

ADVANCE

UN LIBRARY  
JUN 23 1961  
UN/SA COLLECTION



UNITED NATIONS

# **ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE**

## **ANNUAL REPORT**

(8 May 1960 — 29 April 1961)

**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL**  
**OFFICIAL RECORDS: THIRTY-SECOND SESSION**  
**SUPPLEMENT No. 3**

**NEW YORK**

# CONTENTS

	Paragraphs	Page
INTRODUCTION .....	1	1
PART I. WORK OF THE COMMISSION SINCE THE FIFTEENTH SESSION		
A. <i>Activities of subsidiary bodies</i> .....	2	2
Committee on Agricultural Problems .....	3-20	2
Coal Committee .....	21-27	4
Conference of European Statisticians .....	28-44	5
Committee on Electric Power .....	45-65	8
Working Party on Gas Problems * .....	66-79	10
Housing Committee .....	80-94	11
Industry and Materials Committee .....	95-96	12
Inland Transport Committee .....	97-124	13
Committee on Manpower .....	125	16
Steel Committee .....	126-135	16
Timber Committee .....	136-148	18
Committee on the Development of Trade .....	149-171	19
B. <i>Other activities</i> .....		
Economic development of southern Europe .....	172-176	22
Productivity of labour .....	177-178	23
Water pollution control problems in Europe .....	179-183	23
Further expansion within the framework of ECE of collaboration in exchanging scientific and technical information .....	184	24
A meeting of high-level senior government advisers .....	185-187	24
Energy problems in Europe .....	188	24
Study of production and export of capital goods in the fields of mechanical and electrical engineering .....	189	24
Improvement of techniques of foreign trade .....	190	24
Automation .....	191	24
Assistance to the less-developed countries .....	192-193	25
Information about the work of the regional economic commissions relating to the field of activity of the subsidiary bodies of ECE .....	194-195	25
Interregional co-operation .....	196-211	25
Technical Assistance activities .....	212-221	27
Work of the secretariat .....	222-223	27
C. <i>Relations with specialized agencies and other international organizations</i> ...	224-243	27

(Continued on page 3 of cover)

## NOTE

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

E/3468  
E/ECE/421

\* *Editorial note:* By virtue of Commission resolution 6 (XVI), the Working Party on Gas Problems was converted into a Committee on Gas.



UNITED NATIONS  
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL  
OFFICIAL RECORDS  
THIRTY-SECOND SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 3

---

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

Annual report to the Economic and Social Council covering the period  
from 8 May 1960 to 29 April 1961

---

INTRODUCTION

1. The present annual report of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), which covers the period 8 May 1960 to 29 April 1961 inclusive, was adopted unanimously by the Commission at the 29th meeting of its sixteenth session, on 29 April 1961. It is presented for the consideration of the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-second session in accordance with paragraph 6 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. . . ." <sup>1</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> The previous activities of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies have been reported to the Economic and Social Council in the following documents: Report on the first and second sessions, 2-14 May 1947 and 5-16 July 1947 respectively (*Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifth Session, Supplement No. 3* (E/451)); Interim report covering the period 15 July - 31 December 1947 (*ibid.*, *Sixth Session, Supplement No. 10* (E/603 and Add.1)); Report on the third session covering the period 15 July 1947 - 8 May 1948 (*ibid.*, *Seventh Session, Supplement No. 10* (E/791 and Add.1 and 2)); Interim report covering the period 8 May - 11 November 1948 (*ibid.*, *Eighth Session, Supplement No. 2* (E/1074)); and in annual reports to the Economic and Social Council at its ninth, eleventh, thirteenth, fourteenth, sixteenth, eighteenth, twentieth, twenty-second, twenty-fourth, twenty-sixth, twenty-eighth and thirtieth sessions (*ibid.*, *Ninth Session, Supplement No. 12* (E/1328); *ibid.*, *Eleventh Session, Supplement No. 10* (E/1674); *ibid.*, *Thirteenth Session, Supplement No. 6* (E/2002); *ibid.*, *Fourteenth Session, Supplement No. 5* (E/2187); *ibid.*, *Sixteenth Session, Supplement No. 9* (E/2382); *ibid.*, *Eighteenth Session, Supplement No. 3* (E/2556); *ibid.*, *Twentieth Session, Supplement No. 3* (E/2706); *ibid.*, *Twenty-second Session, Supplement No. 6* (E/2868); *ibid.*, *Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 6* (E/2989); *ibid.*, *Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 3* (E/3092); *ibid.*, *Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 3* (E/3227); *ibid.*, *Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 3* (E/3349)).



## PART I

### WORK OF THE COMMISSION SINCE THE FIFTEENTH SESSION

#### A. Activities of subsidiary bodies

2. The following is a summary account of the activities of the Commission's subsidiary bodies during the period under review. The subsidiary bodies in their work took into account the relevant resolutions adopted by the Commission at its fifteenth session, in particular resolution 1 (XV) (Further expansion within the framework of the Economic Commission for Europe of collaboration in exchanging scientific and technical experience), resolution 4 (XV) (Assistance to the less-developed countries), resolution 8 (XV) (Automation), resolution 10 (XV) (Information about the work of the other regional economic commissions of the United Nations relating to the fields of activity of the subsidiary bodies of the Economic Commission for Europe) and resolution 11 (XV) (Programme of work of the Commission for 1960/61). The programmes of work of the subsidiary bodies for the coming year were considered and adopted in the light of Economic and Social Council resolutions 664 (XXIV) and annex; 693 (XXVI) and annex; 694 (XXVI); 742 (XXVIII) and 801 (XXX) dealing with the concentration of activities of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields.

#### COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS<sup>2</sup>

Committee on Agricultural Problems (twelfth session),  
28 November - 2 December 1960

*Chairman:* Mr. A. Tulupnikov (USSR)

*Vice-Chairman:* Mr. A. L. Wallon (France)

Working Party on Mechanization of Agriculture (eighth session), 5-8 September 1960

*Chairman:* Mr. M. Rauscher (France)

*Vice-Chairman:* Mr. D. Machacek (Czechoslovakia)

Working Party on Standardization of Perishable Food-stuffs (eleventh session), 30 January - 3 February 1961

*Chairman:* Mr. P. Grandjean (Switzerland)

*Vice-Chairmen:* Mr. S. Stampach (Czechoslovakia)

Mr. A. Lotte (France)

Group of Experts on Standardization of Potatoes (fifth session), 29 June 1960

*Chairman:* Mr. J. M. Glotzbach (Netherlands)

Group of Experts on Standardization of Walnuts and Kernels (first session), 10-12 October 1960

<sup>2</sup> See paragraphs 308 to 316 for the consideration by the Commission at its sixteenth session of the report of the Committee on Agricultural Problems.

*Chairman:* Mr. D. Canitano (Italy)

*ad hoc* Group of Experts on Methods of Quality Control of Fruits and Vegetables (first session), 7-8 June 1960

*Chairman:* Mr. W. Schmid (Switzerland)

*ad hoc* Working Party on Standardization of General Conditions of Sale for Cereals (eighth session), 1-5 August 1960

*Chairman:* Mr. B. G. Du Rietz (Sweden)

*Vice-Chairman:* Mr. K. Zwiercan (Poland)

*ad hoc* Working Party on Standardization of General Conditions of Sale for Potatoes (no meeting held)

FAO/ECE Study Group on Problems of Methodology and Definitions in Agricultural Statistics (first session), 16-20 May 1960

*Chairman:* Mr. A. Mecklenburg (Netherlands)

*Vice-Chairman:* Mr. I. Romanenko (Ukrainian SSR)

Expert Consultation on Problems of Methodology of Agricultural Production Projections (first session), 17-21 October 1960

*Chairman:* Mr. W. Kaminski (Poland)

#### ACTIVITIES

3. For the Committee's twelfth session, delegations were requested to present statements comprising (a) a report on the 1960 harvest results and a general review of the 1959/60 production year, and (b) an indication of the chief problems confronting governments during the past twelve months, and of any changes in their agricultural policy.

#### *Review of Market Outlook*

4. The Committee considered the short-term market outlook for cereals, meat and livestock, dairy products, vegetables and potatoes in the light of information assembled by the Secretariat.

5. Under its programme of continuing studies of medium-term trends in production, consumption and trade, the Committee had asked the Secretariat, with the help of the competent national experts and the secretariats of FAO and intergovernmental agencies, to submit to it a comprehensive study assessing the possible effects of expected changes in consumption and production. The Secretariat prepared this study under the title "European Agriculture in 1965", which the Committee considered at its twelfth session.

6. A Study Group on Problems of Methodology of Agricultural Production Projections met for the first time



in 1960 to investigate the possibility of improving the methods of analysing trends in agricultural production.

#### *Standardization of Perishable Foodstuffs*

7. The Working Party on Standardization of Perishable Foodstuffs held its eleventh session from 30 January to 3 February 1961.

8. The Working Party was informed that the majority of countries accepted the standards for apples, pears and tomatoes. It discussed standards for onions, walnuts, cabbages, potatoes, bilberries and watermelons, and citrus fruit. The Working Party decided to hold a second meeting in 1961 to reach final agreement on a number of these standards to make possible their application in 1962.

9. The Group of Experts on Quality Control of Fruit and Vegetables held a session on the first day of the meeting of the Working Party, and approved its work programme. Its next meeting, which will take place in Prague, is to work out directives for the organization of control, and prepare a handbook of control methods.

10. Standards of semi-processed products such as fruit juices, fruit pulp and deep-frozen products will be discussed on the basis of work already in hand in inter-professional organizations.

#### *Examination of Problems arising from the Mechanization of Agriculture*

11. At its eighth session, held in September 1960, the Working Party on the Mechanization of Agriculture approved reports on (a) modern methods of cultivation and harvesting of the main vegetables, (b) tractor needs for small-scale farming, (c) tractor needs for large-scale farming, (d) mechanical equipment for field drainage and ditching, and (e) soil preparation and fruit growing. Provisional reports on other subjects were studied, and are now being put into final form.

12. The Working Party, in compliance with Commission resolution 8 (XV), decided to consider at its next session, among other subjects, "automation in the operation and protection against accidents and breakages of tractors and agricultural machines".

13. In accordance with the wish expressed by the Committee that special attention should be paid to the economic aspects of mechanization problems, the Working Party agreed that each report should deal with its particular subject from both the technical and economic viewpoint. A special paper on some basic concepts in connexion with the economics of mechanization will also be prepared.

#### *The Drafting of Standard Conditions of Sale for Certain Agricultural Products*

14. At its eighth session, the *ad hoc* Working Party on Standardization of Conditions of Sale for Cereals held in August 1960 drew up a non-reciprocal contract and a reciprocal contract for the sale of cereals, consignment by rail in complete wagon-loads. These two new

contracts for the sale of cereals, Nos. 6 A and 6 B, are in the process of being published. The *ad hoc* Working Party has also given directions to the Secretariat enabling it to draw up for consideration by the *ad hoc* Working Party at its next session two contracts for the sale of cereals by inland waterway on c.i.f. and on f.o.b. terms.

15. At its eighth session, the *ad hoc* Working Party also took note of the observations received by the Secretariat from certain countries on the two draft sets of regulations for standardizing methods of sampling cereals (respectively, at ports of loading and unloading) drawn up by the European Union for the Grain, Oilseed and Fodder Trades. At the request of the *ad hoc* Working Party, the Secretariat has asked those governments and organizations that have not already done so to communicate their observations on the two draft sets of regulations. When received, these observations will be communicated to the *ad hoc* Working Party to enable it to decide on its future course of action.

16. Finally, with regard to methods of analysis, at its eighth session, the *ad hoc* Working Party considered information regarding the reference method for determining the moisture content of cereals, drawn up within the framework of the International Association for Cereal Chemistry, and reiterated its view that the establishment of a standard international reference method for determining the moisture content of cereals, as well as the harmonization of methods of analysis for other factors of quality, would be of great value to the cereals trade. The *ad hoc* Working Party also expressed the hope that work undertaken in that connexion by the International Association for Cereal Chemistry and the International Organization for Legal Metrology would soon produce concrete results.

#### *Action taken to improve Comparability of Agricultural Statistics*

17. Following a recommendation by the Committee, FAO convened in co-operation with the ECE secretariat a Study Group on Problems of Methodology and Definitions in Agricultural Statistics in European countries, in May 1960. The Group agreed that an inventory of available statistics of agricultural production in each country should be prepared as a basis for further work. It was decided that statistics of meat production should be given first priority, to be followed by those of milk and milk products; draft questionnaires for these products were approved, and rapporteurs were appointed who would analyse the information obtained.

#### *Exchange of Technical Information*

18. With the help of specialized technical organizations, the FAO and the competent national services, members of the Committee exchanged information on:

(a) The protection of cultivated plants against pests and parasites;

(b) The latest methods of preventing and counteracting tuberculosis and brucellosis in cattle;



(c) The rational organization of agricultural enterprises and farms. On this subject, it was decided to call an *ad hoc* meeting of experts;

(d) Modern methods of marketing and storing agricultural products;

(i) A new supplement to the *FAO Bibliography of Food and Marketing* was distributed;

(ii) A study tour in Denmark on the marketing of meat was organized by the Danish Ministry of Agriculture for members of the Committee.

(e) Steps were taken to promote an exchange of experience on:

(i) The economic effectiveness of new types of mineral fertilizers;

(ii) The most economical methods of organizing the raising of animals for meat production on specialized farms;

(iii) Agricultural extension services.

#### *Films and Bibliographical Materials*

19. A number of technical films were shown during the sessions of the Committee and the Working Party on Mechanization of Agriculture. A new section of a catalogue of films, filmstrips and slides of general agricultural interest was distributed. A supplement to the *FAO Bibliography on Demand Analysis and Projections* was issued. A bibliography on the methodology of agricultural production projections is under preparation.

20. Information made available at the Conference of International Organizations concerned with agricultural problems convened under FAO auspices in Paris in February 1961 will be distributed to participating countries, as it was last year.

#### COAL COMMITTEE<sup>3</sup>

Coal Committee (fiftieth session), 19-21 September 1960  
(fifty-first session), 23-25 March 1961

*Chairman:* Mr. B. Krupinski (Poland)

*Vice-Chairmen:* Mr. R. Duflou (Belgium)

Mr. A. Schummer (Luxembourg)

Coal Trade Sub-Committee (forty-sixth session), 20 June 1960; (forty-seventh session), 19 September 1960; (forty-eighth session), 19 December 1960; (forty-ninth session), 22 March 1961

*Chairman:* Mr. N. Martin (United Kingdom)

*Vice-Chairmen:* Mr. N. Hansen (Denmark) (forty-sixth session)

Mr. L. Husek (Czechoslovakia)

Utilization Working Party (twenty-sixth session), 23 September 1960

*Chairman:* Mr. B. Roga (Poland)

<sup>3</sup> See paragraphs 317 to 323 for the consideration by the Commission at its sixteenth session of the report of the Coal Committee.

*Vice-Chairman:* Mr. M. Simonovitch (Belgium)

Classification Working Party: No meeting held

*Chairman:* Mr. C. Charmelot (France)

*Vice-Chairman:* Mr. J. Novak (Czechoslovakia)

Working Party on Coal Statistics: No meeting held

*Chairman:* Mr. R. George (United Kingdom)

*ad hoc* Meeting of Experts on the Concentration of Workings and Mechanization of Mining Operations (second session), 20-22 March 1961

*Chairman:* Mr. E. Kimmins (United Kingdom)

*Vice-Chairman:* Mr. A. Baranov (USSR)

#### ACTIVITIES

##### *Long-term Problems facing Governments in the Development of the Coal Industry and Trade in Europe*

21. The Committee devoted a major part of its activity to discussing the coal situation within the context both of current problems and longer-term prospects. A report on the coal situation and prospects in Europe in 1959/60 was examined, and was given general release. In view of the particularly competitive nature of the general industrial and domestic sectors, the Committee had undertaken an exchange of information on 1960 trends in these sectors, the result of which will form part of the next annual survey. An outline of this survey has also been agreed upon. In order to strengthen the coal industries' approach to competition, the Committee has embarked upon an exchange of information on new sales methods and techniques. In connexion with future prospects for the European coal industries, the Committee is now finalizing its report on productivity of investments in coal mining and comparison of costs of production. It has also agreed that, on the basis of existing information, the small group of experts assisting the Secretariat should examine, *inter alia*, the contribution made to the coal industry by its ancillary activities, and also investments and costs of production of such types of coal as command homogeneous markets.

##### *Production Problems*

22. A second *ad hoc* meeting of experts on the Concentration of Workings and Mechanization of Mining Operations was held in March 1961, and again there was unanimous agreement on the usefulness of this work. The Committee endorsed the recommendations made that a third meeting on certain aspects of concentration should be held in a year's time, and agreed on the recommended programme as well as the documentation to be prepared. Similarly, the Committee has agreed on the time (December 1961) and the programme for an *ad hoc* meeting of experts on exploitation of coal at great depth. The Committee accepted with thanks the invitation by the Polish delegation to hold a first meeting of directors of national mining and research institutes in Warsaw in November 1961.

23. The Committee takes steps to promote the exchange of scientific, technical and economic information and experience on questions coming within its terms of reference. The Committee examines a regular annual report relating to specific problems on which countries feel that they could benefit from the experience obtained in other countries: forthcoming exhibitions of coal-mining machinery and equipment; national mining institutes dealing with research in coal problems; new basic research work of general interest initiated in national research institutes; forthcoming coal production and preparation conferences, as well as scientific meetings dealing with coal problems; exchanges of visits that have taken place over the past year, and those scheduled to take place. This regular annual report will now be made available to countries outside the region through the other regional commissions, and those countries will be invited to seek the advice of ECE countries on specific problems in the same manner as has been the practice amongst themselves. Collective visits are arranged for the Committee and the Utilization Working Party to mines and plants in the territory of participating countries. In 1960, members of the Committee made such a visit to the United Kingdom. The Committee has now been invited to visit the Netherlands in order to study its coal industry.

#### *Trade Problems*

24. The Coal Trade Sub-Committee has continued to meet each quarter to review the situation for the next quarter on the basis of information received from participating countries concerning production, demand and stock plans and import requirements and quantities available for export. The Sub-Committee continues to examine coal market reviews prepared by the Secretariat at its June and December meetings. The Coal Trade Sub-Committee was thus enabled to keep governments informed of the swift changes that are taking place in the market. The Committee intended to review the General Conditions for the Import and Export of Solid Fuels provisionally agreed upon in 1958. It was found that not enough experience had been gained, and therefore this review will take place in March 1962.

#### *Solid Fuel Utilization*

25. The Utilization Working Party, after having published a report on low- and medium-temperature carbonization, continues to study the related problem of reactivity of cokes and semi-cokes. Work is also being continued on the utilization of ash, especially fly ash. In 1960, work has started on coke oven construction, and their proper operation and preparation of coal.

#### *Classification of Solid Fuels*

26. No meeting of the Working Party took place in 1960, but efforts are being continued by the Secretariat in collaboration with rapporteurs to find an acceptable formula for an international classification system for coke for metallurgical purposes.

27. The *Quarterly Bulletin of Coal Statistics for Europe* and the *Monthly Summary of Coal Statistics* have been regularly issued. Continuous efforts are being made by the secretariat to expand coverage of coal statistics, and to improve the comparability of the data.

#### CONFERENCE OF EUROPEAN STATISTICIANS <sup>4</sup>

Conference of European Statisticians (eighth session), 26-30 September 1960

*Chairman:* Professor B. Barberi \* (Italy)

*Vice-Chairmen:* Mr. A. Novak (Yugoslavia)

Mr. I. Ohlsson (Sweden)

Working Group on Statistics of Financial Assets and Liabilities (first session), 29 February - 4 March 1960

*Chairman:* Mr. P. J. Bjerve (Norway)

*Vice-Chairman:* Mr. J. Denizet (France)

Group of Rapporteurs on Comparisons between Systems of National Accounts in Use in Europe (second session), 20-24 June 1960

*Chairman:* Mr. E. Malinvaud (France)

*Vice-Chairman:* Mrs. E. Krzeczowska (Poland)

Working Group on Statistical Activities of ECE Committees (first session), 4-8 July 1960

*Chairman:* Dr. G. Fürst (Federal Republic of Germany)

Group of Rapporteurs of the Working Group on Industrial Statistics (first session), 12-20 December 1960

*Chairman:* Mr. G. Luther (Finland)

Working Group on Industrial Statistics (second session), 13-21 February 1961

*Chairman:* Mr. G. Luther (Finland)

*Vice-Chairman:* Mr. N. Grachev (USSR)

#### ACTIVITIES

##### *Statistics of Financial Assets and Liabilities*

28. At its first session, in March 1960, the Working Group of Statistics of Financial Assets and Liabilities reached a number of conclusions on the uses of financial accounts, the sectors to be distinguished, the classification of financial assets and liabilities and financial transactions and the accounting structure, and drew up a programme for the collection of statistics of financial transactions and balance sheets. While accepting the Group's recommendation that a further meeting should not be held in 1960/61, the Conference considered that, in view of the rapid national developments in this field,

\* The Chairman of the Conference, Dr. F. Fajfr (Czechoslovakia), was unable to attend for reasons of health.

<sup>4</sup> See paragraphs 324 to 330 for the consideration by the Commission at its sixteenth session of the report of the Conference of European Statisticians.



work at the international level should be carried forward actively. The Conference also invited national statistical offices to submit reports for circulation on the results of theoretical and practical work on this subject.

#### *Comparisons of Systems of National Accounts*

29. At its second session, in June 1960, the group of rapporteurs agreed on a detailed statement concerning the comparison of statistics of private consumption expenditure including points of correspondence and difference between the concepts used in the two main systems, the sub-divisions or additional data needed to adjust the figures of each system to correspond with those of the other, and the possibilities of providing such additional data on the two sides. The group also had preliminary discussions on comparisons of statistics of production, and on the possibilities of drawing up an accounting structure from which the main elements of the different systems of national accounts could be derived. The Conference agreed that the group should be reconvened in the autumn of 1961 (subject to confirmation at the ninth plenary session) to (a) complete its work on the comparison of concepts of production; (b) continue its discussions of an over-all accounting structure; (c) consider the possibilities of linking the two systems by creating an account for non-productive activities; and (d) draw up a complete programme of further work envisaged, indicating, in so far as possible, the number of meetings likely to be required. It was also agreed that it would be desirable as part of the next stage of the work to make quantitative comparisons of consumption statistics based on the published material of the various countries.

#### *Statistical Activities of ECE Committees*

30. The Working Group on Statistical Activities of ECE Committees met in July 1960, and reviewed the statistical work carried out under the programmes of the different ECE committees, with particular reference to problems of overlap and co-ordination with the work of the Conference. The general conclusions reached by the group included suggestions for improved reporting on this work to the members of the Conference, more detailed and frequent reviews of the statistical work programmes by the committees concerned, and a general review of the terms of reference of the various statistical working parties. The group also made a number of suggestions regarding the statistical work being done in each of the fields covered by the ECE committees, but it did not examine the substance of the work programmes systematically, and did not make proposals for enlarging or contracting their scope. The Conference approved the working group's general recommendations for improving the arrangements for co-ordinating the statistical work carried out under the ECE committees with that of the Conference, and noted that of these recommendations, those which were addressed to the Secretariat would be carried out, and those which were addressed to the committees would be drawn to their attention. The Conference agreed that for the present

its further action would be limited to reviewing the work in the different statistical fields at its plenary sessions and to providing comments, by correspondence, on new statistical projects, so that these comments could be made known to the committees concerned when they considered the proposals.

#### *Seasonal Adjustments to Economic Time Series*

31. The Conference considered a report summarizing current national practices in this field, prepared by France with the co-operation of the Statistical Office of the European Communities and the OEEC, and agreed to collaborate with the Organization for European Economic Co-operation in a meeting on the use of electronic computers for making seasonal adjustments, which was held in Paris in November 1960.

#### *Industrial Statistics*

32. The Working Group on Industrial Statistics was re-convened to draw up a 1963 European programme of basic industrial statistics as a regional variant of the corresponding world programme. In preparation for this meeting, a group of rapporteurs was convened, (a) to draw up a standard list of selected commodities as a basis for the provision of internationally comparable data in physical terms on total production; (b) to consider the possibilities of including a more detailed classification of establishment-type units in the European programme by sub-dividing some of the three-digit groups of the International Standard Industrial Classification; and (c) to consider the feasibility of including in the European programme recommendations concerning the classification of enterprise-type units by economic activity. The group of rapporteurs met in December 1960, and carried out the tasks entrusted to it. The working group met in February 1961, and drew up a 1963 European programme of basic industrial statistics to be compiled for establishment-type statistical units, including amended versions of the list of sub-divisions of three-digit groups of the International Standard Industrial Classification and the list of selected commodities for the provision of data on total production in physical terms. The group also drew up a supplementary programme of industrial statistics to be tabulated for enterprise-type units within the framework of the 1963 European programme.

#### *Index Numbers of Agricultural Production*

33. In response to the Conference's invitation to the FAO to convene a group of experts to prepare a report on this subject, arrangements have been made to hold this meeting in Rome in March 1961 under the joint auspices of the FAO and the Conference. Agreement was reached on (a) an integrated set of index numbers of production of agricultural commodities and of production of the agricultural sector recommended for national purposes; (b) methods of compiling regional and world index numbers of agricultural production; and (c) recommendations to FAO regarding its future work programme in this field.



