

DIVISION
UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC
AND SOCIAL COUNCIL



Distr.
GENERAL

E/3052
6 February 1958

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Twenty-fifth session
Agenda item 6

CONSIDERATION OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN
ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Certain questions related to the establishment and
development of regional economic commissions

Note by the Secretary-General

Table of Contents

	<u>Paragraphs</u>
I. Introduction	1
II. Developments relating to the establishment of regional economic commissions	2 - 15
III. Terms of reference of regional commissions	16
IV. Geographical scope, membership and associate membership of ECAFE	17 - 34
V. Relations with inter-governmental organizations other than specialized agencies.	35 - 43
VI. Headquarters or working site	44 - 50
ANNEX: Text of the terms of reference of the regional economic commissions	

I. Introduction

1. This paper summarizes significant aspects of the terms of reference and organization of the three existing regional economic commissions. There are marked differences among these regions which have necessitated differences in approach which will be evident in the summaries below. It may be assumed that in establishing the proposed Economic Commission for Africa, account will need to be taken of conditions peculiar to the region. Nevertheless it is felt that the Council may find it useful to have before it in convenient form a summary of experience relating to the establishment of the existing regional economic commissions.

II. Developments Relating to the Establishment of Regional Economic Commissions

2. The establishment of the Economic Commission for Europe and the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East arose primarily from the recognized need to give effective aid to the countries devastated by war. The General Assembly at the first part of its first session adopted, on 2 February 1946, a resolution on Reconstruction of Countries Members of the United Nations Devastated by War, recognizing the problem of reconstruction of such countries as "a grave and urgent matter" in the economic field.^{1/} At its first session the Economic and Social Council adopted, on 16 February 1946, a resolution establishing an Economic and Employment Commission, in which the Commission was given inter alia the function to advise the Council on "problems of economic reconstruction of devastated areas and other urgent economic problems arising from the war".^{2/} The ~~nuclear~~ Economic and Employment Commission at its session in April/May 1946 recommended the immediate establishment of a Temporary Sub-Commission on the Economic Reconstruction of Devastated Areas.^{3/} The Council at its second session adopted, on 21 June 1946, a resolution approving this recommendation and

^{1/} General Assembly, Official Records: First session, Part I, Resolution 28 (A/64).

^{2/} Economic and Social Council Official Records: First session, Annex 5 (E/20).

^{3/} Op. cit.: Second session, Annex 5 (E/40).

establishing the Temporary Sub-Commission out of the members of which were formed two working groups, one for Europe and Africa and one for Asia and the Far East.^{4/}

3. The Temporary Sub-Commission met in London from July to September 1946. During its meeting, a proposal was made to establish an Economic Commission for Europe to facilitate "concerted action for the economic reconstruction of Europe", to initiate and participate "in measures necessary for the expansion of European economic activity and for the development and integration of the European economy", and, "during its initial stages, give prior consideration to the economic reconstruction of devastated countries, Members of the United Nations". A large proportion of the delegates to the Sub-Commission were in favour of the proposal, but as the remaining delegates had not received instructions from their Governments, the Sub-Commission in its Preliminary Report to the Council^{5/} referred the proposal to the Council for immediate consideration. The Council at its third session decided, on 3 October 1946, "that the proposal for the establishment of an Economic Commission for Europe be considered at the next ordinary or special session of the Council". The Working Group for Asia and the Far East started its work later at Lake Success, New York, but had not completed it at the time of the submission of the report of the Sub-Commission; therefore no suggestion was made in it regarding Asia and the Far East.

4. The General Assembly, at the second part of its first session, generally approved the action of the Council on this matter and adopted resolution 46 (I) on 11 December 1946 recommending "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 Europe and an Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East". Following upon this resolution, the Economic and Employment Commission at its first session held 20 January - 5 February 1947 considered the question of the proposed establishment of ECE and ECAFE and suggested certain "guiding principles" to assist the Council in the formulation of ECE's terms of reference.^{6/} The Working Group for Asia and the Far East of the Temporary Sub-Commission on,

^{4/} Op. cit.: Second session, Resolution 6, (E/66/Rev.2).

^{5/} General Assembly Official Records: First session (A/147).

^{6/} Economic and Social Council Official Records: Fourth session, Supplement 4.

Economic Reconstruction of Devastated Areas completed its work in February 1947. In its report it gave its full support to the General Assembly's proposal to establish an Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East and made concrete suggestions regarding the guiding principles relating to the functions, etc., of the proposed Commission.^{7/}

5. The Economic and Social Council, at its fourth session in February/March 1947, took the decision to establish ECE and ECAFE. Steps that led to the establishment of ECE at the fourth Council session may be outlined as follows:

(a) The Council had a general discussion at its plenary meeting on the question of establishing an Economic Commission for Europe.

(b) The Council voted for the establishment of ECE at its fifty-fifth meeting on 3 March 1947.

(c) At the same time (on 3 March 1947) the Council appointed a Committee to draft the terms of reference of ECE during the session. The Committee was composed of the representatives of Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, France, Lebanon, Netherlands, USSR, United Kingdom and United States.

(d) The Committee completed the draft terms of reference on 20 March 1948.^{8/}

(e) The Council considered the draft terms of reference on 27 and 28 March 1947 and adopted resolution 36 (IV) of 28 March 1947 establishing ECE.

6. Steps that led to the establishment of ECAFE at the same (fourth) session of the Council may be outlined as follows:

(a) The Council had a general discussion on the question whether an economic commission should be established and, if so, whether at the current session.

(b) The Council voted for the establishment of ECAFE at its seventy-third meeting on 18 March 1947.

(c) At the same time (on 18 March 1947) it established a Committee to consider questions relating to the establishment of ECAFE. The Committee was composed of the representatives of Canada, China, France, India, Netherlands, New Zealand, USSR, United Kingdom, United States and Venezuela.

^{7/} Op. Cit.: Fourth session, Supplement 10.

^{8/} Op. Cit.: Fourth session, Annex 19.

(d) The Committee completed its work and submitted draft terms of reference on 22 March 1947.^{9/}

(e) The Council considered the draft terms of reference on 28 March 1947 and on the same day adopted resolution 37 (IV) establishing ECAFE.

7. In its resolution 36 (IV), establishing ECE, the Council requested the Secretary-General to call the first session of the Commission "as soon as practicable". In May 1947, about one month after the Council had established the Commission, it held its first session in Geneva, 2-14 May 1947. The second session of ECE which completed its basic structure was held the first half of July 1947.

