAFE Code of Recommended Customs Procedures were adopted. It urged member countries to designate customs officials who would be responsible for continuously exchanging information among themselves. The Working Party noted the measures taken by the ECAFE secretariat to promote co-ordination of the efforts made by countries participating in the Asian Highway Project to improve procedures relating to customs formalities and visa checks and rules relating to plant protection, etc.

Training

48. The Working Party noted the beneficial results of the Training Centre-cum-Seminar on Customs Administration organized at Bangkok in 1963 and hoped that a similar seminar could be convened in the future. It suggested that, in the meanwhile, training facilities offered by the more advanced member countries should be fully utilized, and that training programmes at the national level should be organized on a more extensive scale than hitherto. The Government of New Zealand offered to organize a course of training in 1965 for the special benefit of the developing countries of the region.

Valuation

49. The Working Party, after reviewing the existing systems of valuation in member countries on the basis of a secretariat study (E/CN.11/TRADE/CAWP.4/L.2) and data submitted by member countries, recommended certain general principles

on which the definition of value should be based. It also recommended that the secretariat or an expert group should work out a definition of value¹¹ suited to the requirements of developing countries, and report the findings to the next session of the Working Party.

Ad hoc Committee on the Asian Trade Fair

50. The Ad hoc Committee on the Asian Trade Fair met at Bangkok in August 1964, at which it was agreed that

- (a) The Fair, for which the Government of Thailand would be sponsor and host, would be held from 17 November to 10 December 1966.
- (b) It would have three main sections: one, a government display, consisting of official displays or a composite commercial display organized by participating Governments; two, a display of Thai products; and three, a display of foreign products.
- (c) ECAFE and FAC should be requested to organize technical **conferences** in conjunction with the Fair and in consultation with the Government of Thailand.
- (d) The objectives of the Fair should be: one, to increase trade among Asian countries and between them and the rest of the world; two, to promote trade co-operation and economic development of Asia and the Far East; and three, to encourage new investment in Asian countries.
- (e) 'Peace and Prosperity through Trade Co-operation' should be the theme of the Fair. The Fair emblem, bearing the title, the theme, Thailand's symbol of Trade and Prosperity and the United Nations laurel leaves, which had been proposed by the Thai Government was appropriate.

Regional Seminar-cum-Training Centre for Trade Promotion

51. A Regional Seminar-cum-Training Centre for Trade Promotion for trade officials from member countries in the ECAFE region was held at Manila, Philippines, in September/October 1964, with the help of the United Nations Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations. Twenty-three persons from thirteen member countries participated.

International co-operation

52. Four lecturers were provided by the United Nations and, in addition, the Governments of Australia, France, Japan, the Netherlands, the Philippines, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom and the United States of America provided lecturers at their own expense.

Objectives and results

53. The objective of the Seminar was to assist member countries in the ECAFE region in developing and improving their trade promotion machinery and techniques. Thirty-four lectures on various aspects and methods of foreign trade promotion were delivered, including the role of foreign trade in economic development; implications of economic groupings on foreign trade; international trade and balance of payments problems of developing countries; techniques of foreign trade planning; export promotion for handicrafts; the role of government and trade organizations in foreign trade promotion; foreign trade promotion through trade fairs, exhibitions and display centres; principles and techniques of market surveys and analyses; advertising techniques and overseas publicity for export products; the role and activities of trade commissioners; financing and insurance of export credit; and tourist trade promotion techniques. The participants reported on foreign trade policies and procedures in their respective countries. The lectures and reports were followed by discussions and supplemented by observation tours of commercial, industrial and cultural establishments. The report on the Seminar (E/CN.11/TRADE/L.79) and the texts of the lectures were circulated to the Governments of member countries and considered by the Committee on Trade at its eighth session.

Ad hoc Working Group of Experts on the Asian Development Bank

54. Pursuant to the programme of regional economic co-operation adopted by the Manila Ministerial Conference an ad hoc Working Group of Experts on the Asian Development Bank was convened at Bangkok in October 1964 to examine major questions relating to the Asian Bank and to recommend institutional arrangements, including a draft charter, for its establishment.

The objectives

55. The Group felt that the justification for an Asian Development Bank was based on the following grounds:

- (a) The Asian Bank could mobilize new or additional capital funds for the economic development of the ECAFE region.
- (b) It could finance those projects and facilities for the social and economic development of the region which were currently not financed or not adequately financed through existing sources or agencies.
- (c) It could serve as a focal point for, and a stimulus to, other measures for regional economic co-operation.

Resources, membership and voting rights

56. The Expert Group suggested an initial capitalization of \$1,000 million (half of this being paid up) to be subscribed by the regional as well as non-regional ECAFE countries, on the basis of 60 and 40 per cent, respectively, of which 50 per cent of the paid-in capital should be in gold or any convertible currency. In view of the complex and delicate nature of allocating the subscriptions to capital among the regional countries, the Group did not recommend any single formula or scheme of allocation, but suggested the factors that should be considered in assessing the economic capacity of countries. It also recommended that membership of the Asian Bank should be open to all member countries of ECAFE, as well as to other countries interested in the development of the region so as to enable it to acquire sufficient resources. However, it should have a basically Asian character and thus symbolize the keen aspirations of ECAFE countries to achieve regional economic co-operation. The voting powers of member countries should be based on both the principles of equality and proportionality. The Group studied the criteria adopted by existing international organizations, such as the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and Inter-American Development Bank and the African Development Bank and defined the areas and methods of the proposed Bank's operations. It was felt advisable to allocate a small proportion of the Asian Bank's capital resources to a special fund with which to meet part of the need for loans on comparatively easy terms.

57. The Group recommended that the Asian Development Bank should be an autonomous institution, like the Inter-American Development Bank and the African Development Bank. It should establish and maintain close collaboration with international and national institutions, both public and private; and it should seek their assistance in appraising specific projects or programmes, financing national and multi-national projects through joint participation, providing training to the Asian Bank's staff; exchanging information; and undertaking joint research projects.

58. The Expert Group also suggested steps for following up its recommendations, such as consultations with ECAFE member countries, prospective capital supplying countries and international institutions including those in the private capital markets.

Expert Group on Trade Liberalization

59. The Expert Group on Trade Liberalization which met at Bangkok in November 1964, made the following recommendations:

Trade liberalization on a region-wide basis

60. Since schemes for the automatic and complete removal of quantitative restrictions and/or tariffs within the ECAFE region were not yet feasible, the following three courses were recommended for adoption either singly or in combination:

Course A: Bilateral trade agreements. The working and targets of the existing bilateral trade agreements should be reviewed at the ECAFE Intra-regional Trade Promotion Talks, when delegations of member countries of the region held bilateral and multilateral discussion with one another with a view to increasing import targets over a specific period. These targets could be implemented through bilateral quotas, barter deals or any other available means, but should aim at a multilateral balance.

Course B: Free lists for the imports of selected commodities. Each member country could establish lists of commodities which would be completely free from quantitative restrictions in respect of all intraregional trade. The preliminary free lists would form the basis of a multilateral negotiation

during which each country could try to find a reasonable balance between its export possibilities and the additional imports it would allow for the goods on its own list. The lists would be reviewed regularly at two or three-year intervals, in order to adjust any net balances of an individual country vis-a-vis the rest of the region that might result from the operation of the free lists.

Course C: Regional quotas for selected commodities. Each country could establish regional quotas for selected products in addition to global quotas through the same procedure as in course B. The balancing of import and export possibilities would be through multilateral negotiation. Regional quotas should not be reduced except for compelling reasons and, even then, reductions should normally be made through the regular periodic re-negotiation of quotas.

61. Although the Group strongly favoured the adoption of the multilateral methods set forth in courses B and C, the bilateral approach under course A was considered a useful step toward more intensive schemes of trade liberalization. Furthermore, though courses B and C were designed for developing countries of the region, developed regional countries might be included. However, the developed countries of the region should not expect to obtain full reciprocity. For countries which have largely liberalized their imports, the inclusion in the free lists of any commodity would in effect be a commitment not to introduce quantitative restrictions with respect to that commodity. In order to take account of different stages of development among the countries of the region, certain countries should be allowed to defer their participation in such a liberalization scheme. Whether in the meantime the other countries would extend the benefits of the free lists and the regional quotas to such countries would of course be a question on which a common decision should be taken. In case a severe balance of payments deterioration for any particular country should require remedial action that would affect courses B and C, a meeting of the interested countries of the region should be held to review the situation and to suggest a joint or co-ordinated programme of action.

Payment arrangements

62. Short of a payments union (with credit facilities), there would be some advantage in establishing a clearing union. As this appeared feasible, it was felt that the subject should be studied in greater detail at both the expert and governmental levels.

Trade liberalization on a sub-regional basis

63. The development of sub-regional groups within the ECAFE region need not conflict with wider regionalism. Such groups should, however, provide for their possible extension to include other countries and should design their liberalization programmes to mitigate any possible harmful effects upon the trade of other regional countries.

Other measures

64. Most-favoured-nation treatment. It was considered that, as a progressive step towards closer regional co-operation and long-term intraregional trade expansion, all the ECAFE developing countries should extend to one another, even on a bilateral basis, most-favoured-nation treatment of the type and extent that some of them were already according to non-regional countries.

65. Commodity consultations. The scope of existing commodity consultations convened by ECAFE should be widened to include exploration of opportunities for increasing intraregional trade by the participation of the consuming countries of the region in consultations regarding any regional commodities.

66. Export promotion and facilities for credit and insurance. It was felt that implementation of the recommendation of UNCTAD for the establishment of regional trade information centres, and of its recommendation on suppliers' credit, insurance and re-insurance, would be helpful in promoting regional trade.

Intraregional Trade Promotion Talks

67. Fourteen member countries of the region, namely, Afghanistan, Australia, Burma, China, Hong Kong, India, Japan, Republic of Korea, Laos, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Republic of Viet-Nam and Thailand participated in the seventh series of these Talks, held at Bangkok in January 1965. Ninety-one bilateral talks were held. The secretariat provided trade statistics and information on intraregional trade agreements.

68. The representatives of participating countries continued to find these trade consultations very useful for the promotion of intraregional trade, and considered that the seventh series of the Talks marked a distinct progress on past performance and results. Many delegations discovered the possibilities of new areas of trade hitherto unknown or unattempted. Some delegations felt that arrangements for technical or other forms of assistance to promote trade could be made between the countries. In fact, some offers of technical assistance and expert advice to carry out specific researches to improve the quality, grading and the usefulness of certain exportable products were made during the bilateral talks. The possibility of mutual collaboration among trading partners for processing primary products or developing industries based on these products were also revealed. Representatives of participating countries expressed a unanimous desire that the Talks be continued and that ECAFE countries take full advantage of the forum.

Committee on Trade

69. The Committee on Trade at its eighth session held at Bangkok in January/February 1965 noted such recent trade developments as: the continued small share of the developing countries of the region in total world trade; the deterioration in the balance of trade of the region as a whole; continued deterioration in the terms of trade of many developing countries of the region; restricted access to the markets of developed countries in respect of both primary products and semi-processed products and manufactures; and the adverse effects of high ocean freight rates on the foreign trade of countries of the region. The Committee discussed the results of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the progress made in implementing the Commission's programme for regional co-operation; it also reviewed the results of the ad hoc meetings, seminars and other activities organized by the secretariat.^{5/}

^{5/} For action taken by the Commission on the report of the Committee on Trade at its twenty-first session, see para. 365-385 below.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

70. The Committee recognized that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development provided a unique opportunity for the comprehensive consideration of measures and programmes required to establish a new framework for international trade. The Committee thought that a major achievement of the Conference had been the recognition by the international community of the need for appropriate changes in the present structure of international trade with a view to assisting the developing countries to expand their export earnings commensurately with their growing import requirements. It welcomed General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX), establishing UNCTAD as a permanent organ and urged developing countries to make effective use of the new machinery, in co-operation with the developed countries.

71. The Committee considered that the measures and institutional arrangements recommended at the Conference, though falling short of the aspirations of the developing countries of the region (as reflected in the Joint Declaration of the Seventy-Five Developing Countries adopted at its conclusion), represented an advance on many substantive questions and an initial step towards an adequate international trade policy. It emphasized that the recommendations of the Conference should be followed up through the newly established UNCTAD machinery by the ECAFE countries which were members of the Trade and Development Board and that they should be translated into action.

72. Without wishing to indicate any priorities in the implementation of UNCTAD recommendations, the Committee attached particular importance to recommendations on access to markets and better prices for primary commodities; synthetics and other substitutes; expansion of developing countries in exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures; adequate international financial assistance on more favourable terms; international transport problems particularly in shipping; transit trade of landlocked countries; trade among developing countries; and regional economic co-operation.

73. Taking note of the General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX), the suggestions made by the meeting of the Executive Secretaries held in January 1965 and those of the ECLA Trade Committee, the following recommendations were adopted by the Committee:

- (a) Developing countries of the ECAFE region should prepare lists of export commodities of interest to them. These lists should be consolidated by the ECAFE secretariat in co-operation with the other regional economic commissions and the Food and Agriculture Organization for submission to the Committee on Commodities and/or to the Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD.
- (b) The Trade and Development Board should urgently establish a Sub-Committee on Shipping and Ocean Freight Rates under its Committee on Financing and Invisibles. The secretariat should assist the countries of the ECAFE region in their studies on shipping and ocean freight rates, and should co-operate with the secretariat of the other regional economic commissions.
- (c) General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX) which had established UNCTAD machinery provided for close co-operation and co-ordination between the secretariat of the Conference and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, including the secretariats of the regional economic commissions. Economic and Social Council resolution 1000 (XXXVII) had expressed appreciation of the co-operation among the regional economic commissions and the role played by the secretariats in the preparation for and during the course of the UNCTAD meeting. This co-operation should be continued. The regional economic commissions and their Trade Committees should follow UNCTAD activities and the Executive Secretaries should bring them to the attention of the Governments. For this purpose, the Committee should have, as a standing item in its agenda, "UNCTAD and its activities".
- (d) Since only some countries of the ECAFE region were members of the Trade and Development Board, the ECAFE regional members on the Board should keep in close touch with other members of the ECAFE region, seek their views on matters on the agenda of the Board, inform them of the important activities, and report at the annual sessions of the ECAFE Trade Committee on the work of the Trade and Development Board.

- (e) The ECAFE secretariat should present an annual report to the Committee on Trade and consult the regional member countries with a view to receiving their views and suggestions and transmitting them to the UNCTAD secretariat for circulation to the Trade and Development Board. To the extent possible, the secretariat should provide advice and information to the countries in order to facilitate their active participation in UNCTAD, and it should strengthen its co-operation with the UNCTAD secretariat.
- (f) A number of projects in the work programme of ECAFE were not only of direct interest to UNCTAD, but would also feed into its activities. These projects included: study of trade developments and trade policies, commodity problems, regional economic co-operation, Asian Development Bank, trade among developing countries, intraregional trade liberalization, preferences, tariff policies, trade with the centrally planned economies, state trading, shipping and ocean freight rates, transit trade of landlocked countries, and trade promotion training. The ECAFE secretariat should, therefore, consult the UNCTAD secretariat as appropriate in working out arrangements in respect of joint studies, participation in each other's meetings and other means of co-operation. The ECAFE secretariat, in carrying out these joint studies, should receive assistance from the area sections of the UNCTAD secretariat.

Regional economic co-operation

74. The Committee considered that the proposals of the Expert Groups on the Asian Development Bank and on Trade Liberalization deserved early and earnest consideration of the Governments of member countries and again emphasized that the momentum and impetus of the Manila Ministerial Conference should be turned to good advantage. It noted that the Executive Secretary was having consultations with the Governments of regional and non-regional member countries concerning the proposals of the two Groups, and that a preparatory meeting of senior officials was to be convened in 1965 to be followed by the second Ministerial Conference.

75. The Committee considered that the assistance of developed countries outside in respect of the establishment of the Asian

Development Bank and in implementing the Manila programme of regional economic co-operation.

Developments relating to regional trading arrangements in Europe, Latin America and Africa

76. The Committee once again expressed apprehension over the policies of the European Economic Community particularly those relating to the association of African states and agriculture. Clarification was sought on the Community's policy of asking for reciprocal preferences in its negotiations with African states and on its current policy regarding the bilateral agreements with Ceylon, India and Pakistan that had been envisaged during the United Kingdom's negotiations for entry into the Community.

77. Disappointment was felt by some representatives over the Community's Rice Regulation in view of the extraordinarily high level of threshold prices, the variable nature of the levies and the lifting of the temporary preferences for long-grained rice. The Committee was also concerned over the possible adverse effects of EEC policies on exports of sugar, tobacco, coconut oil, coffee, cocoa and pepper as well as of manufactures originating in the ECAFE region.

78. The representative of EEC restated the Community's willingness to consult with third countries with a view to ensuring that its policies did not injure the trade expansion of developing countries.

79. The Committee hoped that, in accordance with the spirit of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the developed countries would adopt measures and policies that would not be detrimental to the trading interests of developing countries.

Customs administration

80. The Committee appreciated that the Working Party on Customs Administration had formulated recommendations on a wide range of customs formalities and facilities and that the countries of the ECAFE region would implement them for facilitating international trade. It urged the countries of the region to make the maximum use of the training facilities in customs administration that were available under bilateral and international programmes of technical assistance. Training of customs personnel at junior levels should be undertaken by the countries themselves through the creating of local training

institutes. The Committee decided that the Working Party should study the problem of the valuation of goods for customs purposes in co-operation with the Customs Co-operation Council.

Regional Seminar-cum-Training Centre for Trade Promotion

81. The Committee, recognizing the need for an accelerated increase in the number of trade promotion personnel, considered that the training activities organized by ECAFE, though useful, could not fully meet the urgent requirements of the developing countries for trained personnel. It recommended that training facilities in the countries within and outside the region and those provided by international organizations should be fully utilized. It noted that a Centre, with regional sub-centres for trade information and market research, had been proposed by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

Trade in jute and jute products

82. The Committee appreciated the activities of ECAFE and FAO relating to the problems of the jute industry, and welcomed the establishment of the FAO Study Group on Jute, Kenaf and Allied Fibres and of a Working Party on Stabilization of the Market for Raw Jute.

83. The Committee stressed that concrete results in achieving stability in jute trade should come out of the work of the FAO Study Group.

Asian Trade Fair

84. The Committee noted the progress made by the Government of Thailand in the organization of the Asian International Trade Fair which it regarded as an important commercial event for promoting trade. The secretariat should arrange technical conferences at Bangkok during the Fair on trade aspects of the economic development of the region. It noted that the services of a Trade Fair Adviser provided by ECAFE under BTAO assistance to assist the Government of Thailand would be available to other countries participating in the Fair. The Committee emphasized the importance of action to ensure participation by a large number of countries.

programme and priorities

The Committee noted that ECAFE's work in the field of international trade had increased so greatly in importance and magnitude as to impose a heavy volume of work on the secretariat, whose work programme was designed to meet the urgent requirements of the countries of the region. The co-operative arrangements between ECAFE and UNCTAD in their future work would involve additional tasks by the ECAFE secretariat. The Committee requested the Executive Secretary to seek additional resources and assistance from United Nations Headquarters to strengthen the International Trade Division.

Working Group of Experts on Shipping and Ocean Freight Rates

86. Pursuant to the resolution on Asian economic co-operation adopted at the Ministerial Conference at Manila in 1963 and endorsed by the Commission at its twentieth session, the Executive Secretary convened a Working Group of Experts on Shipping and Ocean Freight Rates at Bangkok.

87. The Group examined problems of shipping in countries of the region and the working of international shipping. It gave particular attention to the subjects of methods and machinery for consultations and negotiations between shippers and shipping lines, establishment of national and regional shippers' councils, measures for development of national merchant marines, improvement of port facilities and measures of governmental assistance in the field of marine transport. Taking into account the relevant recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the Group recommended practical measures, both short-term and long-term, on the above subjects and submitted a report to the Executive Secretary for his consideration. The report will be made available to Governments of member countries in due course.

3. Inland transport and communications

88. 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:

Working Party of Telecommunication Experts (second session), 22-29 July 1964

<u>Chairman:</u>	Mr Sashichiro Matsui (Japan)
<u>First Vice-Chairman:</u>	Mr Abdul Hamid (Pakistan)
<u>Second Vice-Chairman:</u>	Mr Antonio Gamboa (Philippines)

Third Joint Session of Expert Working Groups on the Asian Highway,
19-22 August 1964

<u>Chairman:</u>	Mr Sirilak Chandrangsu (Thailand)
<u>First Vice-Chairman:</u>	Mr T.H. Hashimi (Pakistan)
<u>Second Vice-Chairman:</u>	Mr Juan Prasad Sharma (Nepal)

Railway Sub-Committee (eighth session), 27-31 October 1964

<u>Chairman:</u>	Mr Achava Kunjara Na Ayudhya (Thailand)
<u>First Vice-Chairman:</u>	Mr W.W. Rajasingham (Malaysia)
<u>Second Vice-Chairman:</u>	Mr M. Aslam Salim (Pakistan)

Inland Transport and Communications Committee (thirteenth session),
24-30 November 1964

<u>Chairman:</u>	Mr K.V. Padmanabhan (India)
<u>First Vice-Chairman:</u>	Mr Soehono Soemobaskoro (Indonesia)
<u>Second Vice-Chairman:</u>	Mr Gun Nagamati (Thailand)

Working Party of Telecommunication Experts

89. The second session of the Working Party of Telecommunication Experts, convened at Tokyo in July 1964, re-appraised the development of telecommunication facilities in the ECAFE region, made recommendations for further action in the planning and development of telecommunication facilities required for the economic development of the countries and, in the light of the growing co-operation between ECAFE and International Telecommunication Union (ITU), made arrangements for the joint implementation of projects approved by the two bodies.

Telecommunication networks

90. The Working Party recommended that as many regional routes as possible with alternative routing facilities be built and that, wherever possible, each country should have more than one route for access to the international network.

Bilateral and multilateral agreements for the regional network, as recommended by the Plan Committee of the International Telecommunication Union in 1963, were felt to be of great importance. The establishment of both the national networks and the transit centres for international traffic should receive high priority in the telecommunication development plans of the countries of the region.

Telecommunication development

91. The Working Party emphasized that, in the planning for long-term as well as short-term developments of telecommunication systems, the recommendations of the Consultative Committee on International Telegraph and Telephone and the Consultative Committee on International Radio should be borne in mind by the countries, so as to avoid subsequent costly modifications. The ITU regional experts could assist countries in this matter upon request.

92. Adequate financial, executive and administrative authority should be given to the organizations responsible for telecommunication services to ensure rapid progress and that, in most of the countries of the region, upgrading, expansion and development of research facilities should receive early attention by the countries themselves as well as by ITU and ECAFE. Currently, United Nations technical assistance for the development of telecommunication in the ECAFE region accounted for only about 1.5 per cent of the total aid from EPTA funds to the ECAFE region. The lack of adequate foreign exchange was impeding rapid development of telecommunication and the Working Party felt it desirable to establish facilities for manufacturing telecommunication equipment in the countries of the region.

93. The Government of Pakistan proposed to lay a submarine cable between Chittagong and Karachi and the Government of Ceylon was interested in a submarine cable system for providing stable communication circuits for its regional and international services. Furthermore, the Governments of Pakistan and Thailand had made a proposal for connecting their two countries by a tropospheric scatter system on the proposed northern route to Chiangmai and Chittagong. The modern multi-channel coaxial and microwave networks being developed in India could provide large scale multi-channel facilities suitable for traffic between East and West Pakistan in accordance with the ITU Plan Committee's recommendations. The proposals of India to join the Commonwealth Submarine Telephone Cable Network and the development of a Communication Satellite System could also lead to the establishment of high grade multi-channel facilities for the countries in the region.

Training and research

94. The Working Party noted that, with assistance provided by the United Nations Special Fund in co-operation with ITU, telecommunication training and research facilities had been established in China (Taiwan), the Republic of Korea, the Philippines and Thailand, and that similar facilities were being planned for Afghanistan, Indonesia and Malaysia. Proposals for research and training facilities in satellite communications were being considered in India. The Governments of the Republic of China and the Republic of Korea, India and Pakistan agreed to consider extending the use of the facilities in their national training and research centres to other countries in the region. The Government of Japan offered to hold short seminars for senior telecommunication engineers.

Co-ordination of frequencies

95. The Working Party noted that harmful interference in the high frequency spectrum was seriously affecting the aeronautical fixed and mobile services. The severity of such interference contributed to the low reliability of a large number of aeronautical fixed circuits. The Working Party felt that the regulation, co-ordination and efficient use of the radio spectrum by stations in the countries should be entrusted to central national authorities with adequate powers of enforcement and control.

Low-cost radio receivers

96. In reviewing the progress of the joint UNESCO/ITU/ECAFE project relating to low-cost radio receivers, the Working Party noted that a survey had been completed of the existing and planned facilities for their manufacture and assembly in India, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Pakistan and Thailand. It felt that the co-operation between UNESCO, ITU and ECAFE was highly commendable and that the project could be used as a pattern for surveys planned elsewhere, for example in Africa and Latin America.

Third Joint Session of Expert Working Groups on the Asian Highway

97. The Third Joint Session, held at Bangkok in August 1964, reviewed the progress made in the implementation of the Asian Highway Project and discussed problems relating to pre-investment surveys; economic and engineering feasibility surveys of the East-West Highway in Nepal; preparation of a road map of the

Asian Highway routes; ribbon development problems; a uniform system of road signs and signals, pavement markings and signs for road works in the ECAFE region; ancillary services and facilities along the Asian Highway System, and co-ordination of measures for simplifying frontier formalities and of administrative arrangements to facilitate international traffic.

98. The Groups recommended that the United Nations Special Fund assist in pre-investment surveys of the Kerman-Mirjaveh section in Iran, the seven major bridges in East Pakistan, and the Quetta-Mirjaveh portion of the route in West Pakistan.

99. A team of experts, made available to ECAFE by the Governments of Japan and the Netherlands, had carried out a reconnaissance survey of the eastern segment of the East-West Highway in Nepal and had appraised the economic and engineering surveys already undertaken on the Mashhad-Herat section of the Asian Highway priority route A-1 and on some of the major bridges in East Pakistan.

Railway Sub-Committee

100. The eighth session of the Railway Sub-Committee, held at Bangkok, in October 1964, considered problems of engine utilization and running shed practices, examined the techniques of container handling and considered a draft manual on methods of increasing the operating efficiency and capacity of single line railways; it also reviewed the progress of dieselization and railway research in the ECAFE countries.

Engine utilization and running shed practices

101. The Sub-Committee noted that a secretariat study had identified some of the main factors affecting locomotive utilization and availability, with the object of improving railway operation and thus reducing operating and locomotive maintenance costs. It asked the secretariat to study the subject further and to make recommendations to serve as guides to railway administrations of the region in the compilation of data and selection of indices. The Government of France offered to arrange a group training course in diesel maintenance and operation for mechanical engineers from the countries of the region.

Container handling by means of simple mechanical devices

102. The Sub-Committee reviewed various manual and simple mechanical techniques for handling containers. The Government of France offered to carry out studies on the feasibility of introducing all types of rail/road door-to-door service in the countries of the region.

Railway research

103. The Sub-Committee noted that the Co-ordinating Committee for Railway Research had studied the wide range of railway research work undertaken by the railway administrations in the region, classified outstanding problems and recommended lines of future action. The Sub-Committee accepted offers of the Governments of France, New Zealand, the Soviet Union and the United Kingdom to make available to research centres and universities the results of research work on their respective railways. It requested the secretariat to include in its Transport and Communications Bulletin, information on research work carried out in various countries.

Dieselization

104. The Sub-Committee noted with interest the progress made in dieselization, particularly the trend towards standard wheel and double bogie arrangements for diesel locomotives, improved adhesion by means of increased horse-power, and the stepping up of speed to the limits permitted by track conditions. While experiments showed that the light weight diesel hydraulic locomotives could be manufactured on a large scale and at low cost, it was apparent that most countries preferred the diesel electric locomotive. The secretariat was requested to continue to collect, analyse and disseminate information on the progress of dieselization in all its aspects. The Sub-Committee stressed the needs for standardization of locomotive component parts, an efficient maintenance organization and adequately trained staff. It hoped that assistance similar to that rendered by the team of French diesel experts in East Pakistan and Thailand early in 1964 would be rendered by the advanced countries, and accepted an offer of the Government of Australia to study the effects of diesel locomotives on track.

Manual on single-line operation

105. The Sub-Committee decided that the draft manual on the engineering and operational aspects of single-line railways prepared by Government of the United

Kingdom experts should be published in suitable form as an ECAFE manual. It suggested that the secretariat prepare supplementary technical notes based on case studies in the different countries of the ECAFE region and publish them in the Transport and Communications Bulletin.

Inland Transport and Communications Committee

106. The Committee at its thirteenth session held at Bangkok in November 1964 reviewed the work of the subsidiary bodies and of the secretariat in the fields of highways and highway transport, railways, inland waterways, international travel and telecommunication.^{6/}

Regional co-operation

107. The Committee reviewed the progress in promoting regional co-operation in the field of transport and communications in the region, and identified further scope for regional approach, e.g. railway standardization, port operations, dredging techniques, demonstration trials for hydrofoil and hovercraft, and the use of radio isotopes for measuring currents and amount of flow.

Transport development planning

108. The Committee examined the draft of the "Guide to Transport Planning" (TRANS/114) prepared by the secretariat, which dealt especially with the practicability of detailed cost-benefit analysis for making investment decisions and placed special emphasis on the integrated use of various transport techniques. It was decided that the draft guide should be finalized in 1965 by a group of experts after all Governments of member and associate member countries had sent their comments.

Railways

109. The Committee, in endorsing the report of the eighth session of the Railway Sub-Committee (E/CN.11/TRANS/161), urged that the secretariat continue to study dieselization in all its aspects, and explore the possibility of organizing a seminar for senior diesel locomotive officials, including an inspection tour on diesel operation and maintenance in one of the advanced countries. It noted the offer of the United Kingdom Government to publish the handbook on single-line

^{6/} For action taken by the Commission on the report of the Inland Transport and Communications Committee at its twenty-first session, see para. 418-433 below.

operation which its experts had prepared. It also noted the progress made by the Railway Research Co-ordinating Committee which had found that several of the research problems of countries of the region could be adequately dealt with through research facilities available within the region. The Governments of Australia, France, India, Japan and New Zealand agreed to place their research facilities at the disposal of the Railway Research Co-ordinating Committee. The Government of France offered to carry out a study on the feasibility of introducing all types of rail/road door-to-door service. The Committee urged the development of container transportation techniques as well as the planning of industrial sites and railway links in built-up areas with a view to reducing road traffic. It requested the secretariat to undertake further study of the problems involved in engine utilization, to make concrete recommendations for increasing the efficiency of locomotive operation, and to promote standardization of equipment, possibly through group meetings of officials of neighbouring railways, so as to facilitate the development of international rail traffic. The Government of France also offered to arrange in 1965 a group training course in diesel maintenance and operation for mechanical engineers from railway administrations. The Netherlands Government provided a lecturer on railway operation for the Regional Railway Training Centre in Lahore; and the Government of the Republic of China offered its facilities for training in the installation and operation of centre traffic control signalling.

Inland waterways

110. The Committee noted that the Government of the Netherlands had offered fellowships in hydraulic engineering to engineers of the ECARE region and that the Government of France had provided two experts to investigate and advise countries of the region on the use of bottom and surface panels for deepening navigation channels. The Government of Australia offered the use of its training facilities for diesel operators and mechanics under the Colombo Plan. The ILO offered to distribute information concerning training courses for diesel mechanics. The Committee noted that the studies, demonstrations and technical assistance provided by the secretariat had led to an increasing interest among the countries in hydrofoil craft and hovercraft, especially as regards their commercial potential.

111. Noting that an expert team on port operations consisting of a cargo handling expert, a port design expert and a port economist to be provided by the Governments of the United Kingdom, Japan and the Netherlands respectively, would visit various ports at the request of the countries, the Committee suggested that a member of the secretariat and an expert on port labour provided by the ILO be included in the team.

112. The Committee considered the question of maritime transport, particularly shipping, and noted that in many countries of the region, ocean, coastal and inland transport were closely inter-related. It suggested that both the Committee on Trade and the Committee on Inland Transport and Communications should be provided with secretariat documentation on the subject and that they should interchange relevant information.

Highways and highway transport

113. The Committee was informed that the secretariat was preparing a traffic survey manual dealing with the various methods and techniques for undertaking traffic surveys and investigations, and for estimating traffic growth; that a fourth Study Week in Traffic Engineering and Highway Safety was to be held in 1965; and that the secretariat was compiling and processing basic road and road transport statistics for publication in the Transport and Communications Bulletin.

114. The Committee endorsed the recommendation of the Expert Working Groups on the Asian Highway relating to the "Code on a Uniform System of Road Signs and Signals, Pavement Markings and Signs for Road Works in the ECAFE Region".

115. It requested the developed countries and aid-giving agencies to consider the urgent need for technical and financial assistance, especially for the equipment valued at about one million dollars required by India to expedite the upgrading of the Silchar-Imphal section of the Asian Highway. Moreover, technical and financial assistance were necessary for the early construction of roads in Indonesia, Laos and Nepal. The Committee recommended that reconnaissance surveys in Cambodia, Laos and the Republic of Viet-Nam be undertaken at an appropriate time. Noting that an application, based on the three reconnaissance surveys carried out in 1962 and 1963, had been submitted on a regional basis to the United Nations Special Fund to assist in pre-investment surveys in Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan, and that the pre-investment survey of the direct

route between Kabul and Herat in Afghanistan had already been sanctioned by the Special Fund's Governing Council, the Committee urged the Special Fund to consider at an early date the Iran's application for the Kerman-Mirjaveh section and Pakistan's application for the Quetta-Mirjaveh section in West Pakistan, and for the seven major bridges in East Pakistan. It supported the application of the Government of Indonesia for Special Fund assistance with the pre-investment survey of the section of the Asian Highway in Sumatra. Finally, it welcomed the establishment of the Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee to replace Expert Working Groups, as this would provide effective machinery at a high level to co-ordinate the increasing activities relating to that project. The first session of the Co-ordinating Committee will be held in April 1965 in Pakistan.

Tourism

116. The Committee noted the considerable progress in the provision of tourist facilities in the countries of the region; for example, improved hotel standards and liberalization of exit and entry formalities and currency and health regulations. The Government of India had provided a month's study-tour-cum-training course in India to tourist officials from Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Philippines and Thailand, and the Government of Japan agreed to provide in 1965 similar facilities for a group visit of tourist officials from other countries to study tourist promotion techniques.

117. The recommendations of the United Nations Conference on International Travel and Tourism, in regard to easing of frontier formalities were studied and the Committee noted that International Union of Official Travel Organizations, in collaboration with international organizations and member states, was prepared to assist countries in following up the recommendations of UNCTAD.

Telecommunication

118. The Committee reviewed the report of the second session of the Working Party of Telecommunication Experts and the progress made in the region in developing telecommunication facilities; in particular it noted the current emphasis on the establishment of international and regional networks; the scope for utilizing the proposed Madras-Penang submarine cable link and the undersea cable link between East and West Pakistan to promote stable international telecommunication; and the growth of telecommunication training and research facilities.

4. Economic development and planning

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

Seminar on National Accounts, 1-15 June 1964

Chairman: Mr Bundhit Kantabutra (Thailand)
First Vice-Chairman: Lt. Col. Nazir Ahmed (Pakistan)
Second Vice-Chairman: Mr S.G. Tiwari (India)

Fourth Group of Experts on Programming Techniques, 16 June - 7 July 1964

Chairman: Mr K.S. Krishnaswamy (India)
Vice-Chairman: Mr T. Fukuchi (Japan)

Regional Statistical Training Centre for the Organizers of National Training Centres, 14 July - 4 September 1964

Chairman: Mr Bundhit Kantabutra (Thailand)
First Vice-Chairman: Mr K.S. Rao (India)
Second Vice-Chairman: Miss Cristina Parel (Philippines)

Conference of Asian Economic Planners (second session), 19-26 October 1964

Chairman: Mr Puey Ungphakorn (Thailand)
First Vice-Chairman: Mr T.P. Singh (India)
Second Vice-Chairman: Mr M.N. Huda (Pakistan)

Working Group on Censuses of Population and Housing, 2-8 December 1964

Chairman: Mr Asok Mitra (India)
Vice-Chairman: Mr I.G. Jones (Australia)

ECAFE/FAO Seminar on the 1970 World Census of Agriculture, 9-15 December 1964

Chairman: Mr Takashi Nakamura (Japan)
Vice-Chairman: Mrs Lagrimas Abalos (Philippines)

Conference of Asian Statisticians (sixth session), 9-21 December 1964

Chairman: Mr Bundhit Kantabutra (Thailand)
First Vice-Chairman: Lt. Col. Nazir Ahmed (Pakistan)
Second Vice-Chairman: Mr J.V.T. Baker (New Zealand)

Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning:

Governing Council

Third session, 27-29 August 1964) Chairman: U Nyun
Fourth session, 18-19 February 1965) Executive Secretary of ECAFE

Seminar on National Accounts

120. The Seminar on National Accounts, held at Bangkok in June 1964 was convened jointly by the ECAFE secretariat and the Statistical Office of the United Nations in co-operation with BTAO. It considered the uses of, and requirements for, national accounts; the needs of countries of the region for improved international guidance concerning the structure, concepts, definitions and classifications; and the directions in which the current systems of accounts could best be extended, modified and clarified.

Regional aspects

121. The Seminar emphasized the need for continuing regional activities, and for the countries to exchange experience and views on selected aspects of national accounts. It felt that public sector statistics in the framework of national accounts and means of gathering the required data on household enterprises and subsistence activities should be examined at future meetings. It suggested that a working group be convened in 1965 to consider the adaptation of the revised and extended United Nations system to the conditions of the ECAFE region, and that another expert group be convened to consider the conceptual and practical problems involved in national accounting in constant prices. The Seminar recognized the need over the coming few years for a regional adviser on national accounts. It recommended that steps be taken for the early establishment of a regional training centre.

Fourth Group of Experts on Programming Techniques

122. The Fourth Group of Experts comprising ten experts from the region, which was convened at Bangkok in June/July 1964 in co-operation with BTAO, concentrated upon long-term economic projections. It discussed the individual country projections prepared by the experts and by the secretariat at the aggregate level, including the models drawn up, the data used and policy implications tentatively arrived at. A projection of economic prospects for the region as a whole was attempted on the basis of the secretariat paper, Review of long-term economic projections for selected countries in the ECAFE region (E/CN.11/CAEP.2/L.4/Add.1), and the methodological problems involved in constructing an aggregate model and increasing its usefulness were considered. Aggregate projections being a first step towards full-fledged economic projections, the Group recommended that they should be pursued further towards sectoral

projections and projections regarding key commodities at both the national and regional levels. In view of the importance of putting development policies in the proper long-term perspective, the Group urged the planning authorities of all member countries to intensify their work of perspective planning in co-operation with the Regional Centre for Economic ~~Programming~~ and Programming at the ECAFE secretariat.

Regional Statistical Training Centre for the
Organizers of National Training Centres

123. The Regional Statistical Training Centre for the Organizers of National Training Centres, which was held at Bangkok in July/September 1964 jointly by the ECAFE secretariat and the Statistical Office of the United Nations in co-operation with BTAO, concentrated on an integrated approach to statistical training programmes and on problems encountered in formulating national statistical training programmes and organizing training centres. The role of international agencies in developing national statistical training programmes was also borne in mind.

Training programmes

124. The Centre emphasized that each over-all national statistical training programme should be conceived and designed in the context of the organization and functioning of the official statistical system prevailing in the country concerned. It felt that training of trainers should receive the utmost priority. The Centre urged member countries to draw up statistical training programmes, taking into consideration their present requirements and the future statistical developments envisaged for planning purposes. The Centre emphasized that sufficient inducements should be provided to teaching personnel, especially at the supervisory and the professional levels.

United Nations assistance

125. The Centre recommended that, for the implementation of training programmes, assistance from the United Nations and the specialized agencies should be in the form of establishment of sub-regional centres, provision of equipment and material and the creation of a regional centre for research and training.

The Centre also recommended that the United Nations assist in establishing a regional data processing centre to handle the large mass of data available, as many countries lacked the necessary resources for such processing.

Conference of Asian Economic Planners

126. The Conference of Asian Economic Planners, at its second session held at Bangkok in October 1964, discussed general problems of economic development and planning against the background of the actual growth and structural changes taking place in the ECAFE countries in relation to planned targets, examined the reasons for the shortfalls, and made recommendations on policy-aspects designed to revitalize the lagging agricultural sector as also the general economic development on a broad front.

Long-term projections

127. The Conference discussed the findings of the Fourth Group of Experts on Programming Techniques (E/CN.11/CAEP.2/L.4) on the methodology and results of long-term economic projections, and emphasized that aggregate models were indispensable for future projections for the sectors and key commodities. It emphasized that the secretariat's work on long-term economic projections required the full co-operation of member countries, particularly of their planning authorities.

Regional plan harmonization

128. The Conference underlined the urgent need to take bold steps towards regional harmonization of production plans of the countries of the region since the mere lifting of trade barriers between them would not maximize intra-regional trade. An effective programme of regional plan harmonization might be organized on the basis of specific sectors or commodities or sub-regions without losing sight of the comprehensive plans and policies of the Governments. It recommended that the approach, particularly in the agricultural sector, should be pragmatic. It proposed that mutual study and the examination of development plans of individual countries be undertaken in an informal way by a working group of planning experts; expert studies of the possible areas and lines of co-operation should then be submitted to the Governments for joint discussion and action.

Working Group on Censuses of Population and Housing

129. The Working Group on Censuses of Population and Housing, convened at Bangkok in December 1964 jointly by the ECAFE secretariat and the Statistical Office of the United Nations in co-operation with BTAO, reviewed countries' experience with the 1960 census operations and discussed problems on tabulation, sampling and integration of population and housing censuses.

1970 censuses

130. The Working Group urged the countries to participate in the World Censuses of Population and Housing in 1970 and recommended that, at its second session, it should consider the organizational and tabulation plans for those censuses, and the Asian Programme for the 1970 census to be drawn up by the ECAFE secretariat.

Migration statistics

131. The Working Group welcomed a proposal that statistical problems of migration in the region be taken up by a separate Working Group or else by the existing Working Group on Censuses of Population and Housing.

ECAFE/FAO Seminar on the 1970 World Census of Agriculture

132. A joint ECAFE/FAO Seminar on the 1970 World Census of Agriculture, held at Bangkok in December 1964, considered the Draft Programme for the 1970 World Census of Agriculture and felt that it would serve as a framework for evaluating country experiences of the 1960 census and for planning the 1970 agricultural censuses of the countries of the region.

133. The Seminar devoted special attention to the use of sampling methods in agricultural censuses; it recognized that, in the early stages of economic development, sample censuses might be useful where complete enumeration censuses were not possible. The Group also considered the pros and cons of undertaking the agricultural and population censuses simultaneously, particularly from the point of view of relating the characteristics of agricultural holdings to the characteristics of population and households connected with those holdings. It examined the problem of linkage between agricultural census and current agricultural statistics, and requested the secretariat to prepare a draft programme for current agricultural statistics related to the programme for the 1970 census.

Conference of Asian Statisticians

134. The sixth session of the Conference of Asian Statisticians, convened at Bangkok in December 1964 jointly by the ECAFE secretariat, the Statistical Office of the United Nations, the International Labour Organisation and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, reviewed the statistics development activities and programmes in the countries of the region during the Development Decade and the basic statistics for formulating and implementing their plans of economic and social development, and examined the current statistics on labour force, employment and unemployment in the countries with special reference to sample surveys and training needs of the ECAFE region. It also reviewed the results of the Working Group on Censuses of Population and Housing; Regional Statistical Training Centre for Organizers of National Training Centres; 1963 World Programme of Basic Industrial Statistics, and of the Seminars on Housing Statistics and Programmes, National Accounts and 1970 World Census of Agriculture.

Censuses of population and housing

135. The Conference approved the basic list and the additional list of topics on population and housing to be included in the 1970 censuses; it requested the countries to follow the Asian Programme for the 1970 Censuses of Population and Housing to be prepared by the secretariat, and decided that a session of the Working Group should be convened to discuss the tabulation programmes.

Labour force, employment and unemployment statistics

136. The Conference noted that the growing numbers of labour force sample surveys in the ECAFE countries provided a composite view of the definitions and related major features and practices adopted in such surveys. It made suggestions for improving the statistics of labour force, employment, unemployment and underemployment in the ECAFE countries and for promoting greater intraregional comparability of data. The Conference recommended convening a workshop to make specific studies of regional aspects of methodology of labour force, employment and unemployment statistics, including the consistency of definitions, and industrial and occupational classification of labour force, etc.

Survey of statistical manpower

137. The Conference urged that statistical personnel training and establishment of training facilities in the ECAFE region should form an integral part of statistics development programmes. It urged countries to carry out periodic assessments of the needs for and supply of statistical personnel along with detailed job-classifications and descriptions of such personnel.

Statistical training and research

138. The Conference noted that the 1964 Regional Statistical Training Centre for Organizers of National Training Centres served a useful purpose, and made recommendations on measures for promoting the development of national, sub-regional and regional centres. The proposed regional statistical research and training centre should particularly emphasize methodological and operational research conducive to statistics development as well as regional co-operation in the statistical field. The Conference felt that, if the proposed regional data processing centre were established, countries of the region would be able to make use of its computer facilities and train their personnel in modern data processing techniques; accordingly, an expert group should be convened to examine the practical problems involved in establishing it and, particularly, to devise means of overcoming the difficulties encountered by each country in co-ordinating and executing its data processing work.

National accounts

139. The Conference endorsing the report of the Seminar on National Accounts E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.6/L.1) welcomed the work undertaken at the global level to revise and extend the system of national accounts and recommended that a working group consider its adaptation to the conditions of the region. It emphasized the need for detailed exchange of experience and ideas among the countries on national accounting in constant prices. It suggested that a regional training centre on national accounts be established.

Basic statistics for economic and social development

140. The Conference considered that the final draft version of the United Nations Statistical Papers, Series M, No.31. Statistical Series for the Use of Less Developed Countries in Programmes of Economic and Social Development

would assist the countries to develop an integrated system of basic statistics for use in economic and social development planning, policy making and analysis.

1963 World Programme of Basic Industrial Statistics

141. Noting that several countries of the region had participated in the 1963 World Programme of Basic Industrial Statistics, the Conference requested that the results of the inquiries be published as soon as possible. In view of the difficulty of collecting certain data, it suggested that the countries should exchange information and experiences among themselves.

Housing statistics and programmes

142. The Conference considered that the Seminar on Housing Statistics and Programmes for Asia and the Far East held at Copenhagen in 1963 had been useful in the context of the need for many housing programmes which resulted from the current trend towards balanced economic and social development. It endorsed a suggestion to develop a regional programme of current housing statistics.

Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning

143. The Governing Council of the Asian Institute at its third and fourth sessions formulated its work programme and budget for 1965, considered matters concerning co-operation with the specialized agencies, established a finance committee to consider ways and means of financing the Institute after 1968, and prepared progress reports for the Asian Conference of Asian Economic Planners (E/CN.11/CAEP.2/L.6) and for the Commission's twenty-first session (E/CN.11/692).