### *Electronic Data-processing Machines*

34. The Conference agreed to convene a second session of the Working Group on Electronic Data-processing Machines to study (a) organizational, personnel and technical problems of introducing electronic data-processing; (b) experience acquired and problems encountered in using electronic data-processing machines for statistical purposes; and (c) organization of international collaboration and exchange of experience, programmes, procedures, etc. At the invitation of Italy, the meeting will be held in Rome in April 1961.

### *Private Consumption Expenditure*

35. The Conference agreed to convene a second session of the Working Group on Statistics of Private Consumption Expenditure to complete the work of drawing up a European programme for statistics in this field, including consideration of the uses of statistics of private consumption expenditure and the theoretical statistical requirements for these uses; the definition of private consumption expenditure; and the items to be included in a basic European list of expenditure categories by types of goods and services. This meeting will be held in May 1961.

### *Food Consumption Surveys*

36. The Conference expressed its continued willingness to co-operate with the FAO in organizing a regional meeting on food consumption surveys, with special reference to the statistics needed from such surveys for studies on the level and pattern of food consumption by different groups of the population, and for demand analysis for agricultural products. Arrangements have been made to hold the meeting in October 1961.

### *Education and Supplementary Training of Official Statisticians*

37. The Conference discussed a series of national papers on this subject and an analysis of these papers prepared by France, and agreed that the work should be continued by bringing together national experts to discuss common problems of training official statisticians. The Conference agreed to consider at its next session whether a working group on the training of official statisticians should be convened to discuss the contents and the methods used in teaching courses which are wholly or mainly designed for the training of official statisticians.

### *National Reports on Plans for, and Experience of, Censuses of Population and Housing*

38. The Conference renewed its invitation to national statistical offices to submit reports for circulation concerning their plans, and in particular on their experience, in this field.

### *Current Housing and Building Statistics*

39. The Conference is working jointly with the Housing Committee to develop a European programme

for current housing and building statistics. At its seventh session, the Conference approved a draft outline of a statistical programme in this field, and accepted proposals for nominating rapporteurs and later convening joint meetings of an *ad hoc* group of experts of the Conference and the Working Party on Housing and Building Statistics to draw up the detailed programme. No date has yet been fixed for these joint meetings.

### *List of Statistical Terms in Different Languages*

40. The Conference was informed of the progress made by the International Statistical Institute in carrying out this project, which it had agreed to undertake at the Conference's request. A list of some 3,300 terms in English had been drawn up, and work was in progress on the translation of the list into French. A list of terms in English and French would be submitted to the Conference at its next session. The Conference invited the International Statistical Institute to submit a report at the next session on its plans for further work in this field, in particular concerning the translation of the list into other languages.

### *Standardization of Current Agricultural Statistics*

41. The Conference was informed of the progress made by FAO in its work within Europe on this subject. A study group on problems of methodology and definitions in agricultural statistics had met in May 1960 and had drawn up a proposed programme of work. The Conference was also informed that the Director-General of FAO and the Executive Secretary of ECE had agreed to propose that the study group should in future be convened under the joint auspices of FAO, the ECE Committee on Agricultural Problems, and the Conference of European Statisticians, and would report to the three bodies concerned; FAO would have the main responsibility for carrying out the programme of work, but guidance from the Committee on Agricultural Problems and the Conference would be welcomed. The Conference expressed its agreement with these arrangements. The next meeting of the study group is expected to take place in August 1961.

### *Dissemination of Information on the Work of the Conference*

42. It was agreed that there was a need to make the work of the Conference better known, and also to make its results more readily available. The Conference requested the Secretariat, in consultation with the Bureau, to consider the possibilities and submit a report to its next session.

### *Reports by Other International Bodies*

43. The Conference discussed reports by the secretariat of the Organization for European Economic Co-operation, the secretariat of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance, the Statistical Office of the European Communities, and the Conference of Heads of National

Statistical Offices of the Northern Countries on their statistical activities. The Conference expressed its continuing interest in receiving such information, and renewed its request that information on regional statistical work in Europe be provided for consideration at its plenary sessions.

#### *Regional Statistical Seminar*

44. On the recommendation of the Conference, arrangements have been made to hold a third European regional statistical seminar, which will be on the subject of household surveys. On the invitation of the Government of Austria, and with the co-operation of the organizations and agencies concerned, the seminar will be held in Vienna in October 1961.

#### **COMMITTEE ON ELECTRIC POWER <sup>5</sup>**

Committee on Electric Power (nineteenth session), 5-7 October 1960

*Chairman:* Mr. R. Hochreutiner (Switzerland)

*Vice-Chairman:* Mr. R. Dryzek (Poland)

Working Party on Statistics: No meeting held

*Chairman:* Mr. R. Gautheron (France)

*Vice-Chairman:* Mr. Z. Pavliček (Czechoslovakia)

Working Party for the Study of Rural Electrification (eighth session), 3-5 October 1960

*Chairman:* Mr. N. Sazonov (USSR)

*Vice-Chairman:* Mr. C. A. Cameron-Brown (United Kingdom)

Group of Experts for the Study of Hydro-electric Resources in Europe (eleventh session), 5-6 October 1960

*Chairman:* Mr. D. Tonini (Italy)

*Vice-Chairman:* Mr. M. Vercon (Yugoslavia)

Group of Experts for the Study of Legal Questions (thirteenth session), 29 June 1960

*Chairman:* Mr. C. Crescent (France)

*Vice-Chairman:* Mr. G. Padoan (Italy)

Drafting Committee for Inquiry into the Economic Aspects of the Influence of Mechanization on the Construction of Hydro-power Stations (third session), 27-28 June, 1960

*Chairman:* Mr. T. Nilsson (Sweden)

*ad hoc* Group of Experts to Study Certain Problems in the Design and Operation of Thermal Power Stations (first session), 26-27 January 1961

*Chairman:* Mr. G. Podasca (Romania)

*Vice-Chairman:* Mr. D. Peattie (United Kingdom)

<sup>5</sup> See paragraphs 331 to 343 for the consideration by the Commission at its sixteenth session of the report of the Committee on Electric Power.

*ad hoc* Meeting of Experts to Study the Covering of Peak Loads (first session), 20-21 February 1961

*Chairman:* Mr. Z. Pavliček (Czechoslovakia)

*Vice-Chairman:* Mr. E. Etienne (Switzerland)

#### **ACTIVITIES**

##### *Economic Analysis of the Electric Power Situation*

45. The Secretariat drew up for the Committee's consideration the annual report on the situation of the electric power supply industry in Europe, which contained an analysis of the situation in 1959/60 and its future prospects (ST/ECE/EP/9). It was arranged that the report for 1960/61 would continue to include analyses of certain questions—in particular the influence of temperature changes on electric energy consumption and economic aspects of the use of gas turbines in electric power production—that were initiated on a European scale in the report for 1959/60.

46. The Committee reviewed a plan for further studies on the rationalization of electric power consumption drawn up at its request by the Secretariat with the help of rapporteurs. This plan provides for a number of reports on specific aspects of the subject to be prepared for a symposium on the rational consumption of electric power which will be organized in Warsaw by the Government of Poland in May 1962. The Committee also decided to undertake an inquiry into economic methods and criteria used in solving problems met with in investment for the construction and operation of electric power plants and transmission lines. On the basis of the information thus obtained a study of the subject is to be prepared.

47. *The Quarterly Bulletin of Electric Energy Statistics for Europe* was published regularly and the *Annual Bulletin* was issued, for the first time in printed form, for 1959. The working party on Electric Power Statistics did not meet during the period under review. Arrangements were, however, made by the Committee for an inquiry on methods used in different countries to express efficiency of thermal power stations, and also for convening the working party to deal with this and other relevant questions when occasion so warranted.

48. At its nineteenth session the Committee, after reviewing a list of economic questions concerned with the design and operation of thermal power stations which might be suited to more detailed investigation, decided to set up an *ad hoc* group of experts to make a preliminary study of specific questions. The *ad hoc* group held its first session in January 1961, at which its proposed methods of work on the questions submitted to it and allocated four main subjects of inquiry among the experts of interested countries.

49. The *ad hoc* group of experts on the study of the problem of covering peak loads met for the first time in February 1961. It considered in detail the content of the study to be drafted on the various aspects of the peak-load problem, and also that of a report on the comparative study of load curves.



### *Legal Questions*

50. The Group of Experts for the Study of Legal Questions considered the results obtained from a comparative analysis of the rights and obligations of electric power production, transmission and supply undertakings vis-à-vis local authorities and private persons, which it had initiated. It was decided to extend the coverage of information on the subject and also to seek information on the legal position concerning financial obligations imposed on undertakings in return for rights granted. The group undertook the drafting of a model clause for the revision of electric power supply contracts and proposed the framing of a list of experts available as arbitrators in case of need to parties to contracts for the international supply of electric power. The Committee, having obtained from a number of countries their views on a proposal of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions that international electric power supply contracts should include a clause prohibiting the export of electric power to a country where power production is held up by an official strike, decided to communicate the results of the inquiry officially to the International Confederation.

### *Rural Electrification*

51. The Working Party for the Study of Rural Electrification considered and recommended for circulation in final form a series of reports (listed in EP/131) dealing with aspects of the utilization of electric power in rural areas.

52. It also considered a further series of reports (listed in EP/131) which are to be prepared in a completed form for the working party's next session in 1961. Arrangements were made for a series of four new reports to be considered at the same time in provisional form.

53. The working party considered a report on the state of rural electrification in Europe in 1959. It also drew up a modified programme for the future preparation of such reports, which provides for an abridged annual document to be supplemented by a more detailed triennial study.

54. Arrangements were also made for consideration at the next session of proposals for improving the programme of work and working methods and for the drafting of a report on rationalization of electric power consumption in agriculture for submission to the symposium (referred to in paragraph 46) to be held in Warsaw in 1962.

### *Hydro-electric Resources in Europe*

55. The Group of Experts for the Study of Hydro-electric Resources in Europe considered a proposal, which had been referred to it by the Committee for study, for an investigation of the maximum contribution which might be made by hydro-electric storage and pumped storage potential to meet peak load requirements in different countries, and arranged for the drawing up of specific plans for an investigation of this question. These will be considered at its 1961 session.

56. The group of experts considered the results of an assessment of the gross surface hydro-electric potential of Greece which had been made by the Secretariat at the request of that country and the Committee (ST/ECE/EP/6). It examined sample sheets of an international map showing isopleths of gross annual surface potential for a large area of Europe, in which the data obtained for Greece will also be incorporated. The group of experts also reviewed progress in making an analysis of standardized data for a large number of European river basins which is intended to throw light on the degree of diversity in special regional characteristics of Europe's hydro-electric resources due to the nature of their year-to-year fluctuations in flow.

57. *The Half-yearly Bulletin on Conditions of Hydraulicity in Europe* was issued regularly. The group of experts continued to be kept informed of relevant developments in the field of water resources, including the activities of the United Nations Water Resources Development Centre.

### *Exchange of Information*

58. The Committee on Electric Power, after considering a report of the Drafting Committee for inquiry into economic aspects of the influence of mechanization on the construction of hydro-power stations, approved its study on cost components of embankment and surface excavation involving shifting of earth and rock and also arranged for proposals to be presented to the Committee's next session for a similar study on large-scale concrete work.

59. The Committee made continuing arrangements for the exchange of existing monographs on European hydro-electric power stations.

60. Two documents were also prepared which contain basic information pertaining to electric power supply facilities. The first (ST/ECE/EP/5) contains revised details on the organization of electric power supply services in Europe, and constitutes the second edition of a document first issued in 1956; the second brings together basic information on the characteristics of national electric power networks which can be used for purposes of international interconnexion (ST/ECE/EP/4).

61. The Committee had before it a document assembling information on laws and regulations in force in a number of countries relating to taxation facilities enjoyed by electricity supply undertakings, and concluded its consideration of that subject. It also considered the results of a preliminary inquiry to ascertain to what extent safety requirements relating to high voltage overhead lines were dealt with by other international organizations, and arranged for the International Conference on Large Electric Systems (CIGRE) to be informed of the usefulness to the Committee of bringing up to date documentary material on the subject which the CIGRE had prepared for a session held in 1950.

62. The Committee continued its arrangements for being kept informed of the work of other regional economic commissions in the field of electric power.



### *Relations with other International Organizations*

63. The IAEA, specialized agencies of the United Nations and other international organizations followed the Committee's work. There was close inter-secretariat co-operation with the IAEA for the purpose of studying economic problems raised by the production of electric power in nuclear power stations.

### *Development of Contacts*

64. Contacts between the experts of individual countries to promote visits or exchanges of information on specific subjects were pursued through arrangements initiated previously by the Committee, and it was informed of a number of cases where the help of the secretariat had been enlisted to facilitate such exchanges and visits or to gather specific information asked for by particular countries. It was arranged that facilities should continue with a view to increasing such exchanges on lines referred to in Commission resolution I (XV).

### *Group Visits*

65. In response to invitations from the governments concerned, two groups of experts from the Working Party for the Study of Rural Electrification made study tours, immediately preceding the working party's eighth session, in France and in the United Kingdom and Ireland respectively. These tours constituted the second stage of a two-year series covered by the invitations. Immediately following the nineteenth session of the Committee on Electric Power, a number of experts participated in a study tour in Romania, to which the Committee had been invited by the government of that country.

### **WORKING PARTY ON GAS PROBLEMS \* \***

Working Party on Gas Problems (seventh session),  
1-3 February 1961

*Chairman:* Mr. P. Le Guellec (France)

*Vice-Chairman:* Mr. G. Koranyi (Hungary)

### **ACTIVITIES**

#### *Analysis of the Gas Situation in Europe*

66. The working party has discussed the gas situation in Europe and its future prospects on the basis of a survey prepared by the secretariat covering the period 1955-1959. This report has now been given general release. It was further decided that a brief report will be prepared annually starting from 1961 on the most recent developments in the gas industry.

\* *Editorial note:* By virtue of Commission resolution 6 (XVI), the Working Party on Gas Problems was converted into a Committee on Gas.

<sup>6</sup> See paragraphs 344 to 350 for the consideration by the Commission at its sixteenth session of the report of the Working Party on Gas Problems.

67. A number of subjects arising out of the survey are now under more thorough consideration — namely, economy in the transport of natural gas, the determination of the most desirable uses of gas from the point of view of both consumer and producer, including the use of gas as raw material for the chemical industries, and also the economy of the use of propane, butane and refinery gas.

### *The Flexibility of Gas Production and its Economic Implications*

68. Work has continued on underground storage of gas both in gaseous and liquid form.

69. Gas tariff policies as a means of harmonizing supply and demand are being considered by the working party as of great importance. However, in view of the recent publication of a report on this matter and the considerable number of subjects on which the working party is already engaged, it decided to defer further work on this matter for the time being.

### *Natural Gas Markets in Europe*

70. The working party continues to study the important problem of markets for imported natural gas into Europe both in liquid form and by pipelines, taking into account indigenous resources of such gas. Particular emphasis is being given to the estimation of European indigenous reserves.

### *Methods of Forecasting Gas Demand*

71. The working party thanked the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany for arranging a seminar on this subject, which was held at the beginning of last year. It endorsed the report of this seminar including the suggestions made therein that a preliminary note on the meaning attached by the different countries to the various fundamental notions concerning methodology as applied to forecasting as well as on the question of the influence of temperature should be prepared by rapporteurs in collaboration with the Secretariat.

### *Legal Problems*

72. The working party was of the opinion that the examination of legal provisions governing international gas pipelines should be undertaken on the basis of real and concrete cases. The information and observations made by governments will be used by the Secretariat to draw up an informative note for a future session of the working party.

### *Statistics*

73. The *Annual Bulletin of Gas Statistics for Europe* governing the year 1959 was published.

74. The working party thanked the Statistical Committee of the International Gas Union for its assistance. It agreed with the suggestion of the Statistical Com-

mittee that improvements in comparability and presentation of statistics could be achieved, and invited governments to submit their statistical data much earlier than hitherto.

#### *Exchange of Information and Experience*

75. The working party continued its efforts to promote such exchanges. Exchange visits of specialists took place, enabling the experts to become familiar with technical developments in the gas industries of other countries.

76. The established contacts with, in particular, the International Gas Union and also the Comité d'études économiques de l'industrie du gaz (COMETEC) proved fruitful and will continue.

77. The International Gas Union has already provided, or will provide within a short time, the working party with reports on the following subjects:

A draft of unified safety rules related to underground gas pipelines;

The safe utilization of gas in domestic appliances;

Determination of efficiency in use of non-metallic pipes for gas transmission and distribution;

Protection of gas pipelines and distribution networks from corrosion and methods of prolonging their useful life;

Standardization of units of measurement in gas industries;

Technical and economic efficiency of centrifugal compressors driven by gas turbines or electricity, and of piston compressors driven by gas engines, in pumping gas through mains;

Use of automation and telemechanics in operation of gas pipelines, industrial gas-collector pipes and urban gas mains as a factor for greater economy, reliability and safety in gas supply.

78. Finally, the working party invited governments to supply the secretariat with information concerning the exchanges of experiences and information and contacts between experts that have taken place during the last two years in order to enable the working party to obtain a proper view of developments in this field.

79. At its seventh session, the working party discussed its status. A number of delegations stated that they felt that in view of the broadening scope of the working party's activities and of the tasks that face it, corresponding to the increasing importance of the gas industry in Europe, it seemed advisable to examine the matter of re-organizing the working party into a gas committee. Other delegations, however, pointed out that the title of the working party did not in any way affect the substance of the work. Moreover, it was generally recognized that the matter could be decided only by the Commission itself. The working party left the matter in the hands of the Commission.

#### HOUSING COMMITTEE<sup>7</sup>

Housing Committee (twentieth session), 8-10 June 1960

*Chairman:* Mr. C. Bonnome (France)

*Vice-Chairman:* Mr. V. Cervenka (Czechoslovakia)

Working Party on Housing and Building Statistics (eleventh session), 12-16 December 1960

*Chairman:* Mr. L. de Jonge (Netherlands)

*Vice-Chairman:* Miss Z. Petrovic (Yugoslavia)

#### ACTIVITIES

##### *Economic Aspects of Housing Policy*

80. The Committee debated European housing progress and policies, based on the provisional version of the Secretariat's survey of those questions, and reviewed especially the level and rate of house-building, its relation to housing requirements and prospects for the future; the movement of building prices and costs; problems of labour and materials; and recent changes in housing policy affecting in particular financing, rents, town and country planning, administrative and organizational changes, and the scope and direction of housing programmes and policies. The provisional report was subsequently revised and completed by the Secretariat and published (*European Housing Trends and Policies in 1959*, ST/ECE/HOU/1).

81. A new inquiry into the housing situation of European countries has been undertaken. The report will examine the quantitative and qualitative features of the housing situation in 1960/1961, the trend of changes in the housing situation over the last decade or so, and housing requirements. There will be an analysis of the housing shortage as of 1960/1961 and of future housing requirements arising from demographic and replacement needs, as well as an assessment of future effective demand for housing. The report will extensively draw on data made available by the housing and population censuses undertaken in 1960/1961 in practically all European countries. In the first stage, the work consists largely of an examination by a group of rapporteurs and also in the statistical working party of the methodological problems involved in launching the new inquiry.

82. Arising from the report, *Financing of Housing in Europe*, (E/ECE/328-E/ECE/Hou/76) published in 1958, and in addition to keeping up to date questions of housing finance in the annual housing review, a group of rapporteurs have been carrying out a pilot inquiry on the private financing of housing.

##### *Town and Country Planning*

83. Following a pilot inquiry into urban renewal problems, the Committee decided to hold a symposium on this subject in June 1961. It was agreed that the symposium should deal with urban renewal policies and programmes with special reference to conservation,

<sup>7</sup> See paragraphs 351 to 357 for the consideration by the Commission at its sixteenth session of the report of the Housing Committee.



rehabilitation and redevelopment, and in particular urban renewal policies in relation to city planning problems. The preparatory work is largely in the hands of a group of rapporteurs.

84. After certain preliminary work, a pilot field inquiry on the planning and cost of different types of layout for new residential areas, having regard to the qualitative standards and with a view to systematically assessing possibilities of making economies, has been started. The report when completed will be examined in the first instance at an *ad hoc* meeting of rapporteurs towards the end of 1961.

85. Problems of rural housing, and in particular administrative, financial and technical measures which were being taken in various countries to improve the rural housing situation, were discussed at a meeting of rapporteurs on the basis of a provisional report on the subject prepared by the Secretariat. The report, revised by the Secretariat in the light of the discussion by the rapporteurs, will next be examined by the Committee in June 1961.

#### *Technical Aspects of Housing Policy with Particular Reference to reducing the Cost of House Construction*

86. The Committee examined the results of a pilot inquiry into actual house-building costs in selected European countries. On the basis of the experience gained, which was mainly of a methodological character, the Committee decided to undertake a wider inquiry, which would comprise a greater number of countries and a wider selection of building types.

87. In accordance with the decision to keep under review developments in the field of standardization and dimensional co-ordination, the Committee reviewed developments of international co-operation in eastern and western European countries in this field. The Committee's attention was drawn in this connexion to the activity of an informal international study group on dimensional and modular co-ordination which comprises experts from practically all European countries.

88. Arising out of the conclusions of the report on government policies and the cost of building published in 1959 and of the recommendations made at the *ad hoc* meeting on standardization and modular co-ordination in building held in the same year, the Committee agreed on two proposals for further work. The first is an inquiry on the economical and technical aspects of the lifetime of a house with particular reference to the analysis of factors affecting maintenance costs and to the relationship between initial and ultimate costs of building materials, components and completed dwellings. The second is an inquiry on the effect of repetition on the cost of production of selected building materials and components. This inquiry is conceived as the first step in a systematic examination of the consequences of industrialization of the building process at the design stage, next at the level of production of materials, and finally on the building site.

89. The Committee has continued to consider possibilities of reviewing building regulations with a significant effect on cost in the light of technical progress.

#### *Housing Problems of Countries in the Course of Industrialization*

90. Preparations have started for organizing the first seminar primarily for the benefit of countries in the course of industrialization. This seminar will deal with problems which arise in the carrying out of housing surveys and in the drawing up of housing programmes. It will be held in October 1961 in Yugoslavia at the invitation of the government of that country.

#### *Housing and Building Statistics*

91. Quarterly and annual bulletins of housing and building statistics continued to be published regularly. Further improvements were made in the bulletins, in particular with regard to coverage and uniformity in presentation. The Committee, through its statistical working party, and in co-operation with the Conference of European Statisticians, has started a European programme for current housing and building statistics.

#### *Development of Contacts and Technical Co-operation*

92. The Committee stressed the importance to its work of the growing contribution by international professional and technical organizations. As part of its long-term programme of group visits to different countries, a comprehensive visit to the four northern countries of participants in the Committee took place in 1960.

#### *Co-operation with Other Regional Commissions*

93. Housing and building experts from the ECAFE region who participated in a United Nations' sponsored study tour in Europe attended the Committee's twentieth session in June 1960. Individual members of the Committee helped in the planning and organizing of this tour in their own country. The Committee's documentation was made available and where appropriate a special report prepared for use by the ECAFE Working Party on Housing and Building Materials.

#### *Programme of Work*

94. The Committee's programme of work took into account the programme of "Concerted International Action in the Field of Housing and related Community Facilities" (E/3382), approved by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly.

#### **INDUSTRY AND MATERIALS COMMITTEE <sup>8</sup>**

*ad hoc* Working Party on Contract Practices in Engineering (fifteenth session), 24-28 October 1960

*Chairman:* Mr. G. Trojan (Czechoslovakia)

*Vice-Chairman:* Mr. R. Papillon (France)

<sup>8</sup> See paragraphs 358 to 360 for the consideration by the Commission at its sixteenth session of the report on the Industry and Materials Committee.

*ad hoc* Working Party on Contract Practices in Engineering (sixteenth session), 27-30 March 1961

Chairman: Mr. R. Papillon (France)

Vice-Chairman: Mr. A. Kotlicki (Poland)

#### ACTIVITIES

##### *Standardization of Conditions of Sale for Engineering Products*

95. At its fifteenth session, the *ad hoc* Working Party on Contract Practices in Engineering drew up on first reading a draft set of general conditions of sale for the import and export of durable consumer goods and of other engineering stock articles. The *ad hoc* working party requested the Secretariat to prepare from available documents a note on the drafting of a model form of contract relating to the sale of know-how in the field of engineering. As soon as this note is prepared, it will be communicated to governments with a request for observations. On the basis of these observations, the Secretariat intends to prepare a revised study to be examined at a special meeting of the *ad hoc* working party, which could be convened some three months after the issuance of the note. At its sixteenth session, held from 27 to 30 March 1961, the *ad hoc* working party completed its work on drafting the general conditions of sale for durable consumer goods and of other engineering stock articles. These general conditions will be published by the Secretariat and will constitute the fifth set of general conditions drawn up for the engineering trade.

##### *Automation*

96. Work on this subject was carried forward as described by the Executive Secretary in his progress report on the action taken pursuant to resolution 8 (XV).

#### INLAND TRANSPORT COMMITTEE<sup>9</sup>

Inland Transport Committee (twentieth session), 5-9 December 1960

Chairman: Mr. G. Santoni (Italy)

Vice-Chairman: Mr. S. Batkowski (Poland)

Sub-Committee on Road Transport (twentieth session), 5-9 September 1960

Chairman: Mr. A. Buzzi-Quattrini (Austria)

Vice-Chairman: Mr. J. Kossyk (Poland)

(twenty-first session), 16-20 January 1961 (twenty-second session), 6-10 February 1961

Chairman: Mr. A. Buzzi-Quattrini (Austria)

Vice-Chairman: Mr. J. Wojciechowski (Poland)

Sub-Committee on Rail Transport (fourteenth session), 26 and 27 October 1960

<sup>9</sup> See paragraphs 361 to 371 for the consideration by the Commission at its sixteenth session of the report of the Inland Transport Committee.