8. In resolution 37 (IV), establishing ECAFE, the Council made a request to the Secretary-General to call the first session of ECAFE "as soon as practicable" in Shanghai and requested ECAFE to appoint a Committee of the Whole to meet at the Temporary Headquarters of the United Nations, to consider questions relating to the geographical scope and membership of the Commission (including the provisions to be made for associating with the work of the Commission, any territory or group of territories in the area that might be proposed from time to time by the Member Governments responsible for the international relations of such territory or group of territories) as well as "any other changes in or additions to its terms of reference which the Commission may deem necessary or desirable". One of the reasons for referring these questions to a Committee of the Whole was that the Council would wish to have the views of the members of the Commission before a final decision was taken.

9. The first session of ECAFE met in Shanghai 16-25 June 1947; and the Committee of the Whole at Lake Success 10-17 July 1947. The Committee of the Whole made recommendations to the Council on ECAFE's terms of reference, suggesting in particular paragraphs on associate membership.^{10/} The report of the Committee of the Whole was considered by the Council at its fifth session and the recommendations contained in that report were approved.^{11/} The second session of ECAFE was held 24 November to 6 December 1947 in Baguio, Philippines.

^{9/} Op. cit.: Fourth session, Annex 19.

^{10/} Op. cit.: Fifth session, Supplement 6 (E/491).

^{11/} Op. cit.: Resolution 69 (V).

10. A proposal to establish an economic commission for Latin America was made at the fifth session of the Council, which adopted resolution 70 (V) of 11 August 1947 establishing an ad hoc Committee on a Proposed Economic Commission for Latin America, composed of Chile, China, Cuba, France, Lebanon, Peru, United Kingdom, United States and Venezuela, to consider factors bearing upon the establishment of an economic commission for Latin America. In resolution 120 (II) the General Assembly took note with satisfaction of this decision of the Council. The ad hoc Committee met in October 1947. Its report,^{12/} which included draft terms of reference for ECLA, was completed on 29 January 1948.
11. At its sixth session, the Council approved without dissent the establishment of the new regional economic commission, adopting resolution 106 (VI) of 25 February 1948, which formulated the terms of reference of ECLA.
12. In resolution 106 (VI) the Council specified that "the first session of the Commission shall be held during the first half of the present year". The first session of ECLA was held in Santiago from 7-28 June 1948. The second session was held in the first half of June 1949 at Havana.
13. The question of establishing an economic commission for the Middle East was first raised at the eighteenth meeting of the Council on 27 March 1947 during the discussion of the establishment of ECE. At its second session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 12 D (II) inviting "the Economic and Social Council to study the factors bearing upon the establishment of an economic commission for the Middle East". At its sixth session, the Council adopted, on 7 March 1948, resolution 107 (VI) establishing an ad hoc Committee on the Proposed Economic Commission for the Middle East composed of China, France, Lebanon, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United States and Venezuela. The ad hoc Committee met at the Temporary Headquarters of the United Nations from 15 April to 1 June 1948. Its report,^{13/} containing draft terms of reference for a regional commission for the Middle East was not acted upon by the Council.
14. The action of the Council in establishing ECE and ECAFE did not include arrangements concerning Ethiopia and the war-devastated areas in North Africa. A member of the Council on 11 March 1947 tabled a draft resolution recommending "that a special economic commission be set up for North Africa and Ethiopia,

^{12/} Op. cit.: Sixth session, Supplement 7.

^{13/} Op. cit.: Ninth session, Supplement 4 (E/1360).

consisting of the representatives of the United States of America, the United Kingdom, France, Ethiopia and India".^{14/}

15. The proposal made in this draft resolution was not approved by the Council. After the fourth session, the question of the establishment of an economic commission for Africa was raised from time to time during the sessions of the Council. In 1951, the group of experts appointed by the Secretary-General, at the request of the Council, to study measures for the economic development of under-developed countries, recommended in its report (1951) the establishment of an economic commission for Africa and the provision for it of an international secretariat.^{15/}

III. Terms of Reference of Regional Commissions

16. In the Annex the terms of reference of the three existing regional economic commissions are given in a form facilitating comparative review. More detailed information on adoption of some provisions and their application is provided in subsequent sections, mainly in respect of ECAFE.

IV. Geographical Scope, Membership and Associate Membership of ECAFE

17. The questions of geographical scope, membership and participation of non-self-governing territories in the work of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East were first considered by the Economic and Social Council at its fourth session early in 1947. The Committee on the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, an ad hoc body created by the Council during that session to consider factors relating to the establishment of ECAFE, discussed these questions and presented concrete suggestions which may be summarized as follows:^{16/}

(a) Geographical scope: the Committee recommended that the territories of Asia and the Far East "should include in the first instance, British North Borneo, Brunei and Sarawak, Burma, Ceylon, China, India, Indochinese Federation, Hong Kong, Malayan Union and Singapore, Netherlands Indies,

^{14/} Op. cit.: Fourth session, Annex 20a (E/322).

^{15/} Measures for the Economic Development of Under-developed Countries (United Nations Publications, Sales No. 1951.II.B.2) E/1986.

^{16/} Economic and Social Council Official Records: Fourth session, Annex 19 (E/366).

Philippine Republic and Siam". It suggested that this question should be reviewed by ECAFE after its establishment.

(b) Membership: The Committee recommended that "the Members of the Commission shall, in the first instance, consist of Australia, China, France, India, Netherlands, Philippine Republic, Siam, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, and United States of America". These were the ten original members, four within ECAFE's geographical scope and six outside.

(c) Non-self-governing and other territories: The Committee discussed the question of the participation in the work of the Commission of the following territories which were not Members of the United Nations:

(i) British North Borneo, Brunei and Sarawak, Malayan Union and Singapore; (ii) Burma; (iii) Ceylon; (iv) Indochinese Federation; (v) Hong Kong; and (vi) Netherlands Indies. The Committee had not reached definite views on this question, but suggested that the Council, after having created ECAFE, should request the Commission to consider at its first session recommendations concerning (among other things) "the provisions to be made for participation in the deliberations of the Commission by such non-Member territories in the area as may be decided upon from time to time by the Council, and the conditions under which they may participate in the work of the Commission".

18. When the Council considered the recommendations of the Committee on the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East at its eighty-first meeting on 28 March 1947, it arrived at the following decisions, as reflected in its resolution 37 (IV):

(a) Geographical scope: the Committee's recommendations (see (a) above) were accepted by the Council.

(b) Membership: the Council adopted the recommendations of the Committee (see (b) above), but added the following clause to the paragraph dealing with membership in ECAFE's terms of reference: "provided that any State in the area which may hereafter become a Member of the United Nations shall thereupon be admitted as a member of the Commission".