144. Thirty officials from planning commissions, government departments central and development banks of fourteen countries of the ECAFE region participated in the six-month general course from February to July 1964 and the three-month advanced course from August to October 1964, after which they made a field study of development projects and organizations in India and Pakistan and in Hong Kong, China (Taiwan) and the Philippines.

145. Fifty administrators and experts from various institutions and United Nations specialized agencies gave special lectures, prepared papers and led

seminar discussions in their respective fields of economic and social development. The Institute also offered, in co-operation with the ECAFE secretariat, a series of lectures to senior students of economics at Chulalongkorn University.

146. Two short-term national courses were organized at the request of the Governments concerned. The first, which was conducted in Indonesia, provided intensive training to about forty Indonesian officials engaged in planning and development work. The second, conducted in Singapore, was attended by thirty-six officials from Singapore and other states of Malaysia.

147. Twenty-seven countries, twenty-three of them from the ECAFE region, have pledged contributions for the Institute in money and/or in kind as a counterpart to the Special Fund appropriation of \$2.4 million for the initial five years. Buildings at Chulalongkorn University have been made available by the Government of Thailand pending the construction of a permanent headquarters for the Institute. The Government of France provided a member of the teaching staff from January 1964. Several other participating Governments have indicated their desire to donate teaching staff or fellowships as required. Two donations from the Lee and Shaw Foundations of Singapore added a total of \$39,000 to the Institute's resources.

148. Several United Nations specialized agencies - ILO, UNESCO, IMF and WHO - which have actively co-operated with the Institute from the earliest stages of the project have made available senior staff for teaching assignments and further arrangements of that kind are under consideration. Those agencies, together with FAO and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development have also contributed substantially to the visiting lecturers programme. Others, in particular UNICEF, have donated equipment and teaching materials. The Institute has received valuable assistance from the ECAFE secretariat, in the form of lectures, research and training material in the fields of social development, regional co-operation, and transport development, as well as in the form of administrative support.

149. The Institute's research activities in 1964 were confined to the preparation of seminar synopses and other teaching material, a major operation particularly in the first year of a teaching institution which is making a new approach designed to lead to more extensive research. It is intended to pay special attention to country and case studies on specific development and planning problems that emerge during the training programme.

5. Water resources development

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

ECAFE/WMO/BTAO Third Inter-regional Seminar on Methods of Hydrological Forecasting for the Utilization of Water Resources, 4-17 August 1964

<u>Director:</u>	Mr P.T. Tan (ECAFE)
<u>Co-Director:</u>	Mr P.I. Miljukov (WMO)

Sixth Regional Conference on Water Resources Development, 12-19 November 1964

<u>Chairman:</u>	Mr Jeongjan Kambhu (Thailand)
<u>First Vice-Chairman:</u>	Mr B.M. Abbas (Pakistan)
<u>Second Vice-Chairman:</u>	Mr R.N. Eden (Australia)

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

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>
Twenty-fifth session (Special) 23-25 September 1964, Bangkok	Mr Boonrod Binson (Thailand)
Twenty-sixth session (Plenary) 6-11 January 1965, Saigon	Mr Trinh-Ngoc-Sanh (Republic of Viet-Nam)
Twenty-seventh session (Special) 16 March - 3 April 1965, New Zealand	Mr Trinh-Ngoc-Sanh (Republic of Viet-Nam)

Third Inter-regional Seminar on Methods of Hydrological
Forecasting for the Utilization of Water Resources

151. The Seminar, the third in a series jointly organized by ECAFE, BTAO and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), was convened at Bangkok in August 1964; it considered the following aspects of hydrological forecasting for the utilization of water resources: (i) methods of correlating storm runoff to rainfall (ii) forecasts of flood hydrograph due to rainfall (iii) collection of basic data for rainfall runoff relation (iv) coaxial graphical correlation analysis (v) alternate methods for runoff forecasts (vi) correlation methods of short-term forecasting of water level on large rivers (vii) operational problems in river forecasting (viii) statistical evaluation of the effectiveness of forecasting methods and (ix) runoff forecasting based on data on water storage in channel system.

152. The Seminar recommended that studies and investigations regarding the provision of forecasting services be initiated in those countries which had need of them, and that the United Nations Expanded Technical Assistance Programme and the Special Fund be requested to assist in the establishment of networks with adequate equipment. It suggested that the subject for the next seminar should be assessment of the magnitude and frequency of flood flows. It requested WMO to make available the results of its studies and research on hydrology to hydrological and engineering organizations and to undertake studies and research on long-term hydrological forecasting.

Sixth Regional Conference on Water Resources Development

153. The Sixth Regional Conference, held at Bangkok in November 1964, reviewed the progress of water resources development in the region, examined criteria for formulation of national water policies, considered problems of watershed management, and discussed the scope and opportunities for comprehensive planning and development of international river basins. It also evaluated the results of the Regional Symposium on Flood Control, Reclamation, Utilization and Development of Deltaic Areas, and of the Third Inter-regional Seminar on Methods of Hydrological Forecasting for the Utilization of Water Resources.

Water resources development during 1963-1964

154. The Conference emphasized the need for a comprehensive appraisal of the current stage of development and for adopting clear-cut and uniform criteria for assessing the contribution of water resources development projects to the national economy and welfare.

National policies in water resources development

155. It noted that, in the ECAFE region, first preference for water use was generally for domestic purposes with agriculture or industry being accorded lower priority. However, water pollution was becoming a serious problem and the importance of protecting the quality of water was increasingly realized. The Conference recognized the need for long-range water resources development plans compatible with national plans for over-all economic and social development, and examined the role of adequate water legislation in the implementation of water policies.

Conservation and utilization of water as related to watershed management

156. The Conference drew attention to the gravity of the threat posed by siltation and sedimentation and, in the arid regions, by wind erosion. It considered that, in order to determine the best vegetal cover for a catchment, further research was needed. It stressed the importance of co-ordinated development of the various water resources, both surface and underground, particularly in the arid and semi-arid areas. It also examined the economic and social aspects of erosion control, and the problems of shifting cultivation in many countries.

Development of international rivers

157. The Conference, noting the valuable experience gained by ECATE in the implementation of various projects in international river basins of the region, notably in the lower Mekong basin and the Indus river basin, felt that international rivers should be developed to the fullest extent so as to allow optimum utilization of their water resources for the benefit of the peoples living in their basins. It urged the countries sharing international river basins to embark upon programmes of co-operative work, for example, on exchanges of basic data, complementary or joint hydrologic investigations and establishment of flood warning system.

Future work programme

158. The Conference appreciated the advisory services rendered by the secretariat and recommended their expansion. It requested the secretariat to participate in the International Hydrological Decade Programme sponsored by UNESCO, and recommended that it follow closely, and keep the countries informed about, research and experimentation for modifying the direction or impacts of typhoons.

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

159. During the period under review, which witnessed the progress of the Mekong Project from pre-investment investigation and planning to the stage of implementation, the Committee held its twenty-fifth, twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh sessions.

Resources as at 11 January 1965

160. As at the end of the period under review resources contributed or pledged by twenty-one countries, three foundations and four private companies to the Committee or to projects sponsored by it totalled \$67,766,593, of which \$27,193,814 are for pre-investment work and \$40,572,779 for construction. The riparian Governments themselves have contributed or pledged \$30,209,373 or 45 per cent; and co-operating countries, etc., \$37,557,220 or 55 per cent of the total amount. Loans account for \$13,568,300 or 20 per cent and grants or riparian government appropriations for \$54,198,293 or 80 per cent.

Basic data collection

161. During 1964, nine additional stream gauging stations were established bringing the total to forty-four. The United States supplied additional equipment under its Hydrologic Equipment Maintenance and Replacement Programme. The Committee studied numerous special problems including those of the hydrology of the Nam Ngum and Prek Thnot tributary projects, of bank erosion in Viet-Nam and Phnom Penh and of river bed shifting in Cambodia. The operation of the network of fifty-one meteorological stations was advanced with the installation of twenty-five rain gauge stations in Laos. The 1:50,000 mapping for the entire river basin was completed under the joint United States and Canadian programme for levelling and ground control of the main stream.

Over-all basin plan

162. The Committee continued its work towards the development of an amplified and amended basin plan. Field studies to check reservoir capacity of various mainstream projects including Pak Beng, Luang Prabang, Sayabury, Pa Mong, Bung Kan, Thakhek, Khemerat, Pakse and Strung Treng; and studies on certain mainstream project locations were undertaken. Specifications were prepared for a contract for dam site mapping at Pak Beng, Luang Prabang, Sayabury No.1, Sayabury No.2, Bung Kan, Thakhek, Khemerat, Pakse No.1, Pakse No.2 and Stung Treng with the use of United Nations Special Fund/Mekong Committee Institutional Support Funds. To facilitate the preparation of the basin plan by utilizing electronic computers, the Committee decided to send to the United States some 12 riparian engineers for a 12 to 18 month training programme.

Mainstream projects

163. On the Pa Mong mainstream project, which is the principal reservoir or system of reservoirs within the lower Mekong system, geologic investigation and dam site drilling were completed under a Colombo Plan grant by Australia through the **Snowy Mountains Mekong Team**. The United States through the United States Bureau of Reclamation Team is carrying out the first phase of detailed investigation in northeast Thailand and Laos covering land classification and related technical, economic and other data. The Committee sanctioned a study of the juridical and related aspects of the international administration of the Pa Mong, Sambor and other mainstream projects. Work progressed on feasibility investigations of the Sambor mainstream project in Cambodia which were contributed by Japan through the Japanese Overseas Technical Co-operation Agency. Collateral work has been undertaken by the **Snowy Mountains Mekong Team**, the Canadian and Philippines Mekong Support Programmes and the Service Géographique Khmer. India, through its Central Water and Power Commission, is preparing a comprehensive feasibility study of the Tonlé Sap project under its Colombo Plan grant to the Mekong Committee, utilizing the investigations already conducted by the French Fisheries Mission, the French Sedimentation Mission, and the International Atomic Energy Agency, etc.

Tributary projects

164. Out of the seventeen tributaries being developed under the Mekong scheme, five tributary projects have entered the stage of construction.

165. The feasibility report for the irrigation aspect of the Prek Thnot project in Cambodia is being prepared by Israel, which also signed with the Committee a Plan of Operation for the planning of an experimental and demonstration farm. Following the feasibility survey by SOGREAH (Société grenobloise d'études et d'applications hydrauliques) for the Battambang project in Cambodia, the Committee has applied to the Special Fund for assistance in constructing and operating an experimental and demonstration farm. The feasibility studies for the Lower Se Done and Nam Dong projects were undertaken by France, which also provided finance for their construction. The Committee reiterated its assignment of high priority to the Nam Ngum project and urged its early construction, in view of the economic as well as other benefits to be derived from it. The three

political groups of Laos have agreed on the importance of the project. The Nam Ngum project can supply electricity to Thailand. Construction of the Nam Pong dam and hydro-electric power plant, financed under a loan agreement between the Federal Republic of Germany and Thailand, will be completed before the end of 1965. The implementation of the irrigation phase based on a modified design and specifications by the Government of Pakistan is under consideration. An agricultural experimental and demonstration farm at Kalasin will be established as part of the tributary project. The power phase of the Nam Pong project, based on designs and specifications by Japan is being implemented according to schedule. In November 1964 the Prime Minister of Thailand laid the foundation stone for the construction of the irrigation phase. The comprehensive feasibility report of the Lam Dom Noi project was completed by the National Energy Authority of Thailand with the assistance of the Electric Power Development Company of Japan. France is assisting a soil survey of the irrigable areas. On the Huey Bang Sai project also in Thailand, France has agreed to conduct a soil survey of the irrigable area. In South Viet-Nam, a comprehensive feasibility report on the Upper Se San project was prepared by the Nippon Koei Co., Limited, under the Special Fund Tributary Grant. The United States provided hydrologic equipment for hydrologic studies in the tributaries including Stung Pursat and Stung Sen in Cambodia, Upper Se San and Upper Nam Theun in Laos, Huey Bang Sai in Thailand and Upper Sre Pok in Viet-Nam.

Navigation improvement

166. The Committee's long-run objective is to facilitate navigation throughout all stretches of the river. The Special Fund/Mekong Committee Hydrographic Survey was concluded. With the establishment and strengthening of national survey offices and the training of riparian technicians, the efficient and continued operation of the hydrographic survey programme is now assured. The short-run programme of channel marking for navigation on important reaches with United Kingdom aid under the Colombo Plan continued to go forward. Navigation channel improvement commenced with the assistance of expert services and equipment also provided by the United Kingdom under the Colombo Plan. Dredging in the port of Phnom Penh was undertaken. Steps were initiated to establish facilities in Cambodia, Laos and Thailand for docking and craft repair.

167. To assist the Committee's craft modernization programme, the United States pledged \$2.25 million worth of materials and equipment for the improvement of delta navigation in Viet-Nam; France offered to assist in the design of tugs and barges; the United Kingdom agreed to provide an engineer in the construction of inland waterway craft; New Zealand pledged four jet boats in addition to those granted in 1960 as well as a training programme in the piloting and maintenance of this type of craft; and a pilot-instructor was made available by the Netherlands Government. The Committee agreed that the countries concerned should consider constructing a bridge across the river for land vehicles without impeding shipping traffic. The Republic of Viet-Nam signed a contract for the preparation of the construction designs and specifications. The Committee made a study of the requirements for a lock in the proposed Sambor dam. For developing uniform navigation legislation, relevant laws and regulations were compiled and circulated to Governments of member countries for their consideration.

Ancillary projects

168. Following the recommendation of the Ford Foundation Team, the Committee made arrangements to plan, review and co-ordinate all economic and social investigations related to planning development and utilization of water resources in the riparian countries. The United States offered to undertake an inventory of natural and other resources based on existing information in the countries. The Committee accepted an offer by Israel to assist in comprehensive regional agricultural planning for selected areas of the basin, beginning initially with the 5,000 hectares of the Nam Ngum project area in Laos.

169. Progress was made with the Special Fund/Mekong Minerals Survey in Thailand. Preliminary geological surface prospecting at Loei and Chiengkarn in Thailand was completed and assessment drilling was commenced. Two British geo-chemists, under United Kingdom aid, assisted in surface prospecting. A request was made to the Special Fund for the extension of the project area by 1,100 square kilometres. A French team reported the discovery of bauxite deposits in Cambodia. The Committee expressed its interest in developing an aluminium industry and considered that, as a next step, an expert, under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, should pursue further work.

170. Further progress was made towards the establishment of a network of experimental and demonstration farms. Nine such farms are now included in the Committee's programme, one of which is already in operation. For four of them, i.e. in the Vientiane Plain in Laos, and at Battambang in Cambodia, Kalasin in Thailand and Eik-Mat in Viet-Nam, Special Fund assistance has been made available or is being requested with FAO as the Executing Agency. The Committee's application for the Battambang farm was approved by the Special Fund Governing Council in January 1965. The Plan of Operation for the Kalasin farm was approved by the Special Fund, which also agreed to support the operation of the Vientiane Plain pilot station until July 1965 whereafter it will be continued under assistance from Israel. In Viet-Nam, a request for assistance has been submitted to the Special Fund. Planning operations for the Prek Thnot farm in Cambodia by Israel is now underway. Work on the other stations, My-Phuoc, Trans-Bassac and Plaine des Jones in Viet-Nam has, however, been delayed for reasons of security. The Committee agreed to seek pumping facilities to establish an experimental and demonstration zone at a location on the right bank of the Mekong river opposite Vientiane.

171. Work continued on the survey of power market potential. The French Government had undertaken in the four riparian countries a study of national power markets for the private, commercial and usual industrial consumption. The on-the-spot survey made by the Société française d'études et de réalisations d'équipements électriques (SOFRELEC) has been completed and the final report will be submitted soon to the Committee. Resources for the Future, Inc., which is handling the power market survey for the Mekong Committee, has completed its study of the future demand for aluminium. A Scandinavian team of four experts, provided by Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden, commenced to survey the possibilities of developing large-scale pulp and paper industry in the basin. A short-term flood warning system between Stung Treng and Phnom Penh has been established. Studies were undertaken on the problems of bank movement, erosion and protection in the Rocakong area in Cambodia where a highway is under construction, in Phnom Penh where a large programme of city planning is under way, and in Vientiane (in co-operation with UNESCO) where the road leading to the Vientiane Plain farm is threatened by the Mekong.

172. The Committee noted that the World Health Organization may carry out further public health studies on the basin.

173. The Committee invited Prof. Bernard P. Groslier of the Directorate of Archeological Research of the Ecole Française d'Extrême-Orient in Saigon and Prof. Lauriston Sharp, former Director of the South-East Asia Programme of Cornell University, to serve as honorary consultants on archeology and anthropology.

174. A documentary film record of progress of water resources development in the basin with 450 copies of the film in eighteen languages was made by the Shell Oil Co. The film received five major awards including the Mercurio D'Oro at the Venice Film Festival as the best documentary of the year.

Management and training

175. The Government of Thailand elevated its National Committee for the Mekong to cabinet level, with the Prime Minister as Chairman; its members include cabinet ministers, and the Thai member of the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin serves as its Secretary-General.

176. It was agreed that the Committee's Executive Agent should, for the duration of the Special Fund project entitled Mekong Committee Institutional Support, also be the project manager. The Committee established procedures for an annual review of this five-year Institutional Support Programme. The Committee's Advisory Board continued to advise the Committee and the riparian countries. Seven professional officials including engineers, hydrologists and administrative officers from the riparian countries are now on the staff of the secretariat for the Mekong Project. Seminars, in-service assignments, overseas fellowships and study tours were organized; they included technical seminars on navigation improvement held in Saigon and Phnom Penh and one on engineering held at the Nam Pong project dam site at Pong Neeb, Thailand. Six riparian personnel completed practical training in soil classification in the United States under the Bureau of Reclamation's Pa Mong survey project. Twelve trainees commenced their study of systems analysis in the United States.

Supply programmes

177. Of the over-all resources for the Mekong Project of \$67,766,593 some \$1,926,840 equivalent are in terms of direct supply programmes. These include food, cement, petroleum products, equipment and spare parts. During 1964, the World Food Programme (WFP) concluded an agreement with the Mekong Committee under which Cambodia, Laos and Thailand will receive food aid to be given directly to workers and their families in projects under construction to the value of \$1,315,840 with the three Governments providing the counterpart cost of \$153,575. An application was made to supply WFP food to workers engaged in dredging and hydrographic work in the Republic of Viet-Nam in the delta and at the Eak-Mat and My-Phuoc experimental and demonstration farms. The Committee received from the Government of the Republic of China during 1964, 1,000 tons of cement valued at \$20,000 in addition to 5,000 tons previously given. The Government of Iran pledged in 1964 an additional \$22,400 worth of petroleum products raising its total contribution to \$99,400 equivalent. A total amount of \$791,061 equivalent in equipment and spare parts has been pledged by the United States, United Kingdom, Netherlands and New Zealand. As at the end of the year under review, the equipment inventory included forty-five boats, thirty-five vehicles, two diamond drills, one dredge and equipment for navigation, mineral survey and hydrology.

Documentation Centre

178. Arrangements were completed for the establishment of a Mekong Documentation Centre within the ECAFE library. A list of Mekong material available in the Centre and in the national libraries and archives has been compiled.

6. Social development

179. The following meetings were held during the period under review:

The Sixth Regional Inter-Agency Meeting on Rural and Community Development^{7/},
5-6 May 1964

^{7/} The Chief of the Division of Social Affairs, ECAFE, served as Chairman.

Working Group on the Development of Indigenous Teaching Materials for Social Work, 2-12 September 1964

<u>Chairman:</u>	Major-General Bancha Minetrakinetra
<u>First Vice-Chairman:</u>	Miss G.R. Banerjee
<u>Second Vice-Chairman:</u>	Mr Y. Nakamura
<u>Rapporteur:</u>	Mr A.F. Manis

The Sixth Regional Inter-Agency Meeting on Rural and Community Development

180. The Sixth Regional Inter-Agency Meeting held at Bangkok and attended by representatives of ECAFE, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO and UNICEF, as well as the TAB Regional Representative reviewed the regional work programme of ECAFE and the specialized agencies in community development and allied fields, and considered matters relating to co-ordinating their activities at the regional and country levels. It also discussed the report of the Joint Evaluation Team on the Integrated Rural Development Project in Laos.

Working Group on the Development of Indigenous Teaching Materials for Social Work

181. The meeting jointly sponsored by ECAFE, and the United Nations Bureaux of Social Affairs and Technical Assistance Operations reviewed the problems of developing indigenous material for teaching on various specific courses in social work.

Socio-cultural factors

182. It was noted that indigenous teaching materials for socio-cultural teaching in most countries of the region consisted of books and pamphlets, and of research reports, creative literature, fiction, biographies and autobiographies. Case records illustrating socio-cultural elements in social work were few.

Social case work

183. The Group noted that text books and articles used for teaching the social case work method in most countries of the region were western in origin. It agreed that this western literature, although valuable for the understanding of concepts and principles, had not proved meaningful when applied to the specific conditions in the region. Indigenous case records, though limited in number, were already available in most of the schools of social work, and

some schools used tape records and films. The Group felt that case records and other literature published in one country in the region could be suitably used in other countries with almost similar socio-cultural factors.

Social group work

184. Since the teaching of group work had been only recently introduced in the region, there was a lack of trained personnel for teaching, field work placements for providing practical training were subject to limitations, and there was a scarcity of text books and published case records on social group work.

Community organization and development

185. The Group noted that very few indigenous text books for teaching community organization were available in most countries of the region; teachers had to rely on western text books and to adapt them to the socio-cultural patterns of their respective countries. The Group emphasized the importance of the relationship between community development and social work and recognized that social work itself contributed to the knowledge and skills required for dealing with individuals, groups and communities and for motivating people to use their own capacities in seeking goals which they themselves have identified. To draw social workers and community development workers closer together, the Group suggested the organization of seminars, research studies, training and orientation courses in which workers in both fields would participate.

Social work administration

186. The Group noted that graduates of schools of social work in the region were often expected to assist in establishing new departments in various types of social welfare settings and were often given great responsibilities better suited to more senior personnel. Therefore, in the teaching of social work administration, the students should be given some knowledge of agency functions, structure and processes; taught to understand and develop skills for executive, sub-executive or supervisory functions; and taught about the administration and organization of national social welfare programmes as well as the structure

and policies of the major existing social welfare agencies. While no significant steps had yet been taken in the region to develop indigenous teaching materials for the teaching of social work administration, many schools were using government publications, pamphlets, bulletins, journals, annual reports, and reports of board-meetings, etc. Some books, articles and journals on public administration had also proved useful. The value of the foreign publications extensively used in the region was primarily in respect of theory.

Supervision

187. The Group recognized the need for a text-book on supervision and recommended that a worker possessing knowledge of western supervisory practice and considerable experience of social work operation in the region be assigned to undertake its preparation.

International assistance and regional co-operation

188. The Group recommended the establishment in each country of a national committee to act as a clearing house for the exploration, collection, evaluation and publication of suitable teaching materials within its territory. It also suggested that, at the regional level, a similar clearing house be established under ECAFE auspices for pooling teaching materials obtained from the countries in the region, and for arranging exchanges of materials among social work training institutions throughout the region. The Group proposed that the United Nations assist, upon request, countries in the region in the preparation of teaching material.

B. Other activities

189. 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

Preparation of regional maps

190. During the year, the third regional map, namely, the Mineral Distribution Map of Asia and the Far East was published. Preparation of the regional tectonic and metallogenic maps continued. Work commenced on a regional energy map ~~showing~~ particulars of energy resources, electric power development and utilization.

Training

191. The United Nations provided, in 1964, for thirty-five fellows from eleven countries of the region to undergo training conducted by the National Iranian Oil Company of the Government of Iran.

192. In co-operation with the Regional Housing Centre at New Delhi, an in-service training course on sociological and economic problems in the field of housing for housing officials of the countries of the region was organized from 27 April to 24 June 1964 at Bangalore, India. A two-day seminar on housing and planning problems was organized at the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning.

193. The Government of France offered to accept two senior engineers from the region to observe training procedures at the Gurcy-le-Chatel establishment of Electricité de France and the secretariat made arrangements for candidates to be selected. The secretariat also trained a fellow from a country of the region (Nepal) in small industries development.

Industrial survey

194. An industrial survey of Laos was initiated by the Regional Industries Promotion and Planning Centre in February 1965.

Trade Division

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

195. In its resolution 50 (XX) on the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) which summed up the view of Governments of member countries on the Conference, the Commission requested the ECAFE secretariat to assist countries of the region in dealing with the issues before the Conference, and urged developing ECAFE countries to consult and co-operate with one another and with the developing countries in other regions, with a view to reaching mutually acceptable solutions. Similar recommendations had been made by the Manila Ministerial Conference. Accordingly, the secretariat held consultations with Governments of member countries on various substantive matters relating to the Conference. It also participated in the third session of the Preparatory Committee of UNCTAD in February 1964 and in the Conference itself in March/June 1964. Since the conclusion of the Conference, the secretariat has continued to collaborate with the UNCTAD secretariat in the follow-up work on UNCTAD resolutions in general and the work of the Special Committee on Conciliation Procedures in particular. The secretariat prepared a detailed report on UNCTAD recommendations and the role which countries of the ECAFE region and the regional economic commissions could play in implementing them (E/CN.11/L.138), in the context of UNCTAD's recommendation that the Trade and Development Board "establish close and continuous links with the regional economic commissions of the United Nations". The Executive Secretary participated in a meeting convened by the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs to consider institutional arrangements for the implementation of UNCTAD resolutions and the relationships between the secretariat and subsidiary bodies of UNCTAD on the one hand and the secretariats of the regional economic commissions and their subsidiary bodies on the other.

Regional economic co-operation

196. Work was continued on implementing the resolutions on regional economic co-operation adopted by the Commission and the Manila Ministerial Conference.

197. In preparation for the meeting of the Expert Group on the Asian Development Bank, the secretariat prepared the following background papers:^{8/} "A study of the Inter-American Development Bank and the African Development Bank", "Some of

^{8/} No document symbols were assigned to these papers.

the financial aspects relating to the establishment of the Asian Regional Development Bank", "Scope and fields of operations of the proposed Asian Development Bank", "National development finance institutions in countries of the ECAFE region", "Summary of activities of the Inter-American Development Bank", "A tentative draft outline charter for the Asian Development Bank", "Synoptic tables of the provisions of constituent instruments of selected inter-governmental development finance institutions".

198. Similarly, the following background papers^{8/} were prepared for the Expert Group on Trade Liberalization: "The dynamic effects of economic integration with special reference to the ECAFE region", "Payments arrangements in less developed regions with special attention to the ECAFE region", "Trade liberalization on a sub-regional basis - a case study on Malaysia, Philippines and Thailand", "Trade barriers in countries of the ECAFE region", "UNCTAD recommendations as related to trade liberalization", "Removal of quantitative restrictions on a percentage basis of intraregional trade", "Summary of agreements on trade and payments between countries of the ECAFE region", "Effectiveness of trade agreements - supplementary note to 'Summary of agreements on trade and payments between countries in the ECAFE region'".

Transit trade of landlocked countries

199. In accordance with the resolution of the Manila Ministerial Conference, the secretariat supplied information to the region's landlocked countries, namely, Afghanistan, Laos and Nepal. This was used as the basis of the draft of a new convention to replace the Barcelona Convention which they presented to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. UNCTAD in its Final Act adopted a set of principles (Annex A.I.2) relating to the subject and a resolution on "Preparation of a convention relating to the transit trade of landlocked countries" (Recommendation A.VI.1); moreover, it requested the Secretary-General to appoint a committee of twenty-four members representing landlocked, transit and other interested states, to prepare a new draft convention to be submitted to a Conference of Plenipotentiaries to be convened in 1965. The draft submitted by the three landlocked ECAFE countries and supported by several African landlocked countries will be taken into account in preparing the new draft convention.

200. The secretariat prepared a document for the Committee of Twenty-Four met in October/November 1964 to review the problems of landlocked countries of the ECAFE region.

Trade in jute and jute products

201. The secretariat continued its work on the trade in jute and jute products. At the request of ECAFE, the FAO Committee on Commodity Problems established an FAO Study Group on Jute, Kenaf and Allied Fibres in order to provide a forum for consultations on and studies of economic aspects of production, marketing, trade and consumption of jute, kenaf and allied fibres. The ECAFE secretariat prepared papers on the grading and standardization of jute in the region's producing countries, namely, China (Taiwan), India, Pakistan and Thailand. An expert visited the principal jute producing and consuming countries in Asia and Europe, to hold consultations on the possibility of introducing internationally acceptable standards and grades for jute. The FAO Study Group on Jute, Kenaf and Allied Fibres held its first session in September 1964 at Rome; the ECAFE secretariat took an active part in it. The Group discussed, inter-alia: improvement of statistics; standardization of grading and improvement of quality; study of trends in production; long-term prospects of the demand for jute, kenaf and allied fibres and for the various products made from them; problem of jute manufacture; and short-term fluctuation and ways of reducing them. It attached considerable importance to the need for stabilizing prices and markets for raw jute, and for the improvement of statistics on jute and jute goods, especially on end-uses. It convened in February 1965 a Working Party on the Stabilization of the Market for Raw Jute at Dacca (Pakistan). The Group also convened a Working Party on the Improvement of Jute Statistics.

Commercial arbitration

202. The ECAFE Centre for the Promotion of Commercial Arbitration in the region published its first issue of the ECAFE News Bulletin on Commercial Arbitration (TRADE/CA/News 1).

Customs administration

203. The ECAFE Code of Recommended Customs Procedures, which has been accepted by countries of the region, was expanded and modified to take account of new recommendations and an intensive study was undertaken of customs valuation in relation particularly to the problems of developing countries. As a result of the work and advisory activities carried out by ECAFE, two countries of the region, namely Ceylon and Iran, have now received from the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance the services of country experts on customs administration.

Shipping and ocean freight rates

204. The secretariat prepared a questionnaire and circulated it to Governments of member countries requesting data for studies on national and regional shippers councils and consultative machinery, and on the possibilities of establishing regional or sub-regional conference lines, or of chartering companies, taking note of the recommendations of UNCTAD on this subject.

Commodity problems

205. The secretariat continued to study problems of principal export commodities of the ECAFE region, and consulted with the countries as well as FAO in regard to jute and jute products, coconut and coconut products, spices and rice.

Transport and Communications Division

206. The secretariat continued to supply information and assistance to the countries of the region on the various aspects of transport and communications, especially through its Transport and Communications Bulletin for Asia and the Far East. Special assistance was given regarding the problems of inland ports, railway operations and research, reconnaissance and other surveys of the routes included in the Asian Highway, and for promoting development of tourism. The secretariat continued to participate in the UNESCO project on the production and marketing of low-cost radio receivers in Asia. It was also associated in some projects likely to lead to United Nations Special Fund support.

Research and Planning Division

Review of current economic developments and policies

207. The Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1964^{9/} selected as its special theme the role of the agricultural sector. Chapter I analyses the relative position of agriculture in the ECAFE economies, recent growth and structural changes, and inter-industry relations. It shows the preponderance of the agricultural sector, whether judged from employment or income, its low productivity and the inadequacy of its rate of growth in relation to population growth. Recently there has been some shift from the agricultural sector to manufacturing and other sectors, partly because of the slow rate of agricultural growth.

^{9/} United Nations publication, Sales No.:65.II.F.1.

Chapter II studies various aspects of agricultural development which are strategic to general economic development. It points out that although post-war food production increased faster than population, per capita production has barely returned to the pre-war level, and the increase in income requires heavy food imports. Although most countries depend largely on agricultural exports to finance their import needs, agricultural exports are increasing at slow rates; a few countries, however, have succeeded in promoting certain new agricultural exports with high rates of increase. The Survey also reveals that, at least in countries where the rate of agricultural development is fast in relation to agricultural population growth, and where the incremental output-capital ratio in agriculture is high, there are sufficient savings in the agricultural sector to finance agricultural investment as well as part of the non-agricultural investment. In many countries, the rate of economic development has not been fast enough to absorb the new entrants to the labour force and apparently under-employment in rural areas is increasing. The agricultural sector itself can make better use of this labour and at the same time provide workers for expanding industry. The importance of agro-industries and industries supplying agricultural requisites is stressed and there is some discussion of the problems and policies of agricultural development. Finally, the possibility of making agriculture an active element in economic development instead of a dragging force, and the conditions under which this may be achieved, are considered. Chapter III includes a few case studies relating to the food problem, relations between agriculture and industry and the role of agriculture in Japan's economic growth.

208. Part II of the Survey, in reviewing the current economic developments in the ECAFE region presents an analysis of trends in the production of, and commodity trade in, the major food and non-food crops, as well as chemical, metal and mineral products. Besides including a review of building and construction activities, the Survey contains a section on recent changes in the role of the state in ECAFE countries. Significant developments in money supply, foreign exchange and public finance are analysed. A review of progress in the early years of the Development Decade points out the inadequacy of growth rates achieved in the major sectors of the economy. Recent attempts to re-shape world trade, and to promote regional groupings in the ECAFE region are also reviewed. The statistical analysis of intraregional trade in previous Surveys has been expanded to cover the trade of all countries by major commodity groups.

Economic development and planning

209. Work continued on long-term economic projections, national as well as regional, with emphasis on aggregate models. A scheme for a greater degree of disaggregation was drawn up and its application was tried in Indonesia. Preliminary sectoral projections were made. The demand for and supply of key agricultural commodities were projected, at both the national and regional levels. Preliminary attempts were also made to project supply of and demand for major types of energy. Approaches to projection of labour force, agricultural and non-agricultural, on the basis of likely structural changes in the economy, were also explored.

Budget reclassification and management

210. The ECAFE secretariat prepared a paper on 'Use of public sector accounts in developing planning and participated in the Inter-regional Budgetary Workshop held at Copenhagen in September 1964.

Statistical compilation and analysis

211. The secretariat continued to publish in its quarterly Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East, as well as statistical series on population, national accounts, agriculture, public finance and balance of payments on an annual basis; and manufacturing, transport, external trade, banking, and prices on a quarterly basis. Import and export data relating to member countries of the region continued to be reclassified according to various types of consumption and capital goods. Extensive data on the role of agriculture in economic development were prepared for the annual Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1964. The main servicing assignments within the secretariat consisted of preparation of specialized data in the fields of trade, industry and natural resources, and economic development planning.

212. In co-operation with the United Nations Statistical Office, arrangements were made for processing at Headquarters punched cards or magnetic tapes relating to foreign trade statistics of the countries of the region. Nearly all member countries are now taking part in this project, and an analysis of commodity trade in matrix form has already been completed for the 1962 data and distributed to member countries.

Statistical development

213. Progress was achieved in implementing the long-range and integrated programme for the development of statistics as laid down by the Conference of Asian Statisticians. The secretariat prepared a comprehensive document "Basic statistics for formulating and implementing plans of economic and social development in countries of Asia and the Far East" (E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.6/L.4). It continued to help Governments to implement the 1963 World Programme of Basic Industrial Inquiries. The Regional Adviser on Economic Statistics advised several countries on various aspects of the programme, particularly the finalization of questionnaires and tabulation plans. Based on replies received from Governments, the secretariat prepared the second progress report on the 1963 World Programme of Basic Industrial Statistics in the countries of the ECAFE region and the second report on sample surveys in the ECAFE region.

214. At the Regional Training Centre convened in July/September 1964 at Bangkok, an experimental training course on training in statistical principles and operations was conducted, and certificates were awarded to fourteen Thai trainees who participated. The Regional Adviser on Training advised several countries on the planning and organization of national training centres. The secretariat prepared and published the Manual on Training of Statistical Personnel at the Primary and Intermediate Levels^{10/} and the Supplement to the Manual^{11/}.

Water Resources Development Division

215. Progress was achieved during 1964 in the implementation of the various projects, particularly those on water resources development, flood control, hydrology and typhoons. The secretariat continued to service the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin.

Planning of water resources development

216. Surveys of water resources development, started in 1955 and published in the Water Resources Series, have covered all countries except Mongolia, Australia,

^{10/} United Nations publication, Sales No.:63.II.F.8.

^{11/} United Nations publication, Sales No.:64.II.F.8.

New Zealand and Western Samoa, which have only recently been included in the geographical scope of the Commission. Studies relating to them are due for completion soon. Country surveys are continuously being updated. Already the quarterly "Water Resources Journal" has published such updated studies on Brunei, Burma, China (Taiwan), India, Iran, Japan, Malaysia and the Philippines. A summary biennial review of the development in the region as a whole in 1962-1964 was prepared by the secretariat for the Sixth Regional Conference on Water Resources Development (WRD/Conf.6/30).

217. A preliminary comparative study of cost of water resources development projects, including relative costs for different methods of construction, was prepared and since the participating countries have continuing interest in this question, the convening of a working group of experts to study the subject in detail is being considered.

218. A Manual of Standards and Procedures for Investigation and Planning of Water Resources Development Projects was published.^{12/} It incorporates many suggestions and comments of various national organizations dealing with water resources development. The twenty-seventh issue of the Water Resources Series, The Proceedings of the Third ECAFE/WMO Inter-regional Seminar on Methods of Hydrological Forecasting for the Utilization of Water Resources, was also published.^{13/} Quarterly issues of the "Water Resources Journal" have been continued.

Flood control and water resource development of international rivers

219. As requested by the Mekong Committee, the secretariat has directed its efforts to the amplification of the basin plan in co-operation with the staff of the Committee's Executive Agent and with support from the United Nations Special Fund for field work and equipment. The secretariat has commenced examination of different combinations of series of dams and reservoirs in the mainstream, as well as in the major tributaries, with a view to obtaining the optimum system of combination and the inter-relation of individual projects to the system as a whole. In the analysis of the system, the technique of using a high

^{12/} United Nations publication, Sales No.:64.II.F.12.

^{13/} United Nations publication, Sales No.:65.II.F.5.

speed digital computer is being considered. The secretariat has been engaged in the analysis of hydrologic data and topographic features of feasible sites. Field investigations have been undertaken. A preliminary report on eleven major international rivers of the region was prepared for the Sixth Regional Conference on Water Resources Development (E/CN.11/WRD/Conf.6/L.4).

Flood control methods

220. The secretariat, with assistance from the United Nations Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations and the Governments of Japan and the Netherlands, organized an Advisory Group to render services to the major delta projects in the Republic of Korea in July/August 1964, the Philippines in August 1964 and Iran in November/December 1964. Similar services are to be rendered in 1965 to projects in China (Taiwan), Iran, Malaysia and Pakistan.

221. The study on sediment problem, first published in 1954^{14/} has been expanded with the assistance of a consultant to include erosion control, for publication in the Water Resources Series in 1965.

Hydrologic studies

222. Based on data received from countries affected by monsoons, and data from other sources, a secretariat study on runoff co-efficients and maximum flood in monsoon areas, showed the relation between drainage area and peak flow of maximum floods in countries affected by monsoons in the region, and served as a guide for planning and designing water resources development projects for which very little or no flood data are available.

Typhoons

223. The Commission at its last session had recommended that the secretariat, in co-operation with WMO, look into the practical means of initiating a joint programme of investigations of typhoons in the region. As a first step, the secretariat, in close consultation with water and weather agencies in countries subject to Pacific typhoons, made an over-all appraisal of the damage caused by, and benefits derived from, typhoons. The results of the study was presented to

^{14/} United Nations publication, The Sediment Problems, Sales No.: 1955.II.F.7.

the Sixth Regional Water Resources Conference (E/CN.11/WRD/Conf.6/L.3 annex 6). A study prepared, with the assistance of two outstanding experts in typhoon research, showed results of research and experiments carried out by the United States of America on methods of accurately forecasting the paths and structures of typhoons and methods of modifying the strength of a typhoon.

Social Affairs Division

Social development planning and research

224. The report of the Group of Experts on Social Development Planning which met at Bangkok from 9 to 18 April 1963 was published as volume No.4 in the ECAFE Development Programming Techniques Series under the title of Problems of Social Development Planning, with special reference to Asia and the Far East^{15/}.

225. The Joint ECAFE/UNESCO Working Group on Educational Planning continued its work and met several times in 1964. By the end of the year, English and French-speaking itinerant Regional Advisory Teams on Educational Planning had completed reports on long-term projections for education on Afghanistan, Cambodia, China (Taiwan), Indonesia, Iran, the Republic of Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Pakistan and the Philippines. Thus, with the studies on Ceylon, India and Thailand already undertaken in 1963, almost all the 'Karachi Plan' countries have been covered. The ECAFE secretariat is providing the services of a development planner to assist the UNESCO secretariat in the analysis of the reports of the advisory teams and the preparation of policy guide-lines for long-term educational development with due emphasis on manpower aspects; and it is co-operating in the preparations for the Conference of Asian Ministers of Education to be convened by ECAFE and UNESCO in November 1965.

226. ECAFE participated in the UNESCO Regional Technical Assistance Seminar on Investment in Education held at Bangkok, 7 to 15 April 1964, and submitted a paper on 'Methods of integrating educational expansion with economic needs and targets with over-all investment possibilities'. It also participated in a Seminar on National Health Planning organized by WHO for the Western Pacific held at Manila from 3 to 17 June 1964.

^{15/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.F.10.

227. ECAFE was represented at the fourth session of the Steering Committee of the UNESCO Research Centre for Social and Economic Development in Southern Asia at New Delhi, in September 1964. The secretariat co-operated with the Centre in the preparation of a case study of income distribution in relation to economic and social development in an ECAFE country. It has also made a preliminary assessment of the feasibility of undertaking a second study in another ECAFE country.

228. ECAFE, UNICEF and the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning are co-sponsoring an Asian Conference on Children and Youth in National Development to be held at Bangkok in September 1965; a number of consultative and preparatory meetings were held during the period under review.

Population

229. The implementation of the recommendations of the Asian Population Conference (New Delhi, December 1963) and of the Commission's resolution 54 (XX) on population was **commenced**, and the various Governments in the region are being assisted on population matters. The report and nine selected papers of the Conference have been published.^{16/} Among them is a paper by the secretariat on "The demographic situation and prospective population trends in Asia and the Far East", which was subsequently revised on the basis of various suggestions and more complete demographic information. Preliminary steps were taken to examine the feasibility of convening in 1965 technical working groups to exchange experience in such fields as internal migration and urbanization and problems of communication in the implementation of population policies.

230. Arrangements were concluded to expand the secretariat's demographic services with the assistance of the Rockefeller Foundation by making available an additional regional demographic adviser and a regional demographic expert. They will, on request, assist Governments regarding questions of population policy and action programmes.

231. Demographic data on countries of the region were collected, compiled, and analyzed for preparing, in co-operation with the Demographic Training and

^{16/} United Nations publication, The Asian Population Conference, 1963, Sales No.:65.II.F.11.

Research Centre at Chembur, Bombay, comprehensive projections of the population of the countries on a current basis and in greater detail than those now available.

232. The secretariat participated in a working group that evaluated country experiences in the 1960 World Census Programme and made recommendations for censuses to be taken around 1970. It also participated in the inter-agency meeting convened by the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin to examine problems of estimating manpower requirements for the basin's development. Guide-lines were prepared for the Committee on estimating manpower requirements for the social development aspects, particularly for rural community development programmes in the Mekong basin.

Joint ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division

Review of food and agricultural situation

233. The Joint Division continued its study of current developments in the field of food and agriculture in the region, and supplied draft sections required for the preparation of the 1964 Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, and the documentation for the Committee on Trade. 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.

Agricultural financing and credit

234. The study "Institutions for agricultural financing and credit in Asia and the Far East - A regional review" was published by FAO along with its report on the Centre on Institutions for Agricultural Financing and Credit in Asia and the Far East (FAO Report No.1793). In response to requests, assistance was given to officials of some member countries on certain aspects of credit institutions.

Training of agricultural personnel

235. Assistance was provided to Governments in training personnel at the national level. Upon request, a staff member of the Division delivered lectures at the National Training Centre on Agricultural Marketing held at Polgolla (Kandy), Ceylon. Another staff member gave lectures at the National Training Centre on Agricultural Marketing held at Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Agricultural development and planning

236. The Division continued the study of agricultural development plans in the countries of the region. A study entitled "Some aspects of input-output relationships in Asian agriculture" was published in the Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East (Vol. XV, No.2, September 1964).

Agricultural surpluses for economic development

237. Arrangements were made for preparing a case study on the use of surplus agricultural products for economic development in the Republic of Korea.

Public administration

238. The countries of the region continued to utilize the services of the Regional Public Administration Adviser who also assisted in briefing country experts and in reviewing their reports. The Adviser's activities included participation in : the training programme at the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning and at the Regional Statistical Training Centre for Organizers of National Training Centre at Bangkok; the fourth session of the Working Party on Customs Administration; the International Seminar on Social Administration in Developing Countries convened by the India International Centre and the Indian Institute of Public Administration at New Delhi; the seminar held by the Eastern Regional Organization for Public Administration (EROPA) at Tokyo in June; the Seminar on Metropolitan Planning convened jointly by the Japan Society for Urban studies, the International Union for Local Authorities (IULA) and EROPA; and the Third General Assembly of EROPA at Seoul, Korea, on Planning and Policies for Development for which the Adviser prepared a questionnaire and a consolidated report. He also assisted the Government of Japan to establish a Local Government Centre under EROPA, for which the Government provided ten fellowships.

239. Assistance was given to the National Municipal League of Thailand at its annual conference of local municipal officers (mayors and city clerks), to a workshop for community development supervisors convened by the Community Development Department of the Ministry of the Interior, Government of Thailand, and to the experts provided to the Bangkok Municipality under the joint United Nations/IULA Inter-Municipal Technical Assistance Programme.

240. Advisory assistance was given regarding a survey in China (Taiwan) of the training and research potentials in the field of administration and a detailed study of the administration of the land reform scheme. Lectures were given at two universities in that country.

Other aspects of work

Co-operation with United Nations Headquarters and other regional economic commissions

241. The ECAFE secretariat continued to collaborate closely with the Headquarters Secretariat, of which it forms a part, and with the secretariats of the other regional economic commissions. It advised Headquarters on technical assistance projects concerning countries of the region and on government requests for Special Fund support, helped in recruiting experts and trainees and intensified its work in briefing and back-stopping technical assistance experts. Consultations with Headquarters and the ECE secretariat were held on the problems of industrial and natural resources development. The visits of senior staff members of ECAFE and ECA were organized to co-ordinate the respective work programmes of the two commissions and particularly to plan for the symposia on industrialization. The Chief of the Industries Division of ECAFE served as Co-Director for the Inter-regional Conference on the Development of Petrochemical Industries. The Chief of the Energy Division of ECE and a senior official from the Resources and Transport Division of Headquarters assisted in the preparation and servicing of the ECAFE Seminar on Natural Gas. The secretariat was represented at the Fourth Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East and the Inter-regional Seminar on Industrial Research and Development Institutes in the Developing Countries, both sponsored by United Nations Headquarters.

242. The ECAFE secretariat maintained close collaboration with and received the continued support of the Housing, Building and Planning Branch at United Nations Headquarters, and five regional projects were planned with the latter's co-operation.