Chairman: Mr. Z. Żóciński (Poland)

Vice-Chairman: Mr. A. Clemang (Luxembourg)

Sub-Committee on Inland Water Transport (fourth session), 9, 10 and 11 November 1960

Chairman: Mr. S. Hlava (Czechoslovakia)

Vice-Chairman: Mr. L. Morice (France)

Working Party on Transport of Dangerous Goods (eleventh session), 22-26 August 1960

Chairman: Mr. A. W. Clarke (United Kingdom)

Vice-Chairmen: Mr. A. Buzzi-Quattrini (Austria)

Mr. J. Wojciechowski (Poland)

Group of Customs Experts (seventeenth session), 16-20 May 1960; eighteenth session, 27 February - 3 March 1961

Chairman: Mr. A. van Aken (Belgium)

Group of Experts on Track Costs (no meeting held)

Working Party on the Transport of Perishable Foodstuffs (sixteenth session), 21-25 November 1960

Chairman: Mr. P. Nicolas (Belgium)

Vice-Chairman: Mr. S. Omeljaniuk (Poland)

Working Party of Experts on Statistical Information (sixteenth session), 31 October - 4 November 1960

Chairman: Mr. P. Schmidt (Federal Republic of Germany)

Vice-Chairman: Mr. J. Wirzykowski (Poland)

Working Party on Transport Costs (tenth session), 14-17 November 1960

Chairman: Mr. André Brunet (France)

*ad hoc* Working Party on the Contract for International Furniture Removal (second session), 4-7 April 1960

Chairman: Mr. N. Fenelli (Italy)

Working Party on Combined Transport Equipment (eighth session), 25-27 April 1960 (at Milan)

Chairman: Mr. W. Wetzler (Federal Republic of Germany)

Vice-Chairman: Mr. I. Aksenov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)

Working Party on Tariffs (twelfth session), 15 and 16 September 1960

Chairman: Mr. A. Martin (Switzerland)

Vice-Chairman: Mr. O. Charvát (Czechoslovakia)

Working Party on the International Road Transport Régime (no meeting held)

Working Party on International Passenger Transport Services by Road (no meeting held)

Working Party on the Construction of Vehicles (tenth session), 13-17 June 1960

Chairman: Mr. G. Pocci (Italy)

Vice-Chairman: Mr. N. Ostrovsky (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)



Working Party on the Prevention of Road Traffic Accidents (twelfth session), 23-27 May 1960

*Chairman:* Mrs. R. Liger (France)

*Vice-Chairman:* Mr. J. Wojciechowski (Poland)

Group of Experts to study certain Technical Railway Questions (fourth session), 9-13 January 1960

*Chairman:* Various experts presided according to the subject

Working Party on River Law (eighth session), 29 August - 2 September 1960

*Chairman:* Mr. R. Loewe (Austria)

*Vice-Chairman:* Mr. W. Kujawa (Poland)

Group of Experts on Problems involved in establishing a Unified System of Inland Waterways of International Concern in Europe (first session), 25-29 July 1960

*Chairman:* Mr. A. Buzzi-Quattrini (Austria)

*Vice-Chairmen:* Mr. G. Willems (Belgium)

Mr. W. Magiera (Poland)

Group of Experts to study the Standardization of Police Regulations and Signalling on Inland Waterways: twelfth session, 18-22 July 1960; thirteenth session, 31 October - 4 November 1960; fourteenth session, 13-17 February 1961

*Chairman:* Mr. J. Verhey (Netherlands)

## ACTIVITIES

### *Road Transport*

#### *(a) Regulations for international road transport*

97. The Sub-Committee on Road Transport has undertaken the preparation of a draft agreement laying down certain conditions for wage-earning and other members of the crew of motor vehicles engaged in international road transport; this agreement is to replace annex A to the 1954 General Agreement.

98. At the same time, the Sub-Committee began to draft the consolidated resolution which will reproduce the relevant parts of the other provisions of the General Agreement, its set of rules and their annexes, and the provisions of the draft annexes prepared since 1954.

#### *(b) Road traffic*

99. The work of classifying previous decisions of the Sub-Committee on Road Transport and recommendations made by its working parties concerning road traffic is being continued. In this connexion, many decisions have been clarified or put into final form, and new questions have arisen. The work will lead to the submission, probably at the end of 1961, of a large number of proposals for amendments to the 1949 Convention on Road Traffic and the 1949 Protocol on Road Signs and Signals, the conclusion of a European agreement to replace the 1950 European Agreement supplementing the 1949 Convention and Protocol and, lastly, the adoption of a consolidated resolution, embodying

in a coherent text all the supplementary provisions which governments are recommended to incorporate in their legislation or national regulations concerning road traffic and road signs and signals and measures they are recommended to take.

100. During this period, the Working Parties on the Prevention of Road Traffic Accidents and the Construction of Vehicles have continued their work, which is mainly concerned with the preparation of new recommendations. Two questions — the drafting of braking standards for motor vehicles and a regulation concerning the approval of reflex reflectors — are receiving particular attention.

### *Inland Water Transport*

101. The Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules concerning Collisions in Inland Navigation, opened for signature from 15 March 1960, has been signed by five countries; six others have announced their intention of acceding to it.

102. The draft convention on the contract for the carriage of goods by inland waterway has not been opened for signature, only one country having signified its readiness to sign it.

103. The Working Party on River Law continued its work on a draft convention on the registration of inland navigation vessels and an exchange of views took place on the form which regulations for determining the right of such vessels to a flag and their nationality might take.

104. The Group of Experts on Problems involved in establishing a Unified System of Inland Waterways of International Concern in Europe drew up its programme of work, which is spread over a three-year period.

105. The Group of Experts on the Standardization of Police Regulations and Signalling on Inland Waterways continued its work, and expects to be able to submit a complete draft in time for discussion by the Sub-Committee in 1962.

106. The Group of Experts to Study Handling Operations in River Ports has completed the greater part of its report and has arranged to finalize the text. The group made a study tour in the Netherlands.

107. The Sub-Committee decided to draw up standard international regulations governing the use of liquefied gas installations on inland water craft. Study of a comprehensive report on new techniques (radar, pushing, etc.) in inland navigation had to be postponed because some of the replies needed for drafting it were late.

### *Rail Transport*

108. The Sub-Committee on Rail Transport devoted its chief attention to the question of harmonizing the provisions of the Berne Conventions and the agreements of the Warsaw Organization, and also to the standardization of rolling stock and the general adoption of automatic coupling. An exchange of views took place on prospects for development of the volume of railway passenger traffic during the next fifteen years.

109. The Group of Experts to Study Certain Technical Railway Questions devoted its January 1961 session to certain aspects of track operations, use of plastics in the construction of passenger coaches, goods wagons and containers, and efforts to unify signalling principles.

#### *Transport of Dangerous Goods*

110. The Working Party on the Transport of Dangerous Goods adopted a number of amendments to the annexes to the European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR), and began its examination of the technical annexes to the draft European agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterway (ADN).

#### *Transport of Perishable Foodstuffs*

111. The Working Party on the Transport of Perishable Foodstuffs prepared a draft agreement on special equipment for the transport of perishable foodstuffs and on the use of such equipment for the international transport of some of these foodstuffs by rail and road.

112. The Committee adopted a resolution, prepared by the working party, on the standardization of wooden packaging used for fruit and vegetables in international trade; this resolution replaces the 1954 protocol on that subject. The Committee also approved the annexes to its resolution adopted the previous year on the standardization of cardboard packaging.

#### *Customs Questions*

113. The Committee opened for signature, from 9 December 1960 to 15 March 1961, the European Convention concerning the Customs Treatment of Pallets used in International Transport.

114. The group of customs experts adopted a resolution concerning the standardization of triptych models for pleasure boats. It is continuing its efforts to remove the discrepancies between the various national regulations regarding the concept of "normal or principal residence" applicable to the temporary importation of road vehicles without payment of import duties and import taxes. It also discussed and settled a number of problems connected with the application of the TIR Convention.

#### *Combined Transport*

115. The Working Party on Combined Transport Equipment concerned itself principally with combined road/rail transport. It completed a catalogue of the special transport equipment used in European countries and the United States. It studied a number of questions relating to road traffic and traffic taxes on road/rail vehicles in foreign countries, standardization of and safety rules applicable to containers and the possibility of creating an international pallet pool covering as many countries as possible.

#### *Statistics*

116. The Working Party of Experts on Statistical Information completed the definition of the items for transport statistics; it prepared a commodity classification for transport statistics, and the Committee adopted a resolution recommending the use of this classification. The working party drew up the programme for the publication of the results of the 1960 census of traffic on the main international traffic arteries. It made various proposals to governments with a view to improving the statistical data on the structure of the transport sector and transport costs and also the comparability of the statistics for the three modes of inland transport.

117. The Committee took note of the recommendations made at the Conference of European Statisticians, and gave the necessary instructions to its working party.

#### *Transport Costs*

118. The working party resumed its studies; it dealt, in particular, with the comparison of the economic returns on electrification and dieselization of railways and of taxes affecting motor transport. The Committee laid down the working party's programme of work.

#### *Contract for International Furniture Removal*

119. In compliance with the instructions given to it by the Committee at its twentieth session, the *ad hoc* Working Party on the Contract for International Furniture Removal prepared, at its session held from 4 to 7 April 1961, a set of general conditions and a draft resolution recommending that the use of these general conditions be promoted. These texts will be submitted to the Committee for approval.

#### *Tariffs*

120. The Working Party on Tariffs mainly discussed the formulation of a uniform goods nomenclature, in connexion with the work of the joint working party set up by the International Union of Railways (UIC) and the Organization for Co-operation between Railway Administrations (OSZhD).

#### *Studies in the Economies of Transport and Transport Co-ordination*

121. This committee discussed the expenses included in the economic cost to the community of vehicle traffic and the apportionment between the various categories of motor vehicles of the track costs occasioned by motor traffic. It instructed the Secretariat to prepare a new report on transport co-ordination in the planned-economy countries.

#### *Growth of Contacts*

122. The Committee was gratified to note the increase in exchanges of technical experts and arrangements to receive trainees organized on a bilateral basis.



123. In addition to the Group of Experts to Study Handling Operations in River Ports, several working parties and sub-committees have explored the possibility of organizing tours of experts to study problems in their specific fields. A number of governments have already signified their willingness to organize such tours in their countries. The Committee pointed out that the host country would not be called upon to defray the expenses of participants in such collective tours and that it would be for each sub-committee or working party to draw up its programme for the tours, such tours not to exceed one each year. The Secretariat was asked to assist the sub-committees and working parties so as to ensure the co-ordination of the tours of the various groups, with a view to the equitable geographical distribution of the study tours as a whole.

#### *Assistance to the Less Developed Countries*

124. The Committee took cognizance of the Commission's resolution 4 (XV), and expressed the hope that the other regional commissions would take the fullest possible advantage of the Committee's assistance and the Secretariat's experience.

#### COMMITTEE ON MANPOWER <sup>10</sup>

125. The Committee remained inoperative between the fifteenth and sixteenth sessions of the Commission in view of the continuing arrangement whereby the Committee's programme of work was taken over by the International Labour Organisation. Under this arrangement, ILO informs the Commission at each of its plenary sessions about manpower problems in Europe and the Organisation's activities in this field. A report on this subject covering the year 1960 was accordingly prepared by ILO for the information of the Commission at its sixteenth session (E/ECE/398).

#### STEEL COMMITTEE <sup>11</sup>

Steel Committee: twenty-fourth session, 29 and 30 June 1960; twenty-fifth session, 28 and 29 March 1961

*Chairman:* Mr. W. Waring (United Kingdom)

*Vice-Chairman:* Mr. F. Houdek (Czechoslovakia)

*ad hoc* Working Party on General Conditions of Sale for Steel Products (fourth session), 14 and 15 September 1960

*Chairman:* Mr. Andrejevic (Yugoslavia)

Working Party on Steel Statistics (ninth session), 24 and 25 November 1960

*Chairman:* Mr. E. Ruist (Sweden)

*Vice-Chairman:* Mr. F. Goldenberg (Poland)

<sup>10</sup> See paragraphs 372 to 377 for the consideration by the Commission at its sixteenth session of the report on this matter.

<sup>11</sup> See paragraphs 378 to 383 for the consideration by the Commission at its sixteenth session of the report of the Steel Committee.

*ad hoc* Meeting of Experts on Productivity in the Iron and Steel Industry, 21 and 22 November 1960

*Chairman:* Mr. N. Djakonov (USSR)

*ad hoc* Meeting of Experts on Automation in the Iron and Steel Industry, 22 and 23 November 1960

*Chairman:* Mr. A. Leckie (United Kingdom)

#### ACTIVITIES

##### *Short-term Trends and Problems in the European Steel Industry*

126. The Committee held its annual debate on the steel market in the preceding year, based on a provisional review prepared by the Secretariat. The survey of the steel market for 1959 was presented on an all-European basis, and on the basis of an outline previously adopted by the Committee. There was a discussion of the broad trends in the European and world markets, including trends in consumption, demand, and external trade, the movement of prices, the growth of capacity, various supply factors and future prospects. Subsequently, the report was revised by the Secretariat and published (*The European Steel Market in 1959*, ST/ECE/STEEL/2).

127. The Committee also had a full exchange of views on the main trends and developments in the steel market in the current year and future prospects, based on a discussion note prepared by the Secretariat for this purpose.

##### *Long-term Trends and Problems in the European Steel Industry*

128. The Committee examined a draft report prepared by the Secretariat on the relative contribution to total crude steel output of the different steel-making processes, in the light of their respective economic and technical advantages, paying particular attention to the growing use of oxygen in the different forms of steel-making. Two *ad hoc* meetings of specialists in this field were held to advise the Secretariat in the carrying out of the inquiry and the preparation of the draft report. It was agreed to hold a further consultation with the expert rapporteurs after certain parts of the draft report have been revised.

129. At an *ad hoc* Meeting of Experts on Productivity in the Iron and Steel Industry, basic definitions of output indicators and of the labour force employed in the iron and steel industry were worked out. The possibility of establishing a scale of weights to be ascribed to the product categories as a prerequisite for the calculation of productivity was considered. It was agreed that there should be a further meeting of the *ad hoc* group of experts to consider these problems after further work has been carried out.

130. A programme of work on economic aspects of automation in the iron and steel industry was worked out at an *ad hoc* meeting of experts. It was agreed that an account should be prepared of the extent of automation in different countries in the iron and steel-making

industry based on national reports which should be prepared for this purpose within the framework of a common plan adopted.

#### *Statistics*

131. In 1960, the *Quarterly Bulletin of Steel Statistics for Europe* was in its eleventh year of publication. The coverage, content and comparability of the data of the *Bulletin* were improved. In addition, a volume on statistics of world trade in steel containing data compiled in the course of the inquiry into long-term trends and problems of the European steel industry was published.

132. The Committee recommended the publication of an annual bulletin giving data on export of iron and steel by products and by destination. The Committee drew up formal terms of reference for its Working Party on Steel Statistics. In view of the importance of obtaining statistics on actual consumption and stocks of steel and of the limited results achieved so far in this respect, the Committee approved a recommendation by its statistical working party that the Commission should consider the adoption of the following resolution designed to stimulate the availability of statistics in this field:

#### *Statistics on Actual Consumption and Stocks of Steel*

##### **Draft resolution**

The Economic Commission for Europe,

*Considering* the interest in making available to economists market indicators of as much significance as possible, and the importance in this respect of a knowledge of statistics of variations in steel stocks in both the consumption and investment sectors, and therefore the value of obtaining regular, up-to-date statistical information on trends in movements of stocks and actual consumption of steel products,

*Noting* that despite the efforts made by the Steel Committee and the Conference of European Statisticians the results achieved so far in obtaining information in this field remain limited,

*Recommends* that the Commission's subsidiary bodies, and in particular the Steel Committee, should continue to devote attention to the analysis of trends in actual consumption and movements of stocks of steel products; and

*Invites* member governments to make arrangements in their countries for the regular collection and transmission to the Secretariat of statistical information on actual consumption and stocks of steel products, on the one hand with a view to assisting the economists concerned in the analysis of economic trends, on the other hand with a view to enabling the Commission's subsidiary bodies, and in particular the Steel Committee, to make use of these data in their analytical work.

#### *Standardization of General Conditions of Sale*

133. There was a first reading of a draft set of general conditions for the export and import of steel products by the *ad hoc* Working Party on General Conditions of Sale for Steel Products and Iron, Chromium and Manganese Ores. The draft general conditions will be revised in the light of comments received and considered by the *ad hoc* working party at its next meeting in the autumn of 1961.

#### *Technical Co-operation and All-European Contacts*

134. There has been a continued growth in the volume of bilateral exchanges of specialist visits and growing attendance at international congresses in the field of steel and allied questions. It was expected according to indications given by delegations that this upward trend would continue.

#### *Programme of Work*

135. The Committee adopted its programme of work for the current year and decided to review its long-term programme and priorities therein at its next session.

#### **TIMBER COMMITTEE<sup>12</sup>**

Timber Committee: eighteenth session, 3-7 October 1960

*Chairman:* Mr. J. Keller (Switzerland)

*Vice-Chairmen:* Mr. J. O. Söderhjelm (Finland)  
Mr. O. Mysik (Czechoslovakia)

Joint FAO/ECE Committee on Forest Working Techniques and Training of Forest Workers (in collaboration with ILO): No meeting held

*Chairman:* Mr. E. G. Richards (United Kingdom)  
*Vice-Chairmen:* Mr. I. Sudnitsin (USSR)  
Mr. J. Venet (France)

Study Group on Methods and Organization of Forest Work: first session, 20-24 February 1961

*Chairman:* Mr. J. Jindra (Czechoslovakia)

Study Group on Manual and Mechanized Forest Operations: first session, 7-11 November 1960

*Chairman:* Mr. I. Samset (Norway)

Study Group on Forest Machinery Development: first session, 9-13 May 1960

*Chairman:* Mr. X. B. de Mégille (France)

Study Group on Vocational Training and Prevention of Accidents in Forest Work: fourth session, 13-16 June 1960

*Chairman:* Mr. H. Frølund (Denmark)

Study Group on a Multilingual Glossary of Forest Work Science: No meeting held

*Chairman:* Mr. U. Sundberg (Sweden)

*ad hoc* joint FAO/ECE Working Party on Forest and Forest Products Statistics: No meeting held

*Chairman:* Mr. J. Keller (Switzerland)  
*Vice-Chairmen:* Mr. F. C. Hummel (United Kingdom)  
Mr. B. Perepechin (USSR)

*ad hoc* Working Party on the Standardization of General Conditions of Sale for Timber: No meeting held

<sup>12</sup> See paragraphs 384 to 396 for the consideration by the Commission at its sixteenth session of the report of the Timber Committee.



*Chairman:* Mr. H. Blétry (France)

*Vice-Chairman:* Mr. N. Dumitrescu (Romania)

Special Meeting on the Utilization of Small-sized Wood:  
13-18 March 1961

*Chairman:* Mr. H. Steinlin (Switzerland)

#### ACTIVITIES

##### *Market Review*

136. At its eighteenth session, the Timber Committee reviewed the course of the European market in sawn softwood, pitprops, pulpwood and hardwoods (including imports of tropical hardwoods) during 1960, and appraised the prospects for 1961. The results of the review are set out in the Timber Committee's report on its eighteenth session (E/ECE/TIM/66, paragraphs 9-41).

##### *Hardwood Price Statistics*

137. The Committee took note of the progress report by the Secretariat on work carried out in the field of hardwood price statistics. Tables of hardwood price statistics were presented to the Committee for the first time.

##### *Joint FAO/ECE Committee on Forest Working Techniques and Training of Forest Workers (in collaboration with ILO)*

138. The Committee took note of the work of the Joint Committee, which included the testing of forestry machinery and the development of safe practices in forest work. It welcomed the study tour in the United Kingdom in May in connexion with forest machinery development, and the international training course on timber extraction by forest roads (including road construction) held in France and the Federal Republic of Germany and expressed satisfaction with ILO's fellowship programme, which made possible the attendance of many participants in the international training course as well as in a number of national training courses to which participation from other countries was invited.

##### *ad hoc Joint FAO/ECE Working Party on Forest and Forest Products Statistics*

139. The Committee took note of the report of the working party, and commented favourably on the co-operation that existed with other international organizations, such as the International Labour Organisation, the International Union of Forest Research Organizations, as well as with the Conference of European Statisticians, with the object of avoiding duplication of work. Further concentration of work might be achieved by carefully selecting projects of highest immediate usefulness. The Committee was informed of the assistance given to other regions in the formation of minimum long-term programmes of forest and forest products statistics.

##### *ad hoc Working Party on the Standardization of General Conditions of Sale for Timber*

140. The Committee took note of the report of the working party, and requested the secretariat to carry out, jointly with the International Technical Tropical Timber Association, a study comparing the contracts drawn up by the latter with the general conditions of sale for other assortments of timber drawn up under the auspices of ECE.

##### *Second International Board Consultation*

141. The Committee noted that the secretariat's exploration of the possibilities of obtaining financial support for a second International Consultation on fibre-board and particle board had met with a negative response. It postponed making a final decision on future activities in this field, and invited the secretariat to collect, as a first step, statistics on trends in production capacity, trade and consumption of board products, and to report on the results of the survey to its nineteenth session.

##### *Proposed International Plywood Conference*

142. The Committee took note of the intention of FAO to organize a world-wide consultation on problems of the production, use and trade of plywood.

##### *Utilization of Wood and its Products*

143. The study on trends in the utilization of wood for railway sleepers was issued soon after the eighteenth session of the Timber Committee.

144. The Committee received an interim report on trends in the use of paper and board in packaging in the United Kingdom, and expressed the hope that the final report would include, if possible, information on the use of sawn timber in packaging.

145. The Committee was informed that a start had been made on a study on trends in the use of timber underground in mines, and that it was hoped to present a final report on the study to the nineteenth session.

146. Since the Committee's eighteenth session, a special meeting on the utilization of small-size wood has been held from 13-18 March 1961. Reports were read and discussions held on three broad aspects of the problem: the economic role of small-size wood in European countries (including the USSR) and its impact on national forest policies; the scope for the industrial utilization of small-size wood; and trends in harvesting and transporting techniques. The special meeting was followed by a study tour in France and the United Kingdom from 20 to 24 March on harvesting and transporting techniques of small-size wood and the utilization of small-size wood by the pulp and paper industries.

##### *Exchange of Scientific and Technical Experience*

147. The Committee invited the secretariat to draw up a long-term programme of study tours in connexion with the timber trade and wood-processing industries,

on the basis of the secretariat's inquiry concerning subjects for visits of this kind and of the indications given by delegates from several countries of their countries' willingness to organize such tours.

#### *European Timber Trends Study, 1950-1975*

148. Work on the study, financed from a special ECE/FAO budget endorsed by the General Assembly of the United Nations and FAO, was begun in January 1961.

#### **COMMITTEE ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE<sup>18</sup>**

Committee on the Development of Trade: ninth session, 10-19 October 1960

*Chairman:* Mr. Victor Ionesco (Romania)

*Vice-Chairman:* Mr. Paolo Savini (Italy)

Consultation on intra-European and especially East-West Trade: 14-18 October 1960

Third Annual Meeting to review operations under the Multilateral Compensation Procedures: 12-13 October 1960

*Chairman:* Mr. Mirko Mermolja (Yugoslavia)

Consultation of Experts on the Simplification and Standardization of export documents: 22-24 August 1960

*ad hoc* Working Group on Arbitration: No meeting held

*Chairman:* Mr. de Sydow (Sweden)

*Vice-Chairman:* Mr. Sedlacek (Czechoslovakia)

Special meeting to prepare the text of article IV of the draft European Convention on International Commercial Arbitration (first part), 8-12 August 1960

*Chairman:* Mr. de Sydow (Sweden)

*Vice-Chairman:* Mr. Sedlacek (Czechoslovakia)

Special meeting to prepare the text of article IV of the draft European Convention on International Commercial Arbitration (second part), 5-10 April 1961

*Chairman:* Mr. V. Sedlacek (Czechoslovakia)

Special Meeting of Plenipotentiaries for the purpose of negotiating and signing a European Convention on International Commercial Arbitration, 10-21 April 1961.

*Chairman:* Mr. J. Trolle (Denmark)

*Vice-Chairman:* Mr. J. Novak (Czechoslovakia)

*ad hoc* Working Party on Insurance Problems: second session, 11-14 July 1960

*Chairman:* Mr. R. Sterner (Sweden)

*Vice-Chairman:* Mr. S. Pacina (Czechoslovakia)

Working Party on International Fairs and Technical Shows: No meeting held

*Chairman:* Mr. A. Staehelin (Switzerland)

*Vice-Chairman:* Mr. A. Adomowicz (Poland)

<sup>18</sup> See paragraphs 397 to 404 for the consideration by the Commission at its sixteenth session of the report of the Committee on the Development of Trade.

#### ACTIVITIES

#### *Development of intra-European and especially East-West Trade: Review of Past Year and Prospects for 1960/61*

149. For the Committee's customary discussion under this item at its ninth session, the secretariat had prepared a survey of recent changes in Europe's trade. A note on recent developments and problems of export-credit guarantees, with special reference to western Europe, was also prepared by the secretariat. (See *Economic Bulletin for Europe*, vol. 12, No. 2.)