(c) Non-self-governing and other territories: The Council accepted the suggestion of the Committee (see (c) above) to refer this question to the

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Commission. The formulation of this question was modified by the Council to read as follows: "the provisions to be made for associating with the work of the Commission any territory or group of territories in the area that may be proposed from time to time by the member Government responsible for the international relations of such territory or groups of territories". The Council further suggested that the Commission, in taking up work on these questions, should appoint a Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East to meet at the interim headquarters of the United Nations (Lake Success) to consider the questions raised in this sub-paragraph and in sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) above as well as any other changes or additions to ECAFE's terms of reference which the Commission might deem necessary or desirable.

19. The first session of the Commission held in Shanghai in June 1947 did not discuss these questions, which were taken up by its Committee of the Whole which met at Lake Success from 10 to 17 July 1947. The results of the consideration of these questions by the Committee of the Whole may be summarized as follows:^{17/}

(a) Geographical scope: the Committee did not make any recommendation to the Council to change the geographical scope as originally defined.

(b) Membership: the Committee of the Whole did not make any recommendation to the Council regarding membership other than those mentioned in sub-paragraph (c) below. It may be noted that the Government of New Zealand made an application to the Committee of the Whole for membership of the Commission. The application was referred to the second session of ECAFE as it "did not fall to be considered by the Committee under the terms of reference given to it".

(c) Non-self-governing and other territories: the territories in the ECAFE region, as defined in the paragraph of the terms of reference on geographical scope, which at that time were not members of the Commission included two self-governing territories which were not Members of the United Nations, namely Burma and Ceylon, and a number of non-self-governing territories. The Committee considered the question whether such

^{17/} Op. cit.: Fifth session, Supplement 6 (E/491).

territories could be admitted as members of ECAFE. The Committee decided to recommend that any of the territories within the geographical scope of the Commission which was not a Member of the United Nations might be admitted as an associate member of the Commission on presenting its application to the Commission by itself, if responsible for its own international relations or by the Member responsible for its international relations, if non-self-governing. The Committee of the Whole agreed that associate members should have the same rights as members in the subsidiary bodies of the Commission, but should participate without vote in all meetings of the Commission whether sitting as Commission or as Committee of the Whole. It was the general feeling of the Committee that associate members should "participate as fully as possible in the work of the Commission" and enjoy all the privileges of membership, save the right to vote and hold office in the Commission. During the debate, the Committee discussed at length the method by which associate membership might be obtained. "The chief point at issue here was the role to be played by the metropolitan Powers in the obtaining of such membership. That the initiative should be taken by the country or territory desiring associate membership was held by some delegates to be of great importance; on the other hand, that such applications must be presented to the Commission by the member responsible for the international relations of such territory, part or group of territories was also, in the view of other delegates, of great importance. The latter delegates held that the position of the metropolitan Power as intermediary should be acknowledged as being based on an established fact of a constitutional character."^{18/} The Committee of the Whole finally decided to recommend to the Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

"RESOLVES that the following be added to the terms of reference of the Commission as article 3 (a)

"'3 (a) (i) Any of the following territories, namely North Borneo, Brunei, and Sarawak, Burma, Ceylon, the

^{18/} Op. cit.: Fifth session, Supplement 6 (E/491).

Indo-Chinese Federation, Hong Kong, the Malayan Union and Singapore, and the Netherlands Indies, or any part or group of such territories, 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.

- (ii) 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.
- (iii) 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 hold office in such body.
- (iv) Any territory or part or group of territories, **mentioned** in paragraph 3 (a)(i) which is not a member or an associate member of the Commission may, with the concurrence of the Member responsible for its international relations, be invited by the Commission to participate in a consultative capacity in the consideration of any matter of particular concern to that territory, part or group of territories."

20. The Council considered the report of the Committee of the Whole at its fifth session. After a discussion,^{19/} the Council adopted the draft resolution proposed by the Committee of the Whole of ECAFE as the first part of its resolution 69 (V) of 5 August 1947.^{20/} In addition, resolution 69 (V) also included the following:

"THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

"Basing note of the provisions of article 3 (a)(i) of the terms of reference of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East;

^{19/} Official Records of the 101st and 106th meetings of the Council and E/512.

^{20/} There were, however, a few editorial changes (see resolution 69 (V)).

"Recognizing the necessity for ensuring complete co-operation between the Governments of the territories concerned, the Governments responsible for the conduct of international relations of the territories and the Commission,

"Requests members of the Commission concerned to forward such application to the Commission."

Changes in geographical scope

21. Since the establishment of ECAFE its geographical scope has been extended to include several new territories: (a) Nepal was included by the Council in its resolution 144(VII) of 2 August 1948; Korea by Council resolution 187(VIII) of 10 March 1949; (c) Japan by Council resolution 419(XIV) of 10 June 1952; and (d) Afghanistan by Council resolution 516 B(XVII) of 20 April 1954. (It may be noted that before Japan was included in the geographical scope of the Commission its terms of reference provided that "the Commission may consult with the representatives of the Control Authority in Japan and may be consulted by such representatives for the purpose of mutual information and advice on matters concerning the economy of Japan in relation to the rest of the economy of Asia and the Far East".)

Changes in the membership

22. There have been many changes in the membership of ECAFE since the completion of its terms of reference by the Council early in August 1947. To the original six members from outside the ECAFE region (Australia, France, the Netherlands, USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States) was added New Zealand. New Zealand was admitted as a member of the Commission by Council resolution 105(VI) of 8 March 1948, in accordance with a recommendation made by the Commission at its second session which a representative of New Zealand attended as an observer. The representative of New Zealand attended the third session of the Commission as a member. Since the admission of New Zealand there have been no additions of members from outside the ECAFE region, except that Afghanistan was admitted as a member of the Commission.^{21/} About one year later, in April 1954, that country was included in the geographical scope of the Commission.

^{21/} Council resolution 465(XV) of 24 April 1953.

23. There has been a considerable increase in the number of members of ECAFE from the region. Originally there were only four, namely China, India, the Philippines and Thailand (Siam). With the partition, India and Pakistan were named as separate States and were so admitted into membership of the United Nations. The two countries were separately represented at the second session of the Commission held in the second half of 1947. Burma, after having been admitted as an associate member, became a full member of the Commission when it became a Member of the United Nations, and attended the third session of the Commission in that capacity in 1948. Indonesia, after being an associate member, automatically became a member of the Commission when it was admitted to membership in the United Nations on 28 September 1950.

24. Questions relating to members of the Commission which are from outside the geographical scope of the Commission were the subject of an exchange of views in a closed meeting of the heads of delegations during the seventh session of the Commission held in Lahore (Pakistan) in March 1951. As a result of that discussion the following statement was included in the report of the Commission to the Council (E/1981):

"340. One of the most satisfactory features of the Commission's working has been the substantial measure of agreement behind all decisions and recommendations. Decisions on all major economic issues have been taken either unanimously or by an overwhelming majority of votes. General agreement on all economic problems has characterized the working not only of the Commission itself but also of the committees and other subsidiary bodies functioning under it in which the associate member countries have voting rights, and as a rule the decisions of these bodies have been adopted with but slight if any modification by the Commission.