243. The secretariat reviewed and commented on the Manual on Self-Help Housing recently published by the United Nations.^{17/}

244. As requested by United Nations Headquarters, the secretariat prepared a summary note on its activities in assisting the countries of the region to build

^{17/} United Nations publication, Sales No.:64.IV.4.

up infrastructure for the application of science and technology, covering (1) iron and steel industry, (2) desalination of sea water, (3) non-conventional sources of energy, (4) petrochemicals, (5) modern techniques used in mining development, and (6) industrialization of housing. Following the third session of the Sub-Committee on Science and Technology of the Administration Committee on Co-ordination, the United Nations Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development sent to Bangkok a Regional Reviewing Group comprising its members from Australia, India, Israel and Japan under the Chairmanship of Mr Thacker (Chairman of the United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology to the Less Developed Countries). The Group, which met from 9 to 11 February 1965, consulted the ECAFE secretariat and regional staff of the specialized agencies on the needs of the ECAFE region in relation to the proposed world-wide attack on selected research problems involved in the application of science and technology, and on the possibilities of scientific co-operation within the region. In addition to consultations with the staff members of the ECAFE secretariat, Mekong Unit and the Asian Institute, the Group also had informal meetings with the representatives attending the ECAFE Committee on Industry and Natural Resources.

245. The secretariat participated in planning and conducting the Inter-regional Seminar on Planning Techniques, held at Moscow in July 1964, and the Inter-regional Workshop on Problems of Budget Classification and Management in Developing Countries, held at Copenhagen in August/September 1964. The Bureau of General Economic Research and Policies participated in ECAFE's Fourth Group of Experts on Programming Techniques, held at Bangkok in June/July 1964, and the Conference of Asian Economic Planners (second session), held at Bangkok in October 1964. The ECAFE Regional Centre for Economic Projections and Programming continued to co-operate closely with the Economic Projections and Programming Centre at Headquarters. The secretariat also co-operated with the Fiscal and Financial Branch at Headquarters in collecting material for a second review of developments in budget reclassification and management in the countries of the region.

246. The secretariat and the Statistical Office of the United Nations co-sponsored several meetings: the Seminar on National Accounts, the Regional

Statistical Training Centre for Organizers of National Training Centres, the Working Group on Censuses of Population and Housing, and the sixth session of the Conference of Asian Statisticians in which representatives of the Statistical Office participated.

247. The secretariat continued to exchange with ECE, ECLA and ECA information on economic development and planning, statistics and statistics development. It assisted in selecting fellows from the region for in-service training at the ECE secretariat in 1965.

248. The secretariat participated in the Inter-Agency Meeting on the Development and Utilization of Water Resources held at Rome and Geneva in January 1964. The Headquarters Resources and Transport Division contributed to the Sixth Regional Conference on Water Resources Development a paper describing the initial stages of the development of two African international rivers (WRD/Conf.6/31). The General Legal Division, Office of Legal Affairs, and the Resources and Transport Division are being consulted regarding the secretariat's work project on a comparative study of the various laws and regulations concerning water resources in the countries of the region. Studies on water pollution control undertaken by ECE were reviewed for dissemination in the region.

249. In co-operation with the Bureau of Social Affairs, the secretariat reviewed drafts of papers prepared for the 1965 World Population Conference and draft chapters of the revised edition of Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends,^{18/} The regional demographic advisor participated in the meetings at Headquarters of an ad hoc committee on the long-range work programme of the United Nations in the field of population. A study was initiated by the secretariat in co-operation with the Division of Public Administration at Headquarters, on the role of local governments, co-operatives and voluntary agencies in community development. Suggestions and reference materials were furnished for Headquarters studies on the application of community development to land settlement, training of higher community development cadres, and reappraisal of the United Nations social service programmes. United Nations publications in community development were sent to Governments and training

^{18/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: 1953.XIII.3.

institutions in the region for information and guidance. The secretariat was consulted on matters concerning reappraisal of United Nations technical assistance in the field of social services, and on a draft report on "Family, Youth and Child Welfare" prepared by the Bureau in accordance with the Social Commission's work programme for 1963/1965.

Science and technology

250. As set forth in greater detail under the previous heading, the Regional Group for Asia of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development visited ECAFE headquarters and discussed with ECAFE secretariat officials a range of matters including needs and opportunities for, and obstacles to, the application of science and technology to development in the region.

251. The secretariat continued to issue the annual Mining Review, the Electric Power Bulletin and the Small Industry Bulletin, and published them in printed form^{19/}.

252. An inventory of institutes for industrial research and technology in the countries of the ECAFE region was compiled. Studies were initiated on: the status of utilization in the countries of the region of the "new" sources of energy, namely solar energy, wind power, tidal power, etc.; de-salination of sea water and brackish water; and the possibilities of standardizing the structural components of electricity networks for rural electrification as a means of reducing investment cost and construction time. Work has also begun on the standardization of nomenclatures for estimating mineral reserves. A study on the geology and mineral resources of the lower Mekong basin is nearing completion. The secretariat has also undertaken studies on standardization of building materials, codes of practice for construction industry, the industrialization of housing, and development of new building materials and

^{19/} United Nations publications, Electric Power in Asia and the Far East, 1961-1962 (Sales No.:64.II.F.11); Mining Development in Asia and the Far East, 1962, Mineral Resources Development Series No.22 (Sales No.: 64.II.F.13); Tin Ore Resources of Asia and the Far East, Mineral Resources Development Series No. 23, (Sales No.:65.II.F.4); and Small Industry Bulletin on Credit and Financing Facilities (Sales No.:65.II.F.10)

methods of construction. Studies on water pollution control by WHO, which are of common interest to countries of the region, are disseminated through the "Water Resources Journal".

253. The Governments of member and associate member countries and their representatives and liaison officers increasingly aided the secretariat in its work.^{20/} Valuable services were rendered to the secretariat by government experts and by non-governmental organizations.

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

254. The secretariat continued to give advice on technical assistance projects and programming. Programming missions were carried out by its staff to assist and advise the Governments and the TAB Resident Representatives in several countries of the region. The secretariat helped in the recruitment and briefing of experts as well as in evaluating the experts' reports. BTAO financing played a vital role in the organization of several seminars and working groups and in providing regional advisers in many fields covered by the ECAFE work programme. As in past years, a considerable number of fellowships were awarded to trainees from within the region under the BTAO programme. Seminars and expert working groups dealt with such subjects as natural gas, national accounts, programming techniques, statistical training and censuses of population and housing. Fellows included eleven from countries of the region who received training in the field of petroleum resources in Iran; five who attended the training course on the Sociological and economic problems in the field of housing organized by the Regional Housing Centre at Bangalore; and several who were trained at the Bombay Demographic Training and Research Centre and the Fuchu Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.

255. The secretariat continued to review the progress of the feasibility surveys of the Sittang river project in Burma (completed in August 1964) and assisted, at the request of BTAO in formulating Afghanistan's request for a team of experts on flood control, river training, river regulation and bank protection. It also co-operated with BTAO and the Governments of Japan and the Netherlands in organizing the Advisory Group of Experts on the Development of Deltaic

^{20/} China, France, India, Iran, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Laos, the Netherlands, New Zealand, 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 Afghanistan, Australia, Burma, Indonesia, Malaysia, 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.

Areas which visited the Republic of Korea and Iran. Another advisory group, established with BTAO's co-operation, visited the Philippines for consultation on flood and sediment problems in the Pasig-Potrero river basin.

256. Assistance was given in connexion with the field visit to Bangkok of fellows of the Bombay Demographic Training and Research Centre, and with the inter-agency evaluation team which carried out a review of the United Nations technical assistance project on integrated rural development in Laos.

257. Full co-operation was received from BTAO in undertaking reconnaissance surveys of the Asian Highway routes and in convening meetings of expert groups on the Asian Highway.

Advisory services

258. In accordance with the Commission's directive to increase direct advisory services to the countries of the region, the secretariat's experts visited a number of countries of the region on request and offered suggestions in the various fields within its work programme. In this task, the secretariat was assisted by regional advisers made available by BTAO.

259. The secretariat sent missions to Brunei and Iran, to advise the Governments concerned on the development and utilization of natural gas resources. It also sent, on request, a mission to the Philippines, to advise on types of industrial and mineral resources projects and to explore the possibility of joint ECAFE/BTAO assistance to the Government in its industrial and mineral resources development programme. This resulted in an Industrial Survey Mission being sent to the Philippines in October 1964. The secretariat assisted the Government of Nepal in drawing up a request for an industrial feasibility survey, which is now being organized.

260. Advisory services regarding problems of the electricity supply industry were rendered to India, the Philippines, the Republic of Viet-Nam, and Thailand. The secretariat continued to assist the Mekong Committee's activities relating to the industrial and natural resources development of the basin. The Regional Adviser on Management of Electricity Supply Industry visited Burma, Ceylon, China (Taiwan), Hong Kong, India, Iran, Republic of Korea, Nepal, Pakistan and Thailand and assisted the government authorities concerned regarding problems relating to organization, management, accounting, store-keeping, etc.; and based on the experience thus acquired, a practical manual on the management

of the electricity supply industry is being prepared for wider dissemination. The Regional Adviser on Basic Chemical Industries rendered advice to Brunei, China (Taiwan), Singapore in Malaysia, The Republic of Viet-Nam and Thailand. He assisted in the preparation of a project report on developing an alkali industry and on utilizing the rock salt of the Khorat Plateau in Thailand. The Regional Adviser on Natural Gas Production, in addition to serving as a member of the natural gas mission to Brunei and Iran, gave advice to the Chinese Petroleum Corporation and to the Government of India's Oil and Natural Gas Commission. The Regional Adviser on Physical Planning joined the secretariat in the latter part of 1964.

261. In the field of customs administration, requests for the secretariat's advisory services were received from Afghanistan, Brunei, Ceylon, Iran, Nepal, Pakistan and the Republic of Viet-Nam. The Regional Customs Adviser made a preliminary assessment of customs administration in Iran. In Ceylon, he made practical suggestions for immediate improvement of the customs administration, laws and procedures and allied subjects; and, subsequently, the Government of Ceylon obtained the services of a full-time customs adviser under the United Nations programme of technical assistance. The services of the Adviser were continuously utilized by the Customs Authority of Thailand.

262. The secretariat continued to render advisory services to countries in the field of statistics through the Regional Adviser for Training and the Regional Adviser for Economic Statistics. The former assisted a number of countries in planning national training centres, and the latter advised several countries on their industrial census programmes, external trade, prices and transport. The secretariat assisted the Government of the Republic of China in making an over-all appraisal of various alternative schemes for the flood control of the Tamshui river, a project that will cost approximately \$100 million over a period of ten years. The secretariat advised the Government of Brunei to organize an extensive investigation of water resources potential in Brunei; the resulting report, "Reconnaissance report on the water resources of Brunei and potential development", reviews the water problems in Brunei, presents a survey of potential water resources and recommends a hydrological programme.

263. Assistance was rendered to the North East Energy Authority of the Government of Thailand in connexion with the preparation of specifications, scrutiny of bids for the construction of the dam, power house, transmission lines, and the purchase of electrical equipment for the Nam Pong project. The secretariat assigned two staff members to participate in an advisory capacity in the Standing Technical Committee which handles the construction of the project. At the government of Singapore's request the secretariat recommended and outlined a scheme, with necessary cost estimates, for supplying low-cost industrial water to the Jurong Industrial Estate. Based on its report, the government of Singapore called for international tenders, which the secretariat was requested to assist in evaluating.

264. The Regional Demographic Adviser rendered assistance to the Governments of Afghanistan, Hong Kong, India, Iran, Japan, the Republic of Korea, and the Philippines with their demographic programmes.

265. In the field of community development, the secretariat placed greater emphasis on direct assistance to Governments through field visits and consultations with the authorities concerned. National workshops on professional education and training in community development were organized in Hong Kong and Taipei to discuss training content and methods, and to recommend improvements to them. Assistance was given to the Governments of Ceylon, the Republic of Korea and the Philippines in planning national workshops on education and training for community development. The Government of Thailand was assisted in conducting workshops for in-service training of community development supervisors and community development workers with women, children and youth, in planning a training programme for community development instructors and in providing pre-service training to workers for hill tribe welfare and development. Seminars were held at the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning, on "The nature and content of social welfare", "Implementation of social welfare services", "Introduction to community development" and "The role and contribution of community development to economic development". Assistance was rendered to the Government of the Republic of Korea in streamlining and strengthening the organizational structure of the Office of Rural Development.

266. As regards urban community development, advice was rendered to the Government of India on a pilot project on a national scale, to the Government of the Republic of China on a pilot project at Taipei and to the Government of Thailand on urban redevelopment and a self-help housing project at Bangkok, with the assistance of UNICEF.

267. Advisory services were provided to government departments and schools of social work on family, child and youth welfare, and on social work education, including the development of indigenous teaching material in China (Taiwan), India, Iran, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan and the Philippines.

268. Collaboration with existing regional training and research centres, especially the Asia and the Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders at Fuchu, Tokyo, has been strengthened. During 1964, the Fuchu Institute held three international courses, for one of which fellowship grants were provided by the Japanese Government under the Colombo Plan.

Co-operation with the Special Fund

269. The secretariat assisted the Regional Housing Centre at Bandung, Indonesia, in formulating a work programme for the Building Materials Development Laboratory which had been established with assistance from the Special Fund. It also supplied the required information and data for the regional applications to the Special Fund for assistance in financing the pre-investment surveys of the following sections of the Asian Highway: (i) the Kabul-Herat Direct route in Afghanistan; (ii) the Karman-Mirjaveh section in Iran and (iii) seven major bridges in East Pakistan.

270. The secretariat carried out executing agency functions for several Special Fund projects, including the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning, the Mekong Institutional Support projects and others concerning the Mekong. It also assisted the Statistical Research and Development Centre which had been established in Indonesia with Special Fund assistance by continuing to evaluate its reports and by giving advice.

271. The secretariat continued its assistance to the Government of Burma concerning the Mu river project, for which the United Nations has been designated as the Executing Agency. This included the preparation of specifications for the

feasibility study, together with a list of the equipment and job descriptions of the experts required. The ECAFE secretariat will participate in the execution of the project.

272. The secretariat also continued the assistance it had started giving to the Government of Indonesia in 1962 in formulating a request to the Special Fund for equipment and personnel to improve the Institute for Hydraulic Research and Hydrology at Bandung. In January 1964, at the request of the Special Fund, a secretariat member assisted in reformulating the Indonesian request, which called for further expansion of the Institute into a Water Resources Development Institute.

273. As in previous years, the secretariat made comments on several applications of Government of member countries for assistance from the Special Fund.

C. Relations with specialized agencies and other organizations

274. Close co-operation was continued with specialized agencies and other organizations through joint meetings, participation in meetings of mutual interest, inter-secretariat consultations and exchanges of information, joint planning and execution of projects, and joint participation in technical assistance, Special Fund and other activities.

Specialized agencies and IAEA, UNICEF, WFP and GATT

275. Working relationships with the agencies were facilitated by several agencies maintaining regional offices or officers at Bangkok: FAO and UNESCO have regional offices, the ILO a liaison office, ITU an official attached to ECAFE, IBRD a Resident Representative; and WHO and WMO offices for Thailand.

Joint meetings

276. A joint meeting with ITU of the Working Party of Telecommunication Experts was held at Tokyo in July 1964. ECAFE and WMO jointly organized the Third Inter-regional Seminar on Methods of Hydrological Forecasting for the Utilization of Water Resources at Bangkok in August 1964. The ILO and FAO co-operated with ECAFE in organizing the sixth session of the Conference of Asian Statisticians, held at Bangkok in December 1964. ECAFE and UNESCO conducted a Regional Seminar

on Investment in Education at Bangkok in April 1964, and convened a series of meetings of the Working Groups established to prepare for the UNESCO/ECAFE Meeting of Ministers of Education of Asian Countries scheduled in November 1965.

Contribution of documentation

277. The secretariat prepared papers on jute grading and standardization in countries of the ECAFE region for the FAO Study Group on Jute, Kenaf, and Allied Fibres. It also prepared background papers for the FAO Fourth Group of Experts on Programming Techniques. It contributed a study on "Appraisal of economic development planning and its recent achievements in the ECAFE region" to the ILO Asian Seminar on National Planning of Vocational Training. The secretariat prepared a paper for the UNESCO Regional Technical Assistance Seminar on Investment in Education convened at Bangkok in April 1964; and it co-operated with the UNESCO Regional Office for Education in Asia, in preparing documentation for the **Meeting of Ministers of Education of Asian Countries**.

278. Papers were prepared by the following agencies for the Regional Statistical Training Centre held at Bangkok from 14 July to 4 September 1964: FAO, "Training in agricultural statistics" (ASTAT/RTC/24); ILO, "Training in manpower statistics" (ASTAT/RTC/26) and "Training in labour statistics" (ASTAT/RTC/18); and WHO, "Training in health statistics" (ASTAT/RTC/27). The GATT secretariat prepared a paper entitled "GATT development plan studies" (CAEP.2/7) for the Conference of Asian Economic Planners. The following specialized agencies submitted papers to, or presented statements at, the second session of the Conference of Asian Economic Planners; ILO, "Employment objectives and distribution of labour force in ECAFE countries" (CAEP.2/2); UNESCO, "Review of the progress made in economic development planning and plan implementation" (CAEP.2/5); FAO, "Approaches to regional harmonization of national development plans in Asia and the Far East" (E/CN.11/CAEP.2/L.5). The ILO prepared a document entitled, "Labour force, employment and unemployment statistics in Asian countries, with special reference to labour force sample surveys" (E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.6/L.5) for the sixth session of the Conference of Asian Statisticians.

Participation in meetings

279. The ECAFE secretariat participated in the following meetings of the specialized agencies: the UNICEF Round Table Conference on Planning for Children and Youth, Bellagio, Italy, April 1964; third meeting of the Executive Committee of the Asian Regional Institute for School Building Research, Bandung, June 1964; WHO Regional Seminar on National Health Planning, Manila, June 1964; fourth session of the Steering Committee of UNESCO Research Centre on Social and Economic Development in South Asia, Delhi, September 1964; Seventh FAO Regional Conference, Manila, November 1964; and the FAO Meeting on Jute Stabilization, Dacca, January 1965.

280. The secretariat participated in the FAO Study Group on Jute, Kenaf, and Allied Fibres, Rome, September 1964; the ILO Asian Seminar on National Planning of Vocational Training, Kuala Lumpur, November 1964; and the second session of the WMO Commission for Hydrometeorology, Warsaw, September/October 1964. Representatives of the following specialized agencies contributed statements in their respective fields at the following meetings: ILO, FAO, UNESCO, UNICEF and WHO at the sixth Regional Inter-agency Meeting on Rural and Community Development in May 1964; ILO, FAO and UNESCO at the Seminar on National Accounts, Bangkok, June 1964; ILO, FAO and WHO at the Regional Statistical Training Centre, Bangkok, July-September 1964; ILO at the tenth session of the Sub-Committee on Metals and Engineering, Tokyo, July 1964; FAO, UNESCO, WHO and UNICEF at the Working Group on the Development of Indigenous Teaching Materials for Social Work, Bangkok, September 1964; ILO, FAO, UNESCO, IBRD, WHO and UNICEF at the second session of the Conference of Asian Economic Planners, Bangkok, October 1964; ILO, FAO, UNESCO WHO and WMO at the sixth Regional Conference on Water Resources Development, Bangkok, November 1964; ILO, ICAO, UNESCO, ITU and IMCO at the thirteenth session of the Inland Transport and Communications Committee, Bangkok, November 1964; ILO and WHO at the Working Group on Censuses of Population and Housing, Bangkok, **December** 1964; and ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO at the sixth session of the Conference of Asian Statisticians, Bangkok, December 1964; FAO, UNESCO, and GATT at the eighth session of the Committee on Trade, January 1965; and ILO, FAO and WHO at the seventeenth session of the Committee on Industry, February 1965. ILO, FAO, WHO, IBRD, IMF, ICAO, ITU, WMO, UNICEF, IAEA and WFP were represented at the twenty-first session of the Commission.

Joint projects

281. ECAFE collaborated in the formulation of the work programme of the Asian Regional Institute for School Building Research at Bandung, Indonesia. It agreed to provide an expert on economic aspects of educational planning for the Meeting of Ministers of Education from Asian countries. ECAFE co-operated with ITU and UNESCO in providing assistance to the ad hoc Mission on Low-Cost Radio Receivers, and in making a survey of the radio manufacturing industry in India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippines and Thailand. Together with ECAFE, FAO advised the Government of Thailand on the organization of a Workshop for Community Development Supervisors. ECAFE joined UNICEF in the planning and evaluation of a pilot urban development project on a self-help basis in Thailand. ECAFE collaborated with ITU in establishing, with the help of the United Nations Special Fund, telecommunication training facilities in China (Taiwan), the Republic of Korea, the Philippines and Thailand; and similar facilities were planned for Indonesia and Malaysia. Both organizations jointly studied the problems of telecommunication training in Afghanistan, and the possibility of establishing research and training facilities in satellite communications in India.

282. Closer co-operation was developed with UNICEF in developing UNICEF-assisted social service projects in the region. The secretariat participated in assessing the possibility of such projects in Ceylon, India and the Republic of Viet-Nam and provided UNICEF with data on area, population, birth and death rates, population density, child population, infant mortality, income per capita for several ECAFE countries and also for some territories in the south Pacific.

Inter-secretariat consultations and assistance

283. The ILO provided an expert on the labour aspects of ports to join the ECAFE Team on Ports Operations and agreed to supply ECAFE with substantive material for preparing the 1965 Survey on Economic Development and Human Resources. FAO consulted the secretariat on its plans for a Technical Meeting on Planning the Use of Land, Water and Forestry Resources for Agricultural and Economic Development in Asia and the Far East, on a proposal for an Asian Training Centre for Agricultural Credit; it proposed the establishment of a joint ECAFE/FAO Regional Advisory Group on Forest Industries Development.

284. Consultations were held by the secretariat of the World Food Programme (WFP) on its plans to provide food aid for the purpose of economic and social development. The World Food Programme assisted in the work of the Committee for the Co-ordination of Investigation of the Lower Mekong Basin.

285. ECAFE co-operated with IBRD in its transport studies in Nepal and Thailand. UNESCO, IBRD and IMF provided lecturers at the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning.

286. The International Atomic Energy Agency discussed with the ECAFE secretariat the electric power development of countries in the region with reference to nuclear power development, and the application of radio isotopes to industry. It has assisted in bringing up to date a section of a paper on the application of modern techniques in hydrology prepared by the secretariat.

287. The ECAFE secretariat prepared lectures, at the request of FAO for the National Training Centre on Agricultural Marketing at Kuala Lumpur in August 1964 and consulted with WMO on the development of a regional pilot project in the region for the study of typhoons and floods produced by them.

Other international organizations

288. Close co-operation was continued between the Customs Co-operation Council (CCC) and the ECAFE secretariat through mutual consultation, exchange of information and documents, etc. An observer from CCC participated in the fourth session of the ECAFE Working Party on Customs Administration, Bangkok, July 1964.

289. The ECAFE secretariat continued to consult with the European Economic Community (EEC) secretariat regarding its studies. Observer from the secretariat of EEC attended the eighth session of the Committee on Trade. Consultations and exchanges of information and documentation continued with the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) secretariat. The Assistant Secretary-General of EFTA participated as a member in the ECAFE Expert Group on Trade Liberalization, convened in November 1964 in accordance with the resolution of the Manila Ministerial Conference.

290. The International Gas Union (IGU) and the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) participated in the Seminar on Development and Utilization of Natural Gas Resources held at Tehran in December 1964.

291. The secretariat prepared a paper for the use of the Preparatory Committee of the Middle East International Roads Centre. ECAFE was represented at the Symposium on Small Business Development, held at Tokyo in November 1964, organized by the Asian Productivity Organization (APO), and contributed a paper entitled "Development of small-scale industries in the ECAFE region". It was also represented upon the Governing Council of APO. APO was represented at the seventeenth session of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources and twenty-first session of the Commission.

292. Continued assistance for the Mekong project was received from countries participating in the Colombo Plan. The Colombo Plan Council for Technical Co-operation in South and Southeast Asia was represented at the second session of the Conference of Asian Planners. The ECAFE secretariat participated in the Training Centre in National Accounts organized by the Government of Japan under the Colombo Plan in October 1964.

Non-governmental organizations

293. Close co-operation was maintained with an increasing number of international non-governmental organizations, their regional bodies and representatives. Information was exchanged and consultations held 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 development.

294. Co-operation between ECAFE and the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) continued in connexion with international trade fairs, commercial arbitration, shipping, customs valuation, trade liberalization and financial institutions, etc. ECAFE was represented at the CAFEA/ICC meeting at Tehran in April 1964 and at the Twentieth Biennial Congress of ICC at New Delhi in February 1965. ICC continued to be represented at meetings of the Working Party on Customs Administration, the Committee on Trade and the Inland Transport and Communications

Committee. An ICC expert participated in the meeting of the ECAFE Expert Committee on Commercial Arbitration. ICC prepared papers for the ECAFE Conference on Commercial Arbitration held at Bangkok in January 1965.

295. The ECAFE secretariat consulted IUOTO regarding the establishment of an advisory group on tourism to assist Governments in the ECAFE region in surveying their tourist potential and resources. Consultations were held with the Union of International Fairs regarding technical assistance to ECAFE countries in organizing international fairs and exhibitions, and with the World Veterans Federation (WVF) on projects relating to training and resettlement. Consultations were held with the International Union of Local Authorities (IULA) on problems of administration of cities and metropolitan areas.

296. The secretariat participated in, and prepared a paper for, the Co-operative Ministers Conference of the International Co-operative Alliance (ICA) at Tokyo in April 1964. A secretariat staff member attended the Seminar on Housing Co-operatives organized by ICA, held at Kuala Lumpur in November/December 1964. The secretariat participated in the Eastern Regional Organization for Public Administration (EROPA) convened in Seoul, Korea, and helped to organize its Seminar on Metropolitan Planning in Asia, held at Tokyo in June 1964.

287. ECAFE was represented at the International Conference on Water Pollution Research organized by the Water Pollution Control Federation at Tokyo in August 1964. ECAFE participated in the Second Pacific Regional Conference of the International Road Federation (IRF) held at Tokyo in April 1964, the Seventh South Asia Travel Commission at New Delhi in September 1964 and the twentieth session of ICC, at New Delhi in February 1965. It also participated in the Middle East Highway Conference held in co-operation with the International Road Federation (IRF) at Beirut in April 1964, which considered the question of links between the Asian Highway system and the Middle Eastern countries (and through them with the African Highway System).

298. An increasing number of non-governmental organizations participated in the meetings of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission and in the Commission's twenty-first session.

299. Several benevolent and non-governmental foundations continued to assist ECAFE with several of its projects.

Part II

TWENTY-FIRST SESSION OF THE COMMISSION

A. Attendance and organization of work

Opening and closure of the session

300. The twenty-first session of the Commission was held at Wellington, New Zealand, from 16 to 29 March 1965. His Excellency the Right Honourable K.J. Holyoake, Prime Minister of the Government of New Zealand, inaugurated the session. Mr Victor Hoo, Commissioner for Technical Assistance, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations Headquarters, read a message from U Thant, Secretary-General of the United Nations. U Nyun, Executive Secretary, addressed the Commission.

301. The Commission thanked His Excellency the Right Honourable K.J. Holyoake for his inaugural address and the Government of New Zealand for providing excellent facilities for the session.

302. At the close of the session, on 29 March 1965, 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

303. The Right Honourable K.J. Holyoake, Prime Minister of New Zealand, welcoming the delegations to the twenty-first session, stated that ECAFE played an accepted and indispensable part in the affairs of a region greater in area and in population than that of any of the three other regional commissions of the United Nations. ECAFE's regional members were currently at different stages of development; moreover, they had inherited from the past not only some of the world's greatest cultures and civilizations but also some unfortunate historical enmities. He recalled the statement of the Executive Secretary at the Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation held at Manila in 1963 that, by building up habits and institutions of regional economic co-operation and reaping the benefits, countries of the

ECAFE region could reduce and resolve their political difficulties. ECAFE could look back with pride on a solid record of achievement; it had touched on nearly every important aspect of Asian economic life and tackled the highly complex economic problems besetting the region, initiating valuable development projects on a regional and sub-regional basis. In recent years it had sought to extend the habit of co-operation into the larger fields of trade and industrial development.

304. The United Nations General Assembly had designated 1965 as International Co-operation Year. The obligation of Members to strengthen United Nations institutions such as ECAFE was therefore all the stronger. The current session was an act of faith in the United Nations, since ECAFE was an embodiment at the regional level of one of the main aims of the United Nations Charter: the promotion of peace through economic development. New Zealand had every intention of playing its full part in meeting that challenge in the region and was proud to be among the most consistent supporters of the United Nations in its two most urgent tasks - keeping the peace and accelerating economic development. It took seriously its obligations as a full regional member and had already supported ECAFE's activities in many directions. The attendance of the other countries at the session provided an assurance that they felt equally devoted to promoting the objectives of ECAFE in different ways, and he was sure that the Commission's work would be constructive and useful.

Message from the Secretary-General

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

"This session of ECAFE meets at a time when grave political shadows have fallen on the Organization as a whole and when potentially dangerous conflicts exist in the region. It is my hope, a hope shared by men of goodwill everywhere, that the very gravity of the dangers facing the United Nations will intensify the search for solutions. Similarly, the powers concerned, and all governments interested in peace, can and must find ways of confining and ultimately solving the conflicts which are causing so much suffering in certain parts of this region, so that more resources can be marshalled for the constructive tasks of economic and social development.

"Your twenty-first session is held in the year when the Organization celebrates its twentieth anniversary, a year devoted to international co-operation. The dedication of 1965 to international co-operation was inspired by one of the great men of Asia, the late Jawaharlal Nehru, who on two occasions addressed this Commission and shared with you his vision for a peaceful and prosperous Asia within a peaceful and prosperous world.

"International co-operation, in the context of this vast region, has been your constant preoccupation, and an aim which ECAFE has pursued with vigour and dynamism. The progress made towards regional co-operation is the direct result of your endeavours and a measure not only of the material contribution that your Commission has made to this region but also of its psychological impact and influence. At a time when discord and strife continue to plague us, your constructive work broadens the base for co-operation, progress and peace.

"The last year has been one of the intensive and persistent preparations for a major advance toward practical measures of co-operation. The Mekong Project and the Asian Highway Scheme are only two of the visible peaks of your efforts; there are others. For instance, the patient technical work undertaken in regard to the establishment of an Asian Development Bank and towards regional trade liberalization will, I am confident, lead to tangible and lasting benefits.

"I should like to extend to the Commission my best wishes for a harmonious and successful session."

306. U Nyun, Executive Secretary, conveyed his gratitude to the Government of New Zealand for its hospitality and the excellent arrangements made for the session and thanked the Prime Minister of New Zealand for inaugurating it.

307. The session was of particular significance, coming at the mid-point in the United Nations Development Decade and in the year dedicated by the United Nations to international co-operation.

308. New Zealand had played a valuable role in the reconstruction of the economies of the war-ravaged countries of the region and had increasingly given them assistance in their economic and social development efforts. Although primarily an agricultural country like most of the Asian members of ECAFE, it had a very large per capita overseas trade, which was normally a characteristic of developed countries. It had a reputation for bold and successful experiments in social legislation and social welfare and was a progressive country in which human welfare had always been given high consideration in economic and political development. New Zealand had had great experience in dealing with some of the most pressing problems of ECAFE countries - namely, to ensure that agriculture played its full role in economic development, to develop foreign trade, and to achieve balanced economic and social development as rapidly as possible. Although the mid-point of the United Nations Development Decade had been reached, many of the developing countries of the region had failed to attain the 5 per cent minimum annual growth rate set for national income; in fact, the actual pace of economic development in the first four years of the decade had in many cases been lower than in the previous decade. The failure had primarily been due to the slow growth of agriculture. However, the planning authorities in the countries of the region were trying to overcome the stagnation in their economies and to attain higher rates of economic growth. The outcome would depend on the determination, wisdom and dedication not only of the developing countries but also of the international community as a whole. It was in the context of the need for planning, training, increasing all forms of resources, building up infrastructure, industries and social services - and, above all, for safeguarding the vital trade interests of the ECAFE countries, that the collective efforts of the Commission should be applied to the tasks ahead during the remaining years of the decade.

309. Over the past year, notable achievements had been recorded in implementing important regional projects, such as the Mekong Development Project, the Asian Highway and the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning. Work on a number of new regional projects, such as an Asian

development bank, Asian trade liberalization, the Regional Economic Projections and Planning Centre, an Asian statistical training centre, typhoon control, and development of regional industries, had been initiated. The Committees and subsidiary bodies of the Commission had given special emphasis to projects of regional importance, many of which had been implemented by the secretariat in co-operation with the United Nations Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations, the United Nations Special Fund and the various specialized agencies.

310. The Mekong Project had now become one of the biggest comprehensive multi-purpose river basin developments in the world. On the Asian Highway a number of reconnaissance surveys has been completed and pre-investment surveys initiated with Special Fund assistance. Governments participating in the Asian Highway Project had constituted a Co-ordinating Committee at ministerial level as permanent machinery for promoting mutual co-operation and seeking external assistance. The Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning had completed its first-year training course and had begun its second-year course.

311. Much remained to be done and many countries of the region had still to build the infrastructure necessary for a growing economy, to develop industry without neglecting agriculture, to train their technicians and skilled workers, to strike a balance between capital investment and social welfare, always bearing in mind the heavy pressure of population growth. They need foreign aid, but even more they needed opportunities to increase trade.

312. The current year had been designated by the United Nations as International Co-operation Year. Co-operation, in essence, was the recognition of the needs of others and their admittance on an equal footing to a common existence or to a sphere of common interests. In co-operation, the moral element prevailed over the material; for men as for peoples, for states as for classes, co-operation meant primarily recognition, equality and consideration. If national independence was to have any real meaning for the people as a whole, it must be in terms of economic development, higher standards of living and social well-being. All members of the international community were partners in a challenging task and no country could afford to remain aloof from it or proceed alone.

313. The present was a crucial time at which the developed and the developing countries should combine their efforts to narrow the wide gap between rich and poor nations and to provide a fuller and richer life for the people of Asia, and for people everywhere.

314. The Chairman, on taking the chair, assured the Commission of his most earnest and impartial endeavours to further its aims.

Membership and attendance

315. The session was attended by representatives of the following member and associate member countries: Afghanistan, Australia, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, China, France, India, Iran, Japan, Republic of Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Republic of Viet-Nam, Thailand, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Western Samoa, Brunei and Hong Kong.

316. By virtue of paragraph 9 of the terms of reference of the Commission, representatives of Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Israel, Italy, Romania, Sweden and Yugoslavia attended the session in a consultative capacity as did representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland under Economic and Social Council resolutions 617 (XXII) and 860 (XXXII). Representatives of the Technical Assistance Board (TAB), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Special Fund and the World Food Programme (WFP) also attended.

317. Representatives of the following agencies participated in the session in a consultative capacity: the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

318. Observers from the Asian Productivity Organization (APO), an inter-governmental organization, attended the session.

319. Observers from the following non-governmental organizations were also present: the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the International Co-operative Alliance, the International Federation of Agricultural Producers, the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions, the International Organization of Employers, the World Federation of United Nations Associations, the World Veterans Federation, the International Council of Women, the International Federation of University Women, the International Federation of Women Lawyers, the International Union of Official Travel Organizations, the Pan-Pacific and Southeast Asia Women's Association, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations, the World Young Women's Christian Association, the International Planned Parenthood Federation.

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

Credentials

321. The Chairman announced at the Commission's 324th 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

322. In accordance with rule 13 of the rules of procedure, the Commission at its 313th meeting elected Mr J.R. Marshall (New Zealand) as Chairman and Mr Manubhai Shah (India) and Mr Bunchana Atthakor (Thailand) as first and second Vice-Chairmen respectively.

323. The Commission appointed a Committee of the Whole to consider the following: item 12 - "Social aspects of economic development in the ECAFE region"; item 13 - "Development of agriculture in the ECAFE region"; and item 14 - "Technical assistance, Special Fund and other activities in the ECAFE region". Mr K.M. Kaiser (Pakistan) and Mr Anton M. Muttukumaru (Ceylon) were elected Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Committee respectively.

324. The Commission also appointed a drafting committee, which elected Mr Cornelio Balmaceda (Philippines) as its Chairman and Mr Abdul-Wahed Karim (Afghanistan) as its Vice-Chairman and held six meetings. The draft report of the Committee was adopted by the Commission at its 330th meeting on 29 March 1965.

B. Agenda

325. The Commission unanimously adopted the following agenda at its 313th meeting on 16 March 1965:

1. Opening addresses.
2. Election of the Chairman and two Vice-Chairmen.
3. Adoption of the agenda (E/CN.11/681/Rev.2),
Annotated provisional agenda (E/CN.11/L.132/Rev.2).
4. Economic situation in Asia (E/CN.11/L.135 and Introduction).
5. Economic development and planning in the ECAFE region:
 - (a) Report of the Conference of Asian Economic Planners
(second session) (E/CN.11/673);
 - (b) Report of the Conference of Asian Statisticians
(sixth session) (E/CN.11/686).
6. Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning:

Report of the Governing Council of the Institute (E/CN.11/692).
7. Development of trade in the ECAFE region:
 - (a) Report of the Committee on Trade (eighth session) (E/CN.11/689);
 - (b) Progress report on the implementation of Manila resolution
on Asian **regional economic co-operation**; (E/CN.11/L.137 and Add.1);
 - (c) Recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Trade
and Development (E/CN.11/L.138).
8. Development of industry and natural resources in the ECAFE region:
 - (a) Report of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources
(seventeenth session) (E/CN.11/693);
 - (b) Report on the implementation of the Commission resolution
on regional co-operation in the field of industry and natural
resources development (E/CN.11/L.136).
9. Development of inland transport and communications in the ECAFE
region:

Report of the Inland Transport and Communications Committee
(thirteenth session) (E/CN.11/680).

10. Water resources development in the ECAFE region:
 - (a) Activities of the secretariat in the field of water resources development (E/CN.11/685);
 - (b) Report of the Sixth Regional Conference on Water Resources Development (E/CN.11/678).
11. Development of the lower Mekong basin:

Report of the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin (E/CN.11/679).
12. Social aspects of economic development in the ECAFE region:
 - (a) Social situation in the ECAFE region (E/CN.11/L.133 and Corr.1);
 - (b) Report of the Working Group on the Development of Indigenous Teaching Materials for Social Work (E/CN.11/672);
 - (c) Other activities of ECAFE in the social field (E/CN.11/682).
13. Development of agriculture in the ECAFE region:
 - (a) Report of the Joint ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division (E/CN.11/684);
 - (b) Input-output relationship in Asian agriculture.
14. 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.11/688);
 - (b) Report by the United Nations Special Fund (E/CN.11/690);
 - (c) United Nations/FAO World Food Programme (E/CN.11/687);
 - (d) Report by specialized agencies on their activities of interest to the Commission.
15. Programme of work and priorities:
 - (a) Commission's programme of work and priorities for 1965-1966 (E/CN.11/L.134/Rev.1);
 - (b) Resolution of the United Nations Economic and Social Council of interest to the Commission (ECAFE/117).
16. Date and place of next session.
17. Annual Report to the Economic and Social Council (ECAFE/118 and Add.1-14).

B. Account of proceedings

Economic situation in Asia

326. In order to facilitate discussion on the economic situation in Asia and the Far East, the draft Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East 1964^{21/} and a brief note by the Executive Secretary (E/CN.11/L.139) outlining the major issues emerging from the Survey were placed before the Commission as background documents. The choice of agriculture as the subject of a major study by the secretariat was widely welcomed. In the developing ECAFE countries, agriculture provided employment to over two-thirds of the population, produced about one-half of the national output, and was responsible for earning more than one-half of their export proceeds; in some countries, these shares were even higher. Simply because of the sheer size of the agricultural sector, no other sector exercised the same degree of profound influence on economic development in the region and on the wellbeing of its people. The secretariat was complimented on the high standard of competence which it had shown in preparing the study; it had raised a number of concrete issues and offered valuable suggestions that would serve as valuable guidelines to countries in their urgent search for measures to accelerate economic growth, and would facilitate a reassessment of some of the policies so far pursued.

327. The Commission noted that 1964, as brought out by the Survey's analysis of provisional data pertaining to that year, had on the whole been a comparatively good year for the ECAFE region. Agricultural production in the developing ECAFE region had shown a significant recovery for the first time since 1961. Food production, after a rather poor performance in the previous two years, had increased by more than 4 per cent, and cereal production by nearly 5 per cent. The gains in 1964, however, left very little room for complacency. The total increase of food production for the developing ECAFE countries from 1961 to 1964 had not been much more than 5 per cent, which was considerably below the rate of population growth

^{21/} Available to the Commission in mimeographed form as E/CN.11/L.135, and Introduction; subsequently printed as United Nations publication, Sales No.: 65.II.F.1.

during the period; per capita food production, even with the significant improvement in 1964, was still below the 1961 level. Manufacturing output, which had more than doubled in the fifties, had continued to expand, though at a slackened pace, reflecting the scarcity of agricultural raw materials and the inability to import the necessary intermediate goods and spare parts.

328. The Commission recognized that those gains on the production side went little further than making up for uneven performances in the earlier years of the current decade. Since the turn of the fifties, the rates of economic growth of many countries in the region had declined. They had, in most cases, been below the actual performance of the previous decade and much lower than what were required for the attainment of the targets of the United Nations' Development Decade. Throughout the discussion, deep concern was voiced about the recent deceleration in the rate of development. It was pointed out that, since the mid-point of the Development Decade was already close at hand, the slow pace of recent development had made it essential to achieve a higher rate than 5 per cent a year towards the end of the decade; otherwise, even the modest objectives of the Development Decade could not be realized.

329. The Commission was gravely concerned with the discouraging development of exports from most of the developing ECAFE countries, which contrasted sharply with the continued and rapid expansion of exports from developed countries. The export receipts of the developing ECAFE region had risen during 1960-1964 at an annual rate of 4 per cent, i.e. less rapidly than those of other developing regions of the world. That sluggish growth of exports had been due partly to reduced shipments; the terms of trade for the developing ECAFE region had continued to deteriorate. Hence there was an urgent need to formulate and implement practical measures to stabilize commodity prices at a remunerative level through international co-operation. The Commission's attention was drawn to the mounting strains on the external accounts of some of the developing countries in the region; in addition to reflecting the unfavourable influence of lagging export proceeds and increasing import needs, they were being aggravated by the growing burden

of servicing external debts. The debt-scrvicing burden, in some countries, had reached as high a proportion as one-fifth of the total export proceeds. Therefore the Commission, while recognizing that there had been some improvement in ther terms of the development loans, supported the request that those terms be re-examined and, if necessary, considerably softened. Though the inflow of foreign capital and assistance was making important contributions to economic development, there was a need to combine such international co-operation with intensive efforts to improve the trading opportunities for developing countries. The Commission expressed the hope that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the newly established Trade and Development Board would serve as an efficient tool for achieving such improvements and for working towards a more rational international division of labour and distribution of output.

330. Hence the advancement of the Commission's activities in the field of regional economic co-operation from the stage of exploratory studies to that of action-oriented programmes was felt to be most timely. The ideas of regional trade liberalization and of establishing an Asian Development Bank were strongly supported. In both those fields, the full co-operation of developed countries outside the region would be required, but it was essential for the countries in the region to consolidate their own position through intensified joint action among themselves. A dynamic approach to industrialization and export expansion would also require some degree of harmonization of both production plans and investment programmes so as to avoid wasteful duplication of development efforts. No less important for raising the general level of productivity would be the increased exchange of technical know-how that would result from the co-operation of the developing countries among themselves and with the developed countries.

331. In addition to the external imbalance which was a major factor undermining the economic stability in the developing ECAFE countries, the Commission noted with concern that some countries faced mounting inflationary pressures, largely due to budget deficits and to the lack of domestic savings to finance the required amount of investment. In others, some kinds of stabilization programmes were being successfully implemented. In general,

however, the rates of capital formation in most of developing countries in the region were still below the requirements for satisfactory economic growth; hence, careful planning of the use of resources would be necessary if an increased rate of economic development was to be achieved without impairing domestic economic stability. The Commission noted with interest that some countries were introducing scheme designed to raise domestic savings, either on a compulsory or voluntary basis.

332. Turning to the main theme of the Survey - the role of agriculture in economic development - the Commission was unanimous in stressing the importance of agriculture to Asia's economies, whether measured in terms of output, employment or contribution to exports. The sluggish growth of agricultural production or its virtual stagnation was one of the major factors which had depressed the over-all rate of economic development in the recent past. The characteristics which distinguished most of Asian agriculture from more progressive agriculture elsewhere were brought out in the discussion: extreme low productivity per hectare and per man due to backward techniques; inadequate implements and limited use of chemical fertilizers; the uneconomical size of the plots; outdated tenancy systems that left little incentive to the farmer to effect permanent improvements; and widespread unemployment and under-employment. Millions of small farmers in the region had to face not only the vagaries of weather but also fluctuations of the world market; to them, glut and shortage were equally painful. In many developing countries, the gains in the volume of export crops were often offset by declines in their prices. Severe shortages of key commodities directly affected the levels of nutrition and health; speedy recourse to massive imports entailed a curtailment of imports of essential capital goods, and the consequent price rises upset the cost calculations of the development planners. Thus, the uncertainties of agricultural output placed heavy brakes on orderly planning for development.

333. The Commission expressed particular concern about the serious food **situation** in Asia and the Far East. In spite of a considerable recovery after the Second World War, recent per capita food production in the developing ECAFE region was still below the pre-war level. Net imports

of cereals into the region, a net food exporter before the war, had increased from about 4 million tons a year at the beginning of the previous decade to nearly 6 million tons a year in the period 1960-1963; scarce foreign exchange resources had had to be devoted to food imports, thus severely limiting the imports of capital goods needed for development. Even with food imports from outside the region, recent calorie and protein supply per head of population had yet to regain the pre-war level, and per capita calorie and protein consumption were 15 per cent and 18 per cent, **respectively**, lower than the world average. If demands from the growing population were to be fully met, any further stagnation of Asia's food production would cause an increasing draining away of scarce foreign exchange from development needs, which would affect the pace of general development. The availability of foreign food aid, which had considerably alleviated the critical food and foreign exchange shortages of the region in the recent **past**, provided no final solution to the problems of food supply. The food crises experienced by a few countries of the region in 1963 and 1964 constituted urgent warnings that government action was required in that field.

334. Although the Commission was unanimous in placing emphasis on the importance of agriculture, it was pointed out that the very process of economic development involved a decline in the relative share of agriculture in both output and employment. That was merely another way of stating that other sectors of the economy, such as industry and services, which had so far remained under-developed would grow at a faster pace than agriculture. Only thus could the structural transformation of the economy essential to economic growth be brought about. Attention was drawn to the fact that, in the economies where the agricultural growth-rates were relatively high, so also were the over-all growth rates. A dynamic agriculture reduced the planners' constraints, widened their field of manoeuvrability and thus made it easier to attain more ambitious goals. Throughout the discussion, it was stressed that the choice was not really one between agriculture and industry. It was apparent that, for a long time to come, industrialization would remain the spearhead of economic expansion; but that the pace of its

advance would rest solidly on the movement of the rest of the economy particularly of agriculture. A healthy and dynamic agriculture growing rapidly enough to provide for increasing levels of food consumption to the rising population, to supply enough marketable surplus to an exploding urban population, and to produce enough variety of output to enrich the diet, would provide the strongest stimulus to an acceleration of over-all economic development. The faster the growth rate of agriculture, the faster could be the growth rates of other sectors. The emphasis, in the Commission's view, should be on achieving a healthy, organic balance among all sectors.