150. In the course of the general discussion, representatives spoke of the development of trade relations with other countries during the past year, referred to the specific difficulties and problems they encountered, and appraised prospects for intra-European trade in particular as regards the immediate future. It was noted with satisfaction that European trade as a whole as well as intra-European and east-west trade in Europe showed a considerable increase in the past year, and it was expected that this favourable trend would continue in the year to come.

151. Some delegations expressed the view that recommendations be drafted which all member countries of ECE could take as a guide in their trading relations, and emphasized that such recommendations would be of practical value if based on recognition of the following principles: peaceful co-existence of States with different social and economic systems; non-discrimination; maximum mutual advantage; removal of barriers of a non-economic character; and promotion of the development of the economically less developed countries. Several other delegations insisted that as long as strictly bilateral trading methods were followed it was futile to hope for an optimum expansion of east-west trade. They observed that the most useful kind of work which could be undertaken by the Committee was to study at a technical level the obstacles to trade which can be eliminated or at least reduced. They pointed to the fruitful technical work done within the Committee and its subsidiary bodies in the field of fairs, arbitration, general conditions of sale, standardization of export documents, etc.

#### *Improvement of Techniques of Foreign Trade: Action requested of the Committee under Commission Resolution 6 (XV)*

152. The Committee had before it a note on the improvement of techniques of foreign trade (TRADE/103) prepared by the Secretariat in the light of Commission resolution 6 (XV). Representatives explained their views on the ways in which the Committee could most usefully implement Commission resolution 6 (XV). The necessity of an effort to define the problems which need to be resolved and the possibilities which need to be explored in order to facilitate the introduction of more multi-lateral methods and any other methods likely to improve the international trade and payments relations between ECE countries was generally recognized; and the need was emphasized for a more thorough examination and



analysis of these problems and possibilities than that which could be carried out in the Committee's plenary session. It was suggested that a working party might usefully be set up to deal with these questions.

153. Some delegations expressed the view that the working party should concentrate on efforts to work out practical methods for the improvement of east-west trade. Other delegations stated that an agreement among ECE countries concerning trade principles referred to in resolution 6 (XV) — as, for example, a rational international division of labour, and others — would contribute to the elaboration of effective trade methods.

154. All delegations to the Committee agreed on the importance of a sustained expansion of trade between member countries of the ECE. They acknowledged the desirability of eliminating the difficulties and working out a solution of the problems which need to be resolved to facilitate such expansion of trade, taking into account the existence of differing economic systems in Europe and the importance of furthering the development of mutually beneficial trade between them. They therefore recognized the importance of implementing ECE resolution 6 (XV), and of an examination of trade methods in accordance with that resolution.

155. Accordingly, the Committee requested the Executive Secretary:

- (1) To call a meeting of governmental trade experts to implement resolution 6 (XV);
- (2) To prepare for this meeting a background paper setting out the views expressed by delegations to the Committee, on the development of east-west trade, and on the improvement of techniques of foreign trade, together with any further observations on these subjects which member governments may wish to forward to the Executive Secretary in advance of the meeting.

156. The Executive Secretary has called this meeting for the period 15-19 May 1961.

*Consequences for intra-European Trade of Efforts to achieve a Greater Degree of Economic Integration on a Sub-regional Basis in Europe*

157. The secretariat referred to its analyses contained in the *Economic Bulletin for Europe*, vol. 11, Nos. 1 and 2, vol. 12, No. 2, as well as in the *Economic Survey of Europe in 1959*. The representative of Yugoslavia pointed out that the process of economic integration was gaining strength and scope, manifesting itself in the creation of regional and sub-regional groupings which accounted for an increasing share of world trade. Hence these groupings had a marked effect on the economies of countries which for one reason or another stood outside. The representative of Yugoslavia considered that in order to implement Commission resolution 5 (XIV) on sub-regional economic groupings it was essential (1) that the groupings should not lead to a weakening of the economic relations of its members with outside countries; (2) that contacts should be established through existing international institutions or by other appropriate means between the groupings and third countries with a view

to a joint examination of the effects of those groupings on the economic interests of other countries; and (3) that these regional and sub-regional bodies be made more accessible in different forms and degrees to third countries. A discussion followed during which a number of delegates spoke, mainly reiterating the views expressed on the subject by their delegations at the fifteenth session of the Commission. The Commission took note of a statement by the Secretariat that it intended to continue to follow and to report on current developments in all parts of Europe with respect to the consequences for intra-European trade of efforts to achieve a greater degree of economic integration on a sub-regional basis.

*Long-term Agreements*

158. The Committee examined document TRADE/104, which reviews existing long-term trade and payments agreements, describes the different types of existing inter-governmental accords of this kind, summarizes government views on long-term agreements between countries of planned economy, in European east-west trade, between planned economies and less industrialized market economies, and between countries of market economy. Delegations enlarged upon the attitudes of their governments as summarized in the secretariat's report, and furnished information on recently concluded long-term agreements not included in document TRADE/104. The Committee took note of the secretariat's paper on long-term trade and payments agreements.

*Interregional Trade*

159. The Committee considered a detailed report by the secretariat on the work of other regional economic commissions in the field of trade (TRADE/105) prepared in accordance with the Committee's decision at its eighth session (E/ECE/TRADE/40, paragraph 41). Representatives spoke of the recent developments in their countries' trade with countries outside the ECE region, referred to the assistance their countries were giving to the less developed countries of the other regions, pointed out various ways in which in their view interregional trade could be expanded, and expressed satisfaction at the close co-operation the secretariat maintained with the secretariats of the other regional economic commissions in matters of trade. Recalling Commission resolution 12 (XIV), dealing with interregional co-operation, as well as General Assembly resolution 1421 (XIV) and Council resolution 778 (XXX), dealing with the strengthening and development of the world market and improvement of the trade conditions of the economically less developed countries, the Committee: (a) took note with satisfaction of the secretariat report on the work of the other regional economic commissions in the field of trade (TRADE/105); (b) asked the secretariat to prepare for its tenth session another such detailed report; and (c) requested the Secretariat to intensify its co-operation with the secretariats of the other regional economic commissions, and in that connexion, in co-operation with the Secretariat of the United Nations Headquarters, more particularly to consider the question of the possible contribution of ECE and its participating governments

to the solution of problems arising in the foreign trade of countries participating in the work of the other regional economic commissions.

#### *Improvements of Payments Arrangements*

##### *(a) Enlargement of scope for multilateral transferability and greater flexibility in payments arrangements*

160. The Committee had before it a secretariat report on the payment relationships between ECE countries based on information received from governments (TRADE/106 and addenda). After an exchange of views on the subject, in the course of which delegations gave an account of the recent evolution of their payments arrangements, the Committee deemed it necessary: (a) to review annually the progress made by ECE governments toward the achievement of effective multilateral transferability of their currencies or of automatic transferability for some part of the earnings under bilateral arrangements; (b) to recommend to governments that they examine jointly with their trade partners possibilities for the extension or further expansion of facilities for the transferability of balances; (c) to include in any work undertaken by the Committee pursuant to Commission resolution 6(XV) the problem of and the possibilities for improvements in payments arrangements through a wider use of transferable currencies in settlement of sums owed on trading accounts.

##### *(b) Review of procedures for voluntary compensation of balances arising under bilateral agreements*

161. The Committee adopted the report of the third annual meeting to review operations under the Multilateral Compensation Procedures, which took place during the Committee's ninth session, and recommended that the procedures be continued in the present form subject to review at the tenth session of the Committee.

#### *Arbitration*

162. The Committee took note of the report of the *ad hoc* Working Group on Arbitration on its seventh session (TRADE/96) and of the report of the first part of the special meeting to prepare the text of article IV of the draft European Convention on international commercial arbitration (TRADE/110). Subsequently, the Executive Secretary called the second part of the special meeting to prepare a text of article IV of the Draft European Convention on International Commercial Arbitration and, following thereon, a special meeting of plenipotentiaries for the purpose of negotiating and signing a European Convention on International Commercial Arbitration.

#### *Insurance Problems*

163. The Committee took note of the report of the *ad hoc* Working Party on Insurance Problems on its second session (TRADE/101). The secretariat was requested to complete its inquiries on a number of problems with a view to analysing the replies received in a note to be prepared by the secretariat and to be presented to the Committee at its next session.

#### *Protection of Patents and Technical Inventions*

164. The Committee considered the note prepared by the secretariat on the protection of patents and technical inventions (TRADE/100) as well as the communication received from the Director of the United International Bureaux for the Protection of Intellectual Property (TRADE/100 Add.1). The Committee decided to await the results of the work of the *ad hoc* Working Party on Contract Practices in Engineering in preparing standard forms of clauses relating to the sale of know-how in the field of engineering before deciding whether work of this nature should be extended to other trades.

#### *Simplification and Standardization of Export Documents*

165. The Committee took note of the report of the Consultation of Experts on the simplification and standardization of export documents (TRADE/107), and decided to set up a working party on the simplification and standardization of export documents to (a) examine the possibility of standardizing in the first place and at an international level the master copy and the three documents supplied by way of example by the expert from Norway during the consultation — namely, the statistics document, the bill of lading and the certificate of origin; (b) examine whether the TIF (International transport by rail) form and TIR (International transport by road) carnet could be used in other countries in the same manner as the TIF form has been used in Italy; (c) inquire from all countries participating in the work of the ECE what external trade documents are in fact required or used in practice, to draw up a list of such documents comparing them, and to examine in the light of such comparative list the possibility of drawing up recommendations with a view to the possible reduction, simplification and standardization of these documents.

#### *Trade Fairs and Technical Shows*

166. The Committee considered the note on this subject prepared by the secretariat transmitting observations of governments and organizers and users of fairs on the implementation of the Committee's recommendations (TRADE/99). The Committee also took note of an oral statement made by the Secretariat regarding its negotiations with the Customs Co-operation Council concerning the preliminary draft convention on facilities in respect of goods imported for display or use at exhibitions, fairs, meetings and similar events drawn up by the working party set up by the Standing Technical Committee of the Council. The Committee decided to request the Executive Secretary to transmit for information the draft convention referred to above to all countries participating in the work of ECE who are not members of the Customs Co-operation Council, asking them to make known to him any observations that they may wish to make on the draft convention.

#### *Standardization of General Conditions of Sale*

167. The Committee took note of the contents of the secretariat document (TRADE/98) on this question.



### *Problems of Trade in Machinery and Equipment*

168. In considering this matter, the Committee had before it a report by the Secretariat on the progress of the study of production and export of capital goods in the fields of mechanical and electrical engineering pursuant to Commission resolution 14 (XIV) (TRADE/108), as well as a summary of further replies received from governments in accordance with the Committee's decision at its eighth session (TRADE/108/Add.1). The Committee (a) took note of the fact that the Secretariat had drawn to the attention of the rapporteurs working on the study of production and export of capital goods in the fields of mechanical and electrical engineering the problems of interest to the Committee; and (b) expressed the wish that the further views of governments received since its last session should also be drawn to the attention of the rapporteurs and taken into account as far as possible in the preparation of the study.

### *Trade in Consumers' Goods*

169. The Committee had before it a report by the secretariat (TRADE/109 and Add.1) summarizing the replies of governments to the inquiry decided upon at its eighth session on specific problems regarding co-operation on a non-commercial basis between industries producing consumers' goods. This report indicated that a number of governments did not have any specific problems or suggestions concerning such co-operation while two governments stated that they were interested in certain specific exchanges of information — viz., testing and standardization of consumers' goods and production techniques and consumption trends in packaging, textiles, shoes, glass, ceramics and furniture. A number of representatives pointed out that in their countries the consumers' goods industries were privately owned and organized and that their international industrial contacts were normally private arrangements. The Committee decided to ask governments which had not yet transmitted their views on the specific suggestions made by the governments of Czechoslovakia and Turkey to do so and requested the secretariat to circulate these views so as to enable the Committee at its tenth session to consider whether any action was required by it.

### *Eighth Consultation of Experts on intra-European and especially East-West Trade*

170. The eighth consultation of experts on intra-European and especially east-west trade was held as a separate part of the ninth session from 14 to 18 October 1960, along established lines. A total of some fifty-five first-round talks were scheduled.

171. At the final plenary meeting of the consultation, the secretariat, on the basis of the reports made to it by the experts regarding their bilateral talks, concluded that these talks held in conjunction with the ninth session of the Committee again provided a useful means of reviewing trading problems of mutual interest and of supplementing or preparing contacts and negotiations in other places. Participants had referred to the frank and constructive attitude shown by their trading partners

and several participants had indicated that some new possibilities for the expansion of trade have been opened up in these talks. The secretariat believed that it would be advisable to convene a ninth consultation in conjunction with the next session of the Committee.

### **B. Other activities**

#### **ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF SOUTHERN EUROPE<sup>14</sup>**

172. During the period under review, some of the Commission's subsidiary bodies have done work on problems of special interest to countries of southern Europe, in conformity with Commission resolution 7 (XI).

173. The Committee on Agricultural Problems studied the market situation relating to commodities of concern to countries of southern Europe, such as fruits and vegetables. The study, *European Agriculture in 1965*, undertaken under the auspices of the Committee, dealt separately with the special problems of the region. Experts from Italy, Spain and Yugoslavia participated in the work of the Working Party on Standardization of Perishable Foodstuffs; the recommendations of this working party regarding citrus fruit, tomatoes, nuts, peaches etc. concern commodities of particular importance for those countries. The Working Party on Mechanization of Agriculture continues to examine modern techniques of irrigation.

174. The Conference of European Statisticians is acting as a joint sponsor with ILO of a regional statistical seminar on family living studies, which will be held in Vienna in September 1961 in co-operation with BTAO and the United Nations Statistical Office. The main purpose is to assist the countries of the region eligible for technical assistance — i.e., for the most part countries of southern Europe — to improve their statistical services.

175. A seminar is being organized under the auspices of the Housing Committee on problems that arise in the preparation of housing surveys and housing programmes, with special reference to countries in the course of industrialization. The seminar will be held in October 1961 in Yugoslavia.

176. The Inland Transport Committee continued its work on the development of an international road network in south-east Europe. The fifth session of the working group devoted to the study of this question will be held in Brindisi in May 1961 at the invitation of the Government of Italy. At this session, the group will review the condition of the international roads of the network. It will also discuss questions of technical assistance, such as exchanges of experts and opportunities for further training of experts in road construction and maintenance. In the context of the secretariat's long-term research programme, special attention is to be devoted to the countries of southern Europe as part of the projected study on structural change and integration of the European economy.

<sup>14</sup> See paragraph 405 for the consideration by the Commission at its sixteenth session of the report on this matter.

177. Pursuant to Commission resolution 9 (XIV) on Productivity of Labour, a meeting on labour productivity problems was held from 9 to 13 January 1961. The Chairman of the meeting was Mr. Pierre Gonod (France), and its Vice-Chairman was Mr. Karl Vyhnařík (Czechoslovakia). The report adopted by the meeting (PROD./CONF.11) contains the following conclusions and recommendations:

(a) The Commission is recommended to request its subsidiary bodies and the Executive Secretary to give greater attention in their work to the measurement and analysis of labour productivity; and to request the Executive Secretary to submit the report of the meeting to the main subsidiary bodies of the Commission, asking them to take its findings into account in their work.

(b) The attention of the Conference of European Statisticians should be drawn to the importance of the collection, on a basis as internationally uniform as possible, of certain data required for the measurement of labour productivity. The specification of the requisite data is contained in paragraph 36 (a) and (b) of the report of the meeting.

(c) The Commission is recommended to invite national authorities responsible for productivity measurements to bear in mind a number of specific points, as contained in paragraph 37 of the report of the meeting, designed to improve the quality and comparability of productivity measurements.

(d) The following problems should be further examined:

- (i) The meaning and comparability of terminology used in the field of productivity measurement and analysis;
- (ii) The methodology of measurement of productivity with a view to making possible international comparisons;
- (iii) Methodological problems arising in assessing the factors which account for given levels of productivity.

178. In carrying out these inquiries, the differences which arise in considering problems of productivity at the level of national economy, at the industrial level, and at the plant level should be borne in mind.

(e) In carrying out the work indicated under (d) above, the Commission is recommended to invite interested governments to send to the secretariat studies and other relevant material bearing on these problems; to request the Executive Secretary to prepare reports on these subjects with the help of rapporteurs appointed by interested governments and to maintain close contact with other international organizations specializing in the work in the field of productivity.

(f) The Commission is recommended to invite national productivity institutes and experts working in this field

to encourage the international exchange of information and experience, and to request the Executive Secretary to facilitate such contacts.

(g) Finally, taking into account that considerable work was still necessary in this field, it was generally agreed that future meetings would be useful.

#### WATER POLLUTION CONTROL PROBLEMS IN EUROPE <sup>16</sup>

179. Pursuant to a request contained in Commission resolution 10 (XIV), the Executive Secretary drew up, on the basis of information available and furnished by governments, "a list of interested organizations, national and international commissions, societies and university and other research institutes, together with a list of experts to whom governments desiring to contribute to the solution of the water pollution problem may address requests and from whom they may obtain advice on the various aspects of the problem." This information is incorporated in:

- (i) The note by the secretariat on Water Pollution Problems in Europe (WATER POLL./CONF./1 and addenda) and,
- (ii) The note by the secretariat on the Establishment of a List of Experts (WATER POLL./CONF./3).

180. Pursuant to a further request, addressed to him in the resolution under reference, the Executive Secretary convened a conference of governmental experts on water pollution problems in Europe. This meeting was held from 22 February to 3 March 1961. It was organized in the form of a seminar, and was co-sponsored by the secretariats of the FAO, Regional Office for Europe of WHO, and the IAEA.

181. The conclusions of the governmental experts are embodied in the report of the conference (WATER POLL./CONF./28).

182. The experts considered that the ECE has a useful and necessary role to play in the regional implementation of world-wide principles and activities under Council resolution 675 (XXV) in furthering exchanges of information and experience in matters of water pollution control in Europe. It should do so on a continuing basis by arranging (a) exchanges of appropriate documentation (including lists of documentary films); (b) the interchange of advisory services by experts; (c) visits of specialists and direct contact between organizations working in this field, and (d) meetings.

183. In so doing, the Commission concentrates on the economic, technical and administrative aspects of water pollution control and should conduct these activities in co-ordination with the FAO, WHO and the IAEA, and with other international organizations, in particular with UNESCO, as necessary, and in such a way as to avoid duplication of effort.

<sup>15</sup> See paragraphs 406 to 407 for the consideration by the Commission at its sixteenth session of this question.

<sup>16</sup> See paragraphs 408 to 414 for the consideration by the Commission at its sixteenth session of this question.



## FURTHER EXPANSION WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF ECE OF COLLABORATION IN EXCHANGING SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION<sup>17</sup>

184. In its resolution 1 (XV), the Commission invited its subsidiary organs "to continue their effort for the development of scientific and technical collaboration between member governments on matters of economic, technological and statistical importance and to prepare appropriate measures in accordance with this resolution", and requested the Executive Secretary "to take the appropriate implementing steps and to report on the subject of this resolution to the sixteenth session of the Commission." In his report on the subject (E/ECE/402), the Executive Secretary drew the Commission's attention to the salient points of relevant activities of the subsidiary bodies, as well as to certain new practices and techniques which were initiated and developed during the period under review.

### A MEETING OF HIGH-LEVEL SENIOR GOVERNMENT ADVISERS<sup>18</sup>

185. This meeting was convened by the Executive Secretary pursuant to Commission resolution 3 (XV), and held from 20 to 24 March 1961. Professor K. Waris (Finland) was elected Chairman. Mr. J. Downie (United Kingdom) and Professor E. Kamenov (Bulgaria) were elected Vice-Chairmen. "Problems of economic growth" was chosen as the general subject of the meeting. The following main aspects of the subject were discussed: (i) concepts and measurement of economic growth; (ii) determinants of economic growth; (iii) investment policy; (iv) international co-operation as a factor in promoting economic growth.

186. In the course of the discussions, a number of suggestions were made both for research to be undertaken by the secretariat and for action to be considered by the Commission.

187. In his report on the meeting submitted to the sixteenth session of the Commission (E/ECE/403), the Executive Secretary stated that it was his impression that the meeting was a useful new departure. He added that it provided an almost unique occasion for fruitful and stimulating exchanges of views, particularly between economic advisers from countries with different economic systems; that delegates found the opportunity of meeting colleagues in similarly responsible positions in other countries most valuable; and that similar meetings might usefully be convened from time to time in future.

### ENERGY PROBLEMS IN EUROPE<sup>19</sup>

188. In its resolution 9 (XV), the Commission, *inter alia*, requested the Executive Secretary "to continue to

<sup>17</sup> See paragraphs 415 to 420 for the consideration by the Commission at its sixteenth session of the report on this matter.

<sup>18</sup> See paragraphs 421 to 425 for the consideration by the Commission at its sixteenth session of the report on this matter.

<sup>19</sup> See paragraphs 432 to 439 for the consideration by the Commission at its sixteenth session of the report on this matter.

give, within available resources, proper attention to energy problems in Europe so that any future meetings of experts can be adequately prepared, to continue and complete, as soon as possible, the necessary studies and preparatory work" and "to report to the sixteenth plenary session on the progress made." In his report on the subject (E/ECE/405) the Executive Secretary acquainted the Commission with the progress achieved in the various energy studies under way concerned with questions of methodology and with prospective trends in the energy situation in Europe, and indicated how the work is to be continued.

### STUDY OF PRODUCTION AND EXPORT OF CAPITAL GOODS IN THE FIELDS OF MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING<sup>20</sup>

189. Work has continued on the study of this subject requested of the Executive Secretary in Commission resolution 14 (XIV). As was explained in the Executive Secretary's progress report submitted to the Commission's sixteenth session (E/ECE/406), it did not prove possible to prepare the study in time for submission to that session. The Executive Secretary intends accordingly to submit the study to the seventeenth session of the Commission.

### IMPROVEMENT OF TECHNIQUES OF FOREIGN TRADE<sup>21</sup>

190. As will be noted from paragraphs 152 to 156 above, the Committee on the Development of Trade, at its ninth session, considered the ways in which it should implement resolution 6 (XV). It will be recalled that in this resolution the Commission invited the Committee "to examine and analyse the problems which need to be resolved and the possibilities which need to be explored in order to facilitate the introduction of more multilateral methods and any other methods likely to improve the international trade and payments relations between ECE countries." The Committee decided to request the Executive Secretary to call a meeting of governmental trade experts to implement the resolution under reference. Accordingly, the Executive Secretary has prepared for and convened this meeting for 15-19 May 1961.<sup>22</sup>

### AUTOMATION<sup>23</sup>

191. In its resolution 8 (XV), the Commission invited the Executive Secretary to ask interested countries participating in the work of the ECE to submit all the

<sup>20</sup> See paragraph 440 for the consideration by the Commission at its sixteenth session of the report on this matter.

<sup>21</sup> See paragraphs 447 to 450 for the consideration by the Commission at its sixteenth session of the report on this matter.

<sup>22</sup> In its resolution 1519 (XV), the General Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the Council to recommend to the ECE that it ensure the preparation of the studies in its resolution 6 (XV) in time for the Council's thirty-second session. In view of this time schedule, the Executive Secretary suggested to the Commission that he be authorized to submit a progress report to the Council's thirty-second session.

<sup>23</sup> See paragraphs 452 and 453 for the consideration by the Commission at its sixteenth session of the report on this matter.

necessary data and information based on actual experience on the economic aspects of automation problems and to prepare and circulate to ECE countries an analysis of these data and information. In a progress report submitted to the Commission (E/ECE/409), the Executive Secretary pointed out that sufficient additional material to enable further useful analysis and possibly further expert discussion is likely to be available later in the year. The Executive Secretary also reported that work on automation problems continued to proceed under the auspices of some of the committees.

#### ASSISTANCE TO THE LESS-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES <sup>24</sup>

192. In resolution 4 (XV), the Commission expressed the belief that it "should increasingly contribute to the strengthening of United Nations activities directed toward the economic development of less-developed countries" and "the readiness of European countries to intensify their efforts" in this direction; and invited the Executive Secretary "to ensure that the results of work undertaken by the Commission and its subsidiary bodies which are of interest to less-developed countries are made available to these countries and other regional commissions."

193. Paragraphs 196 to 211 contain an account, by sectors of activity, of ECE's co-operation with the other regional economic commissions and of activities bearing upon technical assistance. The implications of the Secretariat for their work were specifically considered at the annual sessions of the Committee on Agricultural Problems and the Inland Transport Committee. The former decided to submit the problems involved to the sixteenth session of ECE.

#### INFORMATION ABOUT THE WORK OF THE OTHER REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS RELATING TO THE FIELD OF ACTIVITY OF THE SUBSIDIARY BODIES OF ECE <sup>25</sup>

194. In resolution 10 (XV), the Commission requested the Executive Secretary "to provide the subsidiary bodies of the Commission with information concerning the work and the studies undertaken and concerning the principal projects planned within the framework of similar subsidiary bodies of the regional economic commissions."

195. Accordingly, the practice of submitting documents on relevant activities of the other regional economic commissions to ECE's subsidiary bodies has been extended and systematized during the period under review.

#### INTERREGIONAL CO-OPERATION

196. Co-operation between the ECE and the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA),

and the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) has continued, and developed further in practically all fields within the Commission's mandate.

197. The Executive Secretary brought resolution 4 (XV) on assistance to the less-developed countries to the attention of the Commission's subsidiary bodies. In this resolution, the Commission invited the Executive Secretary to ensure that the results of work undertaken by the Commission and its subsidiary bodies which are of interest to less-developed countries are made available to these countries and other regional commissions. (See also paragraphs 192 and 193 above.)