341. In effect, therefore, countries within the region, both members and associate members, have been taking their own decisions in the formulation of which the presence, co-operation and advice of countries outside the geographical scope of the Commission have been most welcome. Member Governments feel, however, that the time has come when clearer recognition should be given to the principle that member countries belonging to the region should take their own decisions in the Commission on their own economic problems; and that in doing so they should take full account of the views of the associate members in the region, to be ascertained when not known by referring any specific resolution to a committee. In pursuance of this principle the member countries of the Commission not in the region would be willing, as a general rule, to refrain from using their votes in opposition to economic proposals predominantly concerning the region which

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had the support of a majority of the countries of the region. The Commission does not consider a more formal expression of this conclusion to be necessary and notes with satisfaction that all members are agreed on the principle which governs their co-operation."

25. At its ninth session, the Commission adopted resolution 8(IX) in which, taking into account the agreement quoted above and the manner in which it had so far worked and "considering the time ripe for a further advance in this field by admitting to full membership those associate members who are responsible for their own international relations", it recommended to the Council that it "admit to membership those associate members who are responsible for their own international relations and who apply to the Commission for such membership". The Council at its fifteenth session decided to postpone consideration of this matter. At the tenth session of the Commission, ECAFE adopted resolution 12(X) urging the Council to reach a decision giving effect to the wish of the Commission as embodied in its resolution 8(IX). The Council at its seventeenth session adopted resolution 517 A(XVII) on 22 April 1954, in the second preambular paragraph of which the Council noted "that the General Assembly had determined that Cambodia, Ceylon, Republic of Korea, Japan, Laos, Nepal and Viet-Nam were eligible for membership in the United Nations" and in the final paragraphs of which it decided:

"(a) To amend paragraph 3 of the terms of reference of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East to include the countries mentioned in the second preambular paragraph above as members of the Commission, provided that in each case the States apply for such membership and agree to contribute annually such equitable amounts as the General Assembly shall assess from time to time in accordance with procedures established by the General Assembly in similar cases;

(b) To amend paragraph 4 of the terms of reference of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East to delete the above-mentioned countries therefrom as and when each of them becomes a full member of the Commission;"

The Council also requested the Secretary-General to "undertake such consultations and further steps as may be required to obtain the agreement of the above non-member States and the General Assembly to appropriate contributions by these States to the United Nations budget". Cambodia, Ceylon, Republic of Korea, Japan, Laos, Nepal and the State of Viet-Nam (now Republic of Viet-Nam)

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subsequently became members of the Commission in accordance with this resolution.

26. At the twelfth session of ECAFE, the USSR delegation proposed the admission to membership of the Mongolian People's Republic. The Commission directed the Executive Secretary to transmit to the Economic and Social Council, without any recommendation, the application of the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic for membership in the Commission, together with the summary record of the Commission's debate on the question at its twelfth session. The Council took no action on the application. At the thirteenth session of the Commission the representative of the USSR made a similar proposal. The Chairman of the Commission noted "that the matter was within the competence of the Economic and Social Council rather than the Commission" and the Commission decided that the question of the application of the Mongolian People's Republic should not be included in the agenda of the Commission's thirteenth session.

27. The General Assembly admitted the Federation of Malaya as a Member of the United Nations on 17 September 1957 and thereupon it became a member of ECAFE. At present the members of the Commission from within its geographical scope have increased to sixteen, namely Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Laos, Malaya, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand and Republic of Viet-Nam.

Changes in the associate membership of the Commission

28. After the adoption by the Council of resolution 69(V) on 5 August 1947, the Commission began to receive applications for associate membership and acted on them. At its second session in November/December 1947, the Commission admitted as associate members the following territories: (a) (i) Burma, (ii) Ceylon, (iii) Hong Kong and (iv) Malaya and British Borneo (applications submitted by the British Government); and (b) (i) Cambodia and (ii) Laos (applications submitted by the French Government). At the third session the Executive Secretary informed the Commission that the Government of Nepal had expressed a wish to send an observer to the Commission's session. The Commission adopted a resolution requesting the Council to amend the terms of reference of the Commission by adding Nepal to the geographical scope of the Commission. This recommendation, as already indicated above, was approved by the Council in

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August 1948. At the fourth session of the Commission Nepal on its own application was admitted as an associate member. After discussion at the second, third and fourth sessions, the Republic of Indonesia was admitted to associate membership of the Commission.

29. In connexion with the consideration of the report of the third session of the Commission during which the question of associate membership was discussed, the Council at its seventh session adopted resolution 114 B(VII) on 16 August 1948 in which it reaffirmed that ECAFE "already has authority to deal with applications for associate membership from areas within its geographical scope".

30. At its fifth session in October 1949, the Commission received applications for associate membership submitted by the Governments of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam, the State of Viet-Nam, the Republic of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Commission admitted to associate membership the State of Viet-Nam and the Republic of Korea. When the Commission opened its seventh session early in 1951, Burma and Indonesia had, on admission to the United Nations, become full members of the Commission and the associate members were as follows: Cambodia, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Republic of Korea, Laos, Malaya and British North Borneo, Nepal and State of Viet-Nam (now Republic of Viet-Nam).

31. At its eighth session, the Commission adopted a resolution on 29 January 1952 recommending that the Council should amend the Commission's terms of reference so as to include Japan in its geographical scope and decided "that, in the event that the Council accepts the above amendment, Japan be admitted thereupon as an associate member of the Commission". As already indicated, the Council approved this recommendation on 10 June 1952.^{22/}

32. In accordance with the intention of the Committee of the Whole which met in 1947, and the subsequent debate of the Council, the Commission has extended membership rights to associate members except the right to vote and to hold office in the sessions of the Commission and its Committee of the Whole. Associate members have been allowed to vote and hold office in all the subsidiary bodies of the Commission including the ad hoc committees established during the session of the Commission.^{23/} In 1951, during the seventh session of the

^{22/} See paragraph 21 above.

^{23/} Further attempt was made to extend the rights of associate members by the Commission which adopted at its tenth session resolution 3(X) recommending that the right of holding office at the Commission level be granted to associate members, but this recommendation requiring amendment of the terms of reference was not acted on by the Council. /...