335. The Commission next discussed various indirect contributions that agriculture could make to general economic development. A rate of agricultural development sufficiently fast to exceed the growth of agricultural population could generate enough savings in the agricultural sector, not only to finance agricultural investment but also to assist in investment in the non-agricultural sector. It would then be the function of official policy measures, including taxation and subsidies, to rechannel available savings into desirable directions of industrial and infrastructural development. There could be no doubt that agricultural exports constituted a source of foreign exchange which no developing country in the ECAFE region could now afford to neglect. Industries based on agricultural materials did much to help increase agricultural production and to promote the industrialization and the general development of the economy. On the other hand, the Commission stressed that agricultural productivity could be raised only with the help of agricultural requisite industries, and that agriculture and industry were thus closely interrelated.

336. The Commission agreed that agricultural development was in itself a multi-dimensional process. Many aspects of that process were brought out in the discussion, and emphasis varied from country to country. The fact that a number of development plans accorded a high priority to the agricultural sector, including irrigation, would appear to suggest that the sluggish growth of agricultural production was not entirely due to the inadequate allocation of financial resources. Capital intensive irrigation projects often failed to bear full fruit because of the lack of complementary investment and services to make water available at the farm level. Where absentee

landlords predominated, leaving farmers without much incentive to sustain agricultural progress, a land reform that would afford farmers a reasonable certainty of sharing the fruits of their labour was obviously indispensable to the improvement of farming. Where there was an institutional framework that was more or less appropriate, the crucial significance of increasing the supplies of modern inputs - better seeds, fertilizers, insecticides, etc. - should be stressed. All those measures would, of course, require the development of industries, and, above all, of a network of extension and co-operative services to provide farmers with a knowledge of new techniques and with material inputs to implement them. Accordingly, some emphasis was laid on the importance of education and psychological changes as major elements in overcoming conservating techniques. Much still remained to be learned as to how to deal with the complex problems arising from the organization of a system of adequate incentives and from the farmers' response to them. The real breakthrough in Asia's agricultural progress would thus involve an attack on a broad front, involving determined steps in the direction of reforming land tenure systems, regulating rents and taxes, reducing interest, providing cheap and timely credit, ensuring the necessary physical inputs and technical knowledge and, above all, assuring the peasant of reasonably certain returns for his labour through a system of price stabilization and crop insurance.

337. The Commission emphasized the importance of technical co-operation at the regional level in solving the problems of agricultural development. It was, for instance, suggested that specialized research institutes of a regional nature could be established in certain countries, dealing with a particular crop which dominated in their production pattern; that would avoid a wasteful duplication of research efforts and achieve maximum results. Fertilizer production was also an area affected by economies of scale; hence some regional or sub-regional projects involving more than one country could be fruitfully developed. The Commission took note of several offers from both developed and developing countries and from the various agencies within the United Nations family to engage in mutual assistance. It was pointed out that, in view of the discouraging export prospects, it was in the common interest of the Asian countries to avoid an indiscriminate expansion in the outputs of some of their major export crops; some form of agreement on outputs and prices was therefore essential.

Economic development and planning in the ECAFE region

Report of the Conference of Asian Economic Planners

338. The Commission commended the comprehensive report of the second session of the Conference of Asian Economic Planners (E/CN.11/673) which reviewed the progress and problems in planned economic development, assessed long-term economic projections and discussed a number of suggestions for co-ordinated efforts in planning at the regional level. The Conference, as a high-level forum of policy-makers engaged in economic development planning in member countries of the Commission, had made an important contribution to national development efforts by an objective appraisal of the development process which had pinpointed major obstacles and difficulties. The Commission fully endorsed the main recommendations of the Conference and appreciated the ways in which the paramount development needs of the countries in the ECAFE region had been reflected in the work programme of the secretariat.

339. The Commission shared the view of the Conference that planning since it provided a consistent and continuing framework for economic policy, constituted an essential tool for accelerating economic growth. The developing countries in the region had recently achieved considerable progress in the formulation of economic development plans and in the application of advanced planning techniques. However, that progress had, in many cases, not been matched by equal success in the implementation of plans. It was a matter for deep concern that the actual rates of economic growth achieved by many countries in recent years had fallen short of the planned targets. The Commission felt that the shortfall might have been partly due to the targets having been set on the basis of inadequate statistical information. However, the planners should not be discouraged from aiming at the maximum growth potential of the economy under given conditions. Shortfalls in planned development had been, in many countries in the region, due rather to insufficient co-ordination between the planning authorities and the implementing agencies of their governments and to lack of adequate government support for plans. The implication was that government commitment and action had not been strong and effective enough to overcome some of the structural obstacles inherent in a state of underdevelopment, such as inadequacy of savings and foreign exchange resources, lack of mobility and response and lack of co-ordination among various sectors of the economy.

340. The studies on general programming techniques which had been undertaken and brought to the knowledge of the planning authorities in member countries had set the stage for the next phase. There was a need for intensive studies of the implementation aspects of planning which could be fruitfully undertaken by the secretariat. The experience of various countries showed that, even when the plans were well conceived and properly integrated, and even where the policies outlined were more or less adequate to achieve the objectives of development, the actual attainment of the goals had foundered upon neglect of implementation problems and defects in the implementing machinery. It was particularly important that concrete sector planning and project formulation and evaluation be undertaken in more detail prior to the reaching of decisions regarding implementation. Thorough evaluation of projects and programmes would also be required for the effective use of external assistance. Hence the evaluation of the actual implementation process through a regular reporting system was considered essential for successful development planning. The Commission noted the importance of the public sector. Its attention was also drawn to the need to give special consideration to policies and mechanisms by which the private sector could be stimulated to make maximum contributions to the cause of planned development. It was suggested that various measures of indirect control would merit intensive study. For a development plan to be successfully implemented, the enthusiastic co-operation of the people, was no less necessary than effective government support. All those needs required great improvements in the organizational structure of the countries and the evolution of appropriate institutions.

341. The Commission recognized the urgent need for accelerating development, since the actual achievement in the first four years of the Development Decade had fallen far short of the minimum target set. It regarded as timely and appropriate the warning given by the Conference of Asian Economic Planners that greater efforts would be required if that modest target was to be realized. The discussion brought out some of the major problems faced by the developing countries in the ECAFE region. The increase of export receipts had continued to lag behind the mounting import needs, and the increasing gap in the external accounts was a great obstacle to the execution of development plans. While the role of foreign assistance was stressed, it was argued that

the final success of attempts at self-sustained growth would depend on all necessary measures being taken by developed as well as developing countries to raise the level of export earnings of the developing countries; the Commission expressed the hope that UNCTAD would help achieve that result. With reference to achieving self-sustained growth it was also stressed that various "self-help" measures on the part of developing countries would be necessary.

342. Equally difficult were the complex problems involved in maintaining internal balance, that is some form of price stability and balance between supply and demand for various sectors in the process of economic development. Investment expenditures had been raised throughout the region; but, owing to the difficulties of timing and phasing of projects and of time-lags in their maturing, the expected output increases had not always been realized in time; consequently, there were shortages in the supply of a number of important commodities which could not be alleviated through imports owing to balance of payments difficulties. Those imbalances were reflected in domestic price rises. Particularly serious was the situation in countries which, owing to adverse weather, faced occasional fluctuations of food output. Concern was expressed about the speedy rise in non-development expenditure, particularly for defence, in some countries; essential development expenditures were often curtailed as a result. Nor were the expectations of keeping the marginal rate of saving above the average one, and thus increasing domestic savings in line with the requirements of capital formation, always realized - a fact which had added to the inflationary pressures.

343. The Commission welcomed the establishment of the Regional Centre for Economic Projections and Programming within the secretariat. It noted with appreciation the secretariat's pioneering studies in the field of long-term economic projections and the important contributions that the Fourth Group of Experts on Programming Techniques had made in evaluating several projection studies undertaken both by the secretariat and by the national planning experts. The Commission endorsed the secretariat's work programme of long-term economic projections which was intended to provide a

regional framework for national economic planning and thus prepare the ground for setting specific targets and directions for the region's economic growth. Though it was clear that planning or projections should start from aggregate models in order to ensure internal consistency, there was a need to pursue the work of projections further, both in terms of major economic sectors, so as to point to the required structural changes, and in terms of key commodities at the national and regional levels. In that connexion, reference was made to the usefulness of an inter-industry accounting system for projection purposes. To ensure that the policy objectives of governments were reflected adequately in such detailed projections, close co-operation among the Governments of member countries, particularly of their planning authorities, was considered indispensable.

344. The Commission fully endorsed the view of the Conference that the time had now come to attempt the first steps towards regional harmonization of production plans in countries of the region, as that constituted an important aspect of regional economic co-operation. Such plan harmonization was regarded as necessary for accelerating the economic development of the region, because the expansion of intraregional trade would call for the creation of new patterns of complementarity in the production structure of the national economies. It was not sufficient to seek a significant increase in trade flow along the traditional lines; economic co-operation to serve as an effective tool for the region's economic growth, should be extended to the field of production and investment planning. The guiding principle should therefore be intraregional and international specialization in production on the basis of mutual agreement, of a kind that would assure mutual benefits and equity to all participating countries.

345. The Commission agreed that, as suggested by the Conference, the approach to plan harmonization should be flexible and pragmatic; harmonization schemes could be organized first on the basis of specific sectors of commodities or sub-regions, keeping constantly in view the over-all objectives of the national development plans. It was suggested that thorough investigation of the natural resources of the region should be undertaken as a first step towards identifying the broad directions of development strategy for the region.

While in general stress was laid upon the need for planning, not only at the national level, but also in a broader regional context - the view was expressed that regional co-operation in planning could be carried out most effectively through inter-governmental consultation rather than through centralized decisions. In that connexion, the Commission took note of the establishment of an organization for undertaking regional co-operation for development by Iran, Pakistan and Turkey in July 1964; it included - inter alia - a Regional Planning Council for harmonizing development programmes and formulating joint-purpose projects that could be implemented in the three countries concerned.

346. There were several suggestions as to the practical procedures to be followed in approaching the goals of plan harmonization. It was suggested, first of all, that harmonization of plans would be facilitated if mutual study and examination of the development plans of individual countries could be undertaken in an informal way by a working group of planning experts prior to their adoption. The Regional Centre for Economic Projections and Programming, working in co-operation with national planning authorities, could be of great help in organizing such exchanges of information on a continuing basis and, if so desired by a group of countries, it could even arrange joint discussions of the common development goals and targets of individual countries. Such exchanges of information could give the planning agencies of individual countries an opportunity to identify the areas in which efforts overlapped and in which there was a scope for efficient utilization of limited resources through implementing joint projects. In addition to the Regional Centre, the regional planning advisers at the secretariat could make important contributions in that field.

347. The Commission recognized that the Regional Centre for Economic Projections and Programming could effectively engage in basic studies, keeping constantly under review the sectors or commodities or areas of activity in which the scope for co-ordinated development appeared promising. The discussion indicated that there was some concern about the possibilities of duplication of efforts at various regional centres; hence, it was suggested that, for instance, the work of the Regional Industries Promotion and Planning Centre should be carefully co-ordinated with that of the Regional Centre for

Economic Projections and Programming. A question was raised as to whether effective plan harmonization would call for the establishment of regional machinery to keep under constant review the progress of planning in the region and to make suggestions as to the manner in which concerted efforts could be used with better results than individual ones. Once the main objectives of regional plan harmonization had been formulated, it would be appropriate to devise and, if necessary, evolve a new form of regional organization which, even if of an informal kind, would provide for regular inter-governmental consultation among experts and planners. Finally, the Commission endorsed the proposal that a working group of planning experts be convened at an early date to explore ways and means whereby the recommendations of the Conference could be converted most effectively into a programme of action; and it requested the Executive Secretary to take necessary steps for this purpose.

348. A comprehensive resolution (56 (XXI)) on regional harmonization of national development plans, embodying the major considerations, suggestions and proposals underlying the above discussion, was unanimously adopted (see part III of the present report).

Report of the Conference of Asian Statisticians

349. The Commission reviewed the report of the sixth session of the Conference of Asian Statisticians (E/CN.11/686) and noted with appreciation the progress made with statistical activities and systems in the countries of the region during the previous years of the Development Decade. It urged that countries continue their forward programming and, in particular, formulate long-range programmes of statistics development during the remaining years of the decade.

350. The Commission commended the document setting forth the list of basic statistical ~~series~~ needed for development plans in the countries of the region and approved the list to be issued as a final document in the light of the discussions at the Conference.

351. The Commission stressed the importance of national accounts as an essential tool for economic planning and as a framework for the development of statistics; it endorsed the recommendations of the Seminar on National Accounts that a working group be convened during the latter half of 1965 to consider the adaptation of the proposed revised version of the United Nations standard system of national accounts to conditions in the region, and that an expert group be set up during 1966 to exchange views and experience on national accounts estimates at constant prices. It also agreed in principle with the view that, to accelerate developments in the field of national accounts and to meet the difficulties experienced by the countries of the region in obtaining qualified personnel, ways and means should be explored for the early establishment of a regional training centre on national accounts.

352. The Commission stressed the importance of countries making timely arrangements for their next censuses of population, housing and agriculture which might be taken around 1970 and urged countries to phase out the different census operations. It also urged them to make full and effective use of the team of census experts which the ECAFE secretariat planned to provide for training the census personnel.

353. Currently, the most serious impediment to statistics development in the region was the lack of trained personnel. In almost all the countries, training had to be provided over a wide range of statistical functions for relatively large numbers of personnel, and that required co-ordinated and well-sustained national training programmes. The ECAFE secretariat had already taken several steps to promote statistical training in the countries of the region; they included the publication of a Manual of Training,^{22/} the provision of a regional advisory service on training and the organization at Bangkok between July and September 1964 of a regional statistical training centre for organizers of national training centres. The Commission endorsed the recommendation of the Conference that a few sub-regional training centres be started at an early date to serve groups of countries.

^{22/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: 63.II.F.8.

354. In view of the contributions that could be made by a specialized centre for research and training in statistics towards over-all statistics development in the region, particularly in the context of economic and social development, there was an urgent need for a regional statistical research and training centre. The Commission endorsed the recommendation of the Conference that an expert group be convened to work out a plan for establishing such a centre, for further consideration.

355. The Commission recognized that a regional data processing centre would make it possible for the countries of the region to avail themselves of its computer facilities and to have personnel trained in modern data processing techniques. However, it felt that there was need for further examination before a firm recommendation for its establishment could be made. It suggested that feasibility studies be made by an expert group to find out how the difficulties of co-ordination and execution of work could be overcome and whether its establishment was the best way to make such facilities available to countries.

356. The Commission welcomed the proposal to convene a seminar on sampling methods in the latter half of 1965 and hoped that it would discuss at great length the problems of sampling, particularly as applied to population, housing, labour force and agriculture.

Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning

357. The Commission considered the progress report on the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning submitted by the Institute's Governing Council (E/CN.11/692). It noted with satisfaction the Institute's performance during its first full year of operations and congratulated the Governing Council and the Director on the work already accomplished in training economists and government officials of countries of the ECAFE region. The general and advanced training programmes had been carried out for thirty officials from fourteen countries of the region during 1964 and

similar courses had been arranged for 1965. In addition, short-term national courses had been given in Tjipayung, Indonesia, and Singapore, Malaysia, to about forty officials in each case, and others were being arranged. In general, it was felt that, after a promising start, the Asian Institute was consolidating its position as a major and successful regional project.

358. The Commission took cognizance of the financial position of the Institute, in regard both to the current status of government pledges of funds to make up the \$1.1 million required as a counterpart to the \$2.2 million made available by the United Nations Special Fund, and to the question of financing the Institute beyond the period covered by the current arrangements which would last until 1968. A sum of \$143,600 in additional pledges was still required if the target of \$1.1 million was to be attained, and the Commission welcomed the announcement of contributions by the Government of Hong Kong (\$1,500) and Australia (\$25,000) towards the elimination of that gap. It would also be necessary in the near future to give consideration to finance for the longer term, both for operating costs and for facilities, if the Asian Institute was to become, as already recommended by some of the participating countries, a permanent training, research and advisory institution for the countries of the region.

359. The Commission considered that the Asian Institute was developing its activities along soundly conceived lines, with a balance between theoretical and practical instruction well adapted to the needs of the countries of the region. The emphasis on practical training for middle-level and senior officials was felt to be well suited to the urgent requirements of the region for staff trained in the planning and execution of national development programmes. The Commission appreciated

the greater flexibility of the training arrangements for 1965, which provided for the separation of the six-month general and three-month advanced courses, thus opening opportunities for training to more senior officials who could be spared from their regular duties only for comparatively limited periods. The particular value of the short-term national courses, which provided intensive training over short periods to substantial numbers of officials of a given country, was also recognized; in addition, a suggestion was made that seminars on programming techniques and project evaluation be regularly held in certain countries selected by the Institute and that they be open to trainees from other countries of the region. Meanwhile the teaching materials prepared by the Institute could usefully be given wide distribution in the region as a service to the countries.

360. The Commission realized the need for an expanded programme of research if the Asian Institute was to provide fully effective advisory and planning services to countries of the region. It was agreed that the research orientation geared to the basic needs of individual countries of the region was fully in keeping with the recommendations of the Conference of Asian Economic Planners. There was support for the proposal to establish a research wing at the Asian Institute both as a backstop to the training activities and as a further means of assisting particular countries of the region. A suggestion was made in that context that the Institute might associate itself with the secretariat in studying the harmonization of development plans of the ECAFE region.

361. The Commission recognized the wide potential of the advisory role provided for in the Plan of Operation of the Institute. In that context, and in relation also to the research side of the Institute's activities, it stressed the importance of there being a full understanding among the staff of the Institute of the development and planning methods and policies of the different countries of the region. It was considered

that the Institute's training courses and its research and advisory programmes would benefit through wider contacts within the region and through increased staff travel to make on-the-spot observations of economic planning in different countries of the region and to give advice where necessary.

362. The Commission noted with warm appreciation the co-operation of several of the specialized agencies in the work of the Asian Institute. Among those providing regular or consultant staff, teaching materials and assistance in other forms were ILO, FAO, UNESCO, IBRD, IMF, WHO and UNICEF; the ECAFE secretariat itself was also contributing staff assistance. Close and mutually beneficial co-operation between the Institute and other institutions working in similar fields, such as the Regional Centre for Economic Projections and Programmes and the Regional Industries Promotion and Planning Centre, was felt to be desirable.

363. The second election of members of the Governing Council of the Institute was due to take place at the twenty-second session of the Commission in 1966 at the termination of the present council's term of office. It was recognized that, to ensure the Institute's continued success, a new council of similar authority and expertise would be required.

364. The Commission commended the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning as a successful example of practical regional economic co-operation. Almost all Governments of member countries were contributing to its financing or to its work programme; in particular, the Government of Thailand, the host country, had provided an excellent building for its headquarters. Having considered the achievements of the past year and the programme for the future, the Commission felt assured that the Institute would continue its growth along sound lines and would provide increasingly effective and expanded services to the countries of the ECAFE region.

Trade

365. The Commission gave a great deal of its attention to the two important areas of work which had constituted its main activities in the field of trade during the period under review, namely, regional economic co-operation and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. It also reviewed such projects as the Asian Trade Fair, training in trade promotion, customs administration, commercial arbitration, marketing problems of primary commodities, intraregional trade promotion talks and various aspects of trade policy.

366. The Commission noted with satisfaction the substantial preparatory and investigatory work carried out in connexion with the implementation of the Manila resolution on Asian economic co-operation adopted at the Ministerial Conference in December 1963 and endorsed by the Commission at its twentieth session. Three groups of experts had been formed by the Executive Secretary to examine the questions of the establishment of the Asian Development Bank, trade liberalization in the ECAFE region and shipping and ocean freight rates; the reports of those groups were receiving consideration by the Governments of member countries.

367. The Commission recognized that the establishment of the Asian Development Bank would result in mobilizing new and additional capital for projects and facilities not adequately financed by existing institutions. It noted that the Executive Secretary had been in consultation with several regional and non-regional Governments of member countries about that proposal and that their initial reactions and responses were encouraging. It was gratified that the Executive Secretary had also been in consultation with the President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, who had offered to provide the necessary assistance in the technical work, and that the President of the Inter-American Development Bank had provided expert assistance to the ECAFE secretariat in the preparatory and investigative work.

368. The Commission was convinced that the support of developed countries was important for the successful establishment and operation of the proposed Asian Development Bank and invited developed countries outside the region to consider participation. It believed that the first essential step was for the regional Governments to come forward and make it clear that they would give concrete support for the project. Already, the member countries of the region had given general support to the proposal and some of them had expressed clearly and categorically their full support. Moreover, several developed countries outside the region had expressed keen interest in the project and offered technical assistance and co-operation.

369. The Commission decided to establish a high-level consultative committee of experts designated by the Governments of nine regional member countries to consult the Governments of member countries in the ECAFE region and of developed countries outside the region, as well as international financial and other institutions regarding various aspects of the establishment of the proposed Bank. It selected the following Governments to designate experts who would constitute the Consultative Committee: Ceylon, India, Iran, Japan, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, Republic of Viet-Nam and Thailand. To embody its views and recommendations and the terms of reference of the Consultative Committee, an appropriate resolution was adopted. (See resolution 62(XXI) on the Asian Development Bank in part III of the present report).

370. The Commission commended the steps taken by the Executive Secretary in forming the Group of Experts on Trade Liberalization in the ECAFE Region in pursuance of the Manila resolution on regional economic co-operation. It attached great importance to the need for the rapid expansion of trade between developing countries and the active encouragement of trade co-operation on a regional and sub-regional basis as solutions to the existing trade problems of developing ECAFE countries. It heard statements by representatives of a number of those countries to the effect that the problems of high and discriminatory ocean freight rates and inadequacy of shipping facilities remained serious obstacles to their trade expansion efforts and aggravated

their unfavourable balance of payments position; and that regional efforts would be required for the alleviation of those problems. It therefore welcomed the work done by the ECAFE secretariat in undertaking technical investigations on the question of shipping and ocean freight rates, as called for under the Manila resolution on Asian economic co-operation.

371. The Commission urged the Governments of member countries to give earnest consideration to the recommendations contained in the reports of the three working groups of experts and to communicate their specific views and suggestions to the Executive Secretary at an early date, so that the Preparatory Meeting of the regional Governments, scheduled for August 1965, could be facilitated and positive decisions taken at the second Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation. The invitation of the Government of the Philippines to provide host facilities for the second Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation at Manila in December 1965 was accepted with appreciation.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

372. The Commission, in reviewing the general results achieved at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development held at Geneva in 1964, recognized that the Conference had provided for the first time a valuable opportunity for the comprehensive consideration of the measures and framework necessary for the establishment of new patterns of international trade and of a division of labour conducive to the accelerated growth of the economies of the developing countries. Representatives of many countries felt that, although in many fields the UNCTAD recommendations did not go far enough to meet the expectations of the developing countries, considerable advances had been made in some areas, such as external assistance, debt servicing, regional financing and development, shipping and trade among developing countries. However, representatives of some member countries expressed their disappointment that there had been no definite or real agreement on the part of developed countries to modify their existing trade policies, and expressed the hope that the latter would not delay in undertaking such modifications as were necessary in order to give greater opportunities of trade to the developing countries.

373. The Commission, recalling its Tehran resolution on the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (resolution 50 (XX)), noted that the developing countries of the ECAFE region had been able to co-ordinate their views and co-operate closely among themselves as well as with the developing countries of other regions in working out mutually acceptable solutions to their various problems in co-operation with developed countries in a spirit of mutual goodwill. It urged the member countries to maintain and strengthen that spirit of mutual goodwill and co-operation in the future.

374. The Commission commended the useful contribution made by the ECAFE secretariat to the work of the Conference and its assistance to the member countries of the region in making preparations for their effective participation, as called for under the Tehran resolution. It requested the Executive Secretary to continue providing such services.

375. The Commission welcomed General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX) establishing the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as a permanent organ of the General Assembly, and the Trade and Development Board as a subsidiary organ of the Conference. It recognized that the establishment of the new machinery to deal with trade and development problems represented a major achievement of the Geneva Conference, and urged member countries to make full use of it. It endorsed the recommendations of the Committee on Trade (eighth session) on the subject of UNCTAD, particularly those relating to co-operative arrangements between ECAFE and UNCTAD at both the inter-governmental and secretariat levels, and the establishment of a sub-committee on shipping and ocean freight rates under the Committee on Financing and Invisibles of the Trade and Development Board.

376. The Commission noted the establishment of a special committee on problems of landlocked countries by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in response to the Commission's resolution 51 (XX) on transit trade which had been unanimously adopted at its previous session. Moreover, several bilateral transit trade agreements had been concluded between countries in the region during the period under review. It was suggested that the secretariat should continue to give due attention to the question of transit trade, which was considered vital to the ECAFE landlocked countries.

377. The Commission noted resolution 1000 (XXXVII) of the Economic and Social Council expressing its appreciation of the work done by the regional economic commissions and the co-operation established among them in connexion with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. It recognized the need to maintain and strengthen close co-operation between the ECAFE secretariat and the newly established machinery as well as the secretariats of the other regional economic commissions with a view to the implementation of the UNCTAD recommendations.

378. The Commission noted statements by the representatives of developing countries of the region to the effect that there was an urgent need for early implementation of the UNCTAD recommendations, especially those regarding access to markets in developed countries for primary and manufactured products from the developing countries. In that connexion, reference was made to the slow rate of growth of exports of the developing countries and the persistent deterioration of their terms of trade. It was pointed out that the balance of payments gap of the developing countries was expected to widen by several billion dollars by 1970 and that a continuing deterioration of the terms of trade would increase the gap still further. The attention of the Commission was drawn by a number of member countries to the recently adopted new Chapter on Trade and Development in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, in accordance with which the developing countries were not expected to provide reciprocity in return for the reduction or removal of trade barriers by developed countries in the course of trade negotiations. It followed that the developing countries were not expected to provide full reciprocity for the concessions they would receive under the Kennedy Round of negotiations. It was, however, pointed out by some delegations that both the new GATT Chapter and the Kennedy Round expected developing countries in the course of trade negotiations to contribute to the extent consistent with their individual development and trade needs. In that connexion, particular attention was called to the desirability of reducing barriers to intraregional trade. While representatives of some developing countries of the region expressed the hope that the useful results of the Kennedy Round of negotiations would be shared by developing countries of the region, disappointment was voiced in regard to the slow pace

of those negotiations as well as the slow implementation of the GATT Eight-Point Action Programme. A suggestion was made that, to expedite them, the industrialized countries might devise a suitable procedure so as to make possible at an early date "across-the-board cuts" in tariff barriers, and reduction in non-tariff barriers. Some delegations also emphasized the need for a truly liberal approach by developed countries at the coming meetings of the Trade and Development Board consistent with the principles and recommendations of UNCTAD as well as the principles of the GATT. It was also suggested that, since only some countries of the region were Contracting Parties to GATT, concessions given under GATT negotiations should be extended to all developing countries and that appropriate arrangements under the United Nations or other channels should be worked out to achieve that end.

379. It was recognized that effective implementation of the UNCTAD recommendations would require the co-operation and goodwill of both developed and developing countries. The Commission, well aware of the urgent economic problems currently confronting developing ECAFE countries, strongly urged upon the developed countries the need for speedy action in undertaking the remedial measures aimed at solving the trade problems of developing ECAFE countries. The recommendations and views of the Commission on that subject were embodied in resolution 63 (XXI) on the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development which was adopted by the Commission (see part III of the present report).

380. Some delegations regarded the classification of countries into only two groups, namely, developed and developing, and the terminology used to describe them, as inadequate. They felt that the different situations of countries should be taken into account.

Developments relating to the European Economic Community (EEC)

381. The attention of the Commission was drawn to the discussion of the Committee on Trade at its eighth session, during which representatives of several countries of the region had voiced their apprehension over the policies of the European Economic Community, particularly those relating to agricultural protection and to the preferences granted to its associated African states. The representatives of Ceylon and the Philippines expressed concern that the EEC agricultural policy on fats and oils, its common external tariffs and the preferences given to its African associated states presented a potential threat

to the expansion of coconut oil exports from the ECAFE region. The representative of Burma stated that the EEC Rice Regulation had created difficulties for rice exporting countries of the region. Mention was also made of possible adverse effects on the ECAFE region's exports to EEC of other primary commodities such as tobacco, sugar, pepper, coffee and cocoa.

382. The Commission recalled the assurances given on behalf of EEC at its previous sessions that the Community would pursue outward-looking policies and that the interests of third countries would be taken into consideration. It noted that the developing ECAFE countries were looking forward to a re-orientation of the policies of the Community consonant with the spirit prevailing at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. Hope was expressed that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and its machinery would give due attention to the matter.

Asian International Trade Fair

383. The Commission recalled the decision made by the Government of Thailand to organize the first International Asian Trade Fair with the support of the ECAFE countries at Bangkok from 19 November to 10 December 1966 as a means of increasing regional economic co-operation, promoting intraregional and inter-regional trade and encouraging new investment in Asia. It noted with satisfaction the progress made by that Government in the preparatory work.

384. The Commission, noting with appreciation the message from the Secretary General of the United Nations which emphasized the importance of participation by a large number of countries within and outside the region and their full co-operation and support for that important undertaking, called upon the Governments of member and associate member countries to participate in the Fair and requested all Members of the United Nations to give it wide publicity and to encourage and assist private organizations in their respective territories to take part in it. It noted that the services of the Asian Trade Fair Expert had been made available under BTAO to the Government of Thailand to help with the organization of the Fair, and that they would be available to the other member countries of the region to assist them in the arrangements for their participation. The Commission unanimously adopted resolution 61 (XXI) on the Asian International Trade Fair (see part III of the present report).

Work programme in the field of trade

385. The considerable and rapid increase of ECAFE's responsibility in the field of international trade had imposed a greatly expanded volume of additional work on the limited staff of the International Trade Division. The nature of the work in that field was such as to call for urgent and intensified action in order to meet the expressed requirements of the countries of the ECAFE region. Moreover, as a result of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the co-operative arrangements between ECAFE and UNCTAD for their future work, considerable additional tasks had developed upon the ECAFE secretariat. The Commission therefore endorsed the recommendation of the Committee on Trade (eighth session) that the staff of the International Trade Division be suitably strengthened, and authorized the Executive Secretary to make suitable proposals to United Nations Headquarters for securing the required additional resources.

Industry and natural resources

386. The Commission, in considering the report of the seventeenth session of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources (E/CN.11/693) and the secretariat's report on the implementation of the Commission's resolutions on regional co-operation in the fields of industry and natural resources development (E/CN.11/L.136), noted with satisfaction that the tempo of ECAFE's activities had been well maintained and had become more action-orientated during the year under review. A Regional Industries Promotion and Planning Centre had been established, and the first series of the Industrial Promotion Talks had taken place. Two technical meetings had been convened by the secretariat in 1964, namely the tenth session of the Sub-Committee on Metals and Engineering and the Seminar on the Development and Utilization of Natural Gas, and advantage had been taken of them to convene, simultaneously, ad hoc meetings of experts which had made recommendations of practical value to countries of the region and had suggested various measures for promoting regional co-operation in other fields. The proposal, initiated by the secretariat, for joint geophysical survey of Asian offshore areas was a project worthy of careful consideration. The advisory services rendered by the ECAFE experts and by the regional advisers

provided by BTAO to member countries on request and, in particular, the expert missions sent to Brunei and Iran to advise on the development and utilization of natural gas resources had been timely and of great use to the Governments concerned. The Commission noted that the secretariat had also participated in several inter-regional meetings, such as the Seminar on Industrial Research and Development Institutes in Developing Countries, the Conference on the Development of Petrochemical Industries in the Developing Countries and the Fourth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East, besides maintaining its traditional activities, such as the publication of regional maps, bulletins, etc.

Industrial development in general

387. The Commission noted that there had been an uninterrupted growth of industrial output in the region as a whole during the past decade, which had also witnessed the beginnings of planned efforts at industrial development in most countries of the region. However, while the annual rate of industrial growth in the region had been remarkable in relative terms, the region's contribution to the world output of industrial products was still very small and the contribution of manufacturing to the national product remained small in most of the countries. Also, industrial activities were concentrated in a few countries and there appeared to be a tendency towards an intensification of that concentration. The structure of economic production remained the same in most countries and the incomes of the people were far from matching those in advanced countries. Therefore, there appeared to be an urgent need to expand industrial development in the region.

388. The Commission noted the emphasis laid by the delegations of the developing countries on the fact that, for lack of an alternative choice, the efforts of most countries in the region were being directed towards import substitution. Some delegations ascribed this partly to lack of export facilities and to balance of payment difficulties. Though import substitution might appear attractive in terms of output increase, the structural changes it brought about were usually of little significance owing to the smallness of domestic markets in most of the developing countries. The best means for the developing countries to achieve a change in their economic structure was, as had been

emphasized at UNCTAD, export development; and, in that context, the conclusions of that Conference appeared to be of great significance. It was pointed out that the success of any export development programme undertaken by developing countries - and hence to a very great degree their industrial future - would depend on the extent to which the developed countries were prepared to:

(1) reduce their existing import tariff differentials between raw and processed materials; (2) abolish existing non-tariff restrictions on imports from the developing countries; and (3) grant tariff preference to manufactured and semi-manufactured goods from developing countries. The delegation of one developed country disagreed on the third point. Assistance in the form of capital investment and transfer of technical know-how were also important and the Commission commended the recommendations contained in the report of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources for action by developed countries.

389. The Commission recognized that agricultural and industrial developments were interdependent. Agricultural development was necessary to provide food for the increasing population, raw materials for expanding industries, increasing markets for manufactured goods in the rural areas, increasing purchasing power for savings and investments, and additional labour for industrial development. On the other hand the agricultural sector counted on the industrial sector to provide many requisites, such as farm machinery, fertilizers, etc., for promoting its own productive efficiency. Industries based on mineral raw materials such as natural gas, were also important.

390. Industrialization programmes and plans varied from country to country, but whatever methods were chosen should take into consideration the optimum utilization of the available resources for maximizing income. Most of the developing countries of the region had reached the stage of manufacturing intermediate products and they would soon begin to produce capital goods. In many countries, efforts had been made to promote industrialization through such means as tax incentives, industrial estates, and guarantees to foreign investors. Market surveys and feasibility studies were being undertaken to seek out promising investment opportunities. Financial institutes had been established with government support to provide medium and long-term credit for industrial purposes.

391. The establishment of joint ventures was likely to have a particularly important effect in achieving desirable structural changes in the economies. Some delegations pointed out that one practical way of promoting such ventures might be the physical transfer from developed countries to developing countries of factories in labour-intensive industries for the manufacture of simpler consumer goods. Any surplus labour in developed countries resulting from that action could, thanks to advanced technology, readily be utilized for the manufacture of complicated and capital goods, and the profits derived from the joint ventures by developed countries could compensate for any resulting loss in their national incomes. Some delegations pointed out that the reconstruction of Western European countries had been made possible largely by massive Marshall Plan Aid and that aid of the nature suggested by the transfer of production units would be much less costly.

392. The Commission felt that ECAFE could play a constructive and dynamic role in promoting industrialization in countries of the region. The Industrial Promotion Talks initiated by the secretariat had been a positive step forward. The ECAFE secretariat in co-operation, as appropriate, with other bodies of the United Nations, could assist countries at their request in undertaking feasibility surveys and in the formulation of industrial projects. A suggestion was made that the secretariat, in co-operation with the International Standards Organization and other institutes, study the programme of unified standards for industrial products and prepare appropriate recommendations for adoption by member countries.

393. There was general agreement on the need for greater efforts to promote accelerated industrial growth in the developing countries. In order to give greater attention to their problems of industrialization, several delegations reiterated their Governments support of the UNCTAD recommendation concerning the establishment of a United Nations specialized agency for industrial development.

Asian Conference on Industrialization

394. The Commission attached great importance to the Regional Symposium on Industrialization scheduled for December 1965; it noted with satisfaction that the secretariat had taken in hand the necessary preparations and had

worked out a detailed programme of activities. Moreover, member countries, both within and outside the region, had lent full support to the Symposium and the work of preparing country studies had made considerable progress in many countries of the region.

395. In view of the meeting's importance to the developing countries of Asia and the Far East and of its formal character, the Commission felt it should be raised from the level of a symposium to that of a conference, thus enabling the Governments of member countries to send high-level officials. The Commission therefore decided to change the name of the Symposium to the Asian Conference on Industrialization. The kind invitation of the Government of the Philippines to host the meeting at Manila was accepted.

396. The Commission endorsed the views of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources on the agenda items for the Conference. Moreover, it felt that the Conference should consider the growth of synthetics and substitute industries that affected some of the major products of the countries of the region, such as jute, natural rubber, raw wool and vegetable oils. It requested the secretariat to initiate suitable action to follow up UNCTAD resolution A.II.7 on "competition from synthetics and substitutes".

397. The Conference, apart from being a desirable preliminary to the World Symposium on Industrialization to be held in 1966, could also stand in its own right as a regional forum for the identification of common problems of industrialization and the identification of possible solutions. The Conference should be approached in a spirit of seeking co-operation not only among member countries of the region but also with other countries of the world. It was considered that, in industrial development, the national and international attitudes would be more flexible than in the field of international trade. However, wide deviations in range and depth of industrial development within the region indicated that full advantage was not being taken of the opportunities for regional development. The Conference would offer an opportunity to examine current deficiencies and means of overcoming them by regional action.

398. Since the usefulness of the proposed Asian Conference on Industrialization would greatly depend on the quality of the preparatory work, the Commission suggested that procedures similar to those followed in preparing for UNCTAD, such as advance consultations by staff members with the member countries, would be particularly suitable.

Regional Industries Promotion and Planning Centre

399. The Commission had great expectations of the Regional Industries Promotion and Planning Centre which had been established within the secretariat; it was glad to note that member countries, both within and outside the region, were prepared to give it full support. It endorsed the recommendations of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources that the immediate tasks for the Centre should be: (a) to collect and circulate information regarding national industrial development plans and to study and analyse such plans; (b) to carry out studies of sectors of industries in order to identify those which appeared to hold the greatest promise of fruitful co-operation; (c) to provide assistance to countries of the region at their request.

400. There was no doubt that harmonization of national industrial development plans was required in order to avoid duplication of effort and wastage of resources. In that way, maximum use could be made of scarce resources and economies of scale readily achieved. While most of the developing countries of the region were producers of primary products, they differed considerably in natural endowments and geographical conditions, and their products were by no means all identical in type and quality. The Centre could make detailed studies of a few selected projects suitable for regional or sub-regional co-operation, and then bring together prospective partners for negotiations. As there was an obvious need for greater application of fertilizers in many countries of the region, harmonization of efforts to increase the production of cheap fertilizers through co-operative efforts constituted a suitable project for study on a priority basis. The successful implementation of one or two pilot projects would serve to stimulate the countries' interest in joint industrial ventures.

401. The Commission was gratified to learn that, since the convening of the Seminar on Natural Gas Development and Utilization in December 1964, Iran had, in close co-operation with the Government of India, agreed to establish an oil refinery in Madras which would later produce fertilizers and sulphur in India. The Government of India was participating in oil exploration and exploitation of the offshore areas in the Persian Gulf carried out as a joint venture with the National Iranian Oil Company and others. Negotiations were proceeding between the two Governments for the establishment of an ammonia plant in Iran that would use the surplus natural gas produced in that country and export ammonia to India for the production of nitrogenous fertilizers. Moreover, the Governments of Iran, Pakistan and Turkey, had, within the framework of the agreement entitled regional co-operation for development, identified projects for close co-operation. Efforts were being made to set up joint ventures in the field of industry and natural resources under the Regional Co-operation for Development.

402. While the economic advantages of joint undertakings were obvious, the measures of co-operation to be suggested by the Centre would have to be practical and realistic enough to take into account the different stages of industrial development reached by the countries of the region and their aspirations to produce certain commodities. The success of efforts at regional co-operation would depend upon the willingness of Governments of the region to make some adjustments in their policies and plans and their readiness to co-operate in suitable joint undertakings. The benefits that would accrue from even a partial measure of the co-operation were large enough to make the attempt well worthwhile.

403. Apart from national industrial development plans, there were other large and worthwhile industrial development possibilities with regard to which some indication of regional or sub-regional support might encourage a decision to proceed. It was suggested that the Centre should assist regional member countries to determine the extent of regional or international demand; keep them informed of analagous developments within the region; advise them on suitable consultants to be engaged for specific industrial undertakings; and assist them to assemble the vast amount of information necessary for determining the economic feasibility of large-scale industrial projects.

404. The Commission also suggested that the Regional Industries Promotion and Planning Centre should arrange to circulate its study reports among the regional members. ECLA had made some excellent studies on steel and other industries for Latin America which were being utilized by its member countries in drawing up their industrial programmes and it was felt that a similar lead could be taken by the Regional Industries Promotion and Planning Centre of the ECAFE secretariat.

405. In view of the large amount of work expected from the Centre, the Commission requested the Executive Secretary to explore the possibilities of strengthening its staff resources, and recommended that the United Nations Programme of Technical Assistance as well as the United Nations Special Fund should give support to the Centre in its various activities. Accordingly, the Commission adopted resolution 58 (XXI) on industrial development and promotion (see part III of the present report).

Industrial Promotion Talks

406. The Commission noted with satisfaction that the first series of Industrial Promotion Talks had taken place during the recent (seventeenth) session of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources. While recognizing the exploratory nature of that series, it was glad to note from the statements made by the delegations that the preliminary exchanges of views had already proved their usefulness and that, in certain countries, follow-up action had already been taken. The Commission unanimously held that the Talks should be continued as a regular feature of ECAFE's activities; however, by their very nature, they were supplementary to the established inter-governmental channels for industrial promotion and were not intended to supplant them. To make future talks more useful, greater preparatory work by the secretariat and the participating countries would be required.

Application of science and technology to development

407. The Commission realized the importance in developing countries of applying modern science and technology for the most effective utilization of resources and for the establishment of industries. The first meeting of the Reviewing Group for Asia of the United Nations Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development had taken place at ECAFE headquarters at Bangkok simultaneously with the seventeenth session of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, and the Group's consultations with the secretariat would lead to the formulation of realistic and concrete proposals of practical interest to countries of the region. As the regional economic commissions, being located in the field, were undoubtedly more familiar with the problems encountered in their respective regions than organizations elsewhere, it was felt that they should play an important role in any undertaking to be proposed by the Advisory Committee. The Commission adopted resolution 60 (XXI) on the application of science and technology (see part III of the present report).

408. At its previous sessions, the Commission had directed the secretariat to study the status and development of industrial research institutes in the region, to convene a regional conference on industrial research and to examine the possibilities of establishing a regional council for industrial

research. The Commission was aware of the large investments involved in research, in the context of the rapid technological advances being made in industrial fields and of the very early stage of industrial research in many countries of the region; moreover, the similarity of many research projects sometimes resulted in the same ground being traversed by several countries of the region which were seeking solutions to similar problems. At the same time, it was realized that a few institutes in the region had already distinguished themselves in certain special fields and had some of the best facilities in the region in those fields. Hence it seemed desirable to convene, as soon as the secretariat's resources would permit, a regional conference on industrial research, which could work out the details for exchanging technology among countries of the region on a continuous and systematic basis, and consider measures to strengthen for regional use some well established national institutes which could provide training facilities and technical assistance to others. The conference might also consider the possibility of establishing a regional council for industrial research with which the appropriate national institutes could be associated and which could act as a clearing house for industrial research information.

409. A number of the Commission's subsidiary bodies had made recommendations for the establishment of various regional institutes, such as a geological centre in southeast Asia, a regional metallurgical institute, a regional centre for training and research in the field of electric power and an Asian institute for housing, building and planning. The Commission felt that all such suggestions should be taken up by the secretariat for study and specific proposals brought before the appropriate bodies in due course.

Regional Petroleum Institute in Iran

410. During the two-year period from 1963 to 1964, the National Iranian Oil Company of the Government of Iran had accepted sixty petroleum personnel from countries of the region, who had been sent to Iran for training under the ECAFE fellowship programme with the support of BTAO. Noting that the training programme had been well managed and had produced results beneficial to the countries concerned, the Commission expressed its renewed appreciation.

411. At the Commission's twentieth session, the representatives of the Governments of Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan and Thailand had sent a joint request to the United Nations Special Fund for the establishment of a regional petroleum institute in Iran. One year had passed and apparently no action had been taken by the Special Fund. The delay was deeply regretted, particularly as the application had been sent with the Commission's strong endorsement. The Commission requested the Special Fund authorities to give urgent attention to the matter and expressed the hope that the Executive Secretary would render every possible assistance for the early establishment of the Institute.

Mineral resources development

412. The Commission realized the importance of mineral resources development to countries of the region in diversifying their economies, in furnishing essential raw materials for industrial development, in serving as a catalyst as well as a basis for other economic developments, and in providing much needed foreign exchange through exports of mineral commodities. It unanimously adopted resolution 59 (XXI) on the development of Asia's mineral wealth (see part III of the present report) which drew attention to the specific action to be taken by certain of its subsidiary bodies. It also urged the Special Fund and Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations to give favourable consideration to requests from countries of the region for assistance in the fields of geological survey and mineral resources development.

413. The Commission endorsed the recommendation of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources concerning joint geophysical survey of Asian offshore areas. It requested the Executive Secretary to convene as soon as possible an ad hoc group of experts to look into the project from all angles and to work out the procedure and details for consideration by the Governments concerned. The offers of several advanced countries outside the region to render assistance to the work of the group were noted with appreciation.

Small-scale industries

414. The Commission recognized the important role which small industries played in the economic and social development of the countries in the region.

It took note of the secretariat's activities in that field, in particular the preparation of the "Small Industry Bulletin"; the three volumes which had so far been published^{23/} contained much information of use to countries of the region. The Commission hoped that future issues of the Bulletin would be improved in the light of the suggestions made in the report of the seventeenth session of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources.

Co-operation with other international organizations

415. The Commission noted with satisfaction that, in its activities in the fields of industrial and natural resources development, the ECAFE secretariat had maintained close contact with other international bodies concerned, particularly with the ILO and APO, in the work on management and productivity and with FAC in the establishment of a Joint Forest Industries Study Group within the ECAFE secretariat.

416. The Commission was aware of the role the ILO had played in the estimation of short-term and long-term training needs, from the skilled worker to the technician and the manager and administrator levels. It noted that the ECAFE secretariat had taken an active part in a recent regional seminar on vocational training initiated by the ILO.

417. The Commission was informed of the work which APO proposed to undertake in regard to productivity measurement. Considering the usefulness of the project in furthering industrial development, the Commission felt that the ECAFE secretariat could actively participate in it.

Inland transport and communications

418. The Commission noted that economic growth in developing countries would greatly depend on their transport and communication systems, which contributed not only to better utilization of the available physical resources, but also to the welfare of the people.

419. Considerable progress had been made in the implementation of the Asian Highway Project; and it was apparent that early implementation of the project would bring many benefits. The Commission welcomed the establishment of the

^{23/} Small Industry Bulletin (ST/ECAFE/SER.M/19 and 20). ST/ECAFE/SER.M/21 appeared in printed form as United Nations publication, Sales No.:55.II.F.10.

Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee, for the first session of which the Government of Pakistan had offered to provide host facilities. It hoped that the Committee's decisions and recommendations would facilitate further rapid development of the project, and that suitable policy decisions and recommendations would be agreed upon at that session. The over-all development plan for the implementation of the Asian Highway project being prepared by the secretariat, in co-operation with the technical experts of the countries concerned, would be of help to the Co-ordinating Committee in examining the possibilities for joint action by the countries concerned in implementing the project and in co-ordinating the existing and future development plans for improvement and maintenance of the priority routes. Having regard to the physical conditions of the existing network, particularly the priority routes, the Co-ordinating Committee should also suggest possible ways of securing financial and technical assistance. Since there were still a number of missing links on the Asian Highway System, the Co-ordinating Committee should examine the broad policy for expediting their construction and the possibilities of obtaining technical and financial assistance.

420. In view of the anticipated increase in the volume of traffic along the Asian Highway that would result from implementation of the project, and in order to facilitate the passage of international traffic, the Co-ordinating Committee should also initiate action on simplification and unification of rules and procedures for highway traffic, frontier formalities, ancilliary services and other aspects of an international highway regime. It might also recommend policies in regard to international conventions and agreements. Possibilities of utilizing assistance on a regional basis from the World Food Programme for the development of the Asian Highway System might also be examined.

421. The Commission endorsed the terms of reference of the Co-ordinating Committee as finalized by the Executive Secretary in consultation with the Governments concerned. They are appended as annex V to the present report.

422. Feeling that the Asian Highway Project, besides bringing considerable economic and other advantages to the countries of the region, also constituted symbol of Asian unity and progress, the Commission appealed to the donor

countries and aid-giving agencies for the maximum possible assistance. It appreciated the assistance already provided in various forms by a number of countries, particularly the offers of the Governments of Australia and New Zealand to make available group training facilities for highway and traffic engineers and other assistance under the Colombo Plan; the offer of the Republic of China to provide 1,000 tons of cement and technical assistance; the offer of the Government of Japan of technical assistance for carrying out surveys; the offer of the Government of the Netherlands to provide a technical expert; the offer of the Federal Republic of Germany to help with pre-investment surveys and provide other technical assistance, and the offer of the Government of the United States of America to consider requests from countries for the building of sections of the Asian Highway under its bilateral aid programmes. The Commission hoped that those offers would be reviewed by the Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee at its next meeting and that concrete proposals for utilizing the assistance offered would be worked out.

423. Two of the major developments during the year had been the approval by the United Nations Special Fund of a two-stage pre-investment survey of the direct route from Kabul to Herat in Afghanistan, and the submission by the Governments concerned, on a regional basis, of applications to the Special Fund for assistance in the pre-investment surveys covering the Kerman-Mirjaveh route in Iran, the Mirjaveh-Quetta route in West Pakistan, seven major bridges in East Pakistan and the Asian Highway route in Sumatra, Indonesia. While noting that the first three of the above surveys had already been recommended by the consulting firm appointed by the Special Fund late in 1963 in relation to the over-all Asian Highway Project, it urged the Special Fund to take prompt action to consider those applications and requested the Executive Secretary to use his good offices to expedite the matter. The Commission also requested the countries concerned to ensure that the pledges of their counterpart obligations and the supply of necessary information to the Special Fund were expedited. It hoped that the Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee would eventually examine all modes of transport and develop on the lines of the Permanent Council of Transport Ministers in Europe.

424. The Commission expressed its appreciation of the preparation of a documentary TV film on the Asian Highway through the courtesy of the Australian Broadcasting Commission and the Japan Broadcasting Corporation.

425. The Commission noted that, in recent years, there had been a general increase in the intra- and inter-regional traffic over the usable sections of Asian Highway. Efforts had also been made to connect the contiguous sections of the Asian Highway with the European International Highway network and with the Middle Eastern Highway network. A Conference had been convened by the Government of Lebanon in co-operation with the International Road Federation in April 1964, which had set up a preparatory Committee for establishing a centre for co-ordinating international routes in the Middle East. The Commission hoped that the proposed centre would initiate action for providing the necessary links with the Middle Eastern Highway and with the African international network.

426. It also expressed its interest in the possibility of developing a low-cost mechanized vehicle which could be cheaply manufactured and yet be sufficiently strong to withstand the demands likely to be made upon it owing to the poor condition of highways, the difficulties of maintenance and the lack of trained drivers and mechanics in the Asian countries.

427. On the recommendation of the Inland Transport and Communications Committee, the secretariat had initiated studies on urban transportation and traffic problems which had become increasingly acute in many parts of the region. The Commission felt that, as the problems varied from country to country and depended largely on local conditions, patterns of flow of traffic, town planning and other factors, it was desirable that those specific to each area be studied in detail and recommendations made in their proper context. For that purpose, the Commission requested the Executive Secretary to examine the possibility of establishing an advisory group composed of a highway traffic engineering expert, a town planner and a transport economist to visit countries upon request and, after observation and studies, make suitable recommendations. The Commission noted that the Highways and Highway Transport Sub-Committee had already included in its programme of work and priority a project concerning the role of co-operatives in the highway transportation industry, as well as problems of regulatory control and highway transportation. It stressed the importance of amalgamating the smaller operators with meagre fleets into larger viable units so as to improve efficiency of operation and provide services economically.

428. In the field of inland waterways, the Commission noted that the port study team had commenced its work and was currently carrying out a detailed study of all aspects of port operations and management at Bangkok. The Commission expressed its appreciation of the co-operation extended by the Governments of Japan, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, and also by the ILO which had provided well-qualified experts to compose the team. The Commission noted that the studies under way at Bangkok would be treated as a model and that similar studies would be carried out of the other sixteen ports for which specific requests had been made by the Governments concerned. It hoped that, thereafter, it would be possible for ECAFE to establish a group of experts on ports to render advisory services required by the countries on a continuing basis. Moreover, steps had been taken to engage an expert on dredging and a port adviser, to be provided under the United Nations Technical Assistance Programme, to advise Governments on problems of dredging. The Government of France's provision of two dredging experts to advise the countries of the region was much appreciated. The Commission placed great emphasis on systematic analysis and interpretation of inland waterway transport statistics, which, besides being most helpful in the administration, regulation and control of inland waterway transportation, would also be of great help in planning future developments. The grant by the Government of the Netherlands of five fellowships for the 1964 international course in hydraulic engineering was warmly welcomed and the Commission felt that that type of co-operation might be extended by other countries also.

429. The Commission noted that, at the first meeting of the Railway Research Co-ordinating Committee, convened at Bangkok in October 1964, a number of recommendations had been made concerning research problems. The provision by the Governments of India, Japan, the United Kingdom, etc., of facilities at their research institutions for carrying out work for the railways of the region was appreciated and it was hoped that full advantage would be taken of them. The Commission also noted with appreciation that the United Kingdom Government had completed the first draft of the Handbook on Single Line Operation which had been examined in detail by the Railway Sub-Committee at its eighth session in October 1964; it hoped that the final text of the Manual would be made available after suitable revision in the light of the comments made during the Railway Sub-Committee's session. It again urged the countries to make full use of the training facilities available at the Regional Railway Training Centre, Lahore, for senior railway operating and signalling officials, and placed on record its appreciation of the Government of Netherlands' provision of an operating lecturer to the Centre on a non-reimbursable basis. The Commission also noted with

appreciation the offer of the Soviet Union to hold a Seminar-cum-training tour on diesel operations and maintenance at Tashkend in 1965, under its United Nations technical assistance contribution; and the offer of the Government of France to organize for the benefit of about twenty engineers from the region a railway dieselization training course in 1965 along the lines of the railway track course organized in the previous year.

430. It had been decided that the revised text of the Manual on Transport Planning, which had been submitted to the thirteenth session of the Inland Transport and Communications Committee, be finalized after taking into account the various comments offered by member and associate member countries and also by interested organizations and United Nations Headquarters. Accordingly, the Executive Secretary was requested to convene a meeting of experts to examine and finalize the Manual for distribution to Governments.

431. The Commission appreciated the annual provision by the Government of India of facilities for training tourist officials, and welcomed the offer of the Government of Japan to provide facilities for tourist officials of the region under the Colombo Plan to undertake a month-long study tour in that country. It noted that the secretariat in co-operation with BTAO had initiated a regional project to establish an advisory group to study and advise on specific tourism problems in interested countries upon request. Several countries had expressed interest in that project and the Executive Secretary was requested to take suitable steps to enable the advisory group to commence its work as early as possible. The Commission hoped that the group would also make recommendations for the development of national sub-regional and regional tourism.

432. The Commission urged Governments to give careful consideration to the recommendations of the Second Working Party of Telecommunication Experts which had met at Tokyo in July 1964 and made a number of recommendations concerning the development of telecommunication services in the region. It suggested that the ECAFE/ITU joint unit should see to it that telecommunication development could take place on a co-ordinated basis and that national, regional and international networks could be established. The Commission congratulated ITU on the occasion of its Centenary Celebrations on 17 May 1965; it hoped that ITU would continue to expand its facilities and provide increased assistance to the developing countries.

433. The Commission accepted the offer of the Government of India to hold the third Working Party of Telecommunication Experts in India some time in 1966.

Water resources development

434. The Commission reviewed and commended the activities of the secretariat in the field of water resources development as presented in its report (E/CN.11/685). It examined the report of the Sixth Regional Conference on Water Resources Development (E/CN.11/678) and endorsed its recommendations.

435. It noted that, within the general framework of national planning for economic development, greater importance was being given by many countries to the development of water resources, as was evident from the large number of major and minor projects which had been launched in recent years in the region, and from the significant proportion of the capital outlay allotted to water resources development in the national budgets. It felt that that was rightly so because water resources and power constituted the infrastructure so necessary for developing the economy and that effective use of water was required not only for the expansion and improvement of agriculture but also for industry. It noted that, in arid areas and even in some of the humid areas during dry season, the demands for water were outstripping the available supplies. In many cases, the position had been aggravated by the lack of a comprehensive and integrated plan for the development and conservation of water resources coupled with the inadequacy of the available basic data required for basin-wide planning and development. The Commission emphasized the need for early formulation of long-range master plans for water resources development which should be compatible with national plans for over-all economic and social development. It welcomed the proposal to organize at an appropriate time a working party of water planners to discuss the formulation of water plans, and also the comparative study of water codes being undertaken by the secretariat, to be followed closely by a working party for the purpose of preparing the framework of a modern water code for use in implementing water policies.

436. The Commission recognized the essential need for reliable hydrologic and other basic data for formulating water resources development plans. It welcomed the opportunities offered by the International Hydrological Decade which was to be inaugurated by UNESCO in 1965 to vitalize and expand data collecting activities and research in the countries of the region. It commended the usefulness of the Inter-regional Seminar on Methods of Hydrological Forecasting for the Utilization of Water Resources which had been jointly organized by ECAFE and WMO

in 1964 and welcomed the organization of hydrologic seminars dealing with surface and groundwater respectively. The Commission also welcomed the organization by the secretariat, with the assistance of BTAO, of a panel of experts to advise the countries on the analysis and interpretation of the available hydrologic data; such analysis was essential in making appraisals of available water and in conducting feasibility studies. The panel would be visiting a number of countries during 1965.

437. The Commission commended the work of the Advisory Group on the Development of Deltaic Areas organized with the experts provided by BTAO and the Governments of Japan and the Netherlands; it recommended that such services be expanded and continued. It also welcomed the organization of a second symposium on the development of deltaic areas.

438. The United Nations Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development had drawn up a programme for a world-wide attack on a limited number of problems of research or application having a potential development effect of extraordinary dimensions, including problems of weather modification and control. In view of the alarming damage inflicted by typhoons in the pacific areas, the Commission strongly felt that the subject of typhoon modification and control be made to form an important part of the programme. It learnt with interest of the current research and experimentation on the modification of hurricanes being carried out in the United States. It felt that the experiments, which were being vigorously pursued and fully reported to WMO and ECAFE, should, at an appropriate time, be extended to the Pacific area where the incidence of typhoons was high.

439. The Commission noted that the prevention and control of salinization of soils were very important for increasing agricultural production in countries in the region; and that the Government of the Soviet Union had offered to hold a seminar on those problems in its territory during 1966.

440. The Commission welcomed the offer of the Government of Australia to have the Seventh Regional Conference on Water Resources Development held in Australia in 1966.

Development of the lower Mekong basin

441. The Commission reviewed the annual report of the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin (E/CN.11/679) and heard statements by the member of the Committee for the Republic of Viet-Nam as Chairman of the Committee for 1965; by the Committee members for Cambodia, Laos, and Thailand; and by the Executive Agent.

442. It noted with satisfaction that, during the year under review, Belgium had provided technical hydrographic services and thus become the twenty-first country from outside the basin co-operating with the Mekong Committee; and that the World Food Programme, with a grant of some \$1.3 million equivalent in food, had become the twelfth United Nations agency similarly co-operating. Resources during the year had increased by some \$23.3 million equivalent, to a total of \$67.8 million; out of that, some 45 per cent had been made available by the four Mekong riparian Governments and 55 per cent by co-operating countries, United Nations programmes and other organizations. Forty per cent of those resources were for pre-investment work and 60 per cent for implementation and construction.

443. The Commission commended the Committee's formal agreement on two principles for facilitating navigation: (a) "no mainstream bridge shall impede international maritime traffic, and specifications shall be established and agreed with the Committee in advance of construction to ensure free movement of international ocean-going river traffic"; and (b) "the Committee shall consider ways and means of meeting the cost differential between a bridge built merely to facilitate the crossing of the river by land vehicles and a bridge built according to specifications as agreed to by the Committee to provide a sufficient height and an adequate span to avoid obstructing ocean-going international maritime traffic".

444. The decision recently taken by the Committee to commence study of the juridical aspects of the international administration of mainstream projects was regarded as significant.

445. Note was taken of the current annual and five-year forward programmes contained in the Committee's annual report, in the categories of basic data collection, over-all basin planning, mainstream projects planning, tributary projects,

navigation improvement surveys and planning, and ancillary projects including mineral surveys, power market projections, experimental and demonstration farms, natural and social resources inventories, comprehensive regional planning of selected areas, public health studies, and construction and implementation; and of the resources that would be required to carry out those plans. The Commission noted: (a) that, with reference to pre-investment work, specific support sought by the Committee included experts in hydrography, topography, fisheries, irrigation, statistical development, cotton production, river bank protection, pilot training, fertilizer production and use, schistosomiasis prevention, social resettlement, and reclamation of land freed from periodic flooding; petroleum products, fertilizers, contingency funds and food for project workers; pumps, electric equipment and large-scale agricultural machinery for experimental and demonstration agricultural development work; and (b) that, with reference to capital required for construction, the Committee had identified seven projects for which some \$71 million was sought (figures indicate \$1,000,000's: Battambang tributary project in Cambodia first phase, 20.4; Nam Ngum tributary project in Laos: first phase, 27; Drayling power project in Viet-Nam: first phase, 2.75; Darlac irrigation project in Viet-Nam, 0.35; Krong Buk irrigation project in Viet-Nam, 3.9; Upper Se San tributary project in Viet-Nam: first phase, 10.0; My Thuan bridge in Viet-Nam, 7.1) as well as such items as cement, dredges, electrical generating and transmission equipment and towers and materials for rivercraft maintenance shops.

446. For the Nam Ngum tributary project in Laos, a project to which the Committee assigned the highest priority, the feasibility investigations had been carried out by a Japanese engineering firm financed in part by a United Nations Special Fund grant to the Mekong Committee and in part within the context of the Japanese/Laos technical assistance programme. The Commission noted that the project would provide 20,000 kW installed generating capacity in its first phase (ultimately 120,000 kW) for Vientiane and its environs; and would irrigate some 5,000 ha in its first phase (ultimately 33,000 ha) in the Vientiane Plain, where an experimental and demonstration farm under the auspices of the Committee has completed its second agricultural year with help from the Special Fund and FAO, with very promising results. The first phase would cost an estimated \$27 million. In addition to supplying power and water for irrigation, the project would reduce

the dependence of Laos on imported fuel. Thailand had indicated its readiness to utilize 2,000 to 4,000 kW capacity, i.e., 10 per cent to 20 per cent of the first phase installation; that would augment the market for Nam Ngum power, earn export revenue for Laos, and mark the first step within the Mekong Committee in the establishment of an international power grid. The Committee's Advisory Board, after examining the feasibility report and visiting the dam site, had in May 1964 reported that the first stage of the Nam Ngum project (20,000 kW power and 5,000 ha irrigation) was fully justified technically, economically and financially; and had recommended its early construction. The Commission noted the statement by the representative of Israel that \$50,000 equivalent previously offered as a loan for the Nam Ngum was now being converted to a grant for agricultural planning in the Nam Ngum project and further that Israel had undertaken to prepare the comprehensive regional planning of agricultural development throughout the irrigation area of the project. Moreover, the Federal Republic of Germany was negotiating with Laos for provision of electric power distribution materials and additional thermal generating capacity, which would be an important adjunct in the development of the Nam Ngum project. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development had in 1964 made a desk study which raised questions on certain aspects of the project, particularly with reference to forecasts of future growth for power. The Commission noted the statement of the representative of IBRD that the Bank, which was intimately concerned with the development of power resources in the area, would keep in close touch with developments and would be examining carefully a recent report by a United Nations expert indicating that power demand in Thailand, which in the Bank's view could have a direct bearing on all Mekong power projects including the Nam Ngum, was likely to grow at a rate far quicker than anything so far envisaged. Moreover, if new information of that kind were validated, it would call for a revision of the Bank's views, which the Bank would then undertake. He added that, from the information currently available, the Bank believed that: "there is nothing to suggest that on technical grounds the project is unfeasible, and it is of great importance that the work of collecting data should continue to the point of engineering and design against the day when an investment decision is taken." The Commission heard statements from representatives of the Mekong Committee who expressed the hope that the Bank would revise its earlier report, and statements from representatives of some of the capital-exporting member countries indicating that

a revised report by the Bank might open the possibility of a revision of policy with respect to assistance in construction.

447. Indications of continued or new co-operation within the Mekong Project were made by Australia, Canada, China, France, Federal Republic of Germany, India, Iran, Israel, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Sweden (on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden), United Kingdom, United States, ILO, UNESCO and WHO. New offers included cement for the construction of the Drayling hydro-electric power project in the Republic of Viet-Nam; transmission lines and towers; experts to advise on population resettlement problems; petroleum products; contingency funds; and a schistosomiasis survey of the irrigable area of the Prek Thnot tributary project in Cambodia.

Social aspects of economic development

448. The Commission considered the paper entitled "Review of the social situation in the ECAFE region" (E/CN.11/L.133), which was the first of its kind to be presented as a Commission document. It congratulated the secretariat for having presented a clear and comprehensive picture of the various phases of social development in the ECAFE region. The review was important also in that it showed the interdependence of the two sectors, economic and social, and the need for planned and accelerated development on the social front. It should serve to foster mutual understanding of the social problems in the countries in the region and to encourage each country to make further endeavours in social development. The competing claims on resources at any one time made the sequence of social programmes particularly important; hence, research would have to be intensified in order to weigh the benefits as between social and economic programmes and amongst social programmes themselves. It was hoped that a review of the social situation or particular aspects of it could be brought out annually; but the Commission appreciated that surveys of regional social conditions as comprehensive as the **one before** it would have to be spaced out in order to permit a suitable perspective. However, it might be possible for the next annual review to devote special attention to a key subject area within the over-all purview of social development. Accordingly, the secretariat's intention to prepare a review on "Children and youth in national development" for the next session of the Commission was noted with interest.

449. The Commission agreed with the review that, while the social situation in the ECAFE region presented a scene of contrast, there were some marked indications of considerable progress having been achieved, especially in the fields of education and health, against a background of extensive poverty, hunger, illiteracy and ill-health. However, although some of those developments had been very encouraging, there was no doubt that much still needed to be done and that considerable further study was required before countries in the region could be confident of their ability to provide indigenous solutions to the social problems affecting economic progress. The Commission recognized that the economic development of the more advanced countries and the comparative prosperity they had achieved had not, in themselves, diminished social problems. On the contrary, social problems seemed to have increased in many of those countries, particularly problems relating to delinquency, emotional maladjustment, and mental ill health. It was apparent that the conquest of poverty, illiteracy and disease did not bring an end to social problems, as other problems almost inevitably arose or at the least became more evident. The Commission expressed interest in the need for greater research on motivation for bringing about the changes necessary to development. An analysis of the problems listed in the secretariat's paper revealed that, if research were concentrated on their common denominators, it might lead to important conclusions for development planning, programming and project implementation. Development and modernization called for certain attitudes, motivations, values and beliefs not always present in less developed traditional societies. Experience to date indicated that programmes of planned social change must be adapted to the social and cultural situations in which they were instituted. The Commission therefore welcomed the secretariat's plan to hold a seminar on motivational factors for economic and social development and hoped that it would be convened as soon as resources became available.

450. The Commission noted with concern that the phenomenon of rapid population growth in most of the ECAFE countries constituted one of the most serious problems involved in social and economic progress. The population of some countries had increased at such a rate as to overtake the growth of national incomes. As a result, the standard of living in those countries had shown little improvement and in some cases had actually declined. It was important to analyse population growth rates in the process of preparing economic projections. The problem

was even more serious when considered against the age structure in the population of most of the countries in the region. The extremely large percentage of the population comprised of children under the age of 15 not only imposed an extremely heavy burden of juvenile dependents upon the working age group but also called for heavy expenditures for the sustenance and normal growth of juvenile dependents. The Commission heard reports of the action being taken in a number of countries of the region to deal with population growth rates and noted that, in recent years, more effective and acceptable techniques have been developed. The Commission commended the secretariat for taking full account of all the religious and human relations issues involved in dealing with population problems. It also noted with appreciation the secretariat's endeavours to expand its demographic activities, for which assistance was being provided by the Rockefeller Foundation and the Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations. That assistance should enable the secretariat to strengthen its advisory services to Governments of countries in the region regarding their population problems, especially those related to implementation of population policies. It was hoped that technical assistance funds would be available for the workshop proposed by ECAFE on "Studies and experimentation on problems of communications in the implementation of population policies". The Commission also commended ECAFE for co-sponsoring with UNICEF and the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning an Asian Conference on Children and Youth in National Planning and Development in September 1965.

451. The Commission noted from the report on the activities of the secretariat in the field of social affairs (E/CN.11/682) its work in connexion with community development. It pointed out that, of the many formidable social problems prevailing in the region, none was so urgent as enlisting mass support for the gigantic tasks of development. The enormous population of the ECAFE region was at once its biggest problem and its greatest resource and there was need to know more and to do more about motivating people in the interests of rapid progress. It was there that social development plans and programmes took on great significance. The Commission therefore commended the secretariat for undertaking a study entitled "The role of local government bodies, co-operatives and other voluntary agencies in community development" and also for planning a seminar on the same theme. It felt that co-operative movements had been responsible for

developing techniques and methods of education which had, at extremely low cost, enabled their members to take a more intelligent part in their own organizations and in civic activities in general. The Commission also expressed interest in the increasing participation of women in community development as well as in national development activities. It noted that councils of women were to be found in practically every country of the region and that many of the newer councils of women came from newly independent states where they constituted a new indigenous leadership and provided a channel for action. Some, formed in countries with ancient civilizations, expressed a new awakening and drew upon traditional values to meet the opportunities and needs of present times. Such women's councils also prepared women for active participation in many different societies and they were becoming increasingly concerned with the gap which, in many societies, clearly existed between law and custom. The Commission recommended that, if possible, the secretariat should furnish in its future reports the results obtained and the progress made as regards the participation of women in community development. Facts of that nature would be most helpful to non-governmental organizations in their efforts to encourage women to stimulate community development and other social programmes.

452. The Commission welcomed the growth of ECAFE's interest in social matters and endorsed the principles on which it was proceeding, especially in its efforts to encourage and promote national workshops on professional social work education and community development (urban and rural). Countries of the ECAFE region were showing considerable awareness of the human problems accompanying economic development and the resulting social changes. The training of social workers had been receiving increased emphasis in ECAFE countries in recent years; the fact that they were now being trained to emphasize preventive as well as remedial measures was an encouraging trend. The secretariat was congratulated on its role encouraging that trend and on the additional emphasis it was placing on professional training for social work. The concrete steps taken by ECAFE to convene the Working Group on the Development of Indigenous Teaching Materials for the Teaching of Social Work Methods which were suited to the particular conditions and needs of the region were, therefore, most timely. The Commission noted with interest the findings of the Working Group that most schools of social work in the region gave preference to the use of indigenous training materials whenever practicable because they provided the student with a more meaningful educational experience. The life experiences of the student, the social realities in his

country, and his social consciousness about his country's needs were the factors that motivated him to take up social work as a profession. The Commission endorsed the recommendations made by the Working Group that preparation of the needed indigenous training materials be given priority in the national programmes of training for social work, as well as the recommendations on the need for regional co-operation among ECAFE countries in developing and exchanging suitable teaching materials.

453. In considering the magnitude of the region's social problems resulting from internal migrations, the growth of urban slums, the break-up of traditional patterns of family life, the increase of juvenile delinquency, which were some of the current manifestations of societies in transition, the Commission felt that more staff resources should be made available for work in the social field so that ECAFE's work programme and its current activities in that field could be extended to measure up to the challenge for action to mitigate or resolve those problems.

Agriculture

454. The Commission had previously discussed the region's food and agricultural situation and the problems involved while reviewing the Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East. The supplementary information provided by the delegations as well as the review prepared by the Joint ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division under agenda item 13 showed that, while the food and agricultural production of the developing countries of the region in 1963/64 had, thanks to the continuing efforts of the Governments and to favourable weather conditions, gained significantly over the previous year, the situation did not warrant self-complacency on the part of the Governments but called for accelerated efforts to achieve rapid agricultural development in order to meet the challenge of the United Nations Development Decade. The Commission felt that every effort should be made in all fields, ranging from short- to long-term projects and covering human and social as well as technical and economic factors, so as to attain the target.

455. The Commission reviewed the work of the Division during 1964 and noted with appreciation the fruitful manner in which it had co-operated with FAO as well as with the other divisions of ECAFE.

456. In the field of agricultural credit and financing, emphasis was once more placed on the importance of providing adequate credit to farmers through institutional schemes in conjunction with supervisory services. The Commission was informed of the follow-up action taken with regard to the recommendations of the Centre on Institutions for Agricultural Financing and Credit in Asia and the Far East which had been held in September 1963 at Bangkok, Thailand, and noted the encouraging developments reported from some countries. The Commission was in favour of furthering the exploration currently being made by the secretariat with Governments of member countries as to the possibility of establishing a regional training centre for personnel engaged in agricultural financing and credit.

457. The Commission noted with appreciation the assistance rendered by the Division to some of the Governments in their training of personnel, as well as the continued attention paid by the Division to the problems of agricultural development and planning, its association with numerous international meetings and its research work.

458. The study entitled "Some aspects of input-output relationships in Asian agriculture"^{24/} published by the Division was welcomed by the Commission as being of a kind useful for rational agricultural planning. A suggestion was made that it might be desirable to improve the data and methods employed and bring the study up to date, with wider coverage of countries. However, the Commission recognized that there were limitations to the usefulness of such an undertaking on a regional basis under present circumstances and urged individual countries to undertake appropriate studies themselves in the first place.

459. The Commission noted with interest the initiation by the Division of a case study on the use of agricultural surpluses for economic and agricultural development in the Republic of Korea.

460. The Commission was informed that the Division was in the course of preparing a comprehensive report on agricultural development and planning in the countries of the region, to serve as a basis for discussion of the problems involved in regional harmonization of national agricultural development plans which had been given momentum by the Conference of Asian Economic Planners and by many related activities of international bodies. The Division expected that those problems would be discussed at an FAO/ECAFE expert meeting some time in 1966 or 1967.

^{24/} Published in United Nations publication, Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East (Vol. XV No. 2, September 1964), pp.1-17.

461. The Commission noted with appreciation the co-operation which the Division was giving to FAO in organizing an ECAFE/FAO Technical Meeting on Planning Use of Land, Water and Forestry Resources for Agricultural and Economic Development in Asia and the Far East to be held at Bangkok from 26 April to 5 May 1965 and also an FAO Meeting on Fuller Utilization of Rural Manpower for Agricultural and Economic Development in Asia and the Far East to be held in 1966.

462. The Commission endorsed the programme of work of the Division for 1965/66.

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

463. The Commission noted with appreciation the papers submitted by the TAB secretariat (E/CN.11/688), the Special Fund (E/CN.11/690), and the United Nations/FAO World Food Programme (E/CN.11/687). It heard statements by the United Nations Commissioner for Technical Assistance and messages from the Executive Chairman of TAB, the Associate Managing Director of the Special Fund and the Executive Director of the World Food Programme as well as statements by the representatives of several specialized agencies, namely ILO, FAO, UNESCO, ICAO, WHO, and ITU, and IAEA on the progress, trends and problems relating to technical assistance, pre-investment activities and other work in the region.

464. The Commission expressed satisfaction at the increase in the technical assistance activities of the United Nations family, and emphasized the need for their expansion now that ECAFE countries had gathered momentum in their development efforts. Also noted with appreciation were the recent increases in the contributions to resources of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund by several countries. It was felt that the expansion of technical assistance by the donor countries should, as far as possible, be channelled through multi-lateral programmes such as those under the United Nations. Hope was expressed that the developing countries would themselves play an increasing role in supplying experts and other forms of technical aid to the overall United Nations efforts in that field.

465. The Commission emphasized the need for the developing countries to have effective administrative machinery and procedures to co-ordinate all forms of technical assistance with their development requirements and plans so that they could derive maximum benefit from international aid. It noted that the Resident Representatives of the Technical Assistance Board and the Directors of the Special Fund Programme were assisting the central agencies in their efforts to co-ordinate all technical assistance programmes and that the ECAFE secretariat was promoting and providing guidance in those matters in the region. It agreed that, to maximize the benefits from international aid, the countries should formulate technical assistance plans that were well co-ordinated with their over-all national development plans. That especially was a field in which the ECAFE secretariat could provide assistance.

466. The Commission was informed of the results achieved through the decentralization of technical assistance activities from United Nations Headquarters to the ECAFE secretariat. It was now possible for the ECAFE secretariat staff to be in close touch with member countries and to be available for consultations concerning their technical assistance requests.

Expanded and Regular Programmes of Technical Assistance

467. While appreciating the increased availability of resources under the expanded and regular programmes of the United Nations in recent years, the Commission emphasized the need for augmenting those resources in view of a steady increase in demand for them from the recipient countries. As the countries intensified their implementation of national development plans for economic and social development, there was a parallel need for greater technical assistance to support their efforts. In that regard, the Commission noted with concern that the relative share, i.e. percentage of resources especially under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance available to the ECAFE region had shown signs of a decline in recent years, despite a steady increase in the absolute amount of technical assistance expended for the region. For example, it was noted that the ratio of the resources available to the ECAFE region from the total sum of assistance available had decreased from 29 per cent in 1962 to 23 per cent in 1963.

468. Concerning country programmes of United Nations technical assistance activities, the Commission felt that the existing procedures could be made more expeditious especially with regard to the recruitment of experts. While appreciating that recruitment under multilateral arrangements was somewhat time-consuming and that there was a shortage of experts in certain specialized fields, the Commission expressed the hope that every effort would be made by the United Nations authorities to speed up the recruitment process. This was particularly important because experts made available under a multilateral programme had some special advantages which were appreciated by the recipient countries. The Commission felt that the team approach adopted for an increasing number of technical assistance projects had great merit and should be increasingly utilized.

469. The Commission expressed satisfaction that regional technical assistance activities had expanded considerably in recent years, enabling the ECAFE secretariat, in co-operation with BTAO, to implement various projects such as seminars, symposia, workshops, study tours and research and training centres. Such projects were useful in developing the concept of mutual co-operation on a regional basis. The countries had also noted that, following the decentralized procedures, the ECAFE secretariat had implemented those projects with great effectiveness. The Commission expressed the hope that further decentralization would be effected in the coming years. It noted also the usefulness of regional advisers in various substantive fields of development and felt that the expansion of that type of regional activity would further assist Governments in their developmental efforts. In view of the growing emphasis on regional projects, the need for larger allocations to reach the ceiling of 15 per cent of the total funds available under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance was again stressed by the Commission. It appreciated the growing allocation to regional projects under the regular programmes, which now amounted to some 25 per cent of the available regular funds.

Special Fund activities

470. The Commission appreciated the increased activities in the ECAFE region of international aid under the Special Fund. Pre-investment surveys and similar forms of aid were greatly needed by ECAFE countries in order to increase the effectiveness of their implementation of development programmes. In view of the growing need of the countries for such assistance, some disappointment was

expressed at the slowness of procedures involved in approving Special Fund projects. In that connexion, attention was invited to the requests pending before the Special Fund relating to the Asian Highway projects in Pakistan and to the Regional Petroleum Institute in Iran. The Commission noted that the Special Fund was fully aware of the problems involved and that every effort was being made to remedy that slowness. Some of the improvements recently made included the possibility of appointing a project manager even before the signing of the plan of operations so that he could assist the requesting Government in formulating the plan of operations as well as in selecting a team of experts to implement the project. Moreover, it was now likely that commonly used equipment would be procured in advance, so that when a project was implemented the equipment would be at hand. The Special Fund had standardized the plan of operations in order to expedite the requests.

World Food Programme

471. The Commission noted that the World Food Programme had contributed in an effective manner to some of the development programmes of ECAFE countries. The prevailing scarcity of food resources made any programme of food assistance very welcome in the region. It was noted that food assistance was particularly useful in connexion with labour-intensive projects such as community development programmes, land settlement projects, dam building, road building, etc. In view of the World Food Programme's usefulness not only in providing relief measures but also in connexion with the developmental efforts of the Commission, it was felt that the Programme should be continued and that it could be made to help improve the long-term food situation in the ECAFE region. It also recommended that countries should prepare requests to the World Food Programme for 1965/66 in relation to the needs of their respective national development plans.

472. The Commission felt that, in order to improve the methods, procedures and implementation of technical assistance programmes by the United Nations it would be useful to evaluate, by studies in depth, the effectiveness of United Nations technical assistance in selected countries of the region. It noted with appreciation the negotiations currently taking place between the Government of Thailand and the United Nations to undertake an experimental evaluation study

in that country in which government agencies, United Nations experts and the ECAFE secretariat would participate. In the light of those considerations, the Commission endorsed the suggestion set forth in Economic and Social Council resolution 1042 (XXXVII) which aimed at developing a systematic and objective evaluation, on an experimental or pilot basis, of the impact on development and effectiveness of the technical assistance programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

473. Finally the Commission unanimously adopted resolution 57 (XXI) on resources for technical assistance, their co-ordination and fields of development (see part III of the present report).

Programme of work and priorities

474. The Commission unanimously approved the programme of work and priorities for 1965/66 as contained in E/CN.11/L.134 Rev.1 and decided, as in the past, to include it in part V of its annual report. In approving the work programme, the Commission expressed its appreciation of the priority given to action-oriented projects and noted the usefulness of presenting it under the functional classification for the activities of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields, as recommended by the Economic and Social Council and by the Commission itself at its twentieth session.

475. The Commission 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 of work. It also noted that the Executive Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary-General, would make such changes and additions to the staffing of the secretariat as might be required to implement effectively the approved programme of work and priorities.

Date and place of next session

476. The Commission welcomed the invitation of the Government of India to hold its twenty-second session in 1966 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 India.

Part III

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION AT
ITS TWENTY-FIRST SESSION

56 (XXI). Regional harmonization of national development plans^{25/}

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East,

Being concerned with the fact that the recent rate of economic development in most of the countries in the ECAFE region has been lower than in the fifties, and that considerable efforts will have to be made if even the modest targets of growth outlined under the General Assembly resolution 1710 (XVI) on the Development Decade are to be realized;

Taking note of the urgent need emphasized by the Conference of the Asian Economic Planners (second session), the Committee on Trade (eighth session) and the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources (seventeenth session), to take steps towards increased economic co-operation among the countries in the region;

Realizing that acceleration of economic development urgently calls for economic co-operation not only in the field of trade but also in preparing development plans so as to obtain the most rational allocation of scarce resources of the countries in the region;

Guided by the repeated expression of deep faith in the imperative need for such co-operation and in the willingness of the countries to make concerted efforts at overcoming the difficulties in the way;

Recognizing the important preliminary work being undertaken by the ECAFE secretariat, by international organizations and study groups regarding co-operation among countries in the various fields;

Encouraged by the substantial progress achieved in ~~major~~ co-operative projects at the sub-regional and regional level, such as the Mekong Project, and the Asian Highway, and by the establishment of the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning:

^{25/} See para. 348 above.

Requests the Executive Secretary to strengthen the Regional Centre for Economic Projections and Programming established within the secretariat, so that it can review constantly the sectors and areas in which increased regional or sub-regional co-ordination of development plans can lead to mutual benefits through an accelerated development of the countries concerned;

Invite Governments of member countries in the region to extend all co-operation to the work of the Regional Centre;

Further requests the Executive Secretary to convene a working group of planning experts to explore concrete ways to enable development planners from each country to take full account of the plans of other countries so as to benefit from co-operation among them.

321st meeting,
22 March 1965.

57 (XXI). Resources for technical assistance, their co-ordination and fields of development 26/

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East,

Noting the increasingly significant role of technical assistance in relation to the Development Decade targets and to the general needs of economic growth;

Observing the current trends and factors affecting technical assistance operations, in particular:

(i) the steady fall during recent years in the region's relative share of resources allocated under the United Nations expanded and regular programmes,

(ii) the fact that the allocations under regional projects of the Expanded Programme still remain below the ceiling of 15 per cent of the total allocation under this programme as set by the Economic and Social Council in terms of resolution 854 (XXXII),

(iii) the significant role of technical assistance in pre-investment studies or identification of potential development areas for Special Fund financing,

26/ See para. 473 above.

(iv) the important part played by national co-ordination agencies in improving the organization, utilization and operation of technical assistance activities so as to help meet the demands of national planning and project programming,

(v) the importance in country project activities of economic, industrial and communications planning, investment surveys, studies on industrial estates and complexes, management and cost analyses, project formulation and evaluation, implementation and operation of various projects and programmes within the framework of the team-aid approach, and

(vi) the significance in regional activities of planning and project formulation, of programmes designed to find practical solutions, of programmes relating to regional plan harmonization, of trade liberalization, of the proposed Asian Development Bank, of the **Regional Projections and Programming Centre**, of the Industries Promotion Centre and of the Asian Highway:

1. Urges the authorities concerned to increase the volume of assistance provided under the Expanded and Regular Programmes, to an extent consistent with the expanding needs of individual countries and of regional projects in keeping with the immediate and long-term development targets;

2. Draws their attention to the need for increased Special Fund allocation to the region, and for the expansion of technical assistance activities designed to lead up to Special Fund projects;

3. Recommends strongly that countries strengthen or establish high level national committees or bureaux for technical assistance to co-ordinate all programmes of technical aid;

4. Requests the Executive Secretary, in consultation and co-ordination with BTAO, the Special Fund and the Resident Representatives of the Technical Assistance Board and the Directors of Special Fund in the respective countries:

(a) to encourage and assist member countries in conducting surveys to identify their individual over-all technical assistance needs and to incorporate the findings into their technical assistance programmes co-ordinated with their national development plans,

(b) to assist increasingly in the promotion of country technical assistance projects relating to resources surveys and studies and allied operational aids,

(c) to follow up the progress of the work in regional co-operation activities, to strengthen the secretariat's regional activities, projects and centres in specified fields, and in particular to continue the orientation of the secretariat's regular activities and the work programme, including the use of regional advisers and preparation of a system of country studies, so as to meet more fully the needs of technical assistance and Special Fund programming and operations, and

(d) to convene in co-operation with the Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations and the secretariat of the Technical Assistance Board a seminar or working group on national co-ordination of technical assistance and related activities with a view to promoting effective interchanges of experience and ideas that would lead to the establishment of well-defined co-ordination machinery and procedures in countries of the ECAFE region.

330th meeting,
29 March 1965.

58 (XXI). Industrial development and promotion^{27/}

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East,

Recalling the emphasis laid by the Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation held at Manila in 1963 upon co-ordinated efforts in the planning and execution of agreed industrial and related projects, including joint ventures, on a regional and sub-regional basis;

Noting the establishment within the secretariat of the Regional Industries Promotion and Planning Centre to study these matters in a continuous and systematic manner;

27/ See para. 405 above.

Further noting that a series of expert group meetings have been convened by the Executive Secretary to consider matters such as the establishment of the Asian Development Bank and the possibilities of joint ventures in the fields of iron and steel and natural gas industries; and that the first series of the Industrial Promotion Talks were held simultaneously with the seventeenth session of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources in February 1965;

Bearing in mind:

(a) the recommendation of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development urging the regional economic commissions to increase assistance to developing countries in promoting planned co-ordinated development of industries based on complementarities of economies and international division of labour,

(b) resolution 1030 (XXXVII) of the Economic and Social Council designed to provide additional assistance to the developing countries in the establishment and implementation of development plans and projects in the industrial field,

(c) the recommendation of the Conference of Asian Economic Planners (second session) for regional harmonization of national development plans in the industrial field;

Endorsing the views expressed at the seventeenth session of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources that the immediate tasks of the Regional Industries Promotion and Planning Centre should be:

(a) to collect and circulate information regarding national industrial development plans and study and analysis of such plans,

(b) to carry out studies of sectors of industries in order to identify those which appear to hold the greatest promise for fruitful co-operation and

(c) to provide assistance to countries of the region at their request;

Believing that, with adequate staff resources, the Centre could play a useful role in accelerating industrial development in countries of the region, particularly in drawing their attention to those courses of action which would lead to beneficial results for a great number of countries;

Invites Governments of member countries of the region:

(a) to extend necessary co-operation to the Centre by providing information on their development plans and other relevant data and also by appointing appropriate liaison officers to the Centre,

(b) to make full use of the services of the Centre and to suggest studies that may be undertaken by the Centre;

Recommends that the support of the United Nations Programmes of Technical Assistance, both Expanded and Regular, as well as the United Nations Special Fund be given to the Centre in its various activities;

Requests the Executive Secretary to explore the possibilities of strengthening the staff resources of the Centre.

325th meeting,
24 March 1965.

59 (XXI). The development of Asia's mineral wealth^{28/}

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East,

Being aware of the importance of the development of mineral resources to countries of the region in the diversification of their economy, in furnishing essential raw materials for industrial development, in serving as a catalyst as well as a basis for other economic developments and in providing much needed foreign exchange through exports of mineral commodities;

Recalling that in Economic and Social Council resolution 916 (XXXIV) on the United Nations Development Decade, the Governments of Member States as well as the United Nations bodies and specialized agencies were called upon to give particular attention to the "exploration and exploitation of natural resources with a view to establishing a raw material and energy basis for economic development;

^{28/} See para. 412 above.

Noting with satisfaction:

(a) the attention being given by countries of the region to the development of mineral resources in their national development plans to the strengthening of Government departments concerned with the geological survey and mineral prospecting, to providing facilities for training technical personnel engaged in those fields, to the increasing use of modern techniques and methods for mineral prospecting and to basic research for the improvement of mining and processing techniques and for discovery of new uses of mineral products,

(b) the activities of the ECAFE secretariat to promote geological survey and mineral resources development in the region, particularly through the preparation of regional geological and related maps; and in making technical studies of selected mineral commodities of interest to countries of the region; arranging training facilities and study tours; conducting technical seminars on aerial survey, geochemical prospecting and on natural gas development; organizing pilot courses on aerial survey methods and techniques; and giving continuous attention to the possible application of modern methods for the discovery of mineral resources in the region;

Invites Governments of member countries of the region:

(a) to give continuous attention to the systematic geological survey of their territories, to the expansion of their geological and mining services whenever required, to encouraging basic research, and to the introduction of modern techniques and methods for the discovery and exploitation of mineral resources,

(b) to evolve long-term mining policies, taking into consideration the fact that to bring a mineral deposit to a production stage takes time and often requires a considerable cost;

Requests:

(a) ECAFE's Working Party of Senior Geologists to consider, at its next session, the full range of appropriate techniques in mineral prospection, including geology, photo-geology, geophysics and geo-chemistry that may be applicable in the countries of the region,

(b) the Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development to give increasing attention to the full and rational utilization of mineral resources available in countries of the region, including beneficiation of low grade ores, establishment of mineral processing plants, modernization and improvement of small-scale mines and rehabilitation of closed or abandoned mines; to examine mineral supply situation particularly for such basic industries as fertilizer and iron and steel; to review the world demand for those mineral commodities of which the region is an important supplier; and to suggest ways and means of accelerating mineral resources development through regional and international co-operation,

(c) the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources to examine the possibilities of establishment and/or expansion of industries based on indigenous mineral raw materials of the region, the relation between the mining sector and other connected sectors for economic development, and the interdependence of natural resources, of which mineral resources form a part, and to consider approaches to rational resources planning, including preparation of inventories, estimation of demands in both short and long terms, co-ordination and provision of training and research facilities;

Urges:

(a) the United Nations Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations to consider favourably country requests for experts in the survey, exploration, development and utilization of mineral resources and to provide regional advisors located within the secretariat for rendering services to a number of countries of the region in the fields of common interest, such as beneficiation of low grade ores and planning for resources development,

(b) the United Nations Special Fund to give its continuous support to projects concerned with mineral surveys, pilot installations for mineral processing and extraction, or with the establishment of geological and mineral institutes, and to give speedy approval to the establishment of the Regional Petroleum Institute in Iran, strongly endorsed by the Commission at its previous session;

Expresses the hope that the more advanced countries, both within and outside the region, will extend assistance to the developing countries of the region as well as to the secretariat in the above undertakings when required.

325th meeting,
24 March 1965.

60 (XXI). Application of science and technology to economic and social development of ECAFE countries 29/

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East,

Considering that progress in the economic and social development of the developing countries of the ECAFE region has not come up to expectations at the mid-point of the United Nations Development Decade and recognizing the need for greater efforts to achieve the targets set for the end of the Decade

Realizing that the application of science and technology for the most effective utilization of resources, both existing and potentially available, is indispensable for the economic and social development of the countries in the region;

Believing that the regional economic commissions are familiar with the problems and the fields which should receive highest priority in the application of science and technology to development and that they should play an important role in the work of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development;

Requests the Executive Secretary to intensify the secretariat's activities concerning the application of science and technology to development in order to implement effectively the recommendations of the Advisory Committee, paying particular attention to the broad areas of immediate interest to the region such as:

1. The development and conservation of physical resources including (a) industrial development (b) energy development (c) water resources development (d) mineral resources development (e) housing, building and physical planning;

2. The development and utilization of human resources, particularly of ways and means of applying science and technology to human and social development;

3. The development of essential services, particularly transport and communications;

29/ See para. 407 above.

Further requests the Executive Secretary to follow closely the work and the activities of the United Nations family relating to all aspects of the application of science and technology to development and to report from time to time to the Commission and its subsidiary bodies on important aspects of interest to them and to the region as a whole, and to convey the views of the Commission's subsidiary bodies to the Economic and Social Council's Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development and to other agencies as appropriate.

325th meeting,
24 March 1965.

61 (XXI). Asian International Trade Fair^{30/}

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East,

Recognizing the value of international trade fairs in stimulating trade, and the particular importance of the first Asian International Trade Fair as a means of increasing regional economic co-operation, promoting intraregional and international trade, and encouraging new investment in Asia;

Welcoming the decision of the Government of Thailand to hold the Asian International Trade Fair at Bangkok from 17 November to 10 December 1966;

Noting with satisfaction the progress made with preparations for the Fair;

Noting with appreciation the provision by the United Nations of the services of a trade fair expert to advise the Government of Thailand on the organization of the Fair and to assist Governments of member countries in taking part;

Convinced that wide-spread participation in the Fair is necessary for its success;

^{30/} See para. 384 above.