198. The Executive Secretary brought resolution 10 (XV) on information about the work of the other regional economic commissions of the United Nations relating to the fields of activity of the subsidiary bodies of the Economic Commission for Europe to the attention of the Commission's subsidiary bodies and provided them, in accordance with the provisions of this resolution, with the relevant information. (See also paragraphs 194 and 195 above.)

199. A number of governments from the other regions participated in a consultative capacity, in accordance with paragraph 11 of the Commission's terms of reference, in the work of some of the Commission's subsidiary bodies. Thus, representatives of Canada attended the twelfth session of the Committee on Agricultural Problems, the eighteenth session of the Timber Committee and the ninth session of the Committee on the Development of Trade; and representatives of Japan attended the twenty-fourth session of the Steel Committee and the ninth session of the Committee on the Development of Trade. Representatives of Israel, Japan and Uruguay participated in the Meeting of Senior Economic Advisers. In addition, experts representing eight countries from the ECAFE region, who participated in a study tour in Europe under the auspices of UNTAO, attended the twentieth session of the Housing Committee. It may also be recalled that representatives of Argentina, Australia, Canada, Ghana, India, Israel, Japan, Mexico, the United Arab Republic, Uruguay and Venezuela followed the proceedings of the fifteenth plenary session of the Commission.

200. Consultations between the secretariats took place by correspondence and by personal contacts, in particular between the executive secretaries of the four regional economic commissions on the occasions of their meetings with the Under-Secretary in charge of Economic and Social Affairs. A number of ECE staff members have been seconded for temporary service to the secretariats of ECA and ECLA.

#### *Energy*

201. As in the past, the ECE Committee on Electric Power and the ECAFE Sub-committee on Electric Power kept each other apprised of their activities. The Secretariat prepared four reports for a seminar on electric energy to be held under the auspices of ECLA in Mexico in July/August 1961. The papers deal with the following subjects: European experience in the integration and co-ordinated management of national

<sup>24</sup> See paragraphs 441 and 446 for the consideration by the Commission at its sixteenth session of the report on this matter.

<sup>25</sup> See paragraph 454 for the consideration by the Commission at its sixteenth session of the report on this matter.



systems of electric power transmission; the cost of electric power and the financing of electricity undertakings; methods for the evaluation of hydro-electric potential; and methods of forecasting future requirements for electric power.

### *Housing*

202. The secretariat contributed to the preparations for and organization of a study tour of ECAFE experts to Europe in the field of housing and building materials which took place in June/July 1960. Experts participating in this study tour attended the twentieth session of the Housing Committee, and held consultations with the secretariat on ECE activities in housing and building of particular interest to them.

203. A report on ECE activities in the field of housing was prepared for submission to the ECAFE working party on housing and building materials and a contribution was made to the study of the ECAFE secretariat on building costs.

204. A number of projects included in the work programme of the Housing Committee are designed also to make a contribution to United Nations programme of concerted international action in the field of housing and related community facilities.

### *Inland Transport*

205. The secretariat continued to supply information and documents to the ECAFE secretariat related to their various studies in the field of road transport, in particular on problems relating to the Declaration on the Main International Traffic Arteries, to road safety and a number of technical railway matters.

### *Research*

206. Regular contacts continued to be maintained between the research staff of the Secretariat and that of the other regional economic commissions on the common aspects of some of their research projects. Thus, close co-operation took place in respect of ECA's study of the effects of the western European integration on the trade of ECA countries.

### *Statistics*

207. The secretariat was in close contact with the secretariats of the other regional economic commissions, particularly in connexion with the activities of the Regional Conferences of Statisticians (African, Asian and European). The secretariat also supplied the ECLA secretariat with information and suggestions concerning the organization of a regional meeting of statisticians, and with detailed material concerning the development of a programme of industrial statistics for Europe as a regional variant of the world programme in this field, as a possible example for Latin America. The Conference of European Statisticians was kept apprised of the work carried out by similar bodies of the other regional economic commissions.

### *Steel*

208. The secretariat continued to keep in close touch with the secretariats of ECAFE and ECLA, and to draw the attention of the ECE Steel Committee to work of interest to it being done by these two commissions. A note was prepared for submission to the ECAFE Sub-Committee on Iron and Steel to assist it in its consideration of those parts of the ECE study on the long term trends and problems of the European Steel Industry which are relevant to countries of the ECAFE region.

### *Engineering*

209. Close contact has been maintained with the secretariats of ECAFE and ECLA on the inquiry into the production and trade of capital goods in the fields of mechanical and electrical engineering. The secretariats of ECAFE and ECLA supplied the secretariat with statistical data and other material for the preparation of this study.

### *Timber*

210. Assistance has been given to the Asia-Pacific Forestry Commission of FAO (APFC) on the setting up of a Working Party on Forest Working Techniques and Training of Forest Workers, based upon experiences gained in ECE. Similar advice has also been passed on to the African and Latin American Forestry Commissions. Advice has also been given to the APFC on the drawing up of a minimum long-term programme of forest and forest products statistics. The pattern of co-operation between the International Labour Organisation and ECE in the field of training of forest workers, which has been established in Europe, has been extended to the Far East, where ILO is collaborating in a similar manner with the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East. Forest and forest products statistics have been prepared for the teams working on the Timber Trends Studies in the Far East and in Latin America. Two former staff members of the FAO/ECE Timber Division are currently engaged on FAO's East African Timber Trends Study.

### *Trade*

211. The ECE Committee on the Development of Trade regularly reviews trade with the countries of other regions on the basis, in particular, of reports by the Secretariat on current trade trends and the work done by other regional economic commissions. At its ninth session, the Committee considered a detailed report on the relevant work of the other regional economic commissions prepared at its special request by the Secretariat, and requested the secretariat to intensify its co-operation with the secretariats of the other regional economic commissions in this regard. The Trade Committees of ECLA and ECAFE have been kept informed through the secretariat of the work of the ECE Committee on the Development of Trade. More particularly, a detailed note has been prepared for submission to the ECAFE Trade Committee on this matter. In addition, countries of the ECLA and ECA regions have participated



in ECE's multilateral compensation procedures in accordance with paragraph 11 of the Commission's Terms of Reference.

#### TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES

212. The Department of Economic and Social Affairs and its Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations (BTAO), through its Technical Assistance Office in Geneva (TAO), continued to consult with the secretariat on relevant projects of an economic character included in UNTAO's programme of work and pertaining to the ECE region. Arrangements are being worked out in co-operation with the Technical Assistance Office in Geneva to utilize more fully the expertise of the secretariat in the light of the relevant resolutions adopted recently by the Council and the General Assembly in the field of technical assistance. More particularly, arrangements were made for UNTAO experts and fellows, passing through Geneva, whose tasks related to projects included in the work programme of the ECE, to be briefed as appropriate by the secretariat. In some cases, at the request of BTAO, suggestions were made by the Secretariat on suitable experts from ECE countries for appointments on TAO missions.

213. The secretariat assisted the BTAO and the secretariat of ECAFE in the planning and organization of the study tour to Europe of Asian experts in the field of housing and building which took place in June/July 1960.

214. The secretariat contributed to the preparation of a plan for the organization of a seminar which might be held under the auspices of BTAO for the benefit of countries of the other regions on the collection and use of housing and building statistics.

215. The secretariat also aided the Technical Assistance Office in Geneva in the planning of a possible study tour in ECE countries of steel experts from selected countries of the other regions.

216. The Conference of European Statisticians is acting as a joint sponsor with ILO of a regional statistical seminar on household surveys which will be organized in Vienna in September 1961 in co-operation with BTAO and the United Nations Statistical Office. The Secretariat is contributing to the organization of the seminar and the preparation of documents for discussion.

217. A member of the secretariat was assigned for a period of four months to the United Nations economic survey mission to Cyprus, organized under the auspices of the BTAO.

218. The UNTAO/ECE In-service Training Programme, which offers training facilities with the ECE secretariat to suitably qualified young economists and statisticians from a number of European countries, has been continued as part of UNTAO's programme. Fellowships were granted by BTAO to economists and statisticians from Austria, Greece, Hungary, Turkey and Yugoslavia (for the 1960/61 period) and from Bulgaria, Poland, Romania and Spain (for the 1961/62 period). Fellows are given opportunities for practical in-service training for one year and participation in the work on

projects included in the current work programme of the Research and Planning Division and, where appropriate, also of the other divisions of the secretariat.

219. It is expected that fellows from African countries will shortly be included in the UNTAO/ECE In-service Training Programme in accordance with the offer of training facilities made by the Executive Secretary of ECE to the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa pursuant to ECA's resolution 16 (II).

220. A contribution was made to the Headquarters Training Programme for African Economists, who paid a visit to ECE in February 1961 and were briefed on, and discussed, ECE's work, in particular those aspects of interest to countries of their region.

221. A number of projects on the Commission's work programme involve the international exchange of experience and information, the results of which are often of value also to the countries of other regions and therefore partake of the character of the technical assistance in the broad sense of the term.

#### WORK OF THE SECRETARIAT

222. The secretariat of the Commission maintained close and regular liaison with Headquarters, and co-operated with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, as well as with other units of the United Nations Secretariat, on a number of specific projects. In addition to the activities summarized in part I of this report, the secretariat has taken action, as necessary, to implement the decisions of the Commission's fifteenth session. It had serviced the Commission, and its committees and their subsidiary bodies, as well as special meetings held under ECE auspices. The publication of periodic surveys and reviews, including the annual *Economic Survey of Europe*, the *Economic Bulletin for Europe*, and a series of specialized statistical bulletins, covering the fields of coal, electric power, gas, housing and building, steel, timber and transport, as well as the issuance of monthly statistical indicators of short-term economic changes in ECE countries, is continued. In its work, the secretariat continued to be aided by the services rendered by government experts, who carried out a number of investigations. This assistance enabled the secretariat to assume responsibility for a greater workload than would otherwise have been possible. A description of the work being carried out by the secretariat on behalf and on the authority of the Commission is contained in the Commission's Programme of Work and Priorities for 1961/1962 (see part V of this report).

223. On 1 October 1960 Mr. Sakari Tuomioja resigned as Executive Secretary of the Commission. On 24 October 1960 Mr. Vladimir Velebit was appointed Executive Secretary of the Commission.

#### C. Relations with specialized agencies and other organizations

224. Co-operation with the specialized agencies of the United Nations, the International Atomic Energy Agency and a number of intergovernmental organizations and



international non-governmental organizations remained an important element in the work of the Commission and its secretariat during the period considered.

### *Specialized Agencies*

#### *(i) International Labour Organisation*

225. A report on manpower problems in Europe was prepared by the International Labour Office for transmittal to the sixteenth session of the Commission (E/ECE/399).

226. There was close co-operation between the secretariat and the ILO on the preparation of the meeting on labour productivity problems. The ILO contributed a paper to this meeting, and participated actively in its deliberations.

227. In the field of timber, collaboration with the ILO on questions concerning the training of forest workers was maintained through the work of the Joint FAO/ECE Committee on Forest Working Techniques and Training of Forest Workers. An international training course on timber extraction and forest roads (including road construction) was held in October 1960 in the Federal Republic of Germany and France, and was attended by twenty-six trainees from eleven ECE countries. Thirty-one instructors from twelve ECE countries received training grants under the ILO Fellowship Scheme during 1960.

228. The secretariat kept in touch with ILO on the preparation of the study on the production and export of capital goods in the fields of mechanical and electrical engineering, and on the implementation of Commission resolution 8 (XV) — Automation.

229. Officials of the ECE secretariat participated in ILO's Technical Tripartite Meeting on the Social Consequences of the Coal Crisis (January 1961).

230. In the field of inland transport, the secretariat co-operated closely with the ILO in connexion with the preparation of an agreement under the auspices of ECE's Inland Transport Committee on conditions of employment in international road transport, and on questions of safety in rail transport.

231. The ILO submitted a paper on its work on family living studies and family budget inquiries to the eighth session of the Conference of European Statisticians, and is co-operating with a working group on family budget inquiries set up by the Conference. The ILO and the Conference are jointly sponsoring a regional statistical seminar on family living studies to be held in Vienna in September 1961 under the UNTAO programme.

232. The secretariats have kept each other informed of the activities of their respective organizations in coal, housing and steel, and attended each other's meetings.

#### *(ii) Food and Agriculture Organization*

233. Systematic and close co-operation with FAO is continuing in agriculture and timber through the joint FAO/ECE Agriculture and Timber Divisions servicing ECE's Committee on Agricultural Problems and the Timber Committee, along the lines described in earlier

annual reports of the Commission to the Economic and Social Council (see, for example, E/3227, paragraph 209).

234. During the period under review, the meeting of the Study Group on Problems of Methodology and in Agricultural Statistics in European countries and the informal consultation of experts on Problems of Methodology of Agricultural Production Projections were held in co-operation with FAO. The secretariat was represented at FAO's Regional Conference for Europe (held in October 1960 in Rome), the joint FAO/ECE Agriculture Division contributing some of the documentation for that meeting. In the field of timber, the second joint FAO/ECE inquiry into timber trends (1960-1975) was begun.

235. The secretariat has developed further its close co-operation with FAO on water pollution control problems in Europe, and FAO was one of the joint sponsors of the seminar on this subject held in February/March 1961 in Geneva, pursuant to Commission resolution 10 (XIV).

236. In the field of research, the secretariat was in touch with FAO on the preparation of the chapter dealing with problems and prospects of European agriculture in ECE's *Economic Survey of Europe in 1960*. In transport, the secretariat has co-operated with the organization regarding the draft agreement on the international transport of perishable foodstuffs and the standardization of packaging for fruit and vegetables used in international transport and trade. In the field of statistics, a group of experts on index numbers of agricultural production is being convened in March 1961 under the joint auspices of FAO and the Conference of European Statisticians. The Conference is co-operating with FAO in the preparations for a European Regional Meeting on Food Consumption Surveys, to be held in October 1961. The next meeting of the Study Group on Problems of Methodology and Definitions in Agricultural Statistics is to meet under the joint auspices of FAO, the Committee on Agricultural Problems and the Conference.

#### *(iii) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization*

237. The secretariat has continued to follow UNESCO's work on the promotion of international understanding and peaceful co-operation. More particularly, the secretariat prepared the outline for, and participated in the discussion of, the colloquium organized, as part of this programme under UNESCO's auspices by the International Association of Legal Science and held in Helsinki in June 1960. This colloquium was devoted to a study, in the light of international commercial and comparative law, of the problems involved in the General Conditions of Sale and Model Contracts, drawn up under the auspices of the ECE. An official of the ECE secretariat attended the UNESCO Seminar on the International Division of Labour held in Prague in December 1960. A representative of UNESCO attended the ninth session of the Committee on the Development of Trade. Together with the International Statistical Institute, UNESCO collaborated with the Conference of European Statisticians by arranging for

the presentation to the eighth session of the Conference of a paper on education and supplementary training of official statisticians. A representative of UNESCO attended the Conference on Water Pollution Problems in Europe, and expressed UNESCO's interest in this subject. The secretariat also followed UNESCO's work in the promotion of international relations and exchanges in the fields of education, science and culture.

(iv) *World Health Organization*

238. Co-operation with WHO on water pollution control problems was further developed. More particularly, the secretariat worked closely together with WHO's Regional Office for Europe in preparing the joint seminar on the subject, of which WHO was one of the co-sponsors. In the field of housing, the secretariat attended and contributed a paper to the Eighth European Seminar of Sanitary Engineers organized by WHO's Regional Office for Europe (Madrid, October 1960). The secretariats of the two organizations are in touch with each other on the public health aspects of housing, on which WHO has started a programme of work. WHO's Regional Office for Europe is making a contribution to the Housing Committee's work on rural housing and building regulations. The secretariat continued to consult with WHO regarding phyto-sanitary and veterinary regulations on international rivers.

(v) *International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and International Monetary Fund*

239. Contact on research questions was maintained. The Fund collaborated with the Conference of European Statisticians by submitting a paper, prepared jointly with the Statistical Office of the United Nations, to the Working Group on Statistics of Financial Assets and Liabilities.

*International Atomic Energy Agency*

240. In its work on energy questions, the Secretariat has maintained close contact with the staff of the Agency. At IAEA's request, the secretariat contributed to the preparation of the Agency's study on the possibilities of integrating nuclear energy in Finland's energy system. The secretariat represented the United Nations at IAEA's Conference on Small and Medium-sized Reactors (Vienna, September 1960), and at the Second Meeting

of Experts on the Methods of Calculating the Cost of Generating Electric Energy by Nuclear Power Stations (Vienna, November 1960). Co-operation between the Secretariat and the Agency's staff on water pollution control problems in Europe was developed, IAEA acting as one of the co-sponsors of the joint seminar on this subject. The secretariat attended IAEA's Seminar on Radio-active Waste Disposal in fresh waters (Vienna, December 1960). The secretariat has also been in touch with IAEA on problems relating to the transport of radio-active substances.

*Intergovernmental Organizations*

241. Informal relations were maintained by the secretariat with the secretariats of the Organization for European Economic Co-operation, including the European Productivity Agency, the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, and the Council of Europe; the staffs of the High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community, and of the Commission and the Council of the European Economic Community; the secretariats of the Danube Commission (Budapest), the staff of the European Conference of Ministers of Transport (Paris), and of the Organization for the Co-operation of Railway Administrations (Warsaw). These relations have been continued along the lines described in paragraph 37 of E/ECE/343. The Commission and its subsidiary bodies have continued their co-operative relations with such other intergovernmental organizations as the Central Commission on the Navigation of the Rhine, the Central Office for International Railway Transport, the Customs Co-operation Council, the International Institute of Refrigeration, and the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law.

242. Co-operation between the ECE and GATT secretariats on matters of research and commercial policy was continued.

*Non-governmental Organizations*

243. Many of these organizations of all categories have continued to contribute to the work of the Commission's subsidiary bodies in various fields, frequently through work on questions on which such organizations possess special expertise. Their co-operation has remained of considerable value.



## PART II

### SIXTEENTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION

#### A. Attendance and organization of work

244. The sixteenth session of the Commission was held from 11 to 29 April 1961. It was attended by representatives from the following countries: Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, and Yugoslavia. Australia, Brazil, Canada, Cuba, Ghana, India, Israel, Japan, Mexico, United Arab Republic, Uruguay, and Venezuela were represented under the provisions of paragraph 11 of the Commission's terms of reference. The following international agencies sent representatives: the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Monetary Fund and the International Atomic Energy Agency. The Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization and Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade followed the Commission's proceedings. Representatives from the following non-governmental organizations attended the session: International Chamber of Commerce, International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, International Federation of Christian Trade Unions, World Federation of Trade Unions, World Veterans Federation, Commission of the Churches on International Affairs, Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations, International Bar Association, International Catholic Child Bureau, International Catholic Youth Federation, International Federation of Women Lawyers, International Union of Official Travel Organizations, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom and Pax Romana. A full list of representatives is attached as annex 1 to this report.

245. Prior to the adoption of the agenda, the representative of Czechoslovakia, referring to the question raised by his delegation of participation of the German Democratic Republic,\* with full rights in the work of the Commission, pointed out that the German Democratic Republic, a state consistently conducting a policy of peace and friendship among nations, belonged to the most developed countries, having economic relations with virtually all nations of the world; that its inter-

national position was growing in strength; and that in view of the high level of its industrial production, science and technology, economic co-operation without the German Democratic Republic was inconceivable. The Commission must put an end to an inadmissible discrimination towards a fully sovereign and independent state. Such a step would endow ECE with a truly all-European character and enhance its authority. In this connexion the delegations of Bulgaria, Hungary and Romania, speaking at a later stage in the proceedings, and more particularly on the work of the Commission as a whole, stated that they regretted the non-participation of the German Democratic Republic in ECE, which was prejudicial to the Commission's work and deprived it of its universal character. The delegations of Poland and the USSR associated themselves with this declaration and with the letter from the Government of the German Democratic Republic to the Commission. The representative of Poland pointed to the growing role of the German Democratic Republic in the economic life of Europe as one of the first industrial countries in the region occupying the key position in European transport and communications; he considered that the continued exclusion of the German Democratic Republic from membership of the Commission was anachronistic and harmful to the ECE. The representative of the Soviet Union pointed out also that the German Democratic Republic, which entertained diplomatic relations with countries whose total population exceeded half of the world population, was deprived, by the unwillingness of certain member states, of the possibility of participating in the work of the Commission with equal rights, although it fully qualified for that status. He emphasized that the Government of the German Democratic Republic was the sole organ exercising on its territory full jurisdiction as the legal successor of the former German State, and considered that the Commission should make representations to the Economic and Social Council concerning the admission of the German Democratic Republic, as a full member, to ECE, and adopt a decision inviting the delegation of that country to the present session in accordance with article 8 of the Commission's terms of reference. He also expressed the hope that the ECE secretariat would take the necessary steps for the organization of practical co-operation of the German Democratic Republic in the work of the Commission.<sup>26</sup>

246. The delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany, referring to its previous declarations concerning the attitude of the Federal Government to the legal status of the eastern zone of Germany in ECE, stated that its government continued to be opposed for the

\* EDITORIAL NOTE. — In this connexion, at the formal request of the Czechoslovak delegation, a document was circulated to delegates of the session containing "a copy of the letter sent to the Chairman of the Economic Commission for Europe by the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the German Democratic Republic, Ambassador Stibi" (ECE (XVI)/Misc.1).

<sup>26</sup> See E/ECE (XVI)/SR.2.

same reasons to any modification of that status which reflected the real situation. Existing arrangements under article 10 of the Commission's terms of reference made it possible for the economic role of the eastern zone of Germany in Europe to be reflected in the participation by its experts in the Commission's subsidiary bodies. If the objectives of the eastern zone of Germany had been to seek economic co-operation it could have taken advantage of these arrangements. Its objective, however, was to improve its political status by seeking membership in the ECE, a question which was not within the competence of the Commission, but within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Economic and Social Council. The representative of the Federal Republic of Germany asserted that, so long as the eastern zone of Germany was not regarded by the majority of the members of the United Nations as a state and, consequently, as a European nation, its status in ECE could not be changed. The delegations of France and the United States of America declared that they supported the statement of the Federal Republic of Germany. The representative of France reiterated the legal arguments which the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany had developed with reference to paragraph 10 of the Commission's terms of reference. In his opinion, the Commission had no power to discuss or to deal with the question. The representative of the United States of America pointed out that in the absence of a change in the status of the eastern zone of Germany, or in its relations with the United Nations, his government saw no basis for any change in its participation in the activities of the Commission.<sup>248</sup>

247. Following the discussion on this question, it was agreed to have the substance of the statements made included in the summary record (E/ECE (XVI)/SR.2) which, as far as the report's paragraphs 245 and 246 were concerned, should be considered as an integral part thereof.

248. The representative of the USSR proposed the inclusion in the agenda of the session of a special item or a sub-item to item 3 of the provisional agenda on a study of the economic and social consequences of disarmament, for the following reasons. Disarmament was one of the most urgent questions of the present time and of concern to all countries. Although the proposal of the Government of the USSR for universal and complete disarmament, unanimously supported in the UN General Assembly, had not yet been implemented, the Soviet delegation was convinced that this was bound to happen. The importance of the study of the economic and social consequences of disarmament having been recognized by the General Assembly in resolution 1516(XV), the Commission should use its experience to address itself also to a study which would include the examination of concrete economic problems arising from the readjustment of the national economy consequent upon universal and complete disarmament, and would enable ECE governments to adopt appropriate measures for rendering aid to the less developed countries. In his opinion everybody who desired full disarmament should be in a position to support the proposal made by the Soviet delegation.

249. The representative of Poland supported the inclusion of this question in the agenda, since ECE countries, which bear the heaviest expenditure on armaments, would be most affected by the economic and social aspects of disarmament, and since his country, striving for a peaceful development of its economy, considered disarmament as the only means of safeguarding peace and peaceful co-existence. The delegation of Czechoslovakia stated that it backed the proposal of the USSR because of its country's full advocacy of the efforts towards universal and complete disarmament and of the need for ECE to give practical support to the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1516 (XV). The proposal of the Soviet Union was also supported by the delegations of Albania, Byelorussian SSR, Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania and the Ukrainian SSR.

250. The representative of Yugoslavia expressed the hope that in view of the major importance of the question of world disarmament, the Commission would reach agreement on the matter put before it.

251. Several other delegations considered that there was no need for a separate item or sub-item to item 3 on this question and that the matter could be discussed, if so desired, under item 8 of the provisional agenda dealing with resolutions bearing on the work of the Commission adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its twenty-ninth and thirtieth sessions, and by the General Assembly at its fifteenth regular session, which included the General Assembly resolution 1516 (XV). These delegations, while emphasizing their long record in proposing and supporting practical measures for effective disarmament under international control, stated that since the study of the economic and social aspects of disarmament had already been initiated under General Assembly resolution 1516 (XV), duplication or disorder would result if the Commission too were to take up the matter without having received any request for co-operation or any instruction from its parent body. The delegation of the United States stated in particular that the U.S. Government had been the first to advance the idea that savings from disarmament might be applied to assistance to the economically less-developed countries. The delegate of Italy reaffirmed his government's support for effective disarmament under international control and referred to his country's previous record in this matter.

252. In reply to a question by the representative of Denmark, the Executive Secretary reported that, in implementation of General Assembly resolution 1516 (XV), the Governments of Argentina, India, Pakistan, Poland, Sudan, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom and the United States of America had been invited to appoint consultants to assist the UN Secretariat in the work to be undertaken. These consultants were to meet in Geneva for two weeks in August 1961, and would probably meet again in New York in January 1962. The Executive Secretary added that he had indicated to the Under-Secretary in charge of Economic and Social Affairs the readiness of the ECE secretariat to assist in the inquiry and that he had been informed that after the first meeting of the



consultants the Secretary-General would be better able to determine what further aid he might require in connexion with the study under General Assembly resolution 1516 (XV).