Commission, as already indicated in paragraph 24 above, it formally recognized the principle that the Commission "should take full account of the views of the associate members in the region, to be ascertained when not known by referring any specific resolution to a committee". It may also be noted that in a document (E/CN.11/275) issued on 8 December 1950 for the seventh session, the Legal Department of the United Nations gave its opinion on dual (and multiple) representation and voting. Regarding dual or multiple representation, the Legal Department was of the view that the basic motive that inspired the Council resolution 69(V) of 5 August 1947 which provided for admission of associate members "was to find practical means which would permit the territories concerned to participate in the work of the Commission, permitting them to discuss their problems and to present their point of view (E/CN.11/AC.1/SR.6, 18 July 1947; E/CN.11/AC.1/7, 17 July 1947; E/CN.11/AC.1/9, 16 July 1947; E/SR.100 and 101). In the light of said discussions it would be clear that adoption of the practice of associate members being represented by representatives of other members would defeat the main purposes of the resolution creating associate membership in ECAFE." Regarding dual (or multiple) voting, which concerns only the subsidiary bodies of ECAFE, the Legal Department advised "that the practice of one representative representing two members and exercising two votes be discouraged. A decision as regards this question should be taken in accordance with Rule 51 of the Rules of Procedure of ECAFE which states 'Sub-Commissions or other subsidiary bodies and committees and sub-committees shall adopt their own rules of procedure unless otherwise decided by the Commission'." Since December 1950, there has not been any case of one representative representing two members (including associate members) and exercising two votes.

33. After most of the associate members had become members of the Commission, as mentioned in paragraphs 23, 25 and 27 above, there remained only two associate members of the Commission, namely (a) Hong Kong and (b) the group of British territories including North Borneo, Brunei, Sarawak and Singapore. It may be noted that "Malaya and British Borneo" was admitted as one associate member, although it included a group of five separate territories: (i) North Borneo, (ii) Brunei, (iii) Federation of Malaya, (iv) Sarawak and (v) Singapore. The admission of a group of territories as one associate member is in accordance

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with paragraph 5 of the terms of reference of ECAFE. As indicated above, the Federation of Malaya has already become a member of the Commission, so the composition of this "group member" has been eo ipso changed. It is now known as "Singapore and British Borneo".

34. ECAFE has at present twenty-three members, and two associate members, one of which includes four separate territories. The years during which each of them was included in the geographical scope of the Commission and/or submitted as member or associate member including original membership of the Commission may be listed as follows:

Geographical Scope, Membership and Associate Membership of ECAFE

Territory		Inclusion in geographical scope*	Admission as	
			Associate member	Member
I. <u>Within ECAFE geographical scope</u>				
1. Afghanistan		1954	-	1953
2. Burma		1947	1947	1948
3. Cambodia		1947	1947	1954
4. Ceylon		1947	1947	1954
5. China	**	1947	-	1947
6. Hong Kong		1947	1947	-
7. India	**	1947	-	1947
8. Indonesia		1947	1948	1950
9. Japan		1952 (a)	1952	1954
10. Korea		1949	1949 (b)	1954 (b)
11. Laos		1947	1947	1955
12. Nepal		1948	1948	1955
13. Pakistan	**	1947	-	1947
14. Philippines	**	1947	-	1947
15. Thailand	**	1947	-	1947
16. Viet-Nam		1947	1949 (c)	1954 (c)
17. Malaya		1947)		1957
18. Brunei		1947)		-
19. North Borneo		1947)	1947)	-
20. Sarawak		1947)	} 1957	-
21. Singapore		1947)		-
II. <u>Outside ECAFE geographical scope</u>				
22. Australia	**	-	-	1947
23. France	**	-	-	1947
24. Netherlands	**	-	-	1947
25. New Zealand	**	-	-	1948
26. USSR	**	-	-	1947
27. United Kingdom	**	-	-	1947
28. United States	**	-	-	1947

* All territories included in the geographical scope in 1947 were originally included when the Commission was established. Cambodia, Laos and Viet-Nam were listed first as "Indochinese Federation"; India and Pakistan were first listed jointly as "India"; Indonesia was first listed as "the Netherlands Indies"; and Thailand was first listed as "Siam".

** Original members of the Commission.

(a) For Japan's status prior to 1952 see paragraph 21 above.

(b) Republic of Korea.

(c) Republic of Viet-Nam.

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V. Relations with Inter-governmental Organizations other than Specialized Agencies

35. In addition to co-operation with the specialized agencies, the terms of reference of the three existing regional commissions have provisions for consultation with other inter-governmental organizations. Paragraph 12 of ECE's terms of reference (as well as paragraph 10 of ECAFE's) reads as follows:

"The Commission ... 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 ... organization, following the practice of the Economic and Social Council."

Paragraph 7(a) of ECLA's terms of reference is similar to this.^{24/}

36. ECAFE's second session adopted resolution E/CN.11/56 on co-operation with the Economic Organization of the Special Commissioners in South East Asia which was later known as the Economic Organization of the Commissioner General for the United Kingdom in South East Asia. Since the establishment of the Committee for Co-operative Economic Development in South and South East Asia (Colombo Plan) relations have been established between the ECAFE secretariat and the Consultative Committee. Beginning in 1952 the Executive Secretary of ECAFE has been invited to attend or be represented by an observer at the annual meetings of the Consultative Committee. The Executive Secretary has attended the ministers' meetings and some ECAFE staff members have attended the officers' meetings and assisted them in their work.

^{24/} Paragraph 10 of ECE's terms of reference provides that "the Commission may consult with the representatives of the respective Allied Control Authorities, of the occupied territories, and be consulted by them for the purpose of mutual information and advice on matters concerning the economies of these territories in relation to the rest of the European economy". At its fifth session the Council added the following paragraph to ECAFE's terms of reference, which continued during the existence of the control authorities in Japan and Korea: "The Commission may consult with the representatives of the respective control authorities in Japan and in Korea and may be consulted by them for the purpose of mutual information and advice on matters concerning the economies of Japan and Korea respectively in relation to the rest of the economy of Asia and the Far East".

37. ECE's terms of reference also provide for the Commission's consultation with member governments of the Emergency Economic Committee for Europe, the European Coal Organization and the European Central Inland Transport Organization, with a view to the termination of these organizations and absorption of their work by the Commission. All three organizations participated, in a consultative capacity, in the first two sessions of ECE, after which they were dissolved.

38. At its first session ECE laid down the following principles on which "non-member nations and inter-governmental organizations other than specialized agencies and those qualified to become specialized agencies should be invited to attend its sessions":

"(i) It is the Commission itself which has to take the initiative and which has to decide which countries and organizations should participate in a consultative capacity;

(ii) This decision should be taken with the interest of the Commission in view. This means that such countries and organizations should be invited whose co-operation would be of value to the carrying out of the work of the Commission according to its terms of reference. The decision should be made on the basis of technical considerations."