Expresses its appreciation to the Government of Thailand for undertaking the task of organizing the Fair;

Calls upon all Governments of member and associate member countries to participate in the Fair;

Requests members and associate members as well as other members of the United Nations to give the first Asian International Trade Fair wide publicity in their respective countries, and to encourage and assist their industrial and commercial organizations to take part in the Fair.

327th meeting,
25 March 1965.

62 (XXI). Asian Development Bank^{31/}

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East,

Recalling its resolution 45 (XIX) on regional economic co-operation adopted at its nineteenth session in March 1963 and the programme of regional economic co-operation adopted by the Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation in December 1963;

Noting with satisfaction the considerable preparatory and investigative work carried out in implementing the above programme, particularly the proposal for establishing the Asian Development Bank, and the report of the Expert Group on this project;^{32/}

Commending the Executive Secretary for having initiated consultations with Governments of member countries both regional and non-regional;

Noting further that the proposal to establish the Asian Development Bank is now under consideration of the Governments of member and non-member countries and that the initial reactions and responses to the proposal have been generally encouraging;

^{31/} See para. 369 above.

^{32/} No symbols were assigned to these two documents.

Recognizing that the establishment of an Asian Development Bank would result in mobilizing new and additional capital funds for the ECAFE region to finance projects and facilities for economic and social development;

Recognizing further that the establishment of the Asian Bank would serve as a focus for, and stimulus to, other concrete measures for regional economic co-operation;

Convinced that the early establishment of the Asian Bank requires the concerted action and firm support of the Governments of member countries of the region;

Convinced further that the support of developed countries is essential for the successful achievement of this project;

Calls upon the Governments of member countries to give urgent consideration to the proposal and to provide every assistance to the Executive Secretary in regard to this project;

Invites the developed countries outside the region to consider favourable participation in the proposed bank;

Requests the Executive Secretary to give top priority to this project and to provide the necessary resources for accelerating the work including technical studies and consultations with Governments;

Also requests the appropriate bodies and agencies of the United Nations to provide assistance as appropriate in the preparation of the project;

Urges the Governments of member countries of the region to present their specific views and suggestions to the Executive Secretary at an early date in order that the Preparatory Meeting of regional Governments, scheduled for August 1965, will be able to carry out its task effectively and that positive decisions can be taken at the second Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation to be convened late in 1965 or early in 1966;

Decides to set up a high-level consultative committee of experts designated by nine regional Governments with the following terms of reference:

(a) to consult further with Governments of the regional countries on the recommendations of the Expert Group on the Asian Development Bank relating to various aspects of the bank;

(b) to undertake consultations with the Governments of the developed countries outside the region regarding their interest and the extent of their participation in the Asian Development Bank;

(c) to consult with other international financial and other institutions regarding the future lines of co-operation between the Asian Bank and these institutions;

(d) to report on the results of its consultations, to prepare a draft charter for the Asian Bank and to advise and assist in other ways in the formulation of further measures for the establishment of the bank; and

Recommends that the Committee submit its report and recommendations to the second Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation.

327th meeting,
25 March 1965.

63 (XXI). The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development^{33/}

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East,

Recognizing that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, held in Geneva in 1964, provided a unique and valuable opportunity for the comprehensive consideration of measures and programmes necessary for the establishment of new patterns of international trade and production conducive to the accelerated growth of the economies of developing countries;

Taking note of resolution 1000 (XXXVII) of the Economic and Social Council, expressing appreciation of the work done by the regional economic commissions and the co-operation established among them in connexion with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and the hope that they will continue their activities with a view to the implementation of the UNCTAD recommendations;

^{33/} See para. 379 above.

Noting that, in accordance with the Tehran resolution 50 (XX) on UNCTAD and Tehran resolution 51 (XX) on transit trade of landlocked countries which was based on the Manila resolution on this subject, developing countries of the ECAFE region have achieved co-operation both among themselves and with developing countries in other regions, as shown at the Conference and in the Joint Declaration adopted by the seventy-seven developing countries at the conclusion of the Conference;

Noting also the contribution made by Asian countries at the Geneva Conference in working out recommendations in co-operation with the developed countries;

Welcoming General Assembly resolution 1955 (XIX) establishing the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as a permanent organ of the General Assembly;

Noting the useful contribution made by the ECAFE secretariat to the work of the Conference and the assistance rendered to the member countries of the region in their preparation for an effective participation in the Conference;

Noting further with interest the secretariat document entitled "Recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development" (E/CN.11/L.138), which succinctly summarizes the principal recommendations and general results of the Conference;

Recognizing the need to maintain close co-operation between the newly established machinery and the regional economic commissions at both the inter-governmental and secretariat levels;

Urges the developing member countries of the region to make effective use of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

Endorses the recommendations of the Committee on Trade (eighth session) on the subject of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, particularly those regarding co-operative arrangements between ECAFE and UNCTAD at both intergovernmental and secretariat levels, and the establishment of a sub-committee on shipping and ocean freight rates under the Committee on Financing and Invisibles of the Trade and Development Board;

Attaches the highest importance to the UNCTAD recommendations relating to access to markets and remunerative prices for primary commodities, problems related to synthetics and other substitutes, expansion in exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures, international financial co-operation on an adequate scale and on more favourable terms consistent with a satisfactory rate of economic growth, international transport problems particularly in the field of shipping, transit trade of landlocked countries, trade among developing countries and regional economic co-operation;

Strongly urges upon the developed countries the need for speedy action to adopt the remedial measures relating to the problems enumerated in the previous paragraph;

Strongly urges, without prejudice to the comments previously made by any member country on individual recommendations at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at Geneva in 1964, that the Trade and Development Board and the UNCTAD secretariat take necessary steps for the effective and early implementation of the UNCTAD recommendations; and

Requests the ECAFE Executive Secretary to continue to render assistance to Governments of member countries of the region in their participation in the work of UNCTAD.

327th meeting,
25 March 1965.

Part IV

DRAFT RESOLUTION FOR ACTION BY THE ECONOMIC AND
SOCIAL COUNCIL

477. At its 330th 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^{34/} for the period 18 March 1964 to 29 March 1965, 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.

330th meeting,
29 March 1965.

34/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No.2 (E/4005)

Part V

PROGRAMME OF WORK AND PRIORITIES, 1965-66

478. At its 329th meeting, on 26 March 1965, the Commission unanimously approved the programme of work and priorities for 1965-66 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 which are referred to in part I of this report, and after taking due note of the remarks and suggestions made by member countries.

Basic directives

479. As in the past, the Executive Secretary and the Commission's subsidiary bodies have, in preparing the programme of work and priorities for 1965-66, followed the basic directives and decisions of the Economic and Social Council and of the General Assembly, as well as the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, regarding decentralization, programmes of work and priorities in the economic and social fields, concentration and co-ordination of efforts and resources, control and limitation of documentation, pattern of conferences and related questions. Particular attention has been paid to the more recent resolutions 990 (XXXVI) and 1046 (XXXVII) of the Economic and Social Council.

Concerted action, concentration and co-ordination

480. In drawing up the programme of work for 1965, the Commission has been mindful of the fact that 1965 is the half-way mark in the United Nations Development Decade, and has been designated by the General Assembly as International Co-operation Year. Special emphasis has therefore been laid in the programme of work on achievement of the aims and objectives of the International Co-operation Year, in addition to the Commission's efforts, with assistance from its subsidiary bodies, to gear its work to meet the rapidly increasing needs of the developing countries of the ECAFE region. The Commission's programme of work for 1965-66 underscores three main areas:

(a) the implementation of programmes which will help to achieve the targets of the United Nations Development Decade; (b) action-oriented activities which will contribute directly towards national, regional and international efforts to accelerate economic and social development of the ECAFE countries; and (c) the promotion of greater regional co-operation with the aim of assisting ECAFE countries to achieve accelerated development. The work programme also reflects increasing participation by the Commission, its subsidiary bodies and the secretariat in a growing number of long-range programmes of concerted action by the United Nations and the specialized agencies, particularly in the fields of international trade, industrial development, economic and social planning, statistics, projections, water resources development and housing. The Executive Secretary, as in the past, has followed the policy of utilizing, where appropriate, the services of such bodies as universities, national, private or public institutions, and non-governmental organizations for carrying out parts of the projects in the work programme. The subsidiary bodies are also using or adapting existing studies or publications whenever possible in implementing projects.

Review of work programme

481. The 1965-66 work programme has been considerably streamlined on the basis of (a) the directives given for this purpose by the twentieth session of the Commission, (b) the Council's recommendation that it should be presented under the functional classification for the activities of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields, and (c) the recommendations of the Council in its resolution 1046 (XXXVII) concerning budgetary implications in each major area of work. At its twentieth session, the Commission^{35/} had felt that a clear distinction

^{35/} See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh session, Supplement No.2 (E/3876/Rev.1) para. 496.

should be made between the continuing projects and activities of basic and long-term interest and those projects having immediate and practical interest. Furthermore, the Commission requested that every effort be made to identify important projects which might have to be deferred for one or more years for lack of financial and staff resources in the secretariat. It also recommended that the work programme should be presented under the functional classification for the activities of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields. The secretariat tried to assess the balance between the types of activities involved in the projects by breaking down, as far as possible, each project under four sub-heads: (a) Assistance to governments; (b) Studies; (c) Collection and dissemination of information; and (d) Conferences, meetings, regional seminars, expert groups, etc. By this means, not only are the scope and nature of a project described, but also the specific areas where future activities could be developed to achieve greater dynamism in the work of the Commission.

482. In streamlining the Commission's 1965-66 work programme, special attention was paid to the refinement of technical descriptions of the projects and the establishment of priorities by competent bodies in each field concerned. The Commission's three main Committees (the Committee on Trade, the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources and the Inland Transport and Communications Committee) as well as major conferences such as the Conference of Asian Economic Planners, the Regional Conference on Water Resources Development and the Conference of Asian Statisticians, have had an opportunity to review closely the substantive and policy aspects of the 1965-66 work programme. The programme, therefore, fully reflects the detailed reviews carried out by the above-mentioned competent bodies and their subsidiary organs. Finally, in keeping with the request to the Secretary-General made by Economic and Social Council resolution 1046 (XXXVII) "in order to ensure the flexibility necessitated by the existing divergency between the programme and budget calendars, to study ... the possibility of presenting the work programme on a biennial

basis ...^{36/} the Commission's traditional practice to formulate, as far as practicable, the projects in the work programme for two years (1965 and 1966) has been continued. Project descriptions contain to the extent possible an indication of when a part or the whole of a project will be completed. Moreover, most of the high priority projects of immediate and practical interest are scheduled for completion in the biennium, thus permitting the institution of new projects after 1966. In view, however, of the limited staff resources available at present, several of the ad hoc projects of high priority cannot be completed by the end of 1966, **even if the secretariat's resources are augmented through budget increases in 1966.**

483. A brief analysis of the programme of work and priorities for 1965-66, in comparison to those of previous years, is outlined to indicate the results of the continuing attempts at "streamlining". Table A gives the total number of projects as well as the number of projects in groups 1, 2 and 3 of the work programme for 1965-66 as compared to those of the last five years. It shows that the total number of projects increased by one from 1964-65 to 80 in 1965-66. There are three more projects in group 1 (continuing projects and activities) and three projects less in group 2 (high priority projects of immediate and practical interest) in the 1965-66 programme than in the 1964-65 programme.

484. Table A also indicates that the Commission has been able to stabilize its work programme. This has been accomplished, as proposed by the Secretary-General, without sacrificing the needs of the United Nations Development Decade by very careful rationalization of the Commission's work.

^{36/} See para 5, of resolution 1046 (XXXVII) on Work programme of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields, in Economic and Social Council, Official Records, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No.1, (E/3970), p.25.

Table A. Number of projects in the Commission's work programme, 1960-61 to 1965-66

Year	Number of projects			Total
	Group 1 ^{a/}	Group 2 ^{b/}	Group 3 ^{c/}	
1960-61	44	35	9	88
1961-62	45	35	6	86
1962-63	44	32	4	80
1963-64	50	29	5	84
1964-65	47	32	-	79
1965-66	50	29	1	80

^{a/} Continuing projects and activities.

^{b/} High priority projects of immediate and practical interest.

^{c/} Projects requiring additional budget and staff resources.

485. These changes reflect the new emphasis of the Commission on the implementation of the Secretary-General's proposals for the Development Decade, regional co-operation and action-oriented activities for the accelerated development of the developing ECAFE countries. The work programme is in keeping with the responsibility entrusted to the United Nations and its regional economic commissions of assuming leadership in assisting countries with development planning policy and techniques. It has had to be oriented to support the growing trend towards regional harmonization in this respect. The 1964 United Nations Conference on Trade and Development made several important recommendations which the ECAFE secretariat is following up. The increasing work of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, particularly in support of United Nations Committee on Industry and the forthcoming United Nations World Symposium on Industrialization, the growing activities in the field of housing recommended by the recently established United Nations Committee on Housing, Building and Planning and the co-operation of ECAFE in the work of the Social Commission also indicated the need to further expand ECAFE's work programme. But for a special effort at streamlining, the number of projects in the work programme would have increased more than at present. In fact, the Executive Secretary foresees the need for a significant expansion in the work programme in the very near future.

Decentralization and strengthening of the ECAFE secretariat

486. In keeping with the appropriate resolutions of the Commission, the Council and the General Assembly, 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 last year has, with the assistance of the substantive divisions, participated in the biennial programming for 1965 and 1966 of United Nations technical assistance on both the regional and country levels. This was helped a great deal by agreement reached with BTAO on the procedures to be employed in the planning and implementation of technical assistance projects. Relations between the secretariat, the Resident Representatives of the Technical Assistance Board and Directors of Special Fund Programmes and the specialized agencies have been strengthened; this has resulted in more frequent consultations, exchanges of views and mutual assistance. These measures are proving increasingly useful. The secretariat has been assuming greater responsibility for programming and implementing not only regional projects, but also some selected country projects.

487. The secretariat's participation in the programming exercise has been useful in the light of the emphasis placed by the Commission on action-activities. Its services are being increasingly used in the preparation, preliminary review, supervision and, to the extent possible, execution of some important Special Fund projects in the region. It has made increasing use of the resources and experience of the Special Fund and, at the same time, has given considerable assistance in implementing Headquarters programmes or projects, particularly on aspects concerning the ECAFE region. The work of the secretariat in preparing job descriptions, recommending experts and back-stopping them at all stages of their operations has been intensified. An increasing number of experts have visited the countries of the region and the secretariat for this purpose.

488. The implementation of action-oriented projects in the Commission's work programme has been greatly assisted by the services rendered by regional advisers and expert groups. During 1964, the activities of advisers or expert groups covered such fields as statistics, demography, customs administration, trade, road transport, railway research, industrial development, electric power, regional planning, water resources development, community development and public administration. It is envisaged that in 1965 and 1966 there will be increasing use of the services of regional advisers and expert groups, covering a greater number of fields than in the past.

489. The technical assistance regional projects for the biennium 1965-66 have been prepared to give effective support to the Commission's work programme. Substantive and administrative responsibility for implementing practically all of these projects has since last year been assumed by the ECAFE secretariat, under the policy of decentralization. In the preparation of these regional projects, the secretariat has had the benefit of close consultation with BTAO and the substantive departments at Headquarters. The projects are also co-ordinated, as far as practicable, with country programmes to meet some of the needs of the developing ECAFE countries in the two years concerned. The list of the 1965-66 technical assistance regional projects is given below.

Project No.	Title of project	Year of implementation
<u>Category I</u>		
IA 1 : 61-01	Regional Demographic Centre, Chembur	1965, 1966
IA 1 : 61-01	Regional Demographic Adviser	1965, 1966
IA 2 : 11-21	Regional Economic Development Advisers	1965, 1966
IA 2 : 11-22	Working Group on Programming Techniques	1965, 1966
IA 2 : 12-24	Fourth Budget Workshop	1965, 1966
IA 2 : 31-11	Regional Industrial Advisers	1965, 1966
IA 2 : 31-11	Seminar on Development of Synthetic Fibres and High Polymer Resin Industries ^{37/}	1965
IA 2 : 31-11	Seminar on Development of Oil and Fat Industries	1966
IA 2 : 31-12	Regional Industries Promotion and Planning Centre	1965, 1966
IA 2 : 51-01	Regional Water Resources Adviser	1965, 1966
IA 2 : 61-02	Joint ECAFE/UNESCO Project on Educational Planning	1965
IA 3 : 82-01	Regional Adviser on Public Administration	1965
IA 3 : 82-01	Expert Working Group on Major Administrative Problems of Asian Countries	1965
IA 5 : 11-32	Regional Statistical Advisers	1965, 1966
IA 5 : 11-32	Working Group on Statistics	1965, 1966
IA 5 : 11-34	Seminar on Censuses and Sample Surveys of the Distributive Trade	1966
IA 5 : 11-34	Seminar on Sample Surveys for Statistics	1965
IA 6 : 21-01	Asian Trade Fair	1965, 1966
IA 6 : 21-01	Regional Tariff Adviser	1965, 1966

37/ Subject to revision

Project No.	Title of project	Year of implementation
IA 6 : 21-02	Working Group on Regional Economic Co-operation	1965, 1966
IA 6 : 21-06	Regional Centre for Commercial Arbitration	1965, 1966
IA 6 : 21-07	Regional Adviser on Shipping and Ocean Freight Rates	1965
IB 4 : 61-03	AFE Institute for the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders	1965, 1966
IB 4 : 61-03	Regional Training Centre for Youth Welfare and Social Welfare Instructors	1966
IB 6 : 61-04	Regional Adviser on Training for Community Development	1965, 1966
IB 6 : 61-04	Sub-Regional and National Workshop on Professional Education in Community Development	1965
IB 6 : 61-04	Regional Adviser on Community Development and Social Welfare (for South Pacific Area)	1965, 1966
IB 6 : 61-04	Training Institute for Instructors and/or High-Level Community Development Personnel	1966
IC 3 : 31-51	Regional Petroleum Institute	1965, 1966
IC 3 : 31-51	Symposium on Development of Petroleum Resources	1965, 1966
IC 3 : 31-51	Regional Adviser on Trade in Petroleum and Petroleum Products	1966
IC 4 : 51-03	Advisory Group on Development of Deltaic Areas	1965, 1966
IC 4 : 51-04	Advisory Group on Interpretation and Use of Hydrologic Data	1965, 1966
IC 5 : 32-63	Seminar on Development of the Aluminium Industry	1966
IC 6 : 32-74	Seminar on Housing Administration and Financing of Housing and Urban Development	1965
IC 6 : 31-71	Regional Adviser on Physical Planning	1965
ID 1 : 41-21	Asian Highways Co-ordinating Committee	1965, 1966

Project No.	Title of project	Year of Implementation
ID 1 : 41-31	Inland Waterway Transport Advisory Team	1965, 1966
ID 1 : 41-31	South Pacific Regional Training Courses in Boat-Building	1965
ID 1 : 41-41	Regional Railway Research Adviser	1965, 1966
ID 1 : 42-13	Asian Highway Co-ordinator	1965, 1966
ID 1 : 42-14	Tourist Potential and Facilities Advisory Group	1965, 1966
ID 1 : 42-32	Port Operation Adviser	1965
ID 1 : 42-35	Inland Waterway Dredging Adviser	1965, 1966
<u>Category II</u>		
IA 1 : 61-01	Second Regional Demographic Adviser	
IA 1 : 61-01	Workshop on "Studies and Experimentation on Problems of Communications in the Implementation of Population Policies"	
IA 1 : 61-01	Workshop on "Problems of Internal Migration, Urbanization and Resettlement"	
IA 1 : 61-01	Regional Demographic Training and Research Centre in Bangkok	
IA 2 : 31-11	Conference on Industrial Research in AFE	
IA 2 : 31-11	Seminar on Training in Industry	
IA 2 : 31-11	Regional Panel on Industrial Estates	
IA 2 : 51-01	Working Group on Comparative Study of the Cost of Water Resources Development Projects	
IA 2 : 51-01	Water Resources Adviser	
IA 2 : 61-02	Working Group on Social Development Planning	
IA 2 : 61-02	Seminar on Social and Economic Development of Hill Tribes of South-East Asian Countries	
IA 2 : 61-02	Seminar on Social Change for Development	

Project No.	Title of project	Year of implementation
IA 2 : 61-02	Regional Social Development Adviser	
IA 3 : 82-01	Working Party on Administrative Aspects of National Development Planning	
IA 3 : 82-01	Seminar on Utilization of Automated Data	
IA 3 : 82-01	Preparatory Study and Seminar on Government Purchasing and Supply	
IB 4 : 61-03	Regional Seminar on Planning Organization and Administration of Social Services	
IB 4 : 61-03	Seminar on Administration of Rehabilitation Centres and Extension of Community Rehabilitation Services	
IB 4 : 61-03	Regional Adviser on Social Welfare	
IB 4 : 61-03	Seminar on Content and Methods of Training for Senior Social Welfare Personnel	
IB 6 : 61-04	Workshop on Role of Co-operatives and Local Government in Community Development	
IB 6 : 61-04	Working Groups on Education in Urban and Rural Community Development	
IB 6 : 61-04	Seminar on the Relationship of Community Development to National Development Planning	
IB 6 : 61-04	Seminar on Selected Aspects of Training for Community Development	
IC 2 : 31-22	In-Service Training in Small-Scale Industry	
IC 3 : 32-43	Working Group on Regional Training and Research in Electric Power	
IC 3 : 32-44	Symposium on Methodology of Energy Studies	
IC 3 : 32-45	Working Group on Standardization in Electric Power	
IC 5 : 32-64	In-Service Training in Geology and Mining	

Project No.	Title of project	Year of implementation
IC 6 : 31-71	Seminar on Planning and Development of Satellite and New Towns	
IC 6 : 31-71	Seminar on Land Policy for Urban and Regional Development	
IC 6 : 31-71	Regional Adviser on Financing of Housing and Urban Development	
IC 6 : 31-73	Seminar on Development of Building Materials	
ID 4 : 31-81	Symposium on Stratigraphy of Late Paleozoic and Tertiary Foundations	
ID 4 : 32-82	Training Course in Aerial Survey Methods and Equipment	
ID 4 : 32-82	Symposium on Aerial Survey Methods and Equipment	
ID 4 : 32-83	Symposium on Rock Weathering under Tropical Conditions	

Note: The dates of implementation for Category II projects are not given as they are subject to availability of funds from savings towards the end of each year.

Pattern of conferences

490. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 1202 (XII) and especially with the recent directives of the Economic and Social Council, in its resolutions 936 (XXXV) and 990 (XXXVI), and of the Secretary-General, the Executive Secretary has constantly kept in view the aim of reducing the number and length of meetings of the Commission's subsidiary bodies and ad hoc working parties. The tentative calendar of meetings of the statutory and subsidiary bodies of the Commission requiring the representation of Governments of member countries (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), as well as those of experts groups not requiring official representation of governments, is given in section II below.

491. While it may not be possible to reduce substantially the total number of meetings, the Executive Secretary has tried to derive the maximum benefit from all meetings held, particularly in terms of the over-all work programme of the Commission. An increasing number of the meetings are, therefore, action-oriented in keeping with the spirit of the work programme. This has meant a greater use of seminars, working groups of experts and similar operational-type meetings. The duration of the meetings has also been kept as short as possible. Every effort has been made to co-ordinate the meetings held in the ECAFE region with those convened by United Nations Headquarters in such fields as statistics, fiscal policy and social affairs. In the field of industrial development, for example, the Commission will convene a regional conference on industrialization in 1965 to precede a United Nations world symposium on the subject to be held the following year. Rationalization of the programme of ECAFE meetings has also included efforts at co-ordination of regional activities in such fields as population, industry, statistics, agriculture and trade. For example, as a result of the Asian Population Conference held at New Delhi in December 1963, plans are being made to implement in 1965 and 1966 the expansion of the services of demographic advisers as well as to hold technical seminars and working groups to carry out specific recommendations of the Conference.

Another illustration is the activities of the Expert Working Groups on Trade Liberalization and the Asian Development Bank, which followed up the Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation held at Manila in December 1963 and led to the implementation of practical projects of great significance to the region. An attempt has also been made to increase the intervals between certain types of meetings, such as those of sub-committees and working parties.

Control and limitation of documentation

492. The Executive Secretary has continued to enforce the policy of control and limitation of documentation in accordance with the appropriate resolutions and directives of the Economic and Social Council, the General Assembly and the Secretary-General. For 1964-65, the secretariat was able to reduce by slightly over 5 per cent the total number of pages of documentation need at meetings in the previous year. In this, the Governments of the region as well as the specialized agencies have greatly assisted the secretariat by supplying the necessary quantities of documents such as country studies and background papers at the meetings concerned. Although the reduction has been achieved in spite of the increasing scope of the Commission's activities, the Executive Secretary is aware of the need for a continuing review to meet the objectives of control and limitation of documentation without adversely affecting the efficiency of the secretariat's work and the quality of publications.

Implementation of the work programme

493. 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 of work, should he feel that unforeseen developments warrant it.

Financial implications of the work programme

494. At the past few sessions of the Commission, the Executive Secretary indicated the inadequacy of staff resources for completing the programme of work and pointed out that, as a consequence some projects had had to be deferred. The Commission noted in this regard that the 1965 budget of the ECAFE secretariat did not include any additional professional posts and that the burden of implementing the work programme until the end of 1965 would have to be borne by the existing staff.

495. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development made some recommendations on inter-regional co-operation in the field of trade which are of vital importance to the region and which the secretariat will need to implement as soon as possible. At the intraregional level, follow-up action on the recommendations of the 1963 Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation has been gathering momentum, and to maintain this will require additional staff. Now that the Expert Working Groups on an Asian Development Bank and Trade Liberalization have made concrete proposals for action, staff resources should not lag behind if the programme is to be implemented. In the field of industry, the Regional Centre for Industries Promotion and Planning, which is to work in close co-operation with the United Nations Centres for Industrialization at Headquarters, cannot be established without additional staff resources. Similarly, the Regional Projections Centre for Development Planning will require adequate staff in order to have maximum impact on the countries of the ECAFE region. In the area of methods and techniques of development planning, the work of promoting and achieving regional harmonization of development plans will also need more staff. In particular, the following projects will require additional budgetary allocations:

- (1) IA1 : 13-13 Specific studies of other important economic problems with urgent policy implications;
- (2) IA2 : 11-22 Projections and programming for economic development;
- (3) IA2 : 11-23 Regional harmonization of development plans;
- (4) IA6 : 21-02 Regional economic co-operation;

- (5) ID1 : 42-43 Railway accounting and budgeting procedures; and
- (6) ID1 : 42-44 Techno-economic aspects of different types of motive power.

496. In making his proposals for the 1966 budget, the Executive Secretary will therefore seek the staff resources required for those projects which the secretariat is not able to implement with existing staff and will submit a statement precisely indicating the financial implications of the projects in the above-mentioned areas of activity.

Explanatory notes

497. As mentioned earlier, the programme of work for 1965-66 is presented under the functional classification for the activities of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields as requested by the Economic and Social Council.^{38/} The Commission's subsidiary bodies were presented with divisional work programmes for their approval. The projects in the various divisional work programmes have been rearranged to conform to the functional classification for the Commission's endorsement.

Projects are listed under three groups as follows:

Group 1. Continuing projects and activities.

498. This group consists of high-priority 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.

^{38/} See, Document E/3928, 26 June 1964, Work Programme in the Economic, Social and Human Rights Fields, Report by the Secretary-General, submitted to the Thirty-seventh Session of the Economic and Social Council, Summer 1964.

Group 2. High priority projects of immediate and practical interest.

499. This group consists of ad hoc projects of high priority which are non-recurrent. It includes those outside the broad category of continuing projects (group 1), as well as occasional topics within it. Pursuant to the recommendations of the Economic and Social Council and its Co-ordination Committee, an estimate is given of the probable duration of these projects. No relative priorities are assigned to projects within this group and those in group 1.

Group 3. Projects requiring additional budget and staff resources.

500. Only one project in the 1965-66 work programme is classified under group 3, project IAI : 13-13 Specific studies of other important economic problems with urgent policy implications. This group consists of projects which deserve high priority but which a realistic appraisal of existing staff resources showed could not be implemented in 1965. Execution of the project is envisaged for 1966, but depends on an increase in staff resources by then.

501. In addition to the three groups, the project descriptions have been divided under four sub-heads - (a) Assistance to governments; (b) Studies; (c) Collection and dissemination of information; and (d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars, expert groups - to indicate the scope and nature of the projects and the areas of emphasis during 1965-66. Projects which in 1965-66 only have emphasis on collection and dissemination of data may, in 1966-67, have another emphasis, such as more direct assistance to governments through the services of a regional adviser or a regional expert group.

I. Annotated list of projects for 1965 and 1966

(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

A BROAD ISSUES AND TECHNIQUES RELATING TO DEVELOPMENT

1. Development trends and projections of development requirements and possibilities

Group 1. Continuing projects and activities

I A 1 : 11 - 11 Review of current economic trends and developments

Authority: Terms of reference of the Commission and Commission resolutions E/CN.11/63, and E/CN.11/222; Commission, twenty-first session, 1965.

Description: (b) Studies and (c) Collection and dissemination of information:

A comprehensive annual survey of current economic trends and developments in ECAFE countries was commenced in 1947, and has been published regularly in the Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East ever since. Brief interim surveys may be published in the quarterly Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East.

I A 1 : 11 - 12 Analysis of aspects of long-term developments of major importance

Authority: Terms of reference of the Commission and Commission resolutions E/CN.11/63, and E/CN 11/222; Commission, twenty-first session 1965.

Description: (b) Studies and (c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Selected aspects of economic developments of major importance are reviewed and analyzed, with a view to providing general perspective and guidance on economic policy. Subjects so far dealt with: types of economy in 1957, industrialization in 1958,

foreign trade in 1959, public finance in 1960, economic growth in 1961, trade with Europe in 1962, import substitution and export diversification in 1963, and economic development and the role of agricultural sector in 1964. Subjects proposed for the next three years are: economic development and human resources in 1965, economic development and financial resources in 1966, and industrialization and economic growth in 1967. These special studies are published as a part of the annual Economic Survey.

I A 1 : 61 - 01 Demographic aspects of economic and social development

Authority: Commission resolutions 20 (XIII), 42 (XVIII) and 54 (XX); Commission twenty-first session, 1965; Economic and Social Council resolutions 721 (XXVII), 820 (XXXI), 933 (XXXV), 955 (XXXVI), 975 (XXXVI), and 1048 (XXXVII), General Assembly resolution 1838 (XVII) and General Assembly, eighteenth session, 1964.

Description: (a) Assistance to governments:

(i) In developing, strengthening and collaborating with, national and regional training and research institutions and centres concerned with demographic problems particularly the Demographic Training and Research Centre, Chembur, Bombay and the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning.

(ii) In defining the interaction between demographic trends and policies and plans for economic and social development; in evaluating population policies in terms of social and cultural conditions and of development plan objectives; and, upon request of governments, in implementing their policies, paying special attention to attitudes and motivation and the effective use of methods of mass communication.

(iii) In developing statistics, surveys, research experimentation and action programmes on all aspects of population.

(iv) By participating and assisting in national seminars and meetings concerned with demographic aspects of economic development. Preparatory work in 1965 for workshops on (1) studies and experimentation on problems of communication in the implementation of population policies, and (2) problems of internal migration, urbanization and resettlement, to be held, funds permitting, in 1966; now in Category II TA programme.

/(b) Studies:

(b) Studies:

(i) On population growth and economic and social development, including 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, started in 1964, to be completed in 1965. Budgetary resources are being sought for revision of United Nations model life tables to suit age-sex mortality patterns of the ECAFE region and construction of models specific to regional needs of the impact of population policies upon population size and structure. To begin end 1965 or early 1966.

(ii) Contributions to United Nations reports and studies.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) On major trends and problems and policies of population and their relation to economic and social development, including data on motivation and attitude and communication and implementation.

(ii) Through facilitating direct exchanges of information among Governments within the region on all aspects of population problems.

(iii) By initiating data collection procedures geared to research and training requirements.

See also project I A 2 : 11 - 22 Projections and programming for economic development.⁷

Group 3. Projects requiring additional budget and staff resources

I A 1 : 13 - 13 Specific studies of other important economic problems with urgent policy implications

Authority: Terms of reference of the Commission and Commission resolutions E/CN.11/63, and E/CN.11/222; Commission twenty-first session 1965.

Description: (b) Studies:

Subject to there being sufficient budget and staff resources, specific important economic problems in ECAFE countries with urgent policy implications will be reviewed and analyzed. Among these subjects may be

included, for example, policies and measures on income distribution and their effects on economic development; fiscal policy for development; wage structure and industrialization; pattern of interest rates and economic development; utilization and effectiveness of external assistance; problems and policies relating to public enterprises; transportation and economic development; case studies of economic development problems and policies in selected countries; as well as other important problems of topical interest to ECAFE countries. The findings may be either published in the Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East or issued as separate publications.

2. Planning and programming

Group 1. Continuing projects and activities

I A 2 : 11 - 21 Economic development and planning

Authority: Commission resolution 16 (XII), 1956; Conference of Asian Economic Planners, first session, 1961; Conference of Asian Economic Planners, second session, 1964; Commission, twenty-first session, 1965.

Description: (a) Assistance to governments:

(i) In planning for economic development, including formulation, implementation and evaluation of plans, and in coping with basic economic policy problems facing the governments in the process of economic development;

(t) (ii) Through advisory services in economic development planning to governments in the countries of the ECAFE region. Provision has been made for Regional Economic Development Planning Advisers in 1965 and 1966, in co-operation with BTAO.

(iii) By acting as the Executing Agency of the Special Fund project of the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning with respect to substantive matters, and assisting and advising the Asian Institute in its substantive activities.

(b) Studies:

(i) Analytical survey of economic development and of economic development planning in the countries of the region;

(ii) Studies of basic economic development problems and policies, including both national and international aspects, with special reference to the ECAFE region.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) On economic development plans of the countries in the ECAFE region, including their targets and resource requirements;

(ii) On experience in economic development policies and programmes in ECAFE countries.

(d) Meetings and conferences:

(i) Conference of Asian Economic Planners:

The first session in 1961; the second session in 1964; the third session will be held in 1967.

(ii) Working Party on Economic Development and Planning:

The ninth session is to be held in 1965 on planning for energy development. The tenth session in 1966 will deal with the problems of administration and management in relation to economic development planning. Previous sessions were: 1955, on problems and techniques of economic development planning; 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.

I A 2 : 11 - 22 Projections and programming for economic development

Authority: Commission resolution 16 (XII), 1956; Conference of Asian Economic Planners, first session, 1961; Conference of Asian Economic Planners, second session, 1964; Commission, twenty-first session, 1965.

ption: (a) Assistance to governments:

(i) In the development of techniques of programming economic development to be applied to specific conditions of the countries in the ECAFE region;

(ii) In the preparation of long-term economic projections with special reference to perspective planning;

(iii) Through co-operation with the Economic Projections and Programming Centre at Headquarters and with other Regional Centres for Economic Projections and Programming.

(b) Studies:

(i) Studies of techniques of programming economic development, including methods of economic projection, adapted to the conditions of the countries in the ECAFE region;

(ii) Studies of long-term prospects of economic development in the ECAFE region, in co-operation with governments and research institutions concerned. Preliminary projections of foreign trade of the ECAFE region were worked out in 1963. The work of long-term economic projections during 1964 was undertaken on an aggregate basis along with some preliminary studies on sectoral projections. In 1965 and 1966, projections of changes in economic structure and projections regarding key commodities for individual countries as well as on a regional or sub-regional basis will be taken in hand.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) On techniques of programming economic development, etc., through the publication of "Development Programming Techniques Series".

(ii) On techniques of long-term economic projections.

(iii) On results of long-term economic projections of the countries in the ECAFE region.

(d) Meetings and conferences:

Groups of Experts on Programming Techniques:

The first Group in 1959 dealt with the general aspects of programming techniques; the expert group organized jointly with FAO in 1960 considered selected aspects of agricultural planning in Asia and the Far East; the Second Group in 1961 dealt with the techniques of formulating industrial development programmes. Turning to long-term projection aspects, the Third Group in 1962 dealt with projection techniques for long-term economic planning; the Fourth Group in 1964 evaluated the methodology and results of long-term economic projections undertaken at the national level as well as of the projections for selected countries and for the region as a whole prepared by the secretariat. In 1965, preparatory work for sectoral and commodity projections will be undertaken for convening at an appropriate time the Fifth Working Group on Programming Techniques in co-operation with BTAO.

(t)

I A 2 : 11 - 23 Regional harmonization of development plans

Authority: Conference of Asian Economic Planners, second session, 1964; Commission, twenty-first session, 1965.

Description: (a) Assistance to governments:

in their efforts to harmonize their development plans and production programmes on a regional or sub-regional basis.

(b) Studies:

on regional plan harmonization. Considering practical approaches to regional harmonization of development plans, the Conference of Asian Economic Planners at its second session recommended that the Regional Centre for Economic Projections and Programming should expand its activities, establishing close and permanent links with national planning authorities. A constant review to be made of the development plans, especially regarding sectors and commodities where scope for regional or sub-regional co-ordination of production programmes exists. Such studies are to include long-term projections of the growth of the economy as a whole and of the various sectors and key commodities (11-22), comparisons of cost of production of such commodities in various countries, scope for joint industrial ventures, location of plants, ways of mutually sharing of the advantages of such co-operative efforts.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information

(i) On the aggregate and sectoral targets in economic development plans of the countries in the ECAFE region and on the scope for regional or sub-regional harmonization of production programmes.

(ii) On resource requirements, cost of production and locational aspects in specific branches of production.

(d) Meetings and conferences:

Working Group of Planning Experts on Regional Harmonization of Development Plans to be convened in 1965.

The Conference of Asian Economic Planners at its second session underlined the need to take early steps towards regional plan harmonization and complementary measures needed for a new and more efficient pattern of regional specialization in production and investment plans. The Working Group is to be convened to explore ways and means whereby the Conference's recommendations could be converted into a programme of action.

I A 2 : 31 - 11 Industrial development and planning
 (s,t)

Authority: Committee on Industry and Natural Resources,
 sixteenth session, 1964; Commission, twenty-first
 session, 1965.

Description: (a) Assistance to governments:

(i) To render assistance concerning problems and techniques of industrial development and planning, on request by governments.

(ii) 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;

(iii) 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 in close collaboration with UNESCO and other organizations concerned. The conference will also study 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.

(iv) To establish in 1965 a forest industries development group for Asia and the Far East, in co-operation with FAO and BTAO.

(v) 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.

(b) Studies:

To study the problems and techniques of industrial planning, including problems relating to specific industries of major importance to the region (1964-67).

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

To furnish information to the countries of the region regarding industrial development and planning by means of an "Industrial Development News" to be issued at regular intervals.

(d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars, expert groups:

(i) Annual meetings of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, eighteenth session early 1966.

(ii) Seminars: Seminar on Development of Chemical and Allied Industries 1962; Conference on the Fertilizer Industry 1963; inter-regional Conference on Petrochemical Industry and Seminar on Natural Gas 1964. Seminars on other specific industries to be convened in subsequent years: (1) synthetic fibres and high polymer resins in 1966; (2) vegetable oils and oil products industries and (3) timber and timber products industries (1966-1967).

(iii) To convene in 1965 a regional symposium on industrialization to precede the world symposium in 1966. The regional symposium will be preceded by expert group meetings on specific industries and institutional arrangements.

I A 2 : 31 - 12 Industries Promotion and Planning Centre and Industrial Promotion Talks

Authority: Ministerial Conference at Manila, 1963; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, sixteenth session, 1964, Commission, twenty-first session, 1965.

Description: (a) Assistance to governments:

To establish with BTAO assistance an industrial promotion and planning centre and to organize, annually, industrial promotion talks. The centre will be entrusted with, among others, the following functions:

(i) To investigate and promote joint development projects for those industries which, from the point of view of raw material, power supply and market demand or economies of scale are of common interest to two or more countries in the region.

(t)

(ii) To assist the ad hoc committee convened in accordance with the Manila Resolution to examine the co-ordinated establishment of industrial and other projects.

(iii) 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.

(iv) 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.

(v) To carry out the studies and preparations necessary for the Industrial Promotion Talks.

I A 2 : 51 - 01 Planning and development of water resources

Authority: Sixth Regional Conference on Water Resources Development, 1964; Commission, twenty-first session, 1965.

Description: (a) Assistance to governments:

(i) Participation in the execution of projects: Feasibility survey of the Mu river project in Burma, under the United Nations Special Fund; duration three years, 1964-67.

(b) Studies:

(i) Biennial review of water resources development in the region.

(ii) Comparative study of cost of water resources development projects.

(iii) Comparative study of water code.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) Publication of Water Resources Series.

(ii) Quarterly Water Resources Journal.

(iii) Distribution of technical information reports and publications.

(d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars, expert groups:

(i) Preparatory work for seventh session of Regional Conference on Water Resources Development to be held in 1966.

(ii) Convening in 1966 of a working group on water resources planning.

(iii) Convening in 1966 of a working group of experts on cost of water resources development projects in conjunction with item (b) (ii) above.

(iv) Convening in 1967 of a working group of experts on Water Code, in conjunction with item (b) (iii) above.

I A 2 : 61 - 02 Social development planning and research

Authority: Commission resolutions 30 (XV) and 43 (XVIII); Commission, twenty-first session, 1965; Social Commission, fifteenth session, 1963; Economic and Social Council resolutions 830 A, B, H and J (XXXI) 903 B and E (XXXIV), 975 B and C (XXXVI) and 1048 (XXXVII).

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.

(s)

(iii) Joint activities with UNESCO in educational planning and economic development during 1965-66 in drafting an Asian model for educational planning, including participation in UNESCO/ECAFE Working Group on Educational Planning.

(iv) By participating in national and regional seminars on social aspects of economic development.

(b) Studies:

(i) On levels of living in selected areas (studies on Japan and Thailand to be completed in 1965-66 the scope of studies, as far as possible, to include motivations for development); and on income distribution in relation to economic and social development during 1965-66 (one study on India now underway to be followed by studies of one or two more countries in 1965-66).

(ii) Co-operation with the Mekong Committee in preparation of research and field studies related to all social aspects of river development projects.

(iii) Contributions to United Nations reports and studies.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) On **social** aspects of economic development and inter-relationship of economic and social factors with particular reference to development planning.

(ii) On experience in ECAFE countries on social policies and programmes dealing with problems of urbanization and industrialization, rural development and problems of special groups such as hill tribes.

(d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars, expert groups:

(i) A regional seminar or working group on methods of inducing social change for overall development, meeting to be held, funds permitting, in 1965 or 1966 in co-operation with BTAO, now in Category II TA programme.

I A 2 : 71 - 01 Agricultural Development and Planning 29/

Authority: Working Party on Economic Development and Planning, this session, 1957; Commission, twenty-first session, 1965.

(s,t) Description: (a) Assistance to governments:

(i) Advisory services to governments, on request, in development planning for the agricultural sector, including assistance under EPTA where appropriate. In co-operation with FAO.

(ii) Assistance to countries in improving agricultural economic services and facilities for training and research. In co-operation with BTAO.

(iii) Joint FAO/ECAFE Technical Meeting on Forestry and Land and Water Use Aspects of Agricultural Development Planning to be held in 1965.

(iv) Joint ECAFE/FAO Expert Group to examine implications for countries of the region of development plans of other countries with a view to achieving greater harmony among targets and policies for agriculture (possibly 1966).

(v) Co-operation with FAO in organizing a meeting in 1965 on techniques and problems in achieving full mobilization of rural people for agricultural development, possibly with ILO's co-operation.

(vi) Possibility to be explored of convening in 1966 an expert group on the contribution of co-operative techniques to economic and social development. In co-operation with the concerned specialized agencies, International Co-operative Alliance, and the Division of Social Affairs.

(b) Studies:

(i) Study and review of agricultural development plans of the countries of the region, with special attention to methods of agricultural programming.

(ii) Impact on agricultural economy, especially at the village level, of community development activities co-operatives, etc. (To be integrated with I B 6 : 61-

(iii) Case studies of successful experience, and pilot surveys on particular aspects of agricultural development, e.g. relationships with industry, capital formation in agriculture, rural employment, agricultural surpluses for economic development, etc. Case study on use of agricultural surpluses for economic development in the Republic of Korea initiated in 1964, to be completed in 1965. Case study on rural employment in Thailand to be completed in 1965.

39/ Work in respect of these projects is undertaken in co-operation with FAO through the Joint Agriculture Division.

Group 2. High priority projects of immediate and practical interest

I A 2 : 12 - 24 Budget reclassification and management
(t)

Authority: Third Budget Workshop 1960; Commission, twenty-first session, 1965.

Description: (a) Assistance to governments:

The fourth budget reclassification and management workshop, to be convened in 1966, will have as its main topic the relationship between government budgeting and economic development programming. (Previous workshops in 1955, 1957 and 1960).

/See also, project I D 1 : 42 - 13 Economic planning of transport and communications development/.

3. Institutional and administrative development

Group 2. High priority projects of immediate and practical interest

I A 3 : 82 - 01 Public Administration and National Development

Authority: Commission, twentieth and twenty-first sessions, 1964 and 1965.

Description: (a) Assistance to governments

The services of a Regional Consultant on Public Administration are available, on request, to assist governments of the region on all matters pertaining to public administration particularly in relationship to national planning and development efforts.

(d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars, expert groups:

(t) (i) To convene an Expert Working Group on Major Administrative Problems of Asian countries, with BTAO assistance, in 1965.

(t) (ii) To organize an Expert Working Group on Public Services Training in Asian countries, with BTAO assistance, in 1965.

4. Adaptation and transfer of knowledge, methods and techniques

/See I C 2 : 31 - 32

Technical and economic aspects of selected techniques in the iron, steel and other metal and engineering industries of interest to ECAFE countries.

I C 5 : 31 - 62

Methods of exploration, exploitation and processing of minerals, and technical studies on selected minerals./

5. Development and provision of basic statistical information

Group 1. Continuing projects and activities

I A 5 : 11 - 31 Statistical compilation and analysis

Authority: Terms of reference of the Commission; Commission resolution E/CN.11/223/Rev.1, fifth session, 1949; Commission, twenty-first session, 1965.

Description: (c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(s)

(i) Maintenance of basic statistical series for ECAFE countries. This involves close liaison with statisticians of the region and collaboration with the Statistical Office of the United Nations and specialized agencies.

(ii) Compilation and analysis of data for the annual Economic Survey, projections, and other recurrent and ad hoc projects of the secretariat.

(iii) In conjunction with Headquarters, 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, punching of cards within the secretariat from the trade returns of member countries.

(iv) Analysis of statistical data by computer, including the compilation of trade statistics from unified magnetic tapes received from Headquarters, to show changes in the direction and magnitude of the commodity trade of the ECAFE region;

(v) Preparation for publication of Asian Economic Statistics in the Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East and Trade Statistics of the ECAFE Region.

I A 5 : 11 - 32 Statistics development and basic statistics

Authority: Terms of reference of the Commission; Commission resolution E/CN.11/223/Rev.1, fifth session, 1949; resolution 21 (XIII), thirteenth session, 1957; Conference of Asian Statisticians, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth sessions, 1958, 1960, 1961, 1963 and 1964, respectively; United Nations, Statistical Commission, eleventh (1960) session; Asian Population Conference, 1963; Commission, twenty-first session, 1965.