## B. Agenda

253. After discussion, the Commission agreed on a new formulation of the original provisional agenda under item 3 to read as follows: "Work of the Commission as a whole, and resolutions of concern to the Commission adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its twenty-ninth and thirtieth sessions, and by the General Assembly at its fifteenth regular session, including the question of the study of the economic and social consequences of disarmament (General Assembly resolution 1516 (XV))", and on the deletion of provisional agenda item 8. Consequently the following agenda was adopted:

1. Adoption of the agenda (E/ECE/397/Rev. 1).
2. Election of officers.
3. Work of the Commission as a whole, and resolutions of concern to the Commission adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its twenty-ninth and thirtieth sessions, and by the General Assembly at its fifteenth regular session, including the question of the study of the economic and social consequences of disarmament (General Assembly resolution 1516 (XV)) — note by the Executive Secretary (E/ECE/412).
  - Agricultural problems (E/ECE/AGRI/47).
  - Coal (E/ECE/COAL/152 and 155).
  - Conference of European statisticians (Conf.Eur. Stats/132).
  - Electric power (E/ECE/EP/213 and Add.1).
  - Gas problems (E/ECE/GAS/24).
  - Housing (E/ECE/HOU/92).
  - Industry and materials (E/ECE/398).
  - Inland transport (E/ECE/TRANS/520).
  - Manpower (E/ECE/399).
  - Steel (E/ECE/STEEL/135 and 137).
  - Timber (E/ECE/TIM/66).
  - Development of trade (E/ECE/TRADE/45).
5. Resolutions of the Commission adopted at its fourteenth and fifteenth sessions requiring the Executive Secretary to report to the Commission — reports by the Executive Secretary on:
  - (a) Productivity of labour (resolution 9 (XIV)) (E/ECE/400).

- (b) Water pollution control problems in Europe (resolution 10 (XIV)) (E/ECE/401).
  - (c) Further expansion within the framework of the Economic Commission for Europe of collaboration in exchanging scientific and technical experience (resolution 1 (XV)) (E/ECE/402).
  - (d) A meeting of high-level senior government advisers (resolution 3 (XV)) (E/ECE/403).
  - (e) Study of certain aspects of the chemical industry (resolution 5 (XV)) (E/ECE/404).
  - (f) Energy problems in Europe (resolution 9 (XV)) (E/ECE/405).
6. Other resolutions of the Commission adopted at its fourteenth and fifteenth sessions requesting the subsidiary bodies and the Executive Secretary to take specific action — progress reports by the Executive Secretary on:
  - (a) Study of production and export of capital goods in the fields of mechanical and electrical engineering (resolution 14 (XIV)) (E/ECE/406).
  - (b) Assistance to the less developed countries (resolution 4 (XV)) (E/ECE/407).
  - (c) Improvement of techniques of foreign trade (resolution 6 (XV)) (E/ECE/408).
  - (d) Arbitration (resolution 7 (XV)).
  - (e) Automation (resolution 8 (XV)) (E/ECE/409).
  - (f) Information about the work of the other regional economic commissions of the United Nations relating to the fields of activity of the subsidiary bodies of the Economic Commission for Europe (resolution 10 (XV)) (E/ECE/410).
7. Other activities of the Commission and its secretariat — note by the Executive Secretary (E/ECE/411).
8. Review of the economic situation in Europe.
9. Programme of work:
  - (a) Programme of work and priorities for 1961/1962 (E/ECE/413).
  - (b) Programme appraisal in the economic, social and human rights fields (Economic and Social Council resolution 791 (XXX)) (E/ECE/414).
10. Annual report of the Commission to the thirty-second session of the Economic and Social Council.
11. Any other business.

## C. Account of proceedings

### ELECTION OF OFFICERS

254. The Commission elected by acclamation, at its fourth meeting, Mr. Gheorghe Radulesco (Romania) Chairman, and Mr. Ange Vlachos (Greece) Vice-Chairman of the Commission.

255. The Commission heard opening statements by the outgoing Chairman, Mr. Tommaso Notarangeli (Italy),<sup>27</sup> the Executive Secretary<sup>28</sup> and a statement by the Chairman, Mr. Gheorghe Radulesco (Romania).<sup>29</sup>

#### WELCOME TO THE REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS

256. At its first meeting the Chairman of the Commission and a number of delegations welcomed the Republic of Cyprus, the new member of the Commission, and expressed the conviction that the participation of Cyprus in the work of the Commission would be beneficial to all concerned. The representative of Cyprus thanked the Commission for these sentiments and declared that his small country would endeavour to the best of its ability to discharge its obligations of membership and contribute to the Commission's activities.

#### FIRST FLIGHT OF MAN TO OUTER SPACE

257. At its second meeting the Chairman of the Commission and a number of delegations spoke about the significance to the whole of mankind of the first flight of man into outer space and his safe return to earth. They asked the representative of the Soviet Union to convey the felicitations of the Commission to the first cosmonaut, Major Yuri A. Gagarin, and to all those who had made this prodigious achievement possible. The representative of the USSR gave an account of Major Yuri A. Gagarin's flight and said that this achievement of Soviet science and heroism was a matter of pride for the entire human race. He thanked all those who had spoken for their felicitations.

WORK OF THE COMMISSION AS A WHOLE, AND RESOLUTIONS OF CONCERN TO THE COMMISSION ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL AT ITS TWENTYNINTH AND THIRTIETH SESSIONS, AND BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS FIFTEENTH REGULAR SESSION INCLUDING THE QUESTION OF THE STUDY OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF DISARMAMENT (GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 1516 (XV))<sup>30</sup>

258. There was a broad review and exchange of views under this item on past, current and future activities and objectives of the Commission against the background of changes in the world economic situation and in the light of relevant decisions, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations, especially General Assembly resolutions 1516 (XV) on economic and social consequences of disarmament and 1518 (XV) on decentralization of the United Nations economic and social activities and strengthening of the regional economic commissions. Under this item the proposal of the Soviet representative on the study of economic and social consequences of disarmament was discussed.

<sup>27</sup> See E/ECE/418.

<sup>28</sup> See E/ECE/417.

<sup>29</sup> See E/ECE/419.

<sup>30</sup> See E/ECE/(XVI)/SR. 5, 6, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 18 and 20.

259. Delegations reaffirmed their support for the Commission as a useful and unique instrument of region-wide economic co-operation between governments, especially of countries with different economic systems.

260. Although it was generally agreed that the Commission was making a tangible contribution to the strengthening of economic relations between the participants, several delegations considered that the Commission had not used to the full its inherent potentialities, for instance with regard to proposals of projects for the development of Europe's economy, especially for the joint utilization of its natural resources, energy and transport. They felt that General Assembly resolution 1518 (XV) made it imperative to expand, rather than to limit, the work of the Commission.

261. Certain other delegations had a different conception of the practical contribution which the Commission could make to European economic prosperity. They felt that in view of the hard facts of international life, it was unrealistic for it to embark on over-ambitious schemes. It should continue to concentrate on its workaday, functional and continuing activities, especially on exchanges of technical material, personal contacts and study tours, whose value had been amply proved in the past.

262. The Commission also considered questions of economic and trade co-operation between its participants. All delegations who spoke agreed that the Commission and its secretariat should continue to concentrate on the promotion of intra-European trade and, particularly, east-west trade and the gradual removal of impediments to its growth. A number of delegations felt that ECE could play a crucial role in the further strengthening of all-European economic co-operation. It was essential to enhance the importance of ECE as a forum where representatives of countries could meet in a businesslike atmosphere to exchange views on economic policy, to strengthen contacts and to seek solutions of practical questions. ECE, as the sole all-European intergovernmental economic organization, could do much to normalize international economic relations.

263. Some delegations emphasized that while their governments were seeking to expand their foreign economic relations with all interested countries and firmly adhered to the principle of the most-favoured-nation treatment, the policy of some western states, aiming at the formation of separate economic groupings, ran counter to that principle. Such groupings adversely affected the economic interests of non-participating countries and consequently did not contribute to an improvement of broad economic relations in Europe. The Commission should therefore work toward such forms of economic and trade co-operation which would not prejudice the interests of their countries and lead to a split of Europe. Further, ECE should not limit its work in trade to narrow technical questions at the expense of a consideration of fundamental problems bearing on the principles of co-operation between countries with different economic and social systems.

264. Other delegations contested these assertions. They indicated that the regional economic groupings



in western Europe had as their purpose to assure the prosperity of their members, but that they did not lose sight of the interest of third countries. In fact, the increase in prosperity which was being generated in countries belonging to these groupings would create additional markets for the goods of third countries, and thus benefit them, so that no harm to these would accrue.

265. These delegations also suggested that, in addition to studying the European Economic Community and the European Free Trade Association, it would be desirable to examine the impact on international and intra-European trade of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA). The representatives of the USSR and of Hungary emphasized that CMEA, whose members traded with third countries without any discrimination, was a centre for the exchange of information on the economic plans of its members.

266. The representative of the USSR recalled that at the fifteenth session of the Commission the Soviet delegation stated its willingness to take part in the elaboration of the principles of a new economic organization, the setting up of which was at that time being discussed among western countries, but despite the topical and business-like character of the Soviet proposal, a number of western countries had hastened to give a negative reply, considering that it was premature. Now that the convention on the establishment of the organization of economic co-operation and development had already been signed by twenty western countries, the Soviet Union was ready to adhere to it, assuming that the organization would be accessible to participation by all European and other states and that the interest of the economically less-developed countries would be duly taken into account.

267. The representative of France declared that he had conveyed to his government the offer made by the Soviet representative. The representative of France, supported by some other representatives, added that it was only the Council of the OECD, once it was set up, which was competent to decide on the admission of new Members.

268. The representative of Denmark, in another context, expressed the hope that ECE would come to play an increasingly constructive role as a liaison between countries members of CMEA and countries members of such western organizations as the OECD. Similar views were expressed by the representative of Austria.

269. The representative of the Netherlands regretted the scant progress made towards the improvement of intra-European economic relations; in his opinion one reason was the tendency to introduce into the work of an economic commission too strong an element of politics.

270. Delegations were agreed that the Commission should further encourage and intensify the development of exchanges of scientific, technological and production experience through contacts between the experts and by all other appropriate means and there was a consensus of opinion that much useful work in this

respect had been accomplished by the Commission's subsidiary bodies.

271. A number of delegations considered that the structure of ECE committees needed review and that such increasingly important sectors as the chemical industry and oil should be adequately reflected in the Commission's organization and work programme. In some cases the committees devoted undue attention to secondary questions. The representative of the USSR stated that the Commission should pay particular attention to the exchange of scientific and technical experience with respect to labour productivity, chemical industry, the introduction of automation into industry, energy and agriculture.

272. The Soviet delegation gave its views on the contribution which the Commission could make to the study of the economic and social consequences of disarmament. By contributing to such a study the Commission would help the solution of the problem of disarmament, the most urgent problem of the present time. The need for a study, within the ECE framework, of the economic and social aspects of disarmament was also due to the fact that the General Assembly had adopted a special decision on this question. The Soviet representative further stated that the armaments race was harmful to the economic development of developed and particularly of the less developed countries and was only desired by military-economic monopolies and by an aggressively minded military clique. It was also to be noted that the ECE comprised countries bearing the principal burden of armaments expenditure and the main responsibility for the solution of the question of general and complete disarmament. The Soviet delegation therefore proposed that ECE should entrust its secretariat, with the help of all participating governments, to study the economic and social consequences of disarmament and to circulate this inquiry to all its members before the Commission's seventeenth session. In such study the secretariat could analyse the consequences of disarmament for the economic situation of European countries, the desirable directions in which resources, freed as a result of a reduction of military expenditure, might be channelled, the influence of disarmament on world and intra-European trade, on the granting of assistance to the less developed countries and on the rise of living standards of the people. Accordingly, the USSR delegation, together with the delegations of the Ukrainian SSR, tabled a draft resolution concerning the preparation within the framework of ECE of a special study on economic and social consequences of disarmament.

273. A number of delegations supported this proposal, stressing that a body such as ECE could not ignore this vital problem and that a study on the economic and social consequences of disarmament, focused on the ECE region, far from duplicating the work of the Secretariat at Headquarters, was absolutely necessary for the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1516 (XV). The representative of Poland, stressing the special attention devoted by his country to general and complete disarmament, stated that it would release vast

financial resources and production capacity in ECE countries. Therefore, if ECE really wished to study the problem of Europe's economic development, to promote east-west co-operation and aid the less developed countries, it should undertake such a study. The representative of Czechoslovakia stressed that a thorough study of the economic and social consequences of disarmament for European countries would be of great importance for a successful solution of other major tasks confronting the Commission and its members, such as the further promotion of the international division of labour, an increase in intra-European trade, and an intensification of exchanges of scientific and technical information.

274. Other delegations stated that their governments had been in the forefront in initiating and supporting measures aiming toward general disarmament under effective control. The delegate of the United States stated that his government had first advanced the suggestion that savings thus effected be used to assist the development of less-developed countries. He also indicated that the position of his government on this point could not be construed as indicating a lack of interest in assisting the less-developed countries, citing the substantial United States contributions to economic assistance programmes, both multilateral and bilateral, already in progress. The United Kingdom representative quoted a statement made at the Ten-Nation Conference on Disarmament in Geneva. The representative of Her Majesty's Government at this conference was sure that the needs of the less developed countries, in which the majority of the human race still lives, were particularly in the minds of all present at the conference. They knew that if through disarmament they could divert some of their energies to meet these urgent needs, they could bring benefits to all mankind. The representative of the Netherlands said that the question of aid to under-developed countries need not be linked with the question of the economic and social consequences of disarmament. Those countries needed assistance without waiting for internationally supervised disarmament.

275. These delegations expressed satisfaction that the work called for by General Assembly resolution 1516 (XV) on the economic and social consequences of disarmament was already in progress under the direction of the Secretary-General. For these reasons they failed to be convinced of the need for carrying out a separate study on this question by ECE, additional to the examination provided for under General Assembly resolution 1516 (XV). If the General Assembly had desired the regional commissions to play their part in this regard, it would have said so. The Commission should express its interest in the study in question and declare its willingness to furnish the Secretary-General with any assistance he may request. These delegations therefore announced their intention to table a resolution whose aim would be to reinforce the task which had been entrusted to the Secretary-General in this field.

276. After discussion, the above-mentioned draft resolutions were withdrawn. The delegations of Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Federal Republic

of Germany, Finland, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, United Kingdom, and the United States of America tabled a draft resolution on the economic and social consequences of disarmament. This draft resolution was adopted by 27 votes for, none against, and no abstentions (for the text, see part III, page 58, resolution 1 (XVI)). After the vote was taken the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and France made statements explaining their votes. The representative of the USSR declared that the agreement on the draft resolution on Consequences of Disarmament showed that with goodwill a mutually acceptable solution could be found that accorded with the spirit of the times and allowed for the interests of all concerned. Although the draft resolution did not fully use the ability of the Economic Commission for Europe to contribute worthily to a solution of the most important problem of the present time, that of disarmament, it nevertheless represented a certain advance, and constituted a start which ought to be followed by the Commission's active participation in solving that problem. The representative of the USSR hoped that the first step taken within the Commission on that important question would be followed up in its future work. He considered it necessary, for obvious reasons, to state that the Soviet delegation deemed every direction to the United Nations Secretary-General contained in the resolution to be a direction to the United Nations Secretariat. The French representative also expressed gratification at the unanimous adoption of a resolution on the economic and social consequences of disarmament. ECE should be prepared to collaborate in any studies which the Secretary-General might ask it to undertake in that field.

277. Another major problem which was singled out for special consideration during the discussion under item 3 of the agenda was the possible role of the Commission in the rendering of assistance to the economically less developed countries.

278. A number of delegations expressed the view that the Commission could, through its committees and its secretariat, make a greater contribution in the field of assistance to the developing countries for instance by greater co-operation in carrying out technical assistance programmes, helping in the recruitment of experts, by intensifying co-operation with the other regional commissions, and the study of trade relations between Europe and the developing countries.

279. Other delegations, while recognizing the great importance of aid to less developed countries and the need for its increase by all suitable means, considered that this matter was primarily of a global character and hence within the competence of the Economic and Social Council and other central United Nations organs dealing with technical assistance matters. This did not mean, however, that, provided duplication was avoided, the Commission could not continue to place its knowledge and experience at the disposal of the less developed countries.

280. In this connexion the representative of the USSR welcomed the newly independent African states and



said that much effort was still needed to liquidate the remnants of colonialism and its adverse effects on the economy of the less developed countries. Therefore ECE member countries should take all possible measures for the implementation of the declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples and promote an agreement on disarmament which would free considerable resources, a part of which could be used for assistance to underdeveloped countries. ECE could help such countries in overcoming the consequences of colonial exploitation and in strengthening their national economies on the basis of industrialization.

281. The United Kingdom representative regretted that the Soviet representative had seen fit to make a completely irrelevant reference to colonialism in connexion with his proposal. The United Kingdom was not ashamed, but proud of its record in the colonial field. Since the Second World War it had brought some 600 million people to full and free self-government, and the fact that the overwhelming majority of the countries concerned had elected to remain in the British Commonwealth served as a rebuttal by free peoples of unfounded charges of colonial domination and as a proof of their confidence in the leadership of the United Kingdom. It was his government's often repeated aim to bring yet other nations to full self-government as soon as they were capable of facing the responsibilities of nationhood.

282. Referring to the statement of the United Kingdom representative, the representative of Czechoslovakia stressed that the economic situation of newly independent countries provided more convincing evidence of the effects of colonialism than the most eloquent speeches.

283. The Soviet delegation stated that the representative of the United Kingdom had utilized the platform of the session for misinformation on a number of important political questions and had permitted himself an attack against the socialist countries, distorting facts. The assertion of the British representative that colonialism represented a progressive phenomenon and that as a result of a protracted period of colonial domination on the part of Britain the colonial peoples had allegedly reached such a degree of progress that they had even entered on the road of independent political and economic development was in full contradiction with the decision of the fifteenth session of the General Assembly on the question of colonialism in which the General Assembly condemned colonialism.

284. The United Kingdom representative observed that it was not his own delegation which first used language likely to embitter the Commission's debates; but he could scarcely let the references to colonialism pass without brief comment. His countrymen were not so foolish as to claim that there was nothing in the record which they had reason to regret; he would like to think that the Soviet Union, for its part, could say the same. His people were content that history should judge them on the record as a whole, and would await its verdict with confidence.

285. The many concrete proposals for action by the Commission which were made in the course of the dis-

cussion under this item of the agenda were subsequently elaborated under the appropriate items of the agenda and in some cases put forward in the form of draft resolutions.

286. A draft resolution, submitted by the delegation of Yugoslavia, on co-operation with underdeveloped countries, was adopted by 26 votes for, none against, and no abstentions (for the text, see part III, page 58, resolution 2 (XVI)).

287. A draft resolution, submitted by the delegations of Austria, Byelorussian SSR, France, Poland, and the Ukrainian SSR, on the role of the Commission in the field of the rational utilization of water resources, was adopted by 26 votes for, none against, and one abstention (for the text, see part III, page 58, resolution 3 (XVI)). After the vote was taken on resolution 3 (XVI), the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany, in explaining his abstention, stated that work in ECE on questions of water resources development appeared premature, because water scarcity as such was not a common phenomenon in Europe, the most urgent problem being that of water pollution control. It would therefore be more appropriate to await the results of work in the latter field, which is under way, before a decision would be taken as to whether it was necessary to embark on problems of water resources development. Besides, should genuine cases of water scarcity arise, they would appear to be primarily a matter for bilateral or multilateral action by the countries concerned.

288. At the Commission's thirteenth meeting, the representative of the USSR, when speaking about his delegation's draft resolution concerning the preparation within the framework of ECE of a special study of the economic and social consequences of disarmament, referred to the recent military attack on Cuba. He considered that it was the duty of all member States of the United Nations to extend assistance to Cuba in its predicament and that the Commission could not remain inactive in that respect. He then read out the text of the declaration of the Government of the USSR in connexion with the armed invasion of Cuba, dated 18 April 1961.

"The Government of the Republic of Cuba has announced that on the morning of 16 April, aircraft of the type of American B-26 bombers savagely bombed several districts of Havana, the capital of Cuba, and a number of other populated centres, killing and wounding many civilians. Following this bombing, early in the morning of 17 April armed parties of interventionists landed at various points on the Cuban coast.

"The landings took place under the protection of United States warships and aircraft. Cuban government troops and the people's militia are fighting against the invading bands.

"In connexion with the invasion of Cuba, the Government of the Soviet Union declares the following:

"The attack on Cuba is an open challenge to all the freedom-loving peoples, a dangerous provocation against peace in the Caribbean area and against world peace.

There can be no justification for this criminal invasion. The organizers of the aggression against Cuba are encroaching on the Cuban people's inalienable right to be free and independent. They are trampling on the elementary standards of international relations and the principles of the peaceful coexistence of states.

"The Cuban people have not threatened and do not threaten anyone. After overthrowing, more than two years ago, the tyranny of the bloody despot Batista, a servant of the big American monopolies, the Cuban people took the path of an independent policy, the path of developing their economy and raising their living standards.

"They demand that they be left alone and be permitted to build their life in accordance with their national ideals.

"Can little Cuba with her population of six million threaten anyone, especially such a big country as the United States? Naturally she cannot. Nevertheless, from the first days of the victory of the national revolution in Cuba the United States became the centre for the gathering together of counter-revolutionary elements ousted from Cuba and it was there that they were formed into bands and armed for the struggle against the people's government of Fidel Castro.

"The latest events have shown that the present United States Government, which has proclaimed itself the successor of Franklin D. Roosevelt's policy, is in effect pursuing the reactionary imperialist Dulles-Eisenhower policy which was condemned by the peoples.

"In words the United States Government has declared through President Kennedy that the main dispute on Cuba is not between the United States and Cuba but between Cubans themselves. The President said that he was for a free and independent Cuba. Actually everything was being done on the territory of the United States and countries dependent on it to prepare aggression against Cuba.

"Were it not for the United States Government's openly hostile policy towards Cuba, could the counter-revolutionary gangs of hirelings of American capital establish their so-called 'Cuban government' on the territory of the U.S.A.?

"From whose territory did the planes take off on their gangsterlike attack on Cuba? From the territory of the United States and neighbouring countries under its control.

"With whose weapons are the counter-revolutionary bands armed? With American weapons. With whose funds have they been and are they being maintained? With funds allocated by the United States.

"From this it is evident that it is the United States that is the inspirer and organizer of the present bandit attack on Cuba.

"Why did the United States organize this criminal attack on the Republic of Cuba? For the sole reason that since the overthrow of the Batista tyranny the Cuban people have put an end to the plunder and exploitation of their homeland by foreign monopolies. These monopolies refuse to make any concessions to

the people of Cuba, to the peoples of Latin America. They fear that Cuba, who is building her independent life, may become an example to other Latin American countries.

"They want to take away from the Cuban people — through the efforts of base mercenaries — the right to dispose of their own destiny, as they did earlier with regard to Guatemala. But every people has the right to live as it wants, and no one, no state, has the right to impose its way of life on other peoples.

"The Cuban people have travelled a long and hard road of struggle for freedom and independence against foreign oppressors and their henchmen, and they will not sink to their knees; they will not allow the yoke of foreign enslavers to be reimposed on them. Cuba has all progressive mankind, all honest people on her side.

"The Government of the Soviet Union declares that the Soviet Union, like other peace-loving countries, will not abandon the Cuban people in their hour of trial and will render them all the necessary assistance and support in the just struggle for the freedom and independence of Cuba. At this crucial moment, for the sake of preserving world peace the Soviet Government appeals to the Government of the United States, urging it to take measures to terminate the aggression against Cuba. Intervention in Cuba's internal affairs, encouragement and assistance to counter-revolutionary bands must be stopped at once.

"The Soviet Government hopes that it will be realized in the United States that the aggression against Cuba is against the interests of the American people and could jeopardize the peaceful life of the population of the United States itself.

"The Soviet Government is demanding that the United Nations General Assembly consider at once the question of the aggressive actions of the United States, which prepared and started the armed intervention against Cuba.

"The Government of the USSR calls on the governments of all United Nations Member states to do everything necessary to stop forthwith the aggressive action against Cuba, the continuation of which might have the gravest consequences for world peace. In this hour, when the sovereignty and independence of Cuba — a sovereign country and a member of the United Nations — are in danger, it is the duty of all United Nations Member states to render her all the necessary aid and support.

"The Soviet Government reserves the right to take all measures, with other countries, to render the necessary assistance to the Republic of Cuba, if the armed interference in the affairs of the Cuban people is not stopped."

289. The representative of the United States of America remarked that the representative of the Soviet Union had introduced extraneous matters into the Commission's proceedings.

290. The delegations of Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the USSR and the Ukrainian SSR, in protest against certain terms used by the representative of the United States in his statement, considered by them as offensive, left the meeting.



291. The representative of the United States then read the reply of President Kennedy to a letter dated 19 April 1961 which Premier Khrushchev had addressed to him on that question.