Accordingly the Commission authorized the Executive Secretary to invite inter-governmental organizations to the Commission's sessions in the light of these principles.^{25/}

39. Subsequently, a number of inter-governmental organizations, active in specialized and technical fields, became associated with ECE's work on a number of technical questions, particularly inland transport. These organizations have included: the Central Commission the Navigation of the Rhine, the Central Office for International Rail Transport, the Customs Co-operation Council, the International Conference for Promoting Technical Uniformity in Railroads, the International Institute of Refrigeration and the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law. Co-operation with such bodies is regularly reported upon by the Executive Secretary to the annual sessions of the Commission and recorded by the Commission in its annual reports to the Council.

40. At the seventh session of ECE in March 1952, the Executive Secretary reported that informal relations had been established at the secretariat level with the staff of a number of sub-regional inter-governmental organizations, including OEEC and the Council of Europe. Subsequently the Executive Secretary

reported to the Commission that similar informal relations had been established with the staff of the High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community and the European Conference of Ministers of Transport. A number of delegations at several Commission sessions objected to the relations of the secretariat with these bodies and withheld their approval of any contacts "in any form whatsoever with the organizations under reference". Various other delegations approved of the arrangements that had enabled the secretariat to keep in touch with other European organizations working in the economic field. The Executive Secretary pointed out that he could not pass any judgement on the character of any organization composed of governments that participated in the work of the Commission and maintained the need for inter-secretariat relations with all these bodies from a practical standpoint, bearing in mind the need to follow developments of interest to the Commission and to prevent duplication of work.^{26/} At its eleventh session the Commission was informed that informal relations at the secretariat level had also been established with the secretariats of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and of the Danube Commission. Since the tenth session of the Commission, the maintenance of relations with the organizations referred to above has not given rise to any discussion at its sessions. These relationships continue to be reported on by the Commission to the Council in its annual reports.

41. ECLA's terms of reference contain the following paragraph:

"The Commission shall co-operate with, and take the necessary measures to co-ordinate its activities with the appropriate organs of the Inter-American System and as may be necessary with the Caribbean Commission in order to avoid any unnecessary duplication of effort between those organs and itself; to this end the Commission is empowered to, and shall seek to, make working arrangements with the appropriate organs of the Inter-American System regarding the joint or independent study or execution of economic problems within its competence and the fullest exchange of information necessary for the co-ordination of efforts in the economic field. The Commission shall invite the Pan American Union to nominate a representative to attend meetings of the Commission in a consultative capacity."

In line with these provisions, paragraph 6 of ECLA's rules of procedure states that representatives of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council (IA-ECOSOC) shall be invited to attend meetings of ECLA. Rules 7, 8 and 9 contain provisions regarding the provisional agenda of ECLA's meetings and the

right of IA-ECOSOC to propose items for inclusion in the provisional agenda. On the other hand, the Charter of the Organization of American States and the regulations of the IA-ECOSOC include extensive provisions for co-operation with international organizations. These provisions apply to relations with ECLA. In accordance with these rules, representatives of ECLA and IA-ECOSOC, respectively, attend meetings of the other organization in a consultative capacity.

42. Co-ordination and co-operation with IA-ECCSOC were considered at all sessions of the Commission and a number of resolutions were adopted in this connexion.^{27/} At its fourth session, in June 1951, the Commission adopted resolution 31(IV) which provided the basis for co-ordination at the governmental level and invited IA-ECOSOC to set up a joint Committee on Co-ordination at the Secretariat Level. This Committee, composed of the Executive Secretaries of both bodies and supporting staffs, was established and held its first meeting in January 1952. It was agreed that the Executive Secretaries or their representatives would meet periodically to review the arrangements for co-operation and the work programmes of ECLA and IA-ECOSOC. The meetings of the Committee have been held regularly.

43. A more limited co-operative arrangement has been established with the Caribbean Commission. This includes exchange of documentation and occasional attendance at meetings.

VI. Headquarters or Working Site

44. When the question of the headquarters for the Economic Commission for Europe and the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East was first considered by the Economic and Social Council, it was generally felt that the headquarters of a regional economic commission should be located at the site of the appropriate regional Office of the United Nations if established. Thus, in the case of ECE the terms of reference of the Commission provide that "the headquarters of the Commission shall be located at the seat of the European Office of the United Nations", i.e. Palais des Nations, Geneva.

^{27/} See the following resolutions in the reports of ECLA to the Council: resolution of 23 June 1948 (first session) in E/840/Rev.1; resolution (10) of 13 June 1949 (second session) in E/1330/Rev.1; resolution (m) of 20 June 1950 (third session) in E/1717; and resolutions 31(IV) in E/2021; 37(AC.16) in E/2185; 70(V) in E/2405; 74(AC.24) in E/2536; 78(AC.26) in E/2756; 106 and 107(VI) in E/2796/Rev.1; 112(AC.34) in E/2883/Rev.1 and 117(VII) in E/2998.

45. The United Nations has no regional office for Asia and the Far East. When the Council established ECAFE in March 1947, it made only the following provision in paragraph 11 of the original terms of reference of ECAFE (Council resolution 37(IV)):

"11. The Headquarters of the Commission shall be located at the seat of the office of the United Nations in Asia and the Far East. Pending the establishment of such Headquarters, the temporary offices of the Commission shall be located at Shanghai, subject to review by the Economic and Social Council at the first session in 1948."

In this provision the Council did not make a final decision even on the temporary headquarters. Before such a decision was made, the Council wished to have the views of the members of the Commission, especially those within its geographical scope. It therefore, in the same resolution, requested the Commission "to make recommendations to the Council regarding a temporary headquarters of the Commission".

46. At its second session, the Commission considered a number of proposals before it concerning its headquarters, but decided "to defer until the third session making a recommendation to the Economic and Social Council regarding the location of the temporary headquarters of ECAFE". At its third session, after having considered the invitations of the governments of India, Malaya, the Philippines and China to establish the headquarters in their countries, the Commission adopted resolution E/CN.11/120 on 11 June 1948 in which it decided "to recommend to the Economic and Social Council that the temporary Headquarters of the Commission remain in Shanghai until such time as a site of the office of the United Nations in Asia and the Far East shall be determined". The Council at its seventh session, in resolution 144(VII) of 2 August 1948, approved the recommendation of the Commission.