Description: (a) Assistance to governments:

Basic statistics for planning and development:

(i) Advice and assistance to governments in planning and conducting their industrial inquiries and in processing the data obtained from such inquiries. Attention will be concentrated during 1965 on assisting countries in processing the data collected in the comprehensive inquiries (under the 1963 World Programme of Basic Industrial Statistics) which were conducted by most countries of the region during 1964 for the year 1963.

(ii) Advice and assistance to governments, particularly through regional statistical advisers, in formulating and implementing long-range programmes of development of statistics and in building up statistical systems to meet the needs of planning and development during the United Nations Development Decade.

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

(b) Studies

(i) The Conference of Asian Statisticians at its sixth session (1964) supported the recommendation of the Working Group on Censuses of Population and Housing that the ECAFE secretariat undertake the preparation of an Asian Programme for the 1970 Censuses of Population and Housing in the Light of the recommendations made on basic topics and additional topics relating to such censuses.

(ii) The Seminar on Basic Statistics for Economic and Social Development (1962) and the fifth (1963) and sixth (1964) sessions of the Conference of Asian Statisticians considered that the list of basic statistics furnished in the "Basic statistics for formulating and implementing plans of economic and social development in the countries of Asia and the Far East" would furnish guidance to countries in planning and developing a co-ordinated system of statistics. The Conference at its sixth session recommended that the document be modified in the light of the discussions at the Conference and issued as a final document.

(iii) The Conference at its sixth (1964) session felt that studies should be made of the problems of compiling index numbers of production, especially in respect of their scope, coverage and timeliness.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Collection, study and dissemination of information on the present state of basic industrial statistics in the countries of the region.

(d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars:

(i) Conference of Asian Statisticians: Seventh session of the Conference to be held in 1966, to consider national accounts, data processing, road transport statistics, statistical organization, measurement of levels of living, social statistics, etc.

(ii) Working Group on National Accounts: To consider adaptation of the extended system of national accounts to conditions in the region. The Conference of Asian Statisticians at its sixth (1964) session endorsed the recommendation of the Seminar on National Accounts held in June 1964 that a working group be formed, preferably during the latter half of 1965, to consider adaptation of the revised and extended system of national accounts to conditions in the region, once the framework and structure has been formulated.

(iii) Working Group on Constant Prices: The Conference at its sixth (1964) session emphasized the need for a more detailed and comprehensive exchange of experience and views on national accounts data at constant prices and recommended the convening of an expert group on constant prices as soon as possible, and not later than the end of 1966.

(iv) Working Group on Specific Aspects of National Accounts, to be held in December 1965: The Conference at its fifth (1963) session emphasized the need for continuing regional activities in the field of national accounts as well as collection of the basic statistics needed for estimation, so as to furnish the data needed urgently for planning economic and social development and related purposes. A continuing exchange of experience and views on selected aspects of national accounts was considered useful. The Conference at its sixth (1964) session suggested that public sector statistics within the framework of national accounts, household enterprises and subsistence activities be considered as suitable subjects for future meetings.

(v) Training Centre in National Accounts: Realizing the rapid development of work in the field of national accounts in the countries of the region and the difficulties experienced by them in obtaining qualified personnel, the Conference at its sixth (1964) session recommended that ways and means be found of establishing a training centre in the region for the purpose, at an early date.

Subject to the availability of funds and other resources it is also planned to hold the following meetings:

(vi) Seminar or Working Group on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics, to be held in 1966 or 1967: The Asian Population Conference held in 1963 recommended that a regional working group of experts be established to examine the methods of improving vital registration and statistics with a view to devising ways of promoting the institution of systems of birth and death registration and adapting the international recommendations on definitions and procedures to the conditions of this region. The Conference of Asian Statisticians at its sixth (1964) session also recommended that a seminar or working group be convened to discuss this subject in 1966 or 1967.

(vii) Working Group on Censuses of Population and Housing (second session): The Conference of Asian Statisticians at its sixth (1964) session supported the recommendation of the Working Group on Censuses of Population and Housing to convene the second session of the Working Group not later than the end of 1965 to discuss the organizational plans for the 1970 round of population and housing censuses, the tabulation plans and such other matters as might require attention.

(viii) Working Group on Internal Migration Statistics: The Conference at its sixth (1964) session welcomed the proposal of the ECAFE secretariat to convene a working group on migration problems in the region. Considering the importance of migration statistics, the Conference supported the recommendation of the Working Group on Censuses of Population and Housing to organize an expert group to discuss this subject either separately or jointly with the proposed working group to be organized by the secretariat. It suggested that the group also include experts on other social problems.

(ix) Seminar on Data Processing: The Conference at its fifth (1963) and sixth (1964) sessions suggested that the ECAFE secretariat undertake a detailed survey of data processing equipment in the countries of the region and convene a seminar or working group, preferably by 1966.

(x) Working Group on Index Numbers of Production: The Conference at its sixth (1964) session recommended that a working group of experts be convened as early as possible to consider the problems of compiling index numbers of production, especially in respect of their scope, coverage and timeliness.

I A 5 : 11 - 33 Statistical methods and standards

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, twenty-first session, 1965.

Description: (a) Assistance to governments; (b) studies; (c) Collection and dissemination of information

In collaboration with the Statistical Office of the United Nations:

(i) 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.

(ii) 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 censuses of population (including housing) and agricultural censuses were discussed at the first (1957) and second (1958) sessions of the Conference of Asian Statisticians; standards of industrial statistics by the Seminar on Industrial Statistics in September 1961; standards for food consumption and family living surveys at the fourth (1961) session of the Conference of Asian Statisticians; and basic statistics for formulating and implementing plans for economic and social development in the countries of the region at the Seminar on Basic Statistics for Economic and Social Development in November 1962 and at the fifth (1963) and sixth (1964) sessions of the Conference of Asian Statisticians.

(iii) Attention will be concentrated during 1965 and 1966 on specific aspects of national accounts.

I A 5 : 11 - 34 Censuses and sample surveys
(t)

Authority: Conference of Asian Statisticians, second (1958) and sixth (1964) sessions; Statistical Commission (eleventh session), Asian Population Conference 1963; Commission, twenty-first session, 1965.

Description: (a) Assistance to governments:

(i) Advice and assistance to governments on the use of sampling methods and the establishment of a sample survey system.

A Working Group on Sampling was convened in 1959, which considered, in particular, the application of sampling methods to censuses. A regional adviser on sampling is expected to be appointed shortly.

(ii) Promotion of participation of countries in the 1970 World Programme of Population and Housing Censuses.

On the recommendations of the United Nations Statistical Commission (eleventh session), the Asian Population Conference held in December 1963, the Working Group on Censuses of Population and Housing and the sixth session of the Conference of Asian Statisticians, (the last two convened in December 1964) reviewed national practices in countries which conducted the recent population and housing censuses with a view to preparing an Asian Programme for the censuses to be taken around 1970.

(iii) Improvement of the methodology of censuses and sample surveys of distributive trade in the countries of the region.

The fifth (1963) session of the Conference of Asian Statisticians recommended that a working group or seminar be arranged to consider the subject of censuses and sample surveys of distributive trade.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Collection and dissemination of information on sampling techniques and on sample surveys in different fields, and preparation of periodic progress reports.

(d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars:

(s)

(i) Seminar on Sampling. It is proposed to hold a regional seminar on sampling at Tokyo in the latter half of 1965, in co-operation with the interested specialized agencies.

The Conference of Asian Statisticians at its second (1958) and third (1960) sessions discussed the application of sampling methods, and at its fifth (1963) session stressed the necessity of developing sample survey systems to facilitate periodic sample surveys in different fields. The Conference at its sixth (1964) session hoped that the problems of sampling, particularly as applied to population, housing and agriculture, would be discussed at length at this Seminar.

(ii) Working Group on Censuses of Distribution, to be held in 1966.

The Conference at its fifth (1963) session discussed the subject of wholesale and retail trade and recommended that preparatory and promotional work on censuses of distribution should be taken up by the ECAFE secretariat during 1964, and that a working group or seminar be arranged during the second half of the Development Decade in order to adapt the international recommendations to the needs and circumstances of the countries of the region and to give guidance to countries in planning and conducting inquiries in this field of statistics.

I A 5 : 11 - 35 Statistical manpower and training
(t)

Authority: Conference of Asian Statisticians, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth sessions, 1958, 1960, 1961, 1963 and 1964, respectively; Commission, twenty-first session, 1965.

Description: (a) Assistance to governments

(i) Advice and assistance to governments in establishing training courses at national training centres and in organizing sub-regional training centres in the region.

A Working Group of Experts on Training of Statisticians at primary and intermediate levels was convened in 1960. A Regional Statistical Training Centre for the Organizers of National Training Centres at the primary and intermediate levels was organized in July - September 1964. The Conference at its sixth (1964) session endorsed the recommendation of the Regional Training Centre for the establishment of sub-regional centres and the provision of equipment and material for carrying out national training programmes. It further suggested that the facilities at the national training centres be used for training in population and housing censuses, which countries will be taking in the 1970 round.

(ii) Statistical Research and Training Centre and Data Processing Centre

Emphasizing the importance of a statistical research and training centre for the region, the Conference at its sixth (1964) session felt that there was a real and urgent need for the establishment of a centre for the promotion of training and methodological and operational research conducive to statistics development, and also of regional co-operation in statistical activities; it therefore urged the appointment of an expert group to work out a suitable plan for such a centre.

The Conference agreed in principle that a regional data processing centre would make it possible for the countries of the region to make use of computer facilities and to have personnel trained on modern data processing techniques. However, it felt that there was need for further examination before a firm recommendation to start such a centre was made. It, therefore, suggested that feasibility studies be undertaken by an expert group in order to find out how the difficulties of co-ordination and execution of work could be overcome.

(b) Studies:

Study of statistical manpower 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 Development Decade.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information

Collection and compilation of data necessary for following trends in the development of statistical manpower and training facilities in the region and for preparing reviews on the subject.

6. Trade expansion

Group 1. Continuing projects and activities

I A 6 : 21 - 01 Development of trade and trade promotion services

Authority: Committee on Trade, seventh session, 1964;
Commission, twenty-first session, 1965.

Description: (a) Assistance to governments:

(i) 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.

(ii) 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 groups including trade in major commodities and possible consequences of those regional groupings for the trade of the ECAFE region.

Work to be continued in co-operation with governments, secretariats of the other regional economic commissions, GATT, EEC, EFTA and other international bodies concerned; secretariat report submitted annually to the Committee on Trade.

(iii) 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 1965 and 1966.

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. Revised and up-dated report on state trading to be published in printed form in 1964. An ad hoc meeting on State Trading to be convened in 1966, as recommended by the Committee on Trade.

(iv) Trade fairs and exhibitions; Asian International Trade Fair: 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 Commission on Trade, 1961; work to be continued.

(t)

Survey of facilities for holding an Asian Trade Fair completed by the secretariat with the assistance of an ad hoc committee of representatives of governments of member countries and proposals for organizing an Asian Trade Fair endorsed by the Committee on Trade at its fifth and sixth sessions and by the Commission at its eighteenth and nineteenth sessions, 1962 and 1963.

An Asian International Trade Fair will be organized by the Government of Thailand from 17 November to 10 December 1966 at Bangkok, Thailand. Note submitted by the secretariat to the Committee on Trade at its eighth session on the progress of arrangements for the Fair. Services of an expert on international trade fair made available by ECAFE to the Government of Thailand. Secretariat work and expert assistance to be continued in connexion with the Fair during 1965 and 1966.

(b) Studies:

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. Revised study published in ECAFE Economic Bulletin, Vol. XV no. 1, June 1964. Work to be continued in 1965 and 1966, in co-operation with UNCTAD.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) Report on current developments in trade and trade policies to be submitted annually to the Committee on Trade.

(ii) Collection and dissemination of commercial information of interest to the countries of the region.

(d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars, expert groups:

Annual meeting of Committee on Trade, ninth session in early 1966.

I A 6 : 21 - 02 Regional economic co-operation

Authority: Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation, 1963; Committee on Trade, seventh session, 1964; Commission, twenty-first session, 1965.

Description: Measures for greater economic co-operation among countries of the ECAFE region with a view to accelerating their economic growth, expanding their intra-regional trade and promoting their trade and economic co-operation with rest of the world.

(a) Assistance to governments:

(t) (i) Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation: First Ministerial Conference convened in December 1963 in accordance with Commission resolution 45 (XIX); the Ministerial Conference considered the report of the Expert Group on Regional Economic Co-operation (which met in August/September 1963) and the Report of the Preparatory Meeting of Officials for Ministerial Conference (which met in October 1963); the Conference adopted a resolution outlining a programme of regional economic co-operation with reference to: trade liberalization, Asian Development Bank, promotion and stabilization of prices of exports of primary commodities, co-ordinated establishment of industrial and other projects, including joint ventures and rationalization of ocean freight rates and co-ordination of maritime transport facilities.

Second Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation to be convened in November or December 1965, to be preceded by a Preparatory Meeting, to be called in August, 1965, "to review the progress in the implementation of the programme of regional economic co-operation and to take further steps necessary for accelerating regional economic co-operation".

(s) (1) A Working Group of Experts on the Asian Development Bank convened in October 1964 submitted recommendations relating to the membership, financial resources, scope and methods of operations and other relevant aspects of the proposed Asian Development Bank; report of the Expert Group circulated to governments for examination; further action to be considered by the Preparatory Meeting of officials in August 1965 and the Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation to be convened in November or December 1965.

(2) A Working Group of Experts on Trade Liberalization convened in November 1964 examined various methods of increasing intra-regional trade and suggested measures of trade liberalization on a region-wide and sub-regional basis; report of the Expert Group circulated to governments for consideration; Preparatory Meeting of Officials to be convened in August 1965 and the Ministerial Conference to be convened in November or December 1965 to consider further action.

- (s) (ii) Intra-regional Trade Promotion Talks: Seventh series of Intra-regional Trade Promotion Talks among interested member countries of the region conducted in January 1965. Eighth series to be held in January 1966.

First Consultations 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 1965. Work to be continued in co-operation with FAO and other international bodies concerned. (see also project I A 6 : 21 - 04).

(d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars, expert groups:

(i) Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation [for details, please see description under (a)].

(ii) An expert group on shipping and ocean freight rates to be convened in 1965, to consider regional economic co-operation aspects of this project. [See project I A 6 : 21 - 07 for a description of the entire project].

I A 6 : 21 - 03 Methods of expanding international trade

Authority: Committee on Trade, seventh session, 1964; Commission, twenty-first session, 1965.

Description: Methods of expanding international trade, particularly trade of the ECAFE region with the rest of the world.

(a) Assistance to governments:

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD): Subjects on the agenda of UNCTAD considered by the Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation, the Committee on Trade at its seventh session and the Commission at its twentieth session in 1964; views and suggestions of governments individually and of the Commission submitted to the Conference; secretariat assistance provided to the Secretary General of UNCTAD in the preparatory work of the Conference and at the Conference itself; studies on "Trade between developing ECAFE countries and the centrally planned economies", "state trading in countries of the ECAFE region", and "problems of shipping and ocean freight rates in the ECAFE region", presented to UNCTAD by the ECAFE secretariat.

UNCTAD met in Geneva from March-June 1964 and adopted various recommendations pertaining to the international trade and related development problems. Work to be continued in co-operation with UNCTAD, Trade and Development Board and its subsidiary bodies, and other regional economic commissions; UNCTAD activities and recommendations to be standing item on the agenda of the Committee on Trade, and secretariat report to be presented to the Committee; ECAFE secretariat to continue to co-operate in the preparation of studies and in the implementation and follow-up work on relevant UNCTAD recommendations, as appropriate. Secretariat assistance to continue to be provided to countries of the region relating to UNCTAD activities.

(b) Studies:

(i) 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.

(ii) 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 of trade in petroleum and petroleum products, making use of other appropriate ECAFE bodies.

I A 6 : 21 - 04 Commodity problems

Authority: Committee on Trade, seventh session, 1964;
Commission, twenty-first session, 1965.

Description: (a) Assistance to governments:

(s)

(i) Study of problems of selected commodities of particular interest to countries of the ECAFE region. Attention to be paid to demand prospects, development of substitutes and new uses, and stabilization of prices. Reports on hides and skins, coconut and coconut products, spices and jute and jute products, submitted to previous sessions of the Committee on Trade. Other commodities to be taken up as appropriate. Work to be carried out in co-operation with other international agencies, as appropriate.

(ii) Stabilization of markets and prices of primary commodities of the region. Secretariat to continue to follow the activities of other international bodies concerned in this field and to keep the Committee on Trade informed of significant developments.

(b) Studies and (d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars, expert groups:

(i) Joint ECAFE/FAO ad hoc Meeting on Jute, Kenaf and Allied Fibres convened in December 1962. Further work to be continued in collaboration with FAO Study Group on Jute, Kenaf and Allied Fibres (under CCP), the first meeting of which was held in September 1964. Report of first session of the Study Group submitted to the eighth session of the Committee on Trade in January 1965. Study on grading of raw jute to be prepared by ECAFE secretariat for the second session of the Study Group in 1965.

(ii) Study of the production, trade and marketing problems of copra and coconut products. Work to be continued in collaboration with FAO Study Group on Coconut and Coconut Products [see also project 21 - 02(d)].

I A 6 : 25 - 05 Regulations, procedures and practices concerning the conduct of international trade

Authority: Committee on Trade, seventh session, 1964;
Commission, twenty-first session, 1965.

Description: (a) Assistance to governments and (d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars, expert groups:

Working Party on Customs Administration:
Formulation, in co-operation with interested international organizations, of 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 to governments on request. Fourth session convened in July 1964. Fifth session to be convened in 1966.

Work to be continued on the following:

(1) Additions and amendments to the Code of Recommended Customs Procedures. Follow-up action regarding acceptance and implementation of the Code by countries of the ECAFE region.

(2) Measures for co-operation among the countries in regard to prevention of smuggling and law enforcement.

(3) Frontier formalities and facilities for transit trade; work to be continued, taking into account UNCTAD recommendations on transit trade.

(4) Training facilities in customs administration. Report on the Training Centre-cum-Seminar convened in May-July 1963 submitted to the Committee on Trade, seventh session, 1964. Subject to be kept under review.

(5) Survey of existing customs procedures relating to goods carried by post, relating to air cargo, and relating to passengers and baggage, with a view to further improvement and more expeditious movement and clearance. Work to be continued.

(6) 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; secretariat study, submitted to fourth session of Working Party in July 1964; Expert Group on Customs Valuation to be convened in 1966, resources permitting.

(7) Study of selected customs documents in the countries of the region, with a view to promoting simplification, modernization and uniformity. Study of customs terminology with a view to promoting standardized terminology, definitions and classifications.

(b) Studies:

Study of the regulations, procedures and practices concerning the conduct of international trade; selected aspects to be taken up from time to time.

I A 6 : 21 - 06 Commercial arbitration facilities

Authority: Committee on Trade, seventh session, 1964; Commission twenty-first session, 1965.

Description: (a) Assistance to governments:

(i) 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.

(ii) Centre for Promotion of Commercial Arbitration in the ECAFE region, established in 1963 within the ECAFE secretariat, to carry out the functions described in (i) above and (b) below. Publication of ECAFE Bulletin on Commercial Arbitration.

(b) Studies:

Research on and analysis of legal and technical problems of commercial arbitration, in co-operation with the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs, commercial arbitration experts and correspondents designated by member countries. Study on arbitral legislation to be reviewed and issued in printed form in 1965.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Collection and dissemination of information and educational data about laws, regulations and court decisions and similar documents bearing on commercial arbitration.

(d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars, expert groups:

First session of the Working Party of Experts on Commercial Arbitration convened in January 1962. Conference on Commercial Arbitration to be convened in 1965.

I A 6 : 21 - 07 Shipping and ocean freight rates

Authority: Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation, 1963; Committee on Trade, seventh session, 1964; Commission, twenty-first session, 1965.

Description: (a) Assistance to governments and (b) Studies:

(i) 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.

(ii) 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.

Reports submitted to the third and fifth sessions of the Committee on Trade on questions specified 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 consultations with the shipping lines, submitted to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

Secretariat studies continued with the assistance of experts and in co-operation with member countries, on freight rates as affecting the principal export and import commodities of the countries of the region, and ways and means of achieving equitable freight rates through the establishment of consultative machinery between ship users and shipping lines and through pooling of shipping facilities and rationalization of shipping routes and rates.

(d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars, expert groups:

An ad hoc Working Group of Experts on Shipping and Ocean Freight Rates to be convened in 1965. Report to be submitted to the Preparatory Meeting on Regional Economic Co-operation in August 1965 and Committee on Trade in January 1966.

I A 6 : 21 - 08 Organization of training courses in trade promotion

(t) Authority: Committee on Trade, seventh session, 1964;
Commission, twenty-first session, 1964.

Description: (a) Assistance to governments:

Organization of seminars and training courses under the technical assistance programme of the United Nations, designed to assist member countries in the ECAFE region in developing their trade promotion machinery and improving their trade promotion techniques. Report of the third Regional Seminar-cum-Training Centre for Trade Promotion submitted to the eighth session of the Committee on Trade.

Future work to take into account the recommendation of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development for the establishment of a centre, with regional sub-centres, for trade information and market research, for which purpose additional resources will have to be sought.

7. Development financing

[See, project I C 2 : 32 - 13 Industrial investment promotion.]

B. DEVELOPMENT AND UTILIZATION OF HUMAN RESOURCES

4. Social welfare and security

Group 1. Continuing projects and activities

I B 4 : 61 - 03 Social welfare aspects of development

(s,t) Authority: Commission resolution 30 (XV) and 42 (XVIII); Commission, twenty-first session, 1965; Social Commission, thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth sessions, 1961, 1962 and 1963; Economic and Social Council resolutions 903 B and D (XXXIV) and 975 (XXXVI), 1963.

Description: (a) Assistance to governments:

Advisory services to governments will be provided on request in:

(i) initiating, planning, strengthening and evaluating social welfare services programmes for the benefit of families, children, and youth, including those receiving UNICEF assistance; assistance will also be provided in formulating new projects which may merit UNICEF aid;

(ii) planning and undertaking surveys on the needs of children and youth where necessary and feasible in co-operation with UNICEF and other specialized agencies;

(iii) developing and improving programmes of training, in schools of social work, universities and other training institutions;

(iv) promoting and participating in national seminars, workshops, expert groups and other meetings dealing with social welfare including social work training;

(v) co-operating with regional social welfare centres and institutions such as the United Nations Asia and the Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in Fuchu, Tokyo, Japan;

(vi) participation in regional seminars or meetings dealing with allied disciplines such as health, education, nutrition, home economics, etc., convened by governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations.

(b) Studies:

(i) A study of "Social Welfare Trends in the ECAFE Region", which was started in 1964, will be completed in 1965;

(ii) A study of "The role of voluntary agencies in social welfare programmes in the ECAFE region" will be initiated in 1965, resources permitting;

(iii) Contributions and assistance to reports and studies on social welfare undertaken by the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) Increasing activities on programmes of exchange of information between the countries in the region;

(ii) Follow-up action on the meeting of the Working Group on the Development of Indigenous Teaching Materials for Social Work (2 - 12 September 1964);

(iii) Preparation of a "Director of schools of social work and other social work training institutions"; collection of information to be started in 1965; to be completed 1966.

(d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars, expert groups:

(i) assistance in the preparation of an Asian Conference on Children and Youth in National Planning and Development, co-sponsored by ECAFE, UNICEF and the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning, to be convened in September 1965, at Bangkok;

(ii) preparations, including negotiations with selected governments in the region interested in acting as hosts will be undertaken, in 1965, for a regional training centre for the training of high level social welfare personnel including youth welfare workers and social welfare trainers to be established in 1966, in co-operation with the Bureau of Social Affairs, BTAO and UNICEF. The first course is planned to start around mid-1966 for four months;

(iii) subject to availability of funds and other resources, a regional "seminar on the content and method of training senior social welfare personnel" will be convened either in 1965 or 1966, in co-operation with the Bureau of Social Affairs and BTAO.

5. Employment, organization and training

<u>See</u> - 1 A 5 : 11 - 35	Statistical manpower and training;
1 A 6 : 21 - 08	Organization of training courses in trade promotion;
I C 2 : 31 - 22	Development and training of personnel for small industries;
I C 3 : 32 - 43	Regional research and training centres in the field of electric power and information and documentation services; and
I C 5 : 32 - 64	Technical training in the field of mineral resources development.

6. Rural and community development including co-operatives

Group 1. Continuing projects and activities

I B 6 : 61 - 04 Community development and economic development

Authority: Commission resolution 34 (XVII) and Commission, twenty-first session, 1965; Economic and Social Council resolutions 496 (XVI), 585 C (XX), 663 D (XXIV), 792 (XXX), 840 (XXXII); General Assembly resolutions 1676 (XVI) and 1710 (XVI).

Description: (a) Assistance to governments:

(i) through providing short-term advisory services, on request, on training for urban and rural community development programmes, and on developing professional education in community development and on initiating or strengthening existing community development training programmes and institutions;

(ii) in providing ad hoc advisory services, on request, on all aspects of rural and urban community development programmes;

(iii) in developing community development pilot projects, both rural and urban, to demonstrate use of community development techniques in land resettlement, agrarian reform, tribal development, urban development, and river-basin development programmes;

(iv) in preparing community development projects which may merit UNICEF and World Food Programme aid;

(v) in promoting exchange visits among countries of their senior community development officials to observe various aspects of community development.

(b) Studies:

(i) of the role of local government bodies, co-operatives and other voluntary agencies in community development (in co-operation with the United Nations Division of Public Administration - continuing project from 1964 to be completed early (1965));

(ii) stimulating country monographs, on selected aspects of urban and rural community development and related subjects, subject to availability of funds;

(iii) collection of basic data from governments of the region, on tribal and hill tribe problems, for evolving possible regional community development projects to meet those problems.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) on selected aspects of urban and rural community development including those on changing trends and techniques in community development;

(ii) on the content and methods of training various categories of community development personnel, as a supplement to the "Inventory of community development training institutes in Asia and the Far East", already published in 1963.

(d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars, expert groups:

(i) assistance in national or sub-regional, technical workshops on professional education and training in urban and rural community development;

(ii) preparatory work in 1965 for providing short-term regional training institutes for community development instructors and/or higher level community development administrative personnel (institute scheduled for 1966);

(iii) regional inter-agency meeting on rural and community development;

(iv) regional seminar on the role of local government bodies, co-operatives and voluntary agencies in community development (following upon completion of study on this subject and subject to funds being available);

(v) regional workshop (in 1966 - subject to availability of funds and to be run consecutively), on professional education in rural community development and the other in urban community development.

[See also project I A 2: 71 - 01

Agricultural Development and Planning, part (a) (vi) dealing with an expert group on the contribution of co-operative techniques to economic and social development.]

7. Social protection

[See project I B 4 : 61 - 03

Social welfare aspects of development.]

C DEVELOPMENT AND CONSERVATION OF PHYSICAL RESOURCES

1. Development of food and agriculture^{40/}

Group 1. Continuing projects and activities

I C 1 : 71 - 02 Continuing review of current developments in the field of food and agriculture in Asia and the Far East^{40/}

Authority: Commission, twenty-first session, 1965.

Description: (c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Survey, economic analysis and dissemination of information regarding food and agricultural problems in the region, including survey of food and agricultural situation as part of the Annual Economic Survey for Asia and the Far East.

^{40/} Work in respect of these projects is undertaken in co-operation with FAO through the Joint Agriculture Division.

I C 1 : 71 - 03 Agricultural financing and credit^{40/}

Authority Commission, twenty-first session, 1965.

Description: (a) Assistance to governments:

(i) Advisory assistance to governments, on request, in improving agricultural credit institutions and arrangements for the training of agricultural credit personnel as part of follow-up work of the Technical Meeting on Institutions for Agricultural Financing and Credit held in September 1963.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

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.

I C 1 : 71 - 04 Food and agricultural price policies^{40/}

Authority: Commission, twenty-first session, 1965.

Description: (c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Collection, analysis and dissemination of information on food and agricultural price policies and agricultural support policies in countries of the region.

2. Industrial development

Group 1. Continuing projects and activities

I C 2 : 31 - 21 Problems of development of small industries

Authority: Working Party on Small-Scale Industries, seventh session, 1963; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, seventeenth session, 1965; Commission, twenty-first session, 1965.

Description: (a) Assistance to governments:

To assist governments, upon request, in planning small industries development programme including the organization of institutional agencies and facilities necessary to carry out or implement such programme effectively.

(b) Studies:

(i) To study continuously the problems involved in the (1) promotion and modernization of small industries with special reference to progressive transformation of traditional cottage industries of artisan workshops into small modern factories; (2) development of small-scale industries, with particular reference to complementarity of development of small-scale and large-scale industries; and (3) establishment of satellite and ancillary industries;

(ii) To study continuously ways and means of developing small industries in the rural backward areas with a view to achieving balanced economic growth between different areas of a country and promoting dispersal of industries.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) To promote the interchange of information among the countries of the region on research, experiments, new equipment and machinery, improved methods of production and marketing including standardization and quality control, training facilities, new designs, etc.

(ii) Publication of the "Small Industry Bulletin" for disseminating the above information.

(d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars, expert groups:

To convene seminars on (i) training in industry (1965-66); (ii) technical services and facilities for small-scale industries (1965); (iii) complementarity of development of small-scale and large-scale industries; and (iv) financing the production and marketing activities of and facilities needed by small industries in 1967-1968, as resources permit.

I C 2 : 31 - 22 Development and training of personnel for small industries
(s,t)

Authority: Working Party on Small-Scale Industries, seventh session, 1963; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, seventeenth session, 1965; Commission, twenty-first session, 1965.

Description: (a) Assistance to governments:

To keep under review existing facilities for training personnel for small industries and to draw up, with the help of specialists and with the co-operation of other agencies, detailed recommendations for action by the countries concerned. Special attention to be given to training of instructors and to possibilities of promoting regional co-operation in this project.

I C 2 : 31 - 31 Development and planning of metal-producing and transforming industries and trade in ECAFE countries:

Authority: Metals and Engineering Sub-Committee, tenth session, 1964, Commission, twenty-first session, 1965.

Description: (a) Assistance to governments and (b) Studies:

(i) Iron and steel industry - to undertake continuing study of plans and problems of the iron and steel industry and trade in ECAFE countries;

(ii) Engineering industries - to undertake periodic surveys of specific industries, in addition to foundries and machine-tool industries;

(iii) Non-ferrous metal industries: survey on a continuing basis of the non-ferrous metal producing and fabricating industries in the ECAFE region.

(iv) Promotion of intra-regional and inter-regional co-operation. Investigation of possible establishment of joint ventures for iron and steel and non-ferrous metal industries.

I C 2 : 31 - 32 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, tenth session, 1964; Commission, twenty-first session, 1965.

Description: (c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) 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.

(t)

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, ^{41/} a symposium on machine-building industries, etc., in 1966-67.

(ii) To publish periodically the Metals and Engineering Bulletin.

I C 2 : 31 - 33 Study of consumption trends and future demand

Authority: Metals and Engineering Sub-Committee, tenth session, 1964; Commission twenty-first session, 1965.

Description: (b) Studies:

(i) To undertake periodic studies of trends in consumption of and demand for metals and metal components in countries of the ECAFE region;

(ii) To review continuously trends of consumption and demand of light engineering/assembly engineering goods in ECAFE countries.

Group 2. High priority projects of immediate and practical interest

I C 2 : 32 - 13 Industrial investment promotion
(t)

Authority: Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, seventeenth session, 1965; Commission, twenty-first session, 1965.

Description: (b) Studies:

To undertake a comprehensive study of industrial investment in the region, including a study of investment regulations and laws and incentives, etc., and to publish a manual.

^{41/} To be held in conjunction with project I C 5 : 32 - 63.

I C 2 : 32 - 34 Regional standard specifications

Authority: Metals and Engineering Sub-Committee, tenth session, 1964; Commission, twenty-first session, 1965.

Description: (a) Assistance to governments:

To survey the existing standards and to study the possibilities of evolving uniform standard specifications for steel, as well as selected engineering products, including machine-tools, barges and coastal vessels; to convene a working group on standardization at an appropriate date; to assist in the training of standards engineers. Duration: 1965-1967.

I C 2 : 32 - 35 Regional training, research and advice

Authority: Metals and Engineering Sub-Committee, tenth session, 1964; Commission, twenty-first session, 1965.

Description: (a) Assistance to governments:

(i) 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;

(ii) To explore the possibility of establishing a multi-service regional metallurgical institute with Special Fund assistance.

(iii) To assist in the planning and establishment of pilot plants for the manufacture of iron without coking coal and for small-scale steel-making.

(iv) To assist countries in the development of metal and engineering industries by the establishment of panels of experts.

3. Energy development

Group 1. Continuing projects and activities.

I C 3 : 31 - 41 Electric power development and planning

Authority: Sub-Committee on Electric Power, ninth session, 1964; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, seventeenth session, 1965; Commission, twenty-first session, 1965.

Description: (b) Studies:

(i) Special studies of regional interest: to prepare and issue from time to time, special articles of regional interest on matters connected with power development.

(t)

(ii) To undertake in 1965-1966 with BTAO assistance 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.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

"Electric Power Bulletin": To produce annually a publication containing a general review of electric power development in the region, together with essential statistical data on the technical and financial aspects of the electric utility industry. Preparation of a regional energy map showing broad particulars of energy resources of electric power development and status of electricity utilization.

(d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars, expert groups:

To organize in 1965 with BTAO assistance an ad hoc expert group on role of electric power development in industrialization.

(t)

I C 3 : 31 - 42 Rural electrification

(t)

Authority: Sub-Committee on Electric Power, ninth session, 1963; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, seventeenth session, 1965; Commission, twenty-first session, 1965.

Description: (b) Studies:

To continue the study of the problem of rural electrification with special reference to the conditions prevailing in the countries of the region.

I C 3 : 31 - 51 Development of petroleum and natural gas resources of Asia and the Far East

Authority: Symposium on the Development of Petroleum Resources of Asia and the Far East 1958 and 1962; Sub-Committee of Mineral Resources Development, fifth session, 1963. Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, sixteenth session, 1964; Commission, twenty-first session, 1965.

Description: The first session of the Symposium on the Development of Petroleum Resources was held in 1958; the proceedings were published in 1959.^{42/} The second session was held in 1962 at Tehran, the proceedings were issued in 1963.^{43/} The third session is to be held in 1965 at Tokyo.

(a) Assistance to governments:

(i) To implement recommendations made by the Symposium including (1) standardization and publication of petroleum industry statistics of the region and the reporting of petroleum exploration activities; (2) assistance to the Government of Iran in establishing a regional **petroleum** institute; (3) exchange of information on petroleum resources development; (4) continuous collection and publication of case histories of the discovery and development of oil and gas fields in the region; and (5) compilation of definitions and nomenclature of various reserve categories being used by member countries.

(ii) To implement the **recommendations** of the Seminar on Natural Gas, including (i) collection and dissemination of basic information on national legislation and administrative practices in the field of natural gas; (ii) collection and dissemination of information on technical aspects

^{42/} United Nations publication, Sales No.:59.II.F.3.

^{43/} United Nations publication, Sales No.:63.II.F.9.

of natural gas development and use; (iii) study of problems concerning natural gas development and utilization for the benefit of the countries of the region; (iv) implementation of recommendations of the ad hoc Expert Working Group on Possibilities of Development and Utilization of Natural Gas Resources through joint efforts and (v) undertaking a study of a specific project concerning the use of natural gas for advancement of food production and processing in the region, including production of fertilizers, electricity generation, irrigation, water pumping, dehydration, etc.

(iii) When resources permit, to organize a study tour for petroleum geologists and geophysicists of the region to visit countries advanced in petroleum resources development.

Group 2. High priority projects of immediate and practical interest.

I C 3 : 32 - 43 Regional research and training centre(s) in the field of
(s, t) electric power and information and documentation services

Authority: Sub-Committee on Electric Power, ninth session, 1963; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, seventeenth session, 1965; Commission, twenty-first session, 1965.

Description: (a) Assistance to governments:

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 to be sought.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

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.

I C 3 : 32 - 44
(s)

Regional study of energy supply and demand

Authority: Sub-Committee on Electric Power, ninth session, 1963; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, seventeenth session, 1965; Commission, twenty-first session, 1965.

Description: (b) Studies:

(t)

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, to be sought if necessary. Duration: The study will be undertaken as adequate resources become available and may extend over a period of at least three years to cover the whole region.

I C 3 : 32 - 45

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, seventeenth session, 1965; Commission, twenty-first session, 1965.

Description: (b) Studies

(t)

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. Now in Category II of 1965-1966 technical assistance programme.

4. Water resources development

Group 1. Continuing projects and activities.

I C 4 : 51 - 02 Flood control and water resources development of international rivers

Authority: Sixth Regional Conference on Water Resources Development, 1964; Commission, twenty-first session, 1965.

Description: (a) Assistance to governments:

(i) Lower Mekong basin. Servicing, assisting and advising the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin. Provision of substantive and other assistance to the office of the Executive Agent, BTAO and Special Fund. 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.

(s,t)

(ii) Assistance to riparian governments in the investigation and development of international rivers in the ECAFE region, in co-operation with BTAO, the Special Fund, specialized agencies and other participating organizations.

(b) Studies:

Initiation of studies on international rivers in the region, of technical problems of flood control and water resources development, and promotion of co-operation among the countries concerned. Reports to be submitted to the Regional Conference on Water Resources Development.

I C 4 : 51 - 03 Flood control methods

Authority: Sixth Regional Conference on Water Resources Development, 1964; Commission, twenty-first session, 1965.

Description: (a) Assistance to governments:

(i) In improvements of flood control methods, including a study of various specific problems in co-operation with technical organizations of the region.

(ii) Organization of a panel of experts to provide advisory services on the development of deltas in the region.

(d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars, expert groups:

(i) Preparatory work for the Second ECAFE/BTAO Symposium on the development of deltaic areas, to be convened in 1967.

I C 4 : 51 - 04 Hydrologic studies

Authority: Sixth Regional Conference on Water Resources Development 1964; Commission, twenty-first session, 1965.

Description: (a) Assistance to governments:

(i) Organizing a panel of experts on use and interpretation of hydrologic data, 1965/1966;

(ii) On measures for dealing with typhoons, including forecast and experiments on modification of typhoon.

(b) Studies:

Studies and analysis of hydrologic problems with special reference to:

(i) run-off coefficients and maximum flood in monsoon areas, in 1965 and 1966;

(ii) typhoons, 1965 and 1966.

(d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars, expert groups:

(i) Preparatory work for a working party on typhoons, to be held in 1967.

(ii) Second ECAFE/BTAO/UNESCO regional seminar on the development of groundwater resources, to be held in 1966;

(iii) Preparatory work for the fourth ECAFE/BTAO/WHO Inter-regional Seminar on Hydrology to be convened in 1968.

5. Mineral resources development

Group 1. Continuing projects and activities.

I C 5 : 31 - 61 Regional mining development review

Authority: Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development, fifth session, 1963; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, seventeenth session, 1965; Commission, twenty-first session, 1965.

Description: (c) Collection and dissemination of information:

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 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 1963. ^{44/} 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.

I C 5 : 31 - 62 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, twenty-first session, 1965.

Description: (a) Assistance to governments:

To assist countries of the region in developing mineral resources by establishing panels of experts in mineral development.

^{44/} Published as United Nations publications in Mineral Resources Development Series.

(b) Studies:

(i) Technical studies so far completed cover coal, iron ore, sulphur, kaolin, ilmenite, copper, lead and zinc ores, bauxite and aluminium, and tin. ^{44/} 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.

(ii) To study the possibility of developing industries based on the mineral resources in the region, including laterite resources. First study to be completed in 1966.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) To disseminate information on new and improved methods of exploration, exploitation and extraction and of rational utilization and conservation of resources of all minerals and on the equipment used therefor.

(ii) To disseminate information and to study mineral conservation measures, and to explore the possibility for convening a symposium on mineral conservation.

See also, projects I C 3 : 31 - 51 Development of petroleum and natural gas resources of Asia and the Far East, and I D 4 : 31 - 81 Regional geological and mineral development and planning: regional specialized maps and related activities.⁷

Group 2. High priority projects of immediate and practical interest.

I C 5 : 32 - 63 Development of bauxite ore resources and aluminium industry, with particular reference to the ECAFE region

Authority: Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development, fifth session, 1963. Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, seventeenth session, 1965; Commission, twenty-first session, 1965.

Description: (d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars, expert groups:

To organize in 1966 a symposium on bauxite and aluminium; to seek technical information and data, including case studies, from member countries; and to publish the proceedings.

I C 5 : 32 - 64 Technical training in the field of mineral resources development

Authority: Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development, fifth session, 1963.

Description: (a) Assistance to governments

To survey training facilities, for "in-service" and "on-the-job training" as well as academic training in the field of mineral resources development in countries of the region and to arrange fellowships to utilize such facilities. Duration: 1965-1966.

[See also, project I D 4 : 32 - 82 Aerial and offshore survey methods and equipment.]

6. Housing, building and physical planning

Group 1. Continuing projects and activities.

I C 6 : 31 - 71 Housing and urban and rural development, town and country planning and related community facilities

Authority: Working Party on Housing and Building Materials, sixth session, 1960; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, seventeenth session, 1965; Commission, twenty-first session, 1965.

Description: (a) Assistance to governments:

(i) To assist countries in the programming and development of housing, urban and rural development projects and organization of related industries.

(ii) To review periodically, by convening working parties of experts from member countries, the housing situation especially for low-income groups, 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.

(iii) To co-operate with other interested agencies in the field of housing, building and physical planning.

(iv) To organize study tours of top level housing executives from time to time as resources permit.

(b) Studies:

To prepare studies and other documents on technical, economic and social problems of housing, building, planning and other essential services.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

To collect and disseminate information including the results of research, experimentation and pilot projects undertaken for the purpose of developing new construction techniques.

(d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars, expert groups:

To organize in 1965-66, if resources permit, seminars on specific problems relating to housing, building and planning, such as: (1) Planning and Development of Satellite and New Towns; (2) Land Policy for Urban and Regional Development.

I C 6 : 31 - 72 Regional housing centres

(s, t)

Authority: Working Party on Housing and Building Materials, seventh session, 1963; Committee on Industry and Natural Resource seventeenth session, 1965; Commission, twenty-first session, 1965.

Description: (a) Assistance to governments:

To continue to assist, as appropriate, the Regional Housing Centres in the arid and humid tropical zones of the region in their various activities, for making the Centres more useful and regional in character.

I C 6 : 31 - 73 Building materials and housing components

Authority: Working Party on Housing and Building Materials, seventh session, 1962; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, seventeenth session, 1965; Commission twenty-first session, 1965.

Description: (a) Assistance to governments and (c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) To survey and study continuously problems encountered in the production and utilization of various traditional building materials such as bricks, tiles, lime, stone, building wares, etc. excepting cement, steel and asbestos sheets.

(ii) To survey, study and recommend standards for housing components such as doors, windows, kitchen sinks and other fixtures and fittings to encourage the production in the region. Duration - 3 years.

(iii) To promote the establishment of national standards institutions and co-operation between countries in the establishment of standards for building materials and codes of practice for the construction industry.

(iv) To promote dimensional order in the building materials, and construction industry through modular co-ordination.

(v) To keep under continuous review the changes necessary in the structure of the building industry to improve its efficiency and increase its output.

(d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars, expert groups:

To organize in 1965-1966 seminars on (1) The Utilization of Bamboo and Secondary Species of Timber; (2) Development of Building Materials.

Group 2. High priority projects of immediate and practical interest

I C 6 : 32 - 74 Urban and regional development

(t)

Authority: Working Party on Housing and Building Materials, seventh, 1962; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, seventeenth session, 1965; Commission, twenty-first session, 1965.

Description: (a) Assistance to governments:

To organize in 1965 a study tour and workshop on "Housing Administration and Financing of Housing and Urban Development".

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

To collect and disseminate information and to review the technical, economic and social problems of urban and regional development.

(d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars, expert groups:

To organize in 1966 an expert group to carry out an intensive study of the conditions pertaining to the provision of essential services and to suggest standards as well as indicate norms on the cost per unit area or per person served by such services.

D DEVELOPMENT OF ESSENTIAL SERVICES

1. Development of transport

Group 1. Continuing projects and activities.

I D 1 : 41 - 11 General transport problems

Authority: Ad hoc Committee of Experts on Inland Transport, 1950; Inland Transport and Communications Committee, ninth, thirteenth session, 1964; Commission, twenty-first session, 1965.

Description: (c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) collection, analysis and dissemination of information on general transport problems, railways, highways and highway transport, inland waterways, pipelines, tourism and telecommunication;

(ii) 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;

(iii) library and film services;

(iv) Printing and publication of Transport and Communications Bulletin for Asia and the Far East, semi-annually.

(d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars, expert groups:

Annual meeting of the Inland Transport and Communications Committee, fourteenth session, 1965.

I D 1 : 41 - 21 Asian Highway
(t)

Authority: Highway Sub-Committee, fourth session, 1958; Inland Transport and Communications Committee, thirteenth session, 1964; Commission, twenty-first session, 1965.

Description: (a) Assistance to governments:

Convening meetings of the Co-ordinating Committee on Asian Highways and of working parties of experts from contiguous countries to formulate recommendations, in co-operation with BTAO.

(b) Studies:

Study of technical, financial, economic and other aspects of the Asian Highway. Assistance of the Special Fund is being sought.

I D 1 : 41 - 31 Improvement of inland waterway transport

(t)

Authority: Inland Waterway Sub-Committee, sixth session, 1962; Inland Transport and Communications Committee, thirteenth session, 1964; Commission, twenty-first session, 1965.

Description: (a) Assistance to governments:

(i) 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.

(ii) Mekong river basin - assisting and advising, upon request, the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigation of the Lower Mekong Basin in matters relating to inland navigation, hydrographic surveys or other projects;

(iii) United Nations Special Fund Mekong hydrographic surveys; Executive Agency activities.

(b) Studies:

Studies and recommendations relating to inland navigation on international waterways for encouraging economical utilization of those waterways and of ancillary installation and services by ensuring their maintenance and development for the free flow of national and international traffic.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Collection and dissemination of information regarding improved methods of river and canal conservancy ^{45/} 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.

I D 1 : 41 - 41 Regional railway research

Authority: Railway Sub-Committee, eighth session, 1964; Inland Transport and Communications Committee, thirteenth session, 1964; commission, twenty-first session, 1965.

Description: (a) Assistance to governments:

(i) The Co-ordinating Committee will collect information on research required by the railways, identify problems, initiate action for carrying out the investigation and ensure that there is no avoidable overlap and duplication in the work of the research centres.

(ii) Dissemination of such results of investigations as may be of interest to the railways of the region.

Group 2. High priority projects of immediate and practical interest.

I D 1 : 42 - 12 Co-ordination of transport

Authority: Working Party on Co-ordination of Transport, 1958; Inland Transport and Communications Committee, thirteenth session, 1964; Commission, twenty-first session, 1965.

Description: (b) Studies:

Review of current developments in transport co-ordination policies including the study of specific problems at the request of countries concerned.

Duration: 1965-66.