"Mr. Chairman:

"You are under a serious misapprehension in regard to events in Cuba. For months there has been evident and growing resistance to the Castro dictatorship. More than 100,000 refugees have recently fled from Cuba into neighbouring countries. Their urgent hope is naturally to assist their fellow Cubans in their struggle for freedom. Many of these refugees fought alongside Dr. Castro against the Batista dictatorship; among them are prominent leaders of his own original movement and government.

"These are unmistakable signs that Cubans find intolerable the denial of democratic liberties and the subversion of the 26 July movement by an alien-dominated regime. It cannot be surprising that, as resistance within Cuba grows, refugees have been using whatever means are available to return and support their countrymen in the continuing struggle for freedom. Where people are denied the right of choice, recourse to such struggle is the only means of achieving their liberties.

"I have previously stated, and I repeat now, that the United States intends no military intervention in Cuba. In the event of any military intervention by outside force we will immediately honour our obligations under the inter-American system to protect this hemisphere against external aggression. While refraining from military intervention in Cuba, the people of the United States do not conceal their admiration for Cuban patriots who wish to see a democratic system in an independent Cuba. The United States Government can take no action to stifle the spirit of liberty.

"I have taken careful note of your statement that the events in Cuba might affect peace in all parts of the world. I trust that this does not mean that the Soviet Government, using the situation in Cuba as a pretext, is planning to inflame other areas of the world. I would like to think that your Government has too great a sense of responsibility to embark upon any enterprise so dangerous to general peace.

"I agree with you as to the desirability of steps to improve the international atmosphere. I continue to hope that you will co-operate in opportunities now available to this end. A prompt cease-fire and peaceful settlement of the dangerous situation in Laos, co-operation with the United Nations in the Congo and a speedy conclusion of an acceptable treaty for the banning of nuclear tests would be constructive steps in this direction. The regime in Cuba could make a similar contribution by permitting the Cuban people freely to determine their own future by democratic processes and freely to co-operate with their Latin American neighbours.

"I believe, Mr. Chairman, that you should recognize that free peoples in all parts of the world do not accept the claim of historical inevitability for the Communist revolution. What your government believes is its own business: what it does in the world is the world's business.

The great revolution in the history of man, past, present and future, is the revolution of those determined to be free."

John F. KENNEDY

292. At the Commission's fifteenth meeting, at which the delegations mentioned above resumed their participation, the Chairman of the Commission announced that he had received letters from the delegations of Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania and the Ukrainian SSR. Annexed to these letters were statements by the respective governments and delegations on the aforementioned attack on Cuba. The Chairman then read out the following letter, dated 19 April 1961, and addressed to him by a number of delegations.

To the Chairman of the Sixteenth Session of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, Mr. Gheorghe Radulesco

#### STATEMENT

"On 19 April 1961, during the discussion of item 3 of the agenda of the current session of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, concerning the work of the Commission and the resolutions of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly, including General Assembly resolution 1516 (XV) on the economic and social consequences of disarmament, Mr. Firubin, head of the USSR delegation, presented a statement of the Soviet Government in connexion with the armed invasion of Cuba. His speech was of a correct nature expounding the aforesaid government statement.

"In reply to Mr. Firubin's statement, Mr. Martin, the head of the United States delegation, used rude and insulting language regarding the socialist countries. This is without any precedent in international diplomatic practice, in the United Nations or in relations between states. After this inadmissible statement by the United States representative, the head of the Soviet delegation, with the active support of the Czechoslovak and Polish delegations, categorically requested the head of the United States delegation to withdraw his insulting remark.

"In view of the United States delegation's refusal to withdraw the remark against which the delegations of the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Poland had protested, the delegations of Albania, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian SSR and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics left the conference room.

"The Soviet delegation, which had made a statement at the meeting, and the other delegations of the socialist countries, which had intended to expound their views on the question, were acting in accordance with item 3 of the agenda, which includes consideration of the problem of the economic and social consequences of disarmament. The delegations of Albania, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian SSR, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics desire to emphasize that they have received the news of the imperialist aggression against the Cuban people with profound indignation. They also

note that this aggression occurred at the very moment when the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe is considering the very important problem of disarmament in its economic and social aspects.

"In view of the above-described inadmissible conduct of Mr. Martin, the head of the United States delegation, at the meeting, the delegations of Albania, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian SSR, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics place all responsibility for the situation which has arisen at the sixteenth session on the representative of the United States delegation."

*Head of the Delegation  
of the People's Republic of Albania  
(Signature)*

*Head of the Delegation  
of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic  
(Signature)*

*Head of the Delegation  
of the People's Republic of Bulgaria  
(Signature)*

*Head of the Delegation  
of the Hungarian People's Republic  
(Signature)*

*Head of the Delegation  
of the Polish People's Republic  
(Signature)*

*Head of the Delegation  
of the Romanian People's Republic  
(Signature)*

*Head of the Delegation  
of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia  
(Signature)*

*Head of the Delegation  
of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic  
(Signature)*

*Head of the Delegation  
of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics  
(Signature)*

293. At that meeting the representative of the USSR, speaking on behalf of the delegations of Albania, Byelorussian SSR, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR, said that the offensive language used by a speaker on the previous day had compelled these delegations to leave the conference room. Being guided by their steadfast desire for co-operation, they would continue to take an active part in the work of the Commission by seeking ways and means of such co-operation in the interests of peace.

294. At the Commission's sixteenth meeting, the Chairman of the Commission read out the following letter dated 20 April, addressed to him by a number of delegations.

"Sir,

"The undersigned delegations have taken note of the letter which you have received from the delegations of Albania, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania,

the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and which you read out at the first meeting on 20 April.

"They are quite unable to accept the interpretation given in that letter of the incident which occurred during the meeting held on 19 April.

"Moreover, they consider that subjects such as those raised by the USSR representative at that meeting are not within the competence of the Economic Commission for Europe according to its terms of reference.

"They express the hope that the various delegations will be careful not to sidetrack the discussions by introducing topics of a non-economic nature.

"They trust that all delegations will respect the order of work drawn up by the Commission and co-operate with you for that purpose.

"They ask you to arrange for this statement to be included in the record and given the same distribution as the letter from the delegations mentioned in the first paragraph of the present letter.

"The undersigned delegations ask you to accept, Sir, the assurances of their high consideration."

*For the Delegation of Austria  
(Signature)*

*For the Delegation of Belgium  
(Signature)*

*For the Delegation of Denmark  
(Signature)*

*For the Delegation  
of the Federal Republic of Germany  
(Signature)*

*For the Delegation of France  
(Signature)*

*For the Delegation of Greece  
(Signature)*

*For the Delegation of Italy  
(Signature)*

*For the Delegation of Luxembourg  
(Signature)*

*For the Delegation of the Netherlands  
(Signature)*

*For the Delegation of Norway  
(Signature)*

*For the Delegation of Portugal  
(Signature)*

*For the Delegation of Spain  
(Signature)*

*For the Delegation of Sweden  
(Signature)*

*For the Delegation of Turkey  
(Signature)*

*For the Delegation of the United Kingdom  
of Great Britain and Northern Ireland  
(Signature)*

*For the Delegation of the United States of America  
(Signature)*



295. The representative of Yugoslavia said that President Tito had described the recent armed intervention in Cuba as an attack not only against that country and its independence, but against world peace. The Yugoslav delegation to the General Assembly had condemned the aggression and had requested a peaceful settlement. The promotion of European economic co-operation being the main task of the Commission, he therefore appealed to all representatives to make every effort to ensure the success of its work, existing differences of opinion notwithstanding.

296. Under this item the Commission also considered the Executive Secretary's note on resolutions bearing on the work of the Commission adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its twenty-ninth and thirtieth sessions and by the General Assembly at the first part of its fifteenth regular session (E/ECE/412 and Corr.1) and the note by the Secretary-General on the decentralization of the United Nations economic and social activities and strengthening of the regional economic commissions (E/ECE/416 and Add.1).

297. Regarding Council resolution 782 (XXX) on meetings at the ministerial level, the Commission requested the Executive Secretary to acquaint the Council on its behalf with the major features and results of the discussions on problems of co-operation and economic policy during the sixteenth session, as well as during other meetings held under its auspices, including the meeting of senior economic advisers of ECE governments.

298. The importance of Council resolution 793 (XXX) and General Assembly resolution 1518 (XV) on decentralization of the United Nations economic and social activities and strengthening of the regional economic commissions was emphasized by a number of delegations. Commenting on these resolutions, the delegate of the United Kingdom stated that, in his government's view, decentralization should apply also to the specialized agencies, for they had the machinery, technical facilities and staff to undertake certain tasks at present done at Headquarters. As far as the ECE was concerned, he hoped that decentralization would be restricted to projects which could be properly handled on a regional basis, the best criterion being the Commission's terms of reference.

299. The Soviet delegation stated that it interpreted General Assembly resolution 1518 (XV) to mean that the activity of ECE should be both expanded and deepened and that the Commission should not only pronounce itself in this sense, but, basing itself on this resolution, provide for appropriate measures in this respect.

300. Having considered the Secretary-General's note on decentralization of the UN economic and social activities and strengthening of the regional economic commissions (E/ECE/416 and Add.1), the Commission authorized the Executive Secretary to prepare a summary of the relevant comments made during the sixteenth session on the implementation of this resolution and to communicate it to the Secretary-General in connexion with operative paragraph 5 of this resolution.

301. Commenting on General Assembly resolution 1524 (XV), on financing of economic development of less developed countries through long-term loans and any other advantageous ways, and ensuring an increasing share of world trade for their products, the representative of Czechoslovakia considered that paragraph 52 in document E/ECE/412 appeared inconsistent with the spirit or intent of that resolution.

302. In connexion with General Assembly resolution 1508 (XV) on low-cost housing and related facilities, the Commission invited the Housing Committee to examine annex 1 to document E/ECE/412 containing some suggestions for implementation of this resolution, and to report thereon to its seventeenth session.

303. A number of delegations felt that General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) regarding the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples and General Assembly resolution 1516 (XV) on economic and social consequences of disarmament had not been accorded proper attention in document E/ECE/412.

304. In connexion with resolution 1519 (XV) on strengthening and development of the world market and improvement of the trade conditions of the economically less developed countries, the Commission requested the Executive Secretary to submit to the Council's thirty-second session a progress report on the implementation of Commission resolution 6 (XV), it being understood that the General Assembly would be kept informed of the further evolution of the work going forward pursuant to that resolution. The Commission also requested the Executive Secretary to ensure that the Council at its thirty-second session be apprised of the relevant ECE activities and of the steps taken to intensify trade co-operation between all countries participating in the Commission's work.

305. A draft resolution, submitted by the delegations of Bulgaria, Poland, Sweden, and the United Kingdom, on decentralization of United Nations economic and social activities and strengthening of the regional economic commissions in the field of technical assistance, was adopted by 23 votes for, 4 against, and no abstentions (for the text, see part III, page 59, resolution 4 (XVI)). After the vote was taken on resolution 4 (XVI), the representative of the Netherlands said that he had voted against the resolution because his government considered that Economic and Social Council resolution 793 (XXX) applied only to those activities of the regional economic commissions which dealt with economic matters of concern to the regions themselves. Strengthening the commissions is intended to ensure a better execution of the specific tasks for which they had been created; it should not result in the transfer to the commissions of any tasks within the competence of headquarters. The selection of experts for technical assistance was clearly a task within the latter category, and his government could not therefore accept an interpretation of the Council resolution which would bring the recruitment of experts within the purview of the regional commissions. The representatives of Belgium, Portugal and Spain stated that they had also voted against the resolution for reasons similar to those expressed by the representative of the Netherlands.

306. A draft resolution, submitted by the delegations of Bulgaria, Denmark, Poland, and the United States of America, on development and strengthening of the work of the Economic Commission for Europe, was adopted by 27 votes for, none against, and no abstentions (for the text, see part III, page 59, resolution 5 (XVI)).

#### WORK OF THE COMMITTEES AND OTHER SUBSIDIARY BODIES OF THE COMMISSION

(item 4 of the agenda)

307. The consideration of this item of the agenda was based on the reports of the Commission's subsidiary bodies on their sessions held during the period under review. These reports were introduced and brought up to date by the officers of the subsidiary bodies or by the secretariat. The additional note by the Executive Secretary (E/ECE/412) was also examined under this item.

#### *Committee on Agricultural Problems*<sup>31</sup>

308. Delegations which made statements on the report of this committee welcomed with satisfaction the work which had been carried out by it and its subsidiary bodies during the past year. The periodic publications of the Committee on prices, output and expenses, and on the end-of-year situation of agriculture in Europe were regarded as significant documents in the field of European agricultural economics. The importance of the annual examination of the short-term market situation for a number of the principal agricultural products was stressed, and in view of the fact that the Committee was the only all-European forum for the discussion of agricultural problems, the possibility which it provided for exchanges of information, especially on new policy developments, was deemed invaluable.

309. In view of the divergence between present trends in production and consumption of agricultural products in many countries of Europe as well as of the need for both national and international policies to take full account of current tendencies in European agriculture, many delegations also expressed their satisfaction with the medium-term study published under the title "European Agriculture in 1965". Several delegations expressed their concern over the future of the markets for their countries' traditional agricultural exports. It was hoped that the Committee would continue to seek ways of facilitating intra-European trade in agricultural products. It was also suggested that this should include a review of the effects of sub-regional integration schemes on the trade in these products.

310. The organization of joint meetings with FAO on statistical methodology and on the methodology of production projections was commended as being of considerable use to many governments in the past year. Delegations also welcomed the fact that an *ad hoc* meeting of experts on farm rationalization will be convened by the Committee during 1961.

311. The activity of the Committee's Working Party on the Standardization of Perishable Foodstuffs was viewed with satisfaction by many delegations. It was suggested that the working party should consider establishing standards for prunes, and that its work on fruit juices and fruit pulps be carried further; it might also extend its activities to problems of storage.

312. A number of delegations believed that it would be advantageous if the activities of the Working Party on Mechanization were intensified; the full participation of all European member countries in the work of this body would be welcomed. The representatives of Poland and the USSR expressed the wish that the work on the choice of appropriate machines for the complex mechanization of agricultural operations, depending on the specific agronomic conditions and the size of farms, be renewed. In addition, some delegations believed that it would be useful to expand the work on automation in agriculture. The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany extended the invitation of his government to the working party to participate in a study tour in his country to be organized during 1961.

313. The suggestion was made that the Committee widen the scope of its examination of the effects of new types of fertilizers and of new techniques of soil improvement.

314. Some delegations believed that a general principle of the Committee's activities should be to complete existing work before taking up new items; care should moreover be taken that the Committee's work did not overlap with that of other organizations concerned with agriculture in Europe.

315. The activities of the Committee in the promotion of exchanges of relevant information between participating countries were generally welcomed. A number of delegations believed that it would be of considerable use if the meetings of the Committee were to take place from time to time outside Geneva, and the delegation of Bulgaria formally extended an invitation to this effect; other delegations believed that outside meetings would be called for only in exceptional circumstances since the use of existing facilities in Geneva made for greater efficiency. It was also suggested that at the time of the meeting of the Committee an exchange of agricultural prototypes and samples or a small exhibition be organized under its auspices, so as to further exchanges of information between European countries.

316. With regard to the question which the Committee had referred to the Commission concerning assistance in the field of agriculture which it might provide to the economically less developed countries outside Europe, a number of delegations believed that since the Committee constituted the only all-European body in this field it represented a valuable forum for discussion of the steps which it would be appropriate to take in this matter. Other delegations were of the opinion that the FAO was the specialized agency of the United Nations which was responsible for technical assistance in the field of agriculture, and that the Commission should not impinge on or duplicate the work of the FAO.

<sup>31</sup> See E/ECE (XVI)/SR.4, 5 and 6.



317. Representatives of the principal coal producing and consuming countries expressed appreciation of the Committee's achievements since the fifteenth session of the Commission and positively assessed the Committee's programme of work and the way in which its tasks were being tackled. The economic and technical work of the Committee and its subsidiary bodies was considered to have made a significant contribution towards the solution of Europe's coal problems. It was generally recognized that the scope of the Committee's work was closely linked to changes in the over-all European coal situation, and the orientation of the work towards the improvement of the competitive position of coal was favourably commented upon.

318. Many delegations included in their statements accounts of results attained in their countries' coal industries over the past year and drew attention to the preponderant role of coal as a source of Europe's energy and the importance of the coal industries both from the social and general economic aspects. A number of delegations felt that the Committee should give increased attention to the influence of modifications in the structure of European energy balances, in particular the growing availability and use of oil and natural gas, on coal production and demand.

319. The representative of Poland said that coal should not be examined in isolation from competing fuels or in Europe alone, but within the world situation and, supported by a number of other delegations, reiterated a proposal that the time was now ripe for convening a second ECE energy conference. The representative of the USSR, who supported the proposal of the Polish delegation, also suggested that further work might be done on the effects of the growing importance in the energy balance of other fuels such as natural gas and oil and felt that much of the work might be done by groups of experts; the USSR was very ready to supply any information they might need. This question would be reverted to under item 5 (f) of the agenda.

320. The regular quarterly meetings of the Coal Trade Sub-Committee, the coal market reviews and the annual survey of the coal situation, prepared by the secretariat, were considered by a number of speakers to have helped governments to adjust their countries' coal production and trade plans to those of other countries. It was generally agreed that the ability of the coal industries to meet the competitive position of the future would in large measure depend on the success of efforts to increase productivity, thus lowering costs, and in improving marketing methods. In connexion with improvements in productivity, the work on comparability of capital formation and costs of production in the coal industries was favourably commented upon. The exchange of information on measures being taken to reorganize marketing organizations and sales methods which was being undertaken by the Committee was also considered to be a valuable contribution. A number of delegations supported the proposal for a European coal campaign which they said would provide a valuable

means for expanding exchanges of information, while some other delegations emphasized that the Committee should be careful not to embark on activities that were not strictly within its terms of reference.

321. The Committee's work on concentration and mechanization of mining operations was favourably commented upon by all delegations who took the floor; it was emphasized that this was the main technical problem at present confronting the coal industries. The representatives of the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR, supported by the representative of France, proposed that this work should be expanded to include a study of automation in the coal industries as a contribution to improvement of productivity. The Committee's decision to convene a meeting of directors of national mining and research institutes in November 1961, to be held at the invitation of the Polish Government in Warsaw, was generally welcomed. The decisions and the arrangements made for holding an *ad hoc* meeting of experts on mining of coal at great depth was also favourably commented upon.

322. Delegations expressed satisfaction that in conformity with resolution I (XV), an intensification of exchanges of scientific, technical and economic information and experience on questions coming within the terms of reference of the Coal Committee had taken place. The decision to place the relevant documentation at the disposal of the secretariats of the other United Nations regional economic commissions who would be asked to invite countries participating in their work to inform the secretariat of any problems relating to these matters on which they would like to have the advice of countries participating in the work of the ECE Coal Committee was recognized as being useful. The representative of the United States supported the proposal provided that it could be done within the existing budget and that it did not divert the secretariat from its primary concern with ECE affairs. Particular attention was given to the value of exchanges of visits as a means of improving mutual understanding and the study tour of the Committee to mines and installations in the United Kingdom in September 1960 was favourably commented upon as was the invitation from the Netherlands for a study tour in that country.

323. Commenting upon the work of the Utilization Working Party, the representative of Poland expressed the wish that particular attention should be given to the use of fuels not previously used for coking and the rational use of coals with a high ash content. The representative of Czechoslovakia expressed the view that the rational use of coal for energy production should be one of the main tasks of the working party, and that co-operation in that field with the Electric Power Committee would be useful. Several speakers referred to the value of the work carried out on reactivity and coke classification problems.

#### Conference of European Statisticians <sup>33</sup>

324. All delegations which took part in the discussion stressed the value their governments attached to the

<sup>32</sup> See E/ECE (XVI)/SR.9.

<sup>33</sup> See E/ECE (XVI)/SR.4.



constructive work of the Conference, which reported to the Statistical Commission of the United Nations, as well as to the Economic Commission for Europe. Much progress had been made in unifying and developing European statistical methodology, in exchanging experience, in improving the quality of statistical data and in making them available more promptly and in more comparable form. This was reflected in the improved supply of data available, *inter alia*, for use in preparing the *Economic Survey of Europe*.

325. It was noted that there was a growing tendency for other bodies to turn to the Conference for co-operation in solving their statistical problems. This development, desirable in itself, created demands on the Conference's time and on the resources available for its own work programme, and it was stated that, if possible, steps should be taken to enhance the ability of the Conference to carry out both tasks. In this connexion it was pointed out that there was a need to make the work of the Conference better known and to make the results of its work more readily available; this matter would be considered by the Conference at its next session and the view was expressed that means should be found to meet these needs, for instance by printing important conference documents, even if additional finance were required for the purpose.

326. With regard to specific subjects in the Conference's work programme, particular attention was drawn to the importance of the work on comparisons of systems of national accounts in use in different countries of Europe. In spite of the difficult methodological problems involved, agreement had been reached on means of making valid comparisons in the field of statistics of personal consumption, and the corresponding problems in the field of statistics of production were being studied. The Conference should be given full support in continuing and further developing its work on this subject. Several delegations emphasized that this work should lead as soon as possible to exchanges of actual figures for the purpose of assessing the quantitative significance of the differences in concepts used. The way was already open for such comparisons to be carried out in the field of statistics of personal consumption, and a start should be made in this field.

327. Attention was drawn by several delegations to the valuable work done in drawing up a European Programme of Basic Industrial Statistics to be collected and published in respect of the year 1963. The implementation of this programme, in which nearly all European countries intended to participate, would provide a greater amount of internationally comparable data on the structure and level of industrial production than had been available so far. In discussion of this subject it was suggested that the standard tabulation programme should provide, *inter alia*, for data indicating the concentration and centralization of industry in the different countries. Reference was also made to the usefulness of the work being undertaken on the study of the question of the automation of accounts and statistics and the use of electronic computers for processing statistical data.

328. A number of delegations stressed the importance

of the work being done by the Conference in advising on the co-ordination of the statistical activities of the various subsidiary bodies of ECE and in considering the regional statistical activities of the specialized agencies and those of other international agencies in Europe. The hope was expressed that the Conference's recommendations for improving the co-ordination between its own work and the statistical work carried out under the various ECE committees would be implemented by the secretariat and by the committees concerned. The Conference was urged to develop further its advisory work of co-ordinating international statistical activities in Europe. In this connexion it was suggested that the Conference should endeavour to reduce the amount of overlapping between the statistical publications issued by different international agencies in Europe.

329. With regard to the future work of the Conference, it was suggested that the drawing up of statistical programmes should be followed by an exchange of experience gained in carrying them out and an appraisal of the results achieved. It was also suggested that the Conference should study, in addition to basic statistical sources (such as censuses of population and industry), more complex statistical questions, particularly those related to subjects of topical interest, such as the measurement of labour productivity. Another suggestion for the work programme was that a study should be made of the problems of price formation in ECE member countries, for the purpose of improving statistical methodology in this field and also of measuring price movements of important classes of goods.

330. The view was expressed that the Conference had reached a degree of maturity in its development at which it was no longer necessary to hold plenary sessions as often as once a year. It was pointed out by other delegations that the majority of the members of the Conference considered that plenary sessions should continue to be held at annual intervals.

#### *Committee on Electric Power*<sup>34</sup>

331. The delegations which took part in the discussion on the report of the Committee on Electric Power agreed unanimously that the work done or being done by the Committee and its subsidiary bodies was of great importance and was giving practical help towards the solution of Europe's electric power problems.

332. They stressed in particular the value of the report on the situation and prospects of Europe's electric power supply industry in 1959/60, of the quarterly and the annual *Bulletin of Electric Energy Statistics for Europe*, and of the half-yearly *Bulletin on Conditions of Hydraulicity in Europe*.

333. The organization by the Polish Government of a symposium on the rational consumption of electric power, to be held in May 1962, aroused very favourable comment, and the majority of delegations expressed their thanks to the Polish Government.

334. Favourable comments were also made on the work performed by certain of the Committee's sub-

<sup>34</sup> See E/ECE (XVI)/SR.14 and 15.



subsidiary bodies — viz. the Working Party for the Study of Rural Electrification, the Group of Experts for the Study of Hydro-electric Resources in Europe, the Group of Experts for the Study of Legal Questions, and the *ad hoc* Group of Experts to study the Covering of Peak Loads.

335. With regard to the Working Party for the Study of Rural Electrification, the Yugoslav delegation proposed that the secretariat should organize a film library and publish a bibliographical bulletin.

336. The Yugoslav delegation also proposed that the Group of Experts for the Study of Legal Questions should undertake a comparative study of the law governing the operation of electric power networks in the member countries, and should also draw up a standard contract for the supply of electric power so as to facilitate international exchanges.

337. The work of the *ad hoc* group of experts to study certain problems in the design and operation of thermal power stations was the subject of specific comment. Some delegations expressed the desire that the group should abstain from studying excessively technical questions. Others expressed the opinion that the Committee's programme of work had become more equitably balanced through the establishment of the group, and stressed the importance of the four current inquiries on the topics constituting the group's programme of work, which the Committee itself had adopted. The Czechoslovak delegation proposed in particular that the *ad hoc* group of experts should be converted into a permanent group.

338. Some delegations stressed the value of the studies undertaken by the Committee on the reduction of building costs of hydro-power stations, the effect of mechanization on costs, methods of calculating the cost of electric power generation in conventional thermal power plants, and the methods and economic criteria used to solve the problem of investment in the construction and operation of electric power stations and in the transport of their power.