47. At the fourth session of the Commission, held in Australia in November - December 1948, in view of the developments in China, the Assistant Secretary-General in charge of Economic Affairs made a statement to the effect that the Secretary-General had decided "for the present to make no change in the location of the United Nations offices in Asia and the Far East, but would use his administrative discretion concerning the best arrangements for successful operation of the work of the secretariat of the Commission". After the session,

in view of further developments in China, the ECAFE secretariat first moved temporarily to Singapore for about two weeks and, after consultation with the Government of Thailand, to Bangkok. At the meeting of the Committee of the Whole held in Singapore in April 1949, the Commission reported this development in its annual report to the Council (E/1329), which took note of it at its ninth session in July 1949. On the recommendation of the seventh session of the Commission, the Council in its resolution 414 C.I(XIII) adopted at its thirteenth session in 1951, amended the paragraph on headquarters in ECAFE's terms of reference to read as follows:

"19. 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."

48. At its eighth and ninth session, the Commission had before it the invitations from a number of governments for it to establish its headquarters in their countries. The Commission at its ninth session decided, in resolution 9(IX), that the Secretary-General should be requested to explore conditions and facilities at the various sites offered, including Bangkok itself, to ascertain which would be the most suitable working site of the secretariat, from the points of view both of operating costs and of other relevant factors. The Commission also suggested that, after having made such explorations and keeping in touch with the Chairman of the Commission, the Secretary-General should use his administrative discretion and take appropriate action concerning the best arrangements for successful and economical operation of the work of the Commission's secretariat. The Council at its fifteenth session adopted resolution 464 B(XV) on 24 April 1953, in which it

"1. Takes note of the Commission's recommendation regarding the future location of its working site;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to take action on the lines indicated in the statement of the Assistant Secretary-General as given in paragraph 184 of the report of the Commission."

The Secretary-General sent two senior members of the Secretariat to those countries in the ECAFE region which offered host facilities to the Commission. On the basis

of the recommendations of this mission the Secretary-General decided that the working site of the Commission should remain in Bangkok. Accordingly no change was needed in paragraph 19 of ECAFE's terms of reference on the Commission's headquarters as quoted at the end of paragraph 47 above.

49. In the case of the Economic Commission for Latin America, the Council, in resolution 106 (VI) establishing ECLA, provided in paragraph 15 of the Commission's terms of reference that "the headquarters of the Commission shall be at Santiago de Chile".

50. A note may be added on the sub-regional offices of the regional economic commissions. The terms of reference of ECE call for the termination of the Emergency Economic Committee for Europe and for the essential work performed by it to be fully maintained by ECE. When EECE relinquished its responsibilities on 30 August 1947, it had an office at Minden (U.K. Zone of Germany) for liaison with the bi-zone (U.K.-U.S.) economic agencies. This office was taken over by ECE on that date. In accordance with earlier plans made by EECE, the office was transferred to Frankfurt later in 1947. The ECE at its third session instructed the Executive Secretary to continue consultations with the Allied Control Council with a view to opening an ECE Liaison Office in Berlin and closing its Frankfurt Office. The Frankfurt Office of ECE was closed on 31 March 1952 as a result of a decision of the General Assembly, at its sixth session, to terminate the budgetary appropriation for this purpose. The Berlin Office of ECE was not opened. ECAFE has no sub-regional offices. The Economic Commission for Latin America at its fourth session in June 1951 adopted resolution 30 (IV) establishing a sub-regional office in Mexico City. The functions of this office are to carry out studies on the economic problems of the Central American countries, the Dominican Republic, Mexico and Haiti, and to serve as the secretariat for the Central American Economic Co-operation Committee, which is a subsidiary body of the Commission. In view of the requirements of ECLA's work, a small number of ECLA staff members were detailed in September 1950 to Washington, D.C. to establish a small office there. As of 1 January 1958, a small number of ECLA staff members were detailed to Rio de Janeiro to establish an office in collaboration with

TAA and the Brazilian Government (Banco Nacional do Desenvolvimento Economico). In addition to various ECLA projects which require work in Brazil, the functions of this office will include responsibility for the ECLA/TAA training programme for economists. The financial appropriations for the office in Mexico, Washington and Rio de Janeiro are within the ECLA budgets as approved by the General Assembly.

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ANNEX

TEXT OF THE TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS

Note: The terms of reference are grouped under major subject headings, and provisions of similar nature are set horizontally against each other to facilitate comparison. Whenever similar provisions differ from each other in some respects, variations are underlined. The numbers at the beginning of each provision identify the relevant paragraphs in the terms of reference of the regional commission concerned.

Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) (E/2989)	Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) (E/2959)	Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) (E/2998)
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FUNCTIONS OF THE COMMISSIONS

1. The Economic Commission for Europe, 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 of Europe, for raising the level of European economic activity, and for maintaining and strengthening the economic relations of the European countries both among themselves and with other countries of the world;

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;

1. The Economic Commission for Latin America, 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 dealing with urgent economic problems arising out of the war and for raising the level of economic activity in Latin America and for maintaining and strengthening the economic relations of the Latin American countries both among themselves and with other countries of the world;

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1.(b) Make or sponsor such investigations and studies of economic and technological problems of, and developments within, member countries of the Commission and within Europe generally 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:

(no similar provision)

(no similar provision)

1.(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)

(same as para 1(c), ECE)

(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;

(no similar provision)

1.(b) Make or sponsor such investigations and studies of economic and technological problems and developments within territories of Latin America as the Commission deems appropriate;

(c)

(same as para 1(c), ECE)

(no similar provision)

(d) Give special attention in its activities to the problems of economic development and assist in the formulation and development of co-ordinated policies as a basis for practical action in promoting economic development in the region;

(no similar provision)

2. The Commission shall give prior consideration, during its initial stages, to measures to facilitate the economic reconstruction of devastated countries of Europe which are Members of the United Nations.

(no similar provision)

(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.

(no similar provision)

(e) Assist the Economic and Social Council and its Technical Assistance Committee in discharging their functions with respect to the United Nations technical assistance programme, in particular by assisting in their appraisal of these activities in the Latin American region.

(no similar provision)

2. The Commission shall direct its activities especially towards the study and seeking of solutions of problems arising in Latin America from world economic maladjustment and towards other problems connected with the world economy, with a view to the co-operation of the Latin American countries in the common effort to achieve world-wide recovery and economic stability.

(no similar provision)

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3. Immediately upon its establishment, the Commission shall consult with the member governments of the Emergency Economic Committee for Europe, the European Coal Organization and the European Central Inland Transport Organization with a view to the prompt termination of the first, and the absorption or termination of the activities of the second and third, while ensuring that the essential work performed by each of the three is fully maintained.

(no similar provision) (no similar provision)

4. The Commission is empowered to make recommendations on any matter within its competence directly to its member governments admitted in a consultative capacity under paragraph 8 below, and the specialized agencies concerned. The Commission shall submit for the Council's prior consideration any of its proposals for activities that would have important effects on the economy of the world as a whole.