I D 1 : 42 - 13 Economic planning of transport and communications development:

Authority: Inland Transport and Communications Committee, thirteenth session, 1964; Commission, twenty-first session, 1965.

/Description:

^{45/} In co-operation with projects IA2:51-01 Planning and development of water resources, IC4:51-02 Flood control and water resources development of international rivers.

Description: (a) Assistance to governments:

(i) rendering of technical advice to countries of the region, upon request, on specific transport development problems;

(ii) preparation of a Guide for Transport Planning with the help of a group of transport economists and convening of a Working Party.

(b) Studies:

Studies on current policies and trends in transport and communications development and planning, including investment aspects, in the countries of the region. Duration: 1965-66.

I D 1 : 42 - 14 Promotion of tourism and international travel

Authority: Inland Transport and Communications Committee, thirteenth session, 1964; Commission, twenty-first session, 1965.

Description: (a) Assistance to governments:

(i) arrangement in 1965 under the auspices of ECAFE of a second study week by one of the governments of the region to consider problems of accommodation, publicity and tourist statistics;

(t) (ii) organization of an advisory group on the promotion of tourism; assistance to governments in making a country-by-country survey of tourist potentials and resources in Asia and the Far East. Co-operation of IUOTO and its subsidiary bodies and of BTAO to be sought.

(s) (b) Studies:

(i) 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 from other countries. Duration: 1965-66.

(ii) Study of the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development relating to tourism and preparation of a report on the role ITCC can play in the development of international trade through action in the field of international travel and tourism.

I D 1 : 42 - 22 Highway transport

(s, t) Authority: Highway Sub-Committee, fourth session, 1958; Inland Transport and Communications Committee, thirteenth session, 1964; Commission, twenty-first session, 1965.

Description: (a) Assistance to governments:

Preparation of model regulatory measures required for the smooth development of the road transport industry in the region (1965-66).

(b) Studies:

(i) the role of 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 on a co-operative basis (1965-66);

(ii) 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" (1965-66).

(d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars, expert groups:

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, in 1965.

I D 1 : 42 - 23 Manual for traffic surveys
(t)

Authority: Highways and Highway Transport Sub-Committee, sixth session, 1963; Inland Transport and Communications Committee, thirteenth session, 1964; Commission, twenty-first session, 1965.

Description: (b) Studies:

To prepare a standard instructional manual on traffic surveys for the countries of the region, describing methods and techniques available for assigning traffic to a road network, including traffic counts, origin and destination surveys, etc., and indicating how these techniques and methods can be employed to help in general planning and in the solution of local transport problems.
Duration: 1965-1966.

I D 1 : 42-24: Study of Urban Traffic and Transportation Problems
(t)

Authority: Inland Transport and Communications Committee, thirteenth session, 1964; Commission, twenty-first session, 1965.

Description: (b) Studies

Studies of transportation and traffic problems of large cities of the ECAFE region with special reference to co-ordination and integration of services, congestion, parking, mass transportation problems and inter-relation between town planning, traffic engineering and transport planning. Duration: 1965-66.

I D 1 : 42-32 Port operations:
(t,s)

Authority: Inland Waterway Sub-Committee, sixth session, 1962; Transport and Communications Committee, eleventh, twelfth sessions, 1962, 1963; Commission, twenty-first session, 1965.

Description: (b) Studies:

Studies of ports served by river-cum-sea vessels, maritime and coastal shipping, and inland waterway vessels, to supplement the previous study of inland ports, with a view to improving their overall efficiency. Co-operation of BTAO, IMCO, PIANC, the International Cargo Handling Co-ordination Association (ICHCA) and the International Association of Ports and Harbours to be sought. Duration: 1965-67.

I D 1 : 42-33 Prototype coasting vessels
(t)

Authority: Inland Waterway Sub-Committee, sixth session, 1962; Transport and Communications Committee, thirteenth session, 1964; Commission, twenty-first session, 1965.

Description: (a) Assistance to governments:

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) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) dissemination of contract drawings, and specifications (including body line plans based on tank test studies) and specimen contract documents for prototype coasting vessels;

(ii) dissemination of trial and operating results, and cost data on construction and operation, in unit terms;

(iii) 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: 1965-1967.

I D 1 : 42-34 Classification of inland waterways
 (s)

Authority: Inland Waterway Sub-Committee, sixth session, 1962; Inland Transport and Communications Committee, thirteenth session, 1964; Commission, twenty-first session, 1965.

Description: (b) Studies:

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: 1965-1966.

I D 1 : 42-35 Dredging of inland waterways

Authority: Inland Waterway Sub-Committee, sixth session, 1962; Inland Transport and Communications Committee, thirteenth session, 1964; Commission, twenty-first session, 1965.

Description: (b) Studies:

(t)

Case studies of dredging problems and operations, including the hydraulic engineering and economic aspects, in some countries of the region, on request. Studies to be carried out by experts drawn from member countries willing to co-operate in the project. Co-operation of BTAO and PIANC to be sought. Duration: 1965-1966.

I D 1 : 42 - 36 Inland waterway statistics
 (s,t)

Authority: Inland Waterway Sub-Committee, sixth session, 1962; Inland Transport and Communications Committee, thirteenth session, 1964; Conference on Asian Statisticians, fifth session, 1963. Commission, twenty-first session, 1965.

Description: (a) Assistance to governments:

To advise governments, upon request, in matters relating to inland waterway statistical data.

(b) Studies

To review various statistical series proposed or used for inland waterway statistics,^{46/} in order to recommend further action towards developing inland waterway statistics on an internationally comparable basis. Duration: 1965-1967.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

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.

I D 1 : 42 - 42 Increase in locomotive operating efficiency

Authority: Railway Sub-Committee, fifth session, 1957; Inland Transport and Communications Committee, thirteenth session, 1964; Commission, twentieth session, 1964.

^{46/} In co-operation with projects IA5: 11-31, IA5:11-33 and IA5:11-35

11-31 Statistical compilation and analysis
11-33 Statistical methods and standards
11-35 Statistical manpower and training

Description: (b) Studies:

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, including the economic aspects involved.
Duration: 1965-1966.

I D 1 : 42-43 Railway accounting and budgeting procedures

Authority: Railway Sub-Committee, eighth session, 1964; Inland Transport and Communications Committee, thirteenth session, 1964; Commission, twenty-first session, 1965.

Description: (b) Studies:

Study of accounting and budgeting procedures and cost studies, with a view to improving accounting systems and devising uniform procedures for better control over railway expenditures and revenues.
Duration: 1965-1966.

I D 1 : 42-44 Techno-economic aspects of different types of motive power

Authority: Railway Sub-Committee, eighth session, 1964; Inland Transport and Communications Committee, thirteenth session, 1965; Commission, twenty-first session, 1965.

Description: (b) Studies:

(i) A comparative study of the use of diesel, steam and electric locomotives, with a view to ascertaining the economic benefits to be derived from operation of each type, taking into consideration conditions obtaining in the countries of the region;

(ii) Studies of (1) diesel locomotive maintenance practices with a view to making recommendations for better use of the latest techniques; (2) desirability of the use of dynamic brakes on diesel electric locomotives in the region because of its economic advantages. Duration 1965-1967.

2. Development of communications, including postal services and telecommunications

[For Group 1 - see project I D 1 : 41 - 11 General transport problems.]

Group 2. High priority projects of immediate and practical interest.

I D 2 : 42 - 51 Economic studies in relation to telecommunication development

(a)

Authority: Working Party of Telecommunication Experts, second session, 1964; Inland Transport and Communications Committee, thirteenth session, 1964; Commission, twenty-first session, 1965.

Description: (b) Studies:

(i) Continuation of studies of the economic aspects of improvement, planning and development of -

1. National telecommunication services

2. Regional and inter-regional services;

(ii) Studies of methods of financing and rates of flow of investments to accelerate development of telecommunication systems, national and regional;

(iii) Further surveys and appraisal of present status of telecommunication developments for making recommendations on planning and development of telecommunication facilities in the ECAFE region.

Duration: 1965-1966.

I D 2 : 42-52 (s) Studies on telecommunication relating to development of inland transport, coastal shipping and ports

Authority: Working Party of Telecommunication Experts, second session, 1964; Inland Transport and Communications Committee, thirteenth session, 1964; Commission, twenty-first session, 1965.

Description: (b) Studies:

Studies in relation to improvement and development of telecommunication facilities for improving efficiency in inland transport and coastal shipping operations and ports (both inland and sea).

Duration: 1965-1966.

4. Surveying and mapping

Group 1. Continuing projects and activities

I D 4 : 31-81 Regional geological and mineral development and planning; regional specialized maps and related activities

Authority: Working Party of Senior Geologists, fifth session, 1963; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, seventeenth session, 1965; Commission, twenty-first session, 1965.

Description: (a) Assistance to governments and (c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) 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 completed in 1962, 46/ and map showing the distribution of known mineral resources of the region completed in 1963.47/ Tectonic maps, metallogenic maps, and prognosis maps as well as hydrogeological and other specialized maps will follow. Revision of the above map 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.

(s, t)

(ii) To assist countries, on request, to conduct joint geological and related surveys of border areas, with the co-operation of BTAO and/or the Special Fund.

(iii) To study the possibilities of strengthening and expanding of national geological surveys for regional use in research and training, and of establishing a regional geological centre for south-east Asia.

(iv) To assist the United Nations Cartographic Office in the preparation and organization of regional cartographic conference for Asia and the Far East.

46/ United Nations publication, Sales No.62-1-16

47/ United Nations publication, Sales No.63-1-18.

(d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars, expert groups:

To convene, after consultation with national authorities of member countries, and when resources are available, 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.

Group 2. High priority projects of immediate and practical interest.

I D 4 : 32 - 82 Aerial and offshore survey methods and equipment

Authority: Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development, fourth session, 1964; Working Party of Senior Geologists, fifth session, 1963; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, seventeenth session, 1965; Commission, twenty-first session, 1965.

Description: (a) Assistance to governments:

(i) In co-operation with BTAO and the Cartographic Office of the United Nations, to organize courses on aerial survey methods in 1966 (Pilot Courses on Photogeology and Geophysical Prospecting Methods were organized in 1961 in Japan); to study the need for establishing an aerial survey training centre in the region.

(ii) To initiate consultations with governments concerned regarding offshore geophysical prospecting through joint efforts and by acquiring a regional survey vessel with assistance of the Special Fund.

(d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars, expert groups:

(i) To convene an ad hoc Group of Experts to consider possibilities for joint geophysical explorations of Asian offshore areas and to implement its recommendations.

(ii) To convene in 1966 a second seminar on aerial survey methods and equipment (the first Seminar was held in January-February 1960).

I D 4 : 32 - 83 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, twenty-first session, 1965.

(s,t) Description: (d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars, expert groups:

In co-operation with UNESCO, to convene a symposium on rock weathering under tropical conditions, with particular reference to south and south-east Asia. BTAO Cat.II at present.

II. Tentative calendar of meetings, 1965-1966

A. Meetings

1965

- | | | |
|--|-------------------------|---------|
| 1. Asian Highway Co-ordination Committee ^{48/} | 28-29 April | Bangkok |
| 2. Advisory Committee on Regional Housing Centres | 21-23 June | Bangkok |
| 3. Working Party on Housing and Building Materials (eighth session) | 23 June -
2 July | Bangkok |
| 4. Conference on Commercial Arbitration | 7-14 June | Bangkok |
| 5. <u>Ad hoc</u> Committee on the Asian International Trade Fair | 18 June | Bangkok |
| 6. Intraregional Trade Promotion Talks - Consultations on Coconuts and Coconut Products | 10-13 August | Bangkok |
| 7. Preparatory Meeting of Officials on Regional Economic Co-operation ^{49/} | 16-23 August | Bangkok |
| 8. ECAFE/FAO Seminar on Sampling Statistics | 30 August -
11 Sept. | Tokyo |
| 9. Preparatory Meeting of Experts on Asian Conference on Industrialization | 2-7 Sept. | Bangkok |
| 10. ECAFE/UNICEF/Asian Institute Asian Conference on Children and Youth in National Planning and Development | 13-24 Sept. | Bangkok |
| 11. Working Party on Economic Development and Planning | 27 Sept. -
4 Oct. | Bangkok |

^{48/} Limited to countries participating in the Asian Highway project.

^{49/} Participation limited to member countries in the ECAFE region.

- | | | | |
|-----|---|------------|---------|
| 12. | Inland Waterways Sub-Committee(seventh session) | 6-14 Oct. | Bangkok |
| 13. | Seminar on Major Problems of Administration
in Asia and the Far East | 18-26 Oct. | Bangkok |
| 14. | Third Symposium on the Development of
Petroleum Resources of Asia and the
Far East <u>50/</u> | 10-20 Nov. | Tokyo |
| 15. | UNESCO/ECAFE Meeting of Asian Education
and Planning Ministers <u>51/</u> | 22-29 Nov. | Bangkok |
| 16. | Inland Transport and Communications
Committee (fourteenth session) | Open | Bangkok |
| 17. | Asian Conference on Industrialization | December | Manila |
| 18. | Second Ministerial Conference on Regional
Economic Co-operation <u>52/</u> | December | Manila |

1966

- | | | | |
|-----|---|--------------------|-----------|
| 19. | Intraregional Trade Promotion Talks
(eighth series) | 10-20 Jan. | Bangkok |
| 20. | Committee on Trade (ninth session) | 24 Jan.-
2 Feb. | Bangkok |
| 21. | Committee on Industry and Natural Resources
(eighteenth session) and Industrial
Promotion Talks (second series) | 4-14 Feb. | Bangkok |
| 22. | Commission (twenty-second session) | March | New Delhi |

50/ Subject to confirmation of the parties concerned.

51/ Limited to Asian countries as invited under UNESCO terms of reference for this meeting.

52/ Participation limited to member countries in the ECAFE region.

B. Experts' meetings^{53/}

1965

- | | | |
|---|---------------------|---------|
| 1. Consultative Group on Regional Economic Co-operation | May/June | Bangkok |
| 2. Fifth Working Group on Programming Techniques | 15 June -
5 July | Bangkok |
| 3. Working Group of Experts on the Role and Application of Electric Power in Industrialization in Asia and the Far East | 19-26 July | Open |
| 4. Governing Council, Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning(fifth meeting) | 27-28 August | Bangkok |
| 5. Study Tour and Workshop on Housing and Urban Development | September | Bangkok |
| 6. Meeting of Group of Experts on the Asian Highway | Open | Bangkok |
| 7. Sub-regional Workshop on Professional Education for Community Development | Nov./Dec. | Bangkok |
| 8. Working Group on Population and Housing Censuses | Open | Bangkok |
| 9. Working Group on National Accounts Statistics | 7-11 Dec. | Bangkok |

1966

- | | | |
|---|---------|---------|
| 10. Governing Council, Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning(sixth meeting) | January | Bangkok |
|---|---------|---------|

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

1965

- | | | |
|---|------------|------------|
| 1. Seminar on Navigation Improvement | 2-8 May | Vientiane |
| 2. Seminar on Economic and Social Studies | 4-10 July | Bangkok |
| 3. Twenty-eighth session (special) | 8-10 Sept. | Bangkok |
| 4. Seminar on Engineering Services | Oct./Nov. | Phnom Penh |

1966

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------|------------|
| 5. Twenty-ninth session (plenary) | 11-17 Jan. | Phnom Penh |
| 6. Thirtieth session (special) | March | New Delhi |

^{53/} The experts are selected or invited by the United Nations and they work as experts. No official representation of member governments is requested.

ANNEXES

Annex I

LIST OF REPRESENTATIVES AND OBSERVERS AT THE
TWENTY-FIRST SESSION OF THE COMMISSION

MEMBERS

Afghanistan

Representative: H.E. Mr. M. Siddik Farhang

Alternate
Representative: Mr. Abdul Wahed Karim

Australia

Representative: H.E. Mr. P.M. Hasluck

Alternate
Representatives: H.E. Mr. D.A. Cameron, Mr. A.H. Borthwick, Mr. B.F. Meere,
Mr. A.G. Tyler

Adviser: Mr. R.M. North

Burma

Representative: H.E. U Mya Sein

Alternate
Representatives: U Ba Tin, U Paw Htin, U Ba Lay, U Soe Min

Cambodia

Representative: H.E. Mr. Phlek Chhat

Alternate
Representative: Mr. Hing Un

Ceylon

Representative: H.E. Major General Anton M. ~~Muttakamaru~~

Alternate

Representatives: Mr. G.G.D.S.P. Goonetilleke, Mr. M.C.M. Shibly, Mr. Ramachandran

China

Representative: H.E. Mr. Li Kwoh-ting

Alternate

Representatives: Mr. Tsiang Yien-si, Mr. Samuel S. Wang, Mr. Chang Shen-fu,
Mr. Hsu Ren-shou, Mr. Pan Tse-chia, Mr. Pan Hsueh-chang

Advisers: Mr. Robert Chun Chien, Mr. Liu Hsin-yu, Mr. Lin Tsun-hsien

France

Representative: Mr. Arthur Conte

Alternate

Representative: Mr. Bernard Toussaint

Advisers: Mr. Emmanuel Mayolle, Mr. Alexandre Kojeve, Mr. Alain Deschamps,
Mr. Raymond Lemarchal

India

Representative: H.E. Mr. Manubhai Shah

Alternate

Representatives: Mr. D.K. Srinivasachar, Mr. G.J. Malik, Mr. D.B. Dutt

Iran

Representative: H.E. Mr. Alinaghi Alikhani

Alternate

Representatives: H.E. Mr. Mohamad Yeganeh, Mr. Majid Majidi

Japan

Representative: H.E. Mr. Koichiro Asakai

Alternate

Representatives: H.E. Mr. Yoshio Kasuya, H.E. Mr. Shinichi Kondo,
Mr. Shoichi Akazawa, Mr. Tatsuo Sasaki, Mr. Shotaro Takahashi,
Mr. Akira Yamato, Mr. Saburo Kako

Experts: Mr. Shoichi Fujimori, Mr. Shuichi Nomiyama, Mr. Chohei Nagata,
Mr. Koremoto Takahashi, Mr. Tsaneo Oyake, Mr. Yoshio Karita,
Miss Eiko Aoki

Advisers: Mr. Ryoji Yoshida, Mr. Sachio Watanabe, Mr. Sakichi Yoshikawa,
Mr. Torao Nakaya

Korea, Republic of

Representative: H.E. Mr. Dong Whan Lee

Alternate

Representatives: Mr. Moon Yong Rhie, Mr. Youn Hwi Wooh, Mr. Dae Wan Kang

Laos

Representative: H.E. Mr. Ngon Sananikone

Alternate

Representatives: H.E. Mr. Phouangkeoh Phanareth, Mr. Oukeo Souvanavong,
Mr. Nivong Souvanheuan

Malaysia

Representative: H.E. Mr. Lim Swee Aun

Alternate

Representatives: Mr. Arshad Ayub, Mr. Mohd. Noor Hassan, Mr. Kok Ah Loy,
Mr. Shaharuddin Haron

Secretary: Mrs. Mary Lim

Mongolia

Representative: H.E. Mr. Oyuny Hosbayar

Alternate

Representative: Mr. Dugarjavyn Yadam

Nepal

Representative: Mr. K.B. Malla

Alternate

Representative: Mr. R.P. Upadhyay

Netherlands

Representative: Mr. G.J. Dissevelt

Alternate
Representatives: Mr. B. van Eldik, Mr. K.J. Stadtman

New Zealand

Representative: H.E. Mr. J.R. Marshall

Alternate
Representatives: Mr. G.D.L. White, Mr. J. Shepherd, Mr. W.B. Harland,
Mr. P.G. Millen, Mr. G.L. Easterbrook-Smith, Mr. H. Holden,
Mr. W.E.B. Tucker, Mr. J.V.T. Baker, Mr. H.G. Lang,
Mr. N.V. Lough, Mr. K.C. Durrant, Mr. J.V. White

Advisers: Mr. L. Anderson, Mr. W.R. Armstrong, Mr. A.W. Brockway,
Mr. A.J. Edwards, Mr. S.J. Hills, Mr. H.L. Hume, Mr. A. Low,
Miss M. Lucas, Mr. J. O'Leary, Miss A.J. Pearce, Mr. T. O'Brien,
Mr. G.D. Pryor, Mr. N. Reid, Mr. P. Stephens,
Mr. H.C. Templeton, Mr. L.J. Watt, Mr. Weston

Pakistan

Representative: H.E. Mr. K.M. Kaiser

Alternate
Representatives: Mr. M.L. Rahman, Mr. Ashraf-uz-Zaman, Mr. Bashir-ul-Alam

Alternate
Representative
and Secretary: Mr. S.O. Sher

Philippines

Representative: H.E. Mr. Cornelio Balmaceda

Alternate

Representatives: Mr. Conrado de Castro, Mr. Constancio M. Ancheta,
Mr. Placido Mapa, Jr.

Secretary: Mr. Jose Ma. Zarate

Republic of Viet-Nam

Representative: H.E. Mr. Nguyen Xuan Oanh

Alternate

Representatives: Mr. Phan Dinh Tang, Mr. Trinh Ngoc Sanh, Mr. Luu Mau Thanh,
Mr. Nguyen Bich Hue, Mr. Pho Ba Quan

Thailand

Representative: H.E. Mr. Bunchana Atthakor

Alternate

Representatives: Mr. Boonrod Binson, Mr. Thalerng Thamrong Nawasawat,
Mr. Padhna Barpuyawart, Mr. Suchati Chuthasmit, Mr. Chare
Chutharatanakul, Mr. Chuachat Wongsekeo, Mr. Chirayu
Israngkul na Ayuthaya

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Representative: H.E. Mr. I.A. Benediktov

Alternate

Representatives: Mr. K. Makhkamov, Mr. A.A. Okhotin, Mr. A.I. Korolev,
Mr. S.A. Smolniakov

Advisers: Mr. I.V. Vassilyev, Mr. V.D. Shehetinin

Expert: Mr. Y.P. Ossadohi

Interpreters: Mr. V.I. Fokov, Mr. I.K. Semenenko

Secretary: Mrs. L.A. Kandiorina

United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland

Representative: Mr. A.E. Oram

Alternate

Representatives: Mr. E.A. Midgley, Mr. A.A.W. Landymore, Mr. P.L. O'Keeffe,
Mr. E.J. Lindley, Mr. D.C. Mandeville, Mr. P.J. Shaw, Mr. R.A. James

Secretaries: Miss P.A. Meyer, Miss G. Mcevedy

United States of America

Representative: H.E. Mr. Walter M. Kotschnig

Alternate

Representatives: Mr. Robert Smith, Mr. Leonard Weiss

Advisers: Mr. Edgar Gordon, Mr. Robert J. Morris, Mr. Donald J. Novotny,
Mr. Clarence S. Siegel, Mr. William J. Tonesk

Western Samoa

Representative: Mr. Lauofo Meti

Alternate

Representatives: Mr. John Wendt, Mr. A. Palemene

Advisers: Mr. K. Enari, Mr. S. Apa, Mr. T. Te'o

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Brunei

Representative: Mr. Othman Chua Kwang Scon

Alternate

Representative
and Secretary: Mr. Abdul Aziz Umar

Adviser: Mr. Joseph S. Gould

Hong Kong

Representative: Mr. Y.K. Kan

Alternate
Representative: Mr. R.M. Hetherington

Alternate
Representative
and Secretary: Mrs. A. Chan

OTHER STATES^{a/}

Argentina

Representative: Mr. Ruben Dareo Boiero

Austria

Representative: H.E. Mr. Alois Reitbaur

Alternate
Representative: Mr. Hans Braendle

Belgium

Representative: H.E. Mr. Leon Van Den Berghe

Canada

Representative: H.E. Mr. K.J. Burbridge

Alternate
Representative: Mr. D.H. Burney

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.

Czechoslovakia

Representative: Mr. Jindrich Tisler

Alternate

Representative: Mr. Emil Psenicka

Denmark

Representative: H.E. Mr. Axel Serup

Federal Republic of Germany

Representative: Mr. Gunther Erdmann

Alternate

Representatives: Mr. Gunther Dillner, Mr. Alix Klemm, Mr. J.J. Blomeyer

Israel

Representative: H.E. Mr. Yosef Tekoah

Alternate

Representatives: Mr. Daniel Lewin, H.E. Mr. Yehiel Ilsar, Mr. Adin Talbar, Mr. Simcha Dinitz, Mr. Israel Eliashiv

Italy

Representative: H.E. Mr. Oberto Fabiani

Alternate

Representative: Mr. C. Bonetti

Romania

Representative: Mr. Gheorghe Iason

Sweden

Representative: H.E. Mr. Olof Kaijser

Switzerland

Representative: Mr. Jean Pierre Weber

Yugoslavia

Representative: Mr. Aleksa Djomparin

UNITED NATIONS BODIES

Technical Assistance Board: Mr. V.A.M. Beermann

United Nations Children's Fund: Mr. V.A.M. Beermann

United Nations Special Fund: Mr. V.A.M. Beermann

World Food Programme: Mr. Victor Hoo, Mr. P.G.H. Barter, Mr. V.A.M. Beermann

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

International Labour Organization (ILO): Mr. E.J. Riches, Mr. S.K. Jain

Food and Agriculture Organization of
the United Nations (FAO): Mr. P.G.H. Barter

United Nations Educational, Scientific
and Cultural Organization (UNESCO): Mr. G. Zakrzewski

International Civil Aviation
Organization (ICAO): Mr. P.C. Armour

World Health Organization (WHO): Dr. Francisco J. Dy

International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development (IBRD): Mr. I.P.M. Cargill, Mr. Nicholas Gibbs

International Monetary Fund (IMF): Mr. C.C. Liang

International Telecommunication Union (ITU): Mr. K.V. Pai

World Meteorological Organization (WMO): Mr. R.G. Simmers

* *
*

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY (IAEA)

U Hla Nyunt

INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION

Asian Productivity
Organization (APO)

Mr. Pue Rochanapurananda, Mr S.K. Rau

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Category A

International Con-
federation of Free
Trade Unions

Mr. David B. McDonald

International Co-
operative Alliance

Mr. S.K. Saxena

International Fede-
ration of Agricultural
Producers

Mr. J.G. Pryde

International Federation
of Christian Trade Unions

Mr. Alfredo C. de Jesus

International Organiza-
tion of Employers

Mr. Mohsin Raza Bukhari

World Federation
of United Nations
Associations

Mr. V.E. Rose, Mr N.E. Dalmer

World Veterans
Federation

Mr. E.D. McCabe

Category B

International Council
of Women

Mrs. W. Grant

International Federation
of University Women

Mrs. C.C. Aikman, Mrs M.M.J. Niculescu

International Federation
of Women Lawyers

Mrs. O.E. Smuts-Kennedy, Mrs Alisoun Laurence

International Union
of Official Travel
Organizations

Mr. A.N. Reid

Pan Pacific and
Southeast Asia Women's
Association

Lady Eileen Powles

Women's International
League for Peace and
Freedom

Miss Patricia Hislop

World Union of Catholic
Women's Organizations

Dr. Patricia Burns

World Young Women's
Christian Association

Miss J. Patricia Morrison

Register

International Planned
Parenthood Federation

Dr. A.M. Bush

Annex II

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS AND PRINCIPAL DOCUMENTS ISSUED
SINCE THE TWENTIETH SESSION

A. Publications

Major Studies (printed)

Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East, Vol. XV, Nos. 1, 2 and 3,
June, September and December 1964 /English/

Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1964. United Nations publication,
Sales No.: 65.II.F.1 /English/ (Vol. XV, No. 4, of the Economic Bulletin
for Asia and the Far East, March 1965)

Mining Developments in Asia and the Far East 1961 (Mineral Resources
Development Series No. 19, United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.F.2
(E/CN.11/632) /English/

Transport and Communications Bulletin for Asia and the Far East No. 36,
United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.F.3 (ST/ECAFE/SER.E/36)
/English/

Case Histories of Oil and Gas Fields in Asia and the Far East (Mineral
Resources Development Series No. 20), United Nations publication,
Sales No.: 64.II.F.4 (E/CN.11/633) /English/

The Development of Groundwater Resources with special reference to Deltaic
Areas (Water Resources Series No. 24), United Nations publication,
Sales No.: 64.II.F.5 (ST/ECAFE/SER.F/24) /English/

Proceedings of the Regional Symposium on Flood Control, Reclamation,
Utilization and Development of Deltaic Areas (Water Resources Series
No. 25), United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.F.6 (ST/ECAFE/SER.F/25)
/English/

Proceedings of the Seminar on Geochemical Prospecting Methods and Techniques
(Mineral Resources Development Series No. 21), United Nations publication,
Sales No.: 64.II.F.7 (E/CN.11/634) /English/

Supplement to the Manual on Training of Statistical Personnel at the Primary
and Intermediate Levels (Training Notes and Exercises), United Nations
publication, Sales No.: 64.II.F.8 (E/CN.11/645) /English/

Development Prospects of Basic Chemical and Allied Industries in Asia
and the Far East, United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.F.9
(E/CN.11/635) /English/

Problems of Social Development Planning - With special reference to Asia and the Far East (Development Programming Techniques Series No. 4), United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.F.10 (E/CN.11/663) /English/

Electric Power in Asia and the Far East, 1961 and 1962, United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.F.11 (E/CN.11/649) /English/

Manual of Standards and Criteria for Planning Water Resources Projects (Water Resources Series No. 26), United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.F.12 (ST/ECAFE/SER.F/26) /English/

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B. Principal Documents

COMMISSION

E/CN.11/667 (E/CN.11/SR.290-311). Summary records of the twentieth session

Twenty-first session

- E/CN.11/672. Report of the Working Group on the Development of Indigenous Teaching Material for Social Work
- E/CN.11/673. Report of the Conference of Asian Economic Planners (second session)
- E/CN.11/678. Report of the Sixth Regional Conference on Water Resources Development
- E/CN.11/679. Annual report of the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin
- E/CN.11/680. Report of the Inland Transport and Communications Committee (thirteenth session)
- E/CN.11/682. Activities of the secretariat in the field of social affairs
- E/CN.11/683. Foreign trade statistics of the ECAFE region
- E/CN.11/684. Activities of the Joint ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division in 1964
- E/CN.11/685. Activities of the secretariat in the field of water resources development
- E/CN.11/686. Report of the Conference of Asian Statisticians (sixth session)
- E/CN.11/687. United Nations/FAO World Food Programme (third report)
- E/CN.11/688. Technical assistance provided to countries and territories of the ECAFE region under the Expanded and Regular Programmes
- E/CN.11/689. Report of the Committee on Trade (eighth session)
- E/CN.11/690. Special Fund activities in Asia and the Far East (by the Special Fund)
- E/CN.11/691. Communication from the Government of Israel
- E/CN.11/692. Report of the Governing Council of the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning
- E/CN.11/693. Report of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources (seventeenth session)
- E/CN.11/696. Communication from the Government of Saudi Arabia

- E/CN.11/L.133 and Corr. 1. Review of the social situation in the ECAFE region
- E/CN.11/L.136. Report of the implementation of the Commission's resolutions on regional co-operation in the field of industry and natural resources development
- E/CN.11/L.137. Progress report on the implementation of the Manila resolution on Asian regional economic co-operation
- E/CN.11/L.138. Recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
- E/CN.11/L.139 and Corr.1 Economic situation in Asia and the Far East (note by the Executive Secretary)
- E/CN.11/L.140. Co-ordinating Committee for the Asian Highway (note by the Executive secretary)
- ECAFE/121. Progress in atomic energy application (statement by the representative of IAEA)
- ECAFE/122. Technical assistance activities of IAEA in the ECAFE region
- ECAFE/124. Review of ILO technical co-operation activities in Asia during 1964 (countries served by the ILO Asian Field Office) by the ILO

Inland Transport and Communications Committee

Thirteenth session

- E/CN.11/TRANS/160. Report of the Working Party of Telecommunication Experts (second session)
- E/CN.11/TRANS/161. Report of the Railway Sub-Committee (eighth session)
- E/CN.11/TRANS/L.62. Activities in the field of highway and highway transport
- E/CN.11/TRANS/L.63. Highways and highway transport developments with regard to the Asian Highway System
- E/CN.11/TRANS/L.64. Report of the Third Session of the Expert Working Groups on the Asian Highway System in the ECAFE region
- E/CN.11/TRANS/L.65. United Nations technical assistance provided to countries in Asia and the Far East in the fields of transport and communications
- E/CN.11/TRANS/L.66. Library service

- E/CN.11/TRANS/L.67. Activities in the field of waterways
- E/CN.11/TRANS/L.68. Co-ordinating Committee on the Asian Highway (note by the secretariat)
- E/CN.11/TRANS/L.69. Progress report on developments in the field of tourism and international travel in the ECAFE region
- E/CN.11/TRANS/L.70. Regional co-operation in the fields of transport and communications
- E/CN.11/TRANS/L.71. Progress report on the preparation of a transport planning guide (note by the Executive Secretary)
- E/CN.11/TRANS/L.73. Telecommunication statistics in the ECAFE region
- TRANS/113. Question of procedures for revision of the Convention on Road Traffic and of Protocol on Road Signs and Signals done at Geneva
- TRANS/114. Guide to transport planning

Railway Sub-Committee

Eighth session

- E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.1/L.21 and Corr. 1. Engine utilization and running shed practice
- E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.1/L.23 and Corr. 1. Study of container handling by means of simple mechanical devices
- E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.1/L.24. United Nations technical assistance provided to countries in Asia and the Far East in the fields of transport and communications
- TRANS/Sub.1(VIII)/7. Dieselization (note by the secretariat)

Working Party of Telecommunication Experts

Second session

- E/CN.11/TRANS/WPTE/L.5. Progress report on the UNESCO project on low-cost radio receivers
- E/CN.11/TRANS/WPTE/L.6. Preparation of a guide on telecommunication planning and development

E/CN.11/TRANS/WPTE/L.8. Technical assistance and Special Fund activities in relation to the development of telecommunication

E/CN.11/TRANS/WPTE/L.9. Survey of telecommunication developments in the countries of the ECAFE region

Committee on Trade

Eighth session

E/CN.11/TRADE/L.74 and Corr. 1. Report of the Working Party on Customs Administration

E/CN.11/TRADE/L.75. Asian Trade Fair: Progress report

E/CN.11/TRADE/L.76 and Add. 1 and 2. Work of other regional economic commissions in the field of trade

E/CN.11/TRADE/L.79. Report of the Third Regional Seminar-cum-Training Centre for Trade Promotion

E/CN.11/TRADE/L.80 and Corr. 1. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

E/CN.11/TRADE/L.81. Developments relating to regional trading arrangements in Europe, Latin America and Africa

E/CN.11/TRADE/L.82. Regional economic co-operation: Progress report

E/CN.11/TRADE/L.83. Review of developments in trade and trade policies

TRADE/90. Trade in jute and jute products: Report of the FAO Study Group on Jute, Kenaf and Allied Fibres

Working Party on Customs Administration

Fourth session

E/CN.11/TRADE/CAWP.4/L.2. Frontier facilities and transit trade in the countries of the region, including arrangements relating to passengers and their baggage

E/CN.11/TRADE/CAWP.4/L.3. Customs procedures relating to air cargo

E/CN.11/TRADE/CAWP.4/L.4. Customs procedures relating to goods carried by post

- E/CN.11/TRADE/CAWP.4/L.5. Mutual administrative assistance
- E/CN.11/TRADE/CAWP.4/L.6. Training in customs administration
- E/CN.11/TRADE/CAWP.4/L.8. ECAFE Code of Recommended Customs Procedures
- E/CN.11/TRADE/CAWP.4/L.9 and Corr. 1. Valuation of goods for customs purposes

Committee on Industry and Natural Resources

Seventeenth session

- E/CN.11/I&NR/53. Report of the Sub-Committee on Metals and Engineering
(tenth session)
- E/CN.11/I&NR/55. Report of the Seminar on the Development and Utilization
of Natural Gas Resources
- E/CN.11/I&NR/L.44. Recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Trade
and Development in the field of industrialization
- E/CN.11/I&NR/L.46. Regional Symposium on Industrialization 1965
- E/CN.11/I&NR/L.47. Regional harmonization of national industrial development
plans
- E/CN.11/I&NR/L.48. The United Nations Inter-regional Seminar on Industrial
Research and Development Institutes in Developing countries
- E/CN.11/I&NR/L.49. Proposal for joint offshore geophysical survey of the
marine or continental shelf areas of the ECAFE region
- E/CN.11/I&NR/L.50. Industrialization in the ECAFE region
- E/CN.11/I&NR/L.51. Regional co-operation in the field of industries and
natural resources development - Progress report
- E/CN.11/I&NR/L.52. Training of national intermediate and higher technical
personnel for accelerated industrialization of developing countries
- E/CN.11/I&NR/L.53. United Nations technical assistance provided to countries
in Asia and the Far East during 1964 in the fields of industry and natural
resources
- E/CN.11/I&NR/L.54. Management development and productivity in the ECAFE
region

- I&NR/89. Organization patterns of industrial research and development activities in Asia and the Far East (for Centre for Industrial Development meeting in Beirut 1964)
- I&NR/90. Development of the petrochemical industry in the ECAFE region (for Interregional Conference on the Development of Petro-chemical Industries in Developing Countries, Tehran, 1964)
- I&NR/91. Development of small-scale industries in the ECAFE region (for Asian Productivity Organization seminar)
- I&NR/93. Draft directory of institutes of industrial research and technology in countries of the region
- I&NR/94 and 97. ILO operational activities in the field of vocational training in the ECAFE region (by ILO)
- I&NR/95. Management development and productivity (APO)
- I&NR/96. Interregional Conference on the Development of Petro-chemical Industry in Developing countries
- I&NR/99. Application of science and technology to development
- I&NR/101. Resumé of management development and productivity activities of a certain number of countries falling under the jurisdiction of ECAFE (ILO)

Sub-Committee on Metals and Engineering

Tenth session

- E/CN.11/I&NR/Sub.2/L.27. Availability of raw materials for iron and steel making in the ECAFE region.
- E/CN.11/I&NR/Sub.2/L.28. Review of the iron and steel industry in the ECAFE region
- E/CN.11/I&NR/Sub.2/L.29. The role of consultancy services in the development of metals and engineering industries in the region
- E/CN.11/I&NR/Sub.2/L.31. Review of the non-ferrous metal industry in the region
- E/CN.11/I&NR/Sub.2/L.32. The progress of the engineering industries in the ECAFE region
- E/CN.11/I&NR/Sub.2/L.33. Specifications and standardization.

Seminar on the Development and Utilization of Natural Gas Resources

- E/CN.11/I&NR/NG/L.2. The utilization of natural gas for iron and steel production
- E/CN.11/I&NR/NG/L.3. Legal and administrative aspects of the natural gas industry (by Headquarters)
- E/CN.11/I&NR/NG/L.4. The present status of natural gas development and utilization in countries of the ECAFE region
- E/CN.11/I&NR/NG/L.5. The utilization of natural gas as a fuel for domestic and industrial purpose with special reference to generation of electric power
- E/CN.11/I&NR/NG/L.6. Testing and evaluation natural gas wells
- E/CN.11/I&NR/NG/L.7. Activities of the ECAFE secretariat in the field of natural gas development and utilization
- E/CN.11/I&NR/NG/L.8. Problems relating to the development and operation of natural gas fields
- E/CN.11/I&NR/NG/L.9. Some reflections on the conservation of natural gas (by Headquarters)
- E/CN.11/I&NR/NG/L.10. Legal statute of international gas feeders (by ECE)
- E/CN.11/I&NR/NG/L.11. ECE activities in the field of natural gas (by ECE)
- E/CN.11/I&NR/NG/L.12. Conservation of natural gas

Conference of Asian Economic Planners

Second session

- E/CN.11/CAEP.2/L.3 and Corr. 1. Development planning in ECAFE countries in the recent past - achievements, problems, and policy issues
- E/CN.11/CAEP.2/L.4 and Add. 1. Approaches to regional harmonization of national development plans in Asia and the Far East
- E/CN.11/CAEP.2/L.5 and Corr. 1. Approaches to regional harmonization of national development plans in Asia and the Far East
- E/CN.11/CAEP.2/L.6. Report of the Governing Council of the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning
- E/CN.11/CAEP.2/L.7. Review of work programme and priorities in the field of economic development and planning

Conference of Asian Statisticians

Sixth session

- E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.6/L.1. Report of the Seminar on National Accounts (note by the secretariat)
- E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.6/L.2. Report of the Regional Statistical Training Centre for the Organizers of National Training Centres
- E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.6/L.3. Report of the Seminar on Housing Statistics and Programmes for Asia and the Far East (note by the secretariat)
- E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.6/L.4. Basic statistics for formulating and implementing plans of economic and social development in countries of Asia and the Far East
- E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.6/L.5. Labour force, employment and unemployment statistics in Asian countries with special reference to labour force sample surveys (by ILO)
- E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.6/L.6. Report on the progress of the 1963 World Programme of Basic Industrial Statistics (note by the secretariat)
- E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.6/L.7. Report on the progress of the 1963 World Programme of Basic Industrial Statistics. Annotation (by the secretariat)
- E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.6/L.8. Survey of statistical manpower and training facilities in the ECAFE region
- E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.6/L.9. Statistical development activities and programmes in the countries of the ECAFE region during the development decade.
- E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.6/L.10. Report of the Working Group on Censuses of Population and Housing
- E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.6/L.11. Report of the FAO/ECAFE Seminar on the 1970 World Census of Agriculture

Working Group on Censuses of Population and Housing

- E/CN.11/ASTAT/CPH/L.1. Analysis of national replies to the questionnaire on population and housing enquiries undertaken during the period 1955-1964
Part one: General questions and questions relating to population censuses
- E/CN.11/ASTAT/CPH/L.2. Part two: Questions relating to housing censuses

Seminar on National Accounts

- E/CN.11/ASTAT/NA/L.1. Uses and requirements of national accounts in countries of the ECAFE region
- E/CN.11/ASTAT/NA/L.2. Sources and methods of estimation of national accounts in the ECAFE region
- E/CN.11/ASTAT/NA/L.3. National accounting design in countries of the ECAFE region
- E/CN.11/ASTAT/NA/L.4. Approaches and priorities in developing a system of national accounts
- E/CN.11/ASTAT/NA/L.5. Provisional agenda

Regional Statistical Training Centre

- ASTAT/RTC/1. General problems in organization of statistical training centres
- ASTAT/RTC/2. Curricula for training
- ASTAT/RTC/3. Training staff, equipment and material
- ASTAT/RTC/4. Methods of training
- ASTAT/RTC/5. Selection of trainees, evaluation of training, follow-up of trainees and other problems
- ASTAT/RTC/6. Review of national training programmes: Japan
- | | | |
|---------------|--------|-------------|
| ASTAT/RTC/7. | - do - | : Nepal |
| ASTAT/RTC/8. | - do - | : Indonesia |
| ASTAT/RTC/9. | - do - | : Korea |
| ASTAT/RTC/10. | - do - | : Pakistan |
| ASTAT/RTC/11. | - do - | : Malaysia |

Sixth Regional Conference on Water Resources Development

- E/CN.11/WRD/Conf.6/L.2. Report of the Third ECAFE/WMO Inter-regional Seminar on Methods of Hydrological Forecasting for the Utilization of Water Resources

E/CN.11/WRD/Conf.6/L.3. Activities of the Division of Water Resources Development and its programme of work and priorities

Annex 1 and Add. 1. Comparative study of cost of water resources development projects

Annex 2. List of water laws, codes and regulations

Annex 3. Water balance with particular reference to soil moisture deficiency in potentially irrigable areas

Annex 4. Runoff coefficient and maximum flood in monsoon areas

Annex 5. Application of modern techniques in hydrologic studies

Annex 6. Typhoons and their effect on the economy and water supply of some countries in the ECAFE region

Annex 7. Hurricane modification. Progress and prospects, 1964

E/CN.11/WRD/Conf.6/L.4. A compedium of international rivers in the ECAFE region

E/CN.11/WRD/Conf.6/L.5. National policies in water resources development

E/CN.11/WRD/Conf.6/L.6. Conservation and utilization of water as related to watershed management

E/CN.11/WRD/Conf.6/L.7. Water legislation

E/CN.11/WRD/Conf.6/L.8. United Nations technical assistance provided to countries in Asia and the Far East during 1963-1964 in the field of water resources development

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 power 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.

Annex V

THE ASIAN HIGHWAY CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE

Terms of Reference

Organization

- (1) The Committee shall be composed of a high-level representative from each of the ECAFE member and associate member countries participating in the Asian Highway System. The members may be assisted by one or more alternates, preferably at a technical level. The Governments of the participant countries shall be responsible for financing the attendance of their members, advisers or alternates. The Executive Secretary of ECAFE or his representative shall be an ex-officio member of the Committee.
- (2) The Committee shall meet once a year.
- (3) The Committee shall elect a chairman and a vice-chairman who will hold office for one year.
- (4) The Committee shall meet as and when appropriate and deemed necessary, either on a regional or a zonal basis and will hold annually a high level full meeting.

Functions

- (5) The Committee shall promote and co-ordinate the planning and implementation of the Asian Highway project. It shall, to this end:
 - (a) Recommend to Governments of member countries concerned measures for implementation of the Asian Highway project;
 - (b) Explore the possibilities of obtaining external financial and technical assistance for the implementation of the Asian Highway project;
 - (c) Prepare and submit, on behalf of participating Governments, requests for technical, financial and other assistance, and co-operate in the administration of such assistance offered under United Nations Technical Assistance Programme by the United Nations Special Fund and by other organizations and donors;

- (d) Review from time to time the execution of Special Fund projects and other programmes of action of participating countries;
- (e) Study and advise on the appropriate agreements between or among the Governments concerned on problems connected with the **construction** and improvement of the Asian Highway routes;
- (f) Recommend measures for improving the international traffic on the Asian Highway System and for this purpose promote:
 - (i) the simplification and unification of customs rules and procedures, governing the temporary importation of private and commercial vehicles;
 - (ii) the simplification of the regulations and procedures to be applied to the civilian goods and passenger traffic, including customs, passport and visa formalities;
 - (iii) the development of feeder roads and the establishment of ancillary services and facilities along the Asian Highway System.

Procedures

- (6) The Committee shall adopt its own **rules of procedure**, subject to the provisions set out below.
- (7) The Executive Secretary of ECAFE and a technical secretary cum co-ordinator shall provide the necessary servicing of the Committee's meetings. The Technical Secretary cum Co-ordinator shall be responsible for preparing from time to time reports on the implementation of the decisions of the Committee as may be desired by the Committee.
- (8) All meetings shall be closed meetings unless the Committee decides otherwise.
- (9) The Executive Secretary shall, in consultation with the Chairman, issue a notice for convening each meeting of the Committee, prepare provisional agenda and distribute basic relevant documents at least six weeks before the commencement of the meeting.

(10) The Committee shall submit reports to the participating Governments, and annually to the Commission through the Inland Transport and Communications Committee. These reports may be made available to other Governments and international organizations if the committee so decides.

(11) The Committee shall have authority, subject to United Nations procedures, to invite representatives of Governments and of specialized agencies to attend specific meetings of the Committee in a consultative capacity on agenda items of interest to those Governments and organizations, which shall bear the cost of their attendance.

(12) The date and place of the first meeting shall be determined by the Executive Secretary of the Commission. The venues and date for subsequent meetings shall be decided upon by the Committee, subject to the concurrence of the Executive Secretary and the competent United Nations authorities.

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