5. The Commission is empowered to make recommendations on any

(same as para. 8, ECAFE)

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMISSIONS

8. The Commission is empowered to make recommendations on any matters within its competence directly to the Governments of members of 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 for activities that would have important effects on the economy of the world as a whole.

SUBSIDIARY BODIES

5. 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.

13.

(same as para. 5, ECE)

10. The Commission may, after discussion with any specialized agency concerned, and with the approval of the Council, establish such subsidiary bodies as it deems appropriate for facilitating the carrying out of its responsibilities.

GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE AND MEMBERSHIP

2. The territories of Asia and the Far East referred to in paragraph 1 shall include Afghanistan, Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, China, the Federation of Malaya, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Laos, Nepal, North Borneo, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sarawak, Singapore, Thailand and Viet-Nam.

(see para 1(b) above)

4. The geographical scope of the Commission's work is the twenty Latin American States Members of the United Nations, participating territories in Central and South America which have frontiers adjoining any of these States, and participating territories in the Caribbean area.

7. The members of the Commission are the European Members of the United Nations, and the United States of America. 1/

3. The members of the Commission shall consist of Afghanistan, Australia, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, China, France, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Laos, Malaya, 2/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

(continued below)

3.(a) Membership of the Commission shall be open to Members of the United Nations in North, Central and South America, and in the Caribbean area, and to France, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom.

(continued below)

1/ Pursuant to resolution 594 (XX), the Federal Republic of Germany became a member of the Commission on 21 February, 1956.

2/ Change made after publication of E/2959, consequent on the admission to United Nations membership of the Federation of Malaya.

3. (continued from above)
United States of America and Vietnam, 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.

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.

(no similar provision but see para. 8 below as regards consultative status)

6. Representative 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.

(not applicable)

3.(a) (continued from above)
Any territory, or part or group thereof, within the geographic scope of the Commission's work, 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 eligible for admission 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.

3.(b)

(same as para. 6, ECAFE)

(not applicable)

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.

4. The associate members shall include Hong Kong and Singapore 3/ and British Borneo (i.e. North Borneo, Brunei, Sarawak and Singapore).

(not applicable)

8. The Commission may admit in a consultative capacity European nations not members of the United Nations, and shall determine the conditions in which they may participate in its work, including the question of voting rights in the subsidiary bodies of the Commission.

9. The Commission shall invite representatives of the Free Territory of Trieste (when it is established) to participate in a consultative capacity in the consideration by the Commission of any matter of particular concern to the Free Territory.

3/ See footnote 2 above.

3.(c) 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 hold office in such body.

(no similar provision)

(no exactly comparable provision, but see para. 3(a) above on associate membership)

(not applicable)

(not applicable)

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PARTICIPATION OF OTHER UNITED NATIONS MEMBERS

11. 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.
9. (same as para. 11, ECE)
6. 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, following the practices of the Economic and Social Council.

CONSULTATION WITH CONTROL AUTHORITIES

10. The Commission may consult with the representatives of the respective Allied Control Authorities of the occupied territories, and be consulted by them for the purpose of mutual information and advice on matters concerning the economies of these territories in relation to the rest of the European economy.
- (no similar provision, but formerly provision was made for consultation with the Control Authority in Japan)
- (not applicable)

RELATIONS WITH SPECIALIZED AGENCIES, INTER-GOVERNMENTAL AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

12. 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 practices of the Economic and Social Council.
10. (same as para. 12, ECE)
- 7.(a) The Commission shall invite representatives of specialized agencies to attend its meetings and to participate, without vote, in its deliberations with respect to items on its agenda relating to matters within the scope of
- (continued below)

7.(a) (continued from above) their activities; and may invite observers from such other inter-governmental organizations as it may consider desirable in accordance with the practices of the Council.

7.(b) The Commission shall make arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations which have been granted consultative status by the Council, in accordance with the principles approved by the Council for this purpose.

8. The Commission shall take measures to ensure that the necessary liaison shall be maintained with other organs of the United Nations and with the specialized agencies, with special attention to the avoidance of the duplication of efforts.

13. 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 observed by the Council for this purpose and contained in Council resolution 288 (X), parts I and II.

14. 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.

11.
(same as para. 13, ECE)

12.
(same as para. 14, ECE)

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9. The Commission shall co-operate with, and take the necessary measures to co-ordinate its activities with the appropriate organs of the Inter-American System and as may be necessary with the Caribbean Commission in order to avoid any unnecessary duplication of effort between those organs and itself; to this end the Commission is empowered to, and shall seek to, make working arrangements with the appropriate organs of the Inter-American System regarding the joint or independent study or execution of economic problems within its competence and the fullest exchange of information necessary for the co-ordination of efforts in the economic field. The Commission shall invite the Pan American Union to nominate a representative to attend meetings of the Commission in a consultative capacity.

(no similar provision)

(no similar provision)

RULES OF PROCEDURE

11. (same as para. 15, ECE)

14. (same as para. 15, ECE)

15. The Commission shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its chairman.

REPORTING TO THE COUNCIL

12. The Commission shall submit to the Council once a year a full report on its activities and plans, including those of any subsidiary bodies.

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.

6. The Commission shall submit to the Council a full report on its activities and plans, including those of any subsidiary bodies, once a year, and shall make interim reports at each regular session of the Council.*

BUDGET

13. (same as para. 16, ECE)

16. (same as para. 16, ECE)

16. The administrative budget of the Commission shall be financed from the funds of the United Nations.

STAFF

14. (same as para. 17, ECE)

17. (same as para. 17, ECE)

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.

HEADQUARTERS AND WORKING SITE

15. The headquarters of the Commission shall be at Santiago de Chile.

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 at Bangkok.

18. The headquarters of the Commission shall be located at the seat of the European Office of the United Nations.

(continued below)

* The Council decided in resolution 232 (IX) that "it does not, for the present, require the Commission to submit interim reports to each session ..."

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SESSIONS

19. The first session of the Commission shall be called by the Secretary-General of the United Nations as soon as practicable after the Commission has been created by the Economic and Social Council.

(no similar provision, but the original terms of reference contained a paragraph on the convening of the first session of the Commission).

15. (continued from above)
The first session of the Commission shall be held during the first half of the present year in that city. The Commission shall at each session decide upon the place of meeting for its next session, with due consideration for the principle that the countries of Latin America be chosen in rotation.

SPECIAL REVIEW OF THE WORK OF THE COMMISSIONS BY THE COUNCIL

20. The Council shall, from time to time, make special reviews of the work of the Commission.

19. (same as para. 20, ECE)

16. (same as para. 20, ECE)