339. The delegations which took part in the debate emphasized the usefulness of study tours and expressed their thanks to France, Ireland and the United Kingdom, which had since the last session received experts of the Working Party for the Study of Rural Electrification, and to Romania, which had received members of the Committee on Electric Power. The representative of the Federal Republic of Germany announced his government's intention to invite the Committee on Electric Power and the Working Party for the Study of Rural Electrification to a study tour in his country in 1961. The Yugoslav delegation said that its government intended to invite the Committee on Electric Power to a study tour in Yugoslavia during the same year.

340. Although they recognized the value of the report prepared by UNIPEDE on air pollution from the smoke of thermal-power stations, especially from ash and sulphurous ingredients, the delegations of some countries, particularly those of Bulgaria and the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, considered that both this

report and the second report, now in preparation, were limited to the experience acquired in countries members of the Union. They therefore proposed that the Committee should undertake a study on this subject.

341. The delegations of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics proposed that the Committee should devote more attention to questions of the design and construction of large-capacity electric power stations and interconnecting networks carrying very high voltages, the industrialization and mechanization in the manufacture of power plants, as well as in the construction and production of complex electric power equipment, and to the rationalization of the consumption of electric energy.

342. The Czechoslovak delegation proposed that the Committee should undertake a study on the use of calculating machines for the optimum allocation of the load among electric power stations of various characteristics.

343. The Czechoslovak delegation also proposed that a bulletin should be published to report scientific and technical advances in electric power generation.

#### *Working Party on Gas Problems*<sup>35</sup>

344. All delegations who took part in the debate on the activities of the Working Party on Gas Problems underlined the high quality of the documentation presented for consideration by the working party and that this documentation was a useful guide both for governments and for the gas industry when taking policy decisions. The survey of the gas industry covering the period 1955-1959 gave a clear picture of the rapid development in the industry and formed valuable background information in order to understand the trends of the present development. As the introduction of natural gas to the European fuel market is a new phase in the gas industry, it was considered essential to study the markets for natural gas from indigenous resources as well as that imported from overseas both by pipelines and in liquid form by tankers. The introduction of this relatively new fuel on the energy market has to be as smooth as possible so as to avoid any sudden displacement of the fuels currently used—in particular, coal.

345. The flexibility of the gas industry and its economic implications have since the outset been on the agenda of the working party, and is considered of great importance. Thus the examination by the working party of underground storage of gas both in gaseous and liquid form has been continued and the economy in transport of gas over long distances has been more thorough than hitherto in view of its growing importance.

346. The economies of the use of propane, butane and refinery gases, the study of which the working party has recently embarked on, was also commented on as being of growing importance and a relatively new factor to be taken into consideration for the gas industry.

347. The method of work in using rapporteurs and seminars was considered as a useful and economic way of covering as much ground as possible. In particular

<sup>35</sup> See E/ECE (XVI)/SR.10.

the collaboration with the International Gas Union was found very fruitful as this organization has carried out a great number of technical studies which have been made available to the working party, and in this manner the working party has been able to concentrate on the economic aspects of the various problems confronting the gas industry.

348. Some delegations stressed the necessity of studying in detail the use of natural gas as raw material for the chemical industries and although that would seem to be covered by the study of preferential uses of gas, a more profound investigation in this matter would be of value to the gas industry.

349. Delegations emphasized that the scope of the work of the working party had now reached such a level that it would be normal to transform the working party into a gas committee.

350. A draft resolution, submitted by the delegations of the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Hungary, Romania, Sweden, the Ukrainian SSR, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on the conversion of the Working Party on Gas Problems into a Committee on Gas was adopted by 27 votes for, none against, and no abstentions (for the text see part III, page 60, resolution 6 (XVI)).

#### *Housing Committee* <sup>36</sup>

351. All delegations who took part in the discussion expressed their appreciation of the steady progress made and the fruitful work accomplished by the Committee and attached value to the Committee's documentation covering a wide range of subjects. It was generally recognized that the exchange of ideas and information and the sharing of experience in the forum of the Committee had been making an effective contribution to the solution of major economic and social problems relating to housing, building and town planning. A number of representatives gave brief accounts of developments in these fields in their own countries.

352. Most representatives felt that the Committee's extensive work programme represented a satisfactory balance between the diverse interests of different countries and that consequently it reflected the key issues governments were facing in the fields covered by the Committee. A number of delegates considered that the Committee should continue concentrating on the principal economic and policy questions rather than overload its programme with a variety of purely technical questions which might better be tackled by other international and technical organizations, such as the International Council for Building (CIB) which, it was noted in this connexion, was established for this purpose after considerable efforts and upon specific recommendations by the Committee. Other delegations, however, considered inopportune any tendency to limit the scope of the Committee's activities, and stressed the need and made suggestions for widening the Committee's activities and extending exchanges in the technical sphere as well. There was general satisfaction with the Committee's

working methods whereby the workload was shared and expert advice provided by numerous rapporteurs made available by governments and international organizations in carrying out a substantial part of the work programme.

353. Wide support was expressed for the Committee's efforts to promote and accelerate the general trend towards industrialization of house-building, with a view to reducing costs and increasing productivity. Singled out for favourable comment in this connexion were the inquiries into actual house-building costs; the effect of repetition in reducing building costs; the study on different aspects of the lifetime of a house and related problems of maintenance costs; and the periodic review of developments in the field of standardization and modular co-ordination. Some delegates suggested that work in this field could probably be widened by a study of the use of new building materials, including plastics, in house construction and of the economic effectiveness of, and the technical trends in, the industrialization of prefabricated house building.

354. The relatively recent trend in the Committee to consider major policy questions concerning town and country planning was welcomed by many representatives. The hope was expressed that the Committee would continue to develop its activities in this field. Several representatives were of the opinion that some of the problems could usefully be examined with the assistance of other ECE committees and in co-operation with other international organizations. The forthcoming Symposium on Urban Renewal was considered timely and promising. The work on rural housing was positively assessed and the wish expressed that it would continue to feature in the Committee's work programme. The inquiry on the cost and planning of new residential areas was also favourably mentioned.

355. Importance was attached to the work on housing problems in the countries in the course of industrialization. The Committee's growing contribution to the Programme of Concerted International Action in the Field of Housing and Related Community Facilities, approved by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly, was welcomed. The Seminar on the Carrying out of Housing Surveys and the Drawing up of Housing Programmes, which is to be held in Yugoslavia later this year, was considered particularly useful in this connexion. The Polish representative announced that discussions with the United Nations were under way to hold a seminar on certain problems related to urbanization in his country next year.

356. The usefulness of the annual review of housing trends and policies was stressed by many delegates. It was expected that the pilot inquiry on private financing of housing would provide much practical information. Attention was drawn to the preparatory work on a new report on the European housing situation. Many representatives found the statistical bulletins particularly helpful.

357. There was general satisfaction with the Committee's efforts to promote technical co-operation and all-European contacts. The long-term programme of study tours was considered especially useful in this

<sup>36</sup> See E/ECE (XVI)/SR.7 and 8.



respect since it provided ample opportunities for exchanging information and sharing experience on the spot. Some representatives felt that the activity of the Housing Committee in this field could serve as an example for other committees. Gratitude was expressed to the four Nordic countries and to other countries who acted as hosts, and several representatives looked forward to the group visits to the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom. A Polish initiative, supported by the Housing Committee and accepted by the CIB, for a series of bilateral and, as some representatives expected, eventually multilateral agreements whereby demonstration residential construction sites would be set up in a number of countries with a view to exchanging experience on the economic, technical and organizational problems involved, was favourably commented upon. The Polish representative reported on progress made in the bilateral negotiations in this connexion and expressed the wish that the secretariat would adopt the necessary measures in order to assist the implementation of this initiative on a wider basis.

#### *Industry and Materials Committee*<sup>37</sup>

358. All delegations who spoke on this matter drew attention once more to the valuable work carried out by the *ad hoc* Working Party on Contract Practices in Engineering, and in particular the promptness with which conditions of sale for durable consumer goods had been evolved. Some delegations indicated that they would study with care proposals for further work on the standardization of conditions of sale in the field of engineering.

359. Several delegations again expressed disappointment at the failure to convene the Industry and Materials Committee during the past year, and at the fact that as a consequence little or no work was being carried out by the Commission in a number of major sectors of the European economy, including engineering and chemicals. These delegations made a number of suggestions as to work which might usefully be undertaken, including not only studies of problems in particular industries, but also those which were beyond the scope of a single industry such as the study of the technical and economic aspects of automation. Other delegations expressed the view that the decision taken at the eleventh session of the Commission concerning the approach to work in the field of the Committee remained valid and suggested that governments who wished to make proposals for further work should submit them to the secretariat in detailed form, so that they could be properly considered by the Commission.

360. A draft resolution, submitted by the delegations of France, Poland, Romania, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the United Kingdom on renewal of the activities of the *ad hoc* Working Group on Agricultural Machinery of the Industry and Materials Committee was adopted by 27 votes for, none against, and no abstentions (for the text see part III, page 60, resolution 7 (XVI). After the vote on this resolution was taken, the Executive Secretary pointed out that the Working

Party on Mechanization of Agriculture of the Committee on Agricultural Problems had hitherto been regarded as a forum for consideration of the utilization of agricultural machinery. He added that he would of course inquire from member governments whether there were specific problems which might now be studied by the *ad hoc* Working Party on Agricultural Machinery within the framework of the Industry and Materials Committee, and report thereon to the Commission's seventeenth session.

#### *Inland Transport Committee*<sup>38</sup>

361. The Committee's work, such as the preparation of amendments to the 1949 Convention on Road Traffic and the 1949 Protocol on Road Signs and Signals, the work on road safety, on simplification of frontier formalities for passengers and goods, on the conclusion of a convention on pallets, and on the drawing up of an agreement for the transport of certain perishable foodstuffs, was favourably commented upon. Several delegations, while recognizing the Committee's positive achievement, criticized certain aspects of its work. They stated that the Committee devoted too much time and undue resources to the study of secondary questions, leaving aside a number of highly important economic and technico-economic problems of transport.

362. The Bulgarian delegation suggested that the Committee should study the possibilities for ensuring a greater degree of freedom for road transport of perishables and should elaborate conditions which should govern contracts for such transport.

363. The importance of the draft agreement laying down conditions for wage-earners and other members of the crews of motor vehicles engaged in international road transport was underlined. The delegation of Hungary stated that no provision of this agreement should be applied to drivers of countries which are not parties to it.

364. Some delegates thought that the Committee's studies on transport economics were of considerable value and should be continued, while others expressed the opinion that instead of having practical importance, those studies were sometimes rather of a theoretical character.

365. Differing opinions were also expressed on the Committee's work on statistics. Some delegations stated that it was very useful, whereas the Swedish representative declared that too many statistical data were required from member countries. Certain delegations stressed the importance of the Committee's resolution No. 201 on commodity classification for transport statistics in Europe, while others expressed their regret that this classification had been adopted before work on the preparation of a uniform goods nomenclature serving both tariffs and statistical purposes had been completed and drew attention to that part of the Committee's resolution under reference which provides for amendments to the classification in order to achieve consistency with a uniform tariff nomenclature under preparation.

<sup>37</sup> See E/ECE (XVI)/SR.14 and 15.

<sup>38</sup> See E/ECE (XVI)/SR.10 and 12.

366. A number of delegations said that they valued the Committee's work in matters of inland water transport and particularly that connected with the establishment of a European inland waterway network. They referred to the magnitude of the works involved in the building of a network and to the need which might arise for a concerted financial effort by the countries concerned.

367. In the field of railways, the growing co-operation between the Organization for Co-operation between Railway Administrations (OSEHD) and the International Union of Railways (UIC) was appreciated.

368. The delegation of the USSR pointed out that despite some successes, the current work of the Committee did not satisfy the needs of transport development in Europe and that a number of such major questions as the increasingly important subject of transport by pipeline did not receive any attention.

369. Some delegations considered that the Committee should concentrate on the more fundamental tasks of an economic and technical character and devote less attention to current administrative matters which might with advantage be dealt with by specialized international transport bodies. They suggested that the Committee should, *inter alia*, prepare an annual report on the general transport situation. The wish was also expressed that the subsidiary bodies of the Committee should analyse the long-term trends in the development of all-European transport.

370. The United Kingdom delegation expressed satisfaction that the Committee had not extended its interest in technical questions, better left to non-governmental organizations, while other delegations thought that such studies should be carried out by the appropriate sub-committees or working parties. In this connexion, these delegations mentioned the study of the new inland water navigation techniques.

371. The USSR representative remarked that the German Democratic Republic, which had a highly developed transport system, was prevented from participating in the Committee's work and from acceding to the conventions prepared under the Committee's auspices; in his opinion, this circumstance reduced the effectiveness of the Committee's activities. He proposed to amend the final clauses of the conventions to make it possible for all European countries to become parties to them. The delegations of France and the Federal Republic of Germany, however, observed that nothing precluded the eastern zone of Germany from participating in the Committee's work or from adapting its regulations to the provisions of the conventions drawn up by the Committee.

#### *Committee on Manpower*<sup>39</sup>

372. The consideration of this matter was based on section I of the Executive Secretary's additional note (E/ECE/415) and the Report on Manpower Problems in Europe and on the activities of the International Labour Organisation in this field in 1960 transmitted by the

<sup>39</sup> See E/ECE (XVI)/SR.14 and 15.

International Labour Office (E/ECE/399). The representative of the ILO, referring to ILO's report, stated that the continuing expansion of European economic activity had reduced the manpower resources available, and that as a result, vocational training had taken on added significance. The improvement of training facilities, and especially new methods for the rapid training of skilled workers, was of benefit also to the newly independent and developing countries outside Europe. ILO's activities in the manpower field in Europe during the period under review had included studies of employment problems and policies and the establishment of international standards for vocational training, comparisons of qualifications required for particular occupations and the provision of technical assistance to individual vocational training centres.

373. The delegation of the United States suggested that future reports by ILO on this subject might with advantage concentrate on a few areas for fuller analytical treatment, such as new manpower management techniques, inter-country migration of workers, and the changing pattern of higher education for the development of executive, professional and technical workers.

374. The delegations of the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States expressed satisfaction with existing co-operative arrangements between ILO and ECE on manpower problems and hoped that they would continue.

375. The delegation of Czechoslovakia considered that the ILO, in future reports, should go more fully into the over-all employment and its structure. The ILO might also, together with the ECE secretariat, study the effects of reducing working hours, whereby the ECE secretariat might study the economic effects, while the ILO dealt with the social aspects and the effect on minimum and real wages.

376. The delegation of the Soviet Union stated that the ILO report could not be considered adequate in all respects. More attention should have been paid to the question of unemployment and of methods to combat it. In some ECE countries unemployment was substantial. The Soviet delegation regretted that ECE's Committee on Manpower remained inactive and hoped that, so long as this continued, the ILO would be in a position to furnish reports on manpower problems which would contain more fundamental analyses of employment and unemployment.

377. The representative of the ILO stated that the suggestions made by delegations in the course of the discussion would be taken into consideration in the preparation of any future reports which by their very nature could not be exhaustive but could record only the salient developments.

#### *Steel Committee*<sup>40</sup>

378. All delegations which took part in the discussion expressed appreciation of the work of the Committee and its practical approach. Most delegations found the annual review of the steel market of use to governments

<sup>40</sup> See E/ECE (XVI)/SR.12, 14 and 15.



and industry, and expressed the view it should continue to be prepared on the same basis, although it was pointed out that there appeared to be scope for abridging the text in certain chapters. Tribute was paid to the valuable report which had been published on long-term trends in the European steel industry. One delegation suggested that it would be useful to prepare a further separate report on European exports of steel products along the lines of that drawn-up some years ago. Most delegations drew attention to the interest in two reports in the course of preparation: on the changing pattern of steel-making in the light of technological development and, in particular, the growing use of oxygen; and on the use of steel in building.

379. Many delegations noted the importance of the work started by the Committee on productivity and automation, but some drew attention to the difficulties inherent in these inquiries and of the need to proceed with care and step by step if practical results were to be achieved. Several delegations pointed out the importance of the work being carried out by the Working Party on General Conditions of Sale for Steel Products.

380. The efforts of the Committee to improve the quality and coverage of steel statistics were commended. In this connexion it was noted that a resolution would be presented recommending governments to make further efforts with a view to increasing the availability of statistics of actual consumption of steel and stocks in the hands of merchants and consumers.<sup>41</sup> Note was taken of the financial implications of a proposal by the Steel Committee to supplement annually a recent publication by the secretariat giving statistics of exports of steel products by countries of destination throughout the world (ECE (XVI)/L.4). Several delegations suggested that efforts should be made by the countries concerned to provide more comprehensive statistics and to send them to the secretariat in accordance with deadlines agreed for the regular steel statistics questionnaires.

381. All delegations who took part in the debate noted with satisfaction the steady increase in scientific and technical exchanges between countries in the field of steel. Some countries urged, however, that there should be greater efforts in view of the great value of these exchanges — e.g., by intensifying exchanges of visits and by the holding of seminars and meetings of experts. It was also suggested that it would be useful to examine how to develop still further contacts and co-operation in the field of steel by the ECE and the other regional commissions.

382. It was noted that the Committee had already adopted a long-term work programme. Several delegations urged, however, that this should be reviewed and suggested the topics which should be included therein. In this connexion certain delegations expressed disappointment with the time taken to carry out the committee's programme. Others stressed the importance of not overloading the programme.

383. A draft resolution, submitted by the delegations of France and Poland, on statistics on actual consumption and stocks of steel was adopted by 27 votes for,

none against, and no abstentions (for the text, see part III, page 60, resolution 8 (XVI)).

#### *Timber Committee*<sup>42</sup>

384. The many representatives who spoke on the report of the Timber Committee expressed their governments' appreciation of its work in the economic and technical fields.

385. Delegates expressed great satisfaction with the Committee's annual market review. The opinion was expressed that this review, together with the statistical data collected and disseminated by the secretariat on the markets in sawn softwood, hardwoods (including tropical hardwoods) and small-size wood, covered the field comprehensively and contributed to the stabilization of the timber market during the year under review. It was hoped that this service would be continued along the lines established.

386. The importance of the reappraisal of European timber trends and prospects for the period 1960-1975 was stressed and it was noted with satisfaction that work on the project had been initiated. Delegates indicated the value their countries attached to this reappraisal as a guide for the development of national forest policies.

387. The importance and the practical value of the activities of the Joint FAO/ECE Committee on Forest Working Techniques and Training of Forest Workers (in collaboration with the ILO) were underlined by many speakers. Tributes were paid to the training courses for forestry instructors and in particular to the co-operation of the ILO, whose fellowships had enabled instructors from many ECE countries to attend such courses. It was hoped this scheme would be continued. Thanks were expressed to the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany and France for organizing a training course on timber extraction by forest road (including road construction) held in September/October 1960.

388. The initiative of the Committee in convening a special meeting on the utilization of small-size wood in March 1961 was commended by all the delegates who spoke on the subject, since it provided a good opportunity for the exchange of experiences on matters of increasing importance to forestry and to the timber industry. Amongst the useful results of the meeting were considered to be its significance for national forest policies and the factual evidence that was brought together at the meeting for the intensification of research to find improved methods of harvesting and transporting small-size wood and of its industrial utilization.

389. Several delegates spoke of the value of reciprocal study tours as a means of exchanging technical information in the fields of the timber trade and the wood-processing industries. Appreciation was expressed for the organization by the Governments of Austria, France and the United Kingdom of study tours in their respective countries during the past year. It was noted that a long-term programme of study tours within the framework of the Committee was being drawn up and that invitations had already been received from nine countries.

<sup>41</sup> See paragraph 132 above.

<sup>42</sup> See E/ECE (XVI)/SR.8 and 9.

The delegate of Romania signified his government's intention to organize a tour.

390. The work of the *ad hoc* Working Party on the Standardization of General Conditions of Sale for Timber was welcomed. It was hoped by some delegates that the working party would extend its work to cover tropical timber and in so doing would co-operate with producers in Africa, South America and Asia. One delegate expressed doubt, however, as to whether this extension would be worth while at the present time, bearing in mind that producer countries of tropical timber were not ECE members and that contact with them was in any case being established through two world-wide organizations — viz., FAO and the International Technical Tropical Timber Association.

391. A number of delegations referred to the possibility of organizing a second International Board Consultation. It was pointed out that, as requested by the Timber Committee, the secretariat would present a report on trends in production, trade and consumption of board products to its next session, when future activity in this field would be considered.

392. Delegates from two countries drew attention to the increasing importance of the production and trade of plywood in Europe. It was suggested that plywood and board products might be added to those products covered by the Committee's market reviews.

393. The USSR representative proposed that the Timber Committee should convene two study groups on the following questions: (a) sawing and timber processing; and (b) paper and wood-pulp chemistry.

394. The representative of Hungary asked that consideration be given to the possibility of including in the FAO *Yearbook of Forest and Forest Products Statistics* tables giving details of the utilization of roundwood by the different utilization sectors. The representative of FAO replied that this suggestion would receive careful consideration.

395. The possibility of including the production and trade of furniture in the Timber Committee's market review was put forward by the representative of Romania.

396. With respect to the Committee's programme of work, several representatives considered that the programme for 1960/61 was well balanced and was making full use of the resources available; however, that since these resources were limited, careful attention should be given to the selection of those projects of greatest immediate usefulness to member countries of the ECE.

#### *Committee on the Development of Trade*<sup>43</sup>

397. Delegations participating in the discussion on the work of the Committee on the Development of Trade noted with satisfaction the general increase in intra-European trade during the past year, and particularly in trade between ECE countries with different economic and social systems. While expressing the hope that this favourable trend would continue they referred to problems which in their opinion should be solved in order

to promote such a result. The belief was generally expressed that further expansion of trade would bring important benefits and that opportunities for such expansion were great provided that existing obstacles to trade could be removed, particularly in the light of the recent increases in output achieved and the further increases expected in all ECE countries.

398. The usefulness of the Committee as an instrument for promoting better understanding, for reaching agreements, and for solving specific trade problems was emphasized. Particular appreciation was expressed by various delegations of the work done in arbitration, insurance, simplification of export documents, improvement of payments facilities, international fairs and exhibitions, and long-term agreements. It was generally recognized that the meeting to be convened by the Executive Secretary pursuant to Commission resolution 6 (XV) on the techniques of foreign trade was of great importance to the future; the view put forward by the Executive Secretary in his opening statement to the session, that governments should give the necessary instructions to experts so that this meeting would be a success, was widely supported.

399. Representatives from certain countries expressed the view that the creation of the Common Market and the European Free Trade Association was adversely affecting intra-European trade and would have generally harmful effects in the future, notwithstanding temporary increases in the volume of trade. Representatives from countries participating in these groups cited statistics showing increases in their trade with third countries since the formation of these groups; they were convinced that these trends would continue and that the fears expressed to the contrary were without foundation.

400. In the course of the discussion views were expressed concerning the future work of the Committee. It was generally recognized that this work should be strengthened and expanded.

401. In the course of the discussion the following proposals for future work were made: more attention should be given to problems of a major policy character and in particular to the need for common understanding on commercial policies; examination of the consequences for trade of steps towards disarmament; consideration of the effects on intra-European trade of the creation of sub-regional economic groups; the promotion of long-term agreements; the formulation of principles which could be applied to solve trade problems and the working out of a broad concrete plan for the development of mutually advantageous trade relations between countries in all parts of Europe.

402. Some delegations expressed the view that the Committee should concentrate on practical solutions to commercial problems, including better facilities for contacts between sellers and buyers, the expansion of imports of manufactured consumer goods by certain countries, and the expansion of the multilateral payments system. These delegations also stressed that the findings of the meeting of trade experts should be of assistance to the Trade Committee in selecting questions which may usefully be further explored.

<sup>43</sup> See E/ECE (XVI)/SR.6, 7 and 8.



403. It was also suggested that the Committee should study the implications of new technological developments on the foreign trade of ECE countries, should seek to stimulate exchanges of technological information on a commercial basis, should arrange a meeting of representatives of Chambers of Commerce from all ECE countries to consider from the point of view of business men the steps which might be taken to promote the trade of ECE countries, should work out targets toward which ECE countries might aim in their efforts to ensure a steady increase in level and greater stability in their trade, should set up procedures for multilateral consultations on trade problems or difficulties arising between ECE countries, should devote more attention to trade with countries in other regions and should seek to ensure that the sessions of the Committee were attended by high-ranking officials responsible for trade policy questions.

404. A draft resolution, submitted by the delegations of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United Kingdom, on the Committee on the Development of Trade, was adopted by 27 votes for, none against, and no abstentions (for the text, see part III, page 60, resolution 9 (XVI)).

#### ADDITIONAL NOTE TO THE COMMITTEE REPORTS <sup>44</sup>

##### *Section II. Economic Development of Southern Europe (resolution 7 (XI))* <sup>45</sup>

405. The representative of Turkey considered that the work done by the secretariat and the subsidiary bodies of the Commission in pursuance of resolution 7 (XI) was proceeding satisfactorily. His government intended to send representatives to the meeting to discuss the development of an international road network, to be held at Brindisi in May 1961 and to the seminar on housing problems to be held in Yugoslavia later in the year. He stated that the countries of south-east Europe were beset by special economic problems and the industrialized countries should contribute to the solution of those problems with a view to achieving economic stability throughout Europe.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE COMMISSION ADOPTED AT ITS FOURTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH SESSIONS REQUIRING THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY TO REPORT TO THE COMMISSION—REPORTS BY THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY (item 5 of the agenda)

##### *Productivity of Labour (resolution 9 (XIV))* <sup>46</sup>

406. (1) The Commission considered a report by the Executive Secretary (E/ECE/400) on a meeting of experts on the productivity of labour which had been held in January 1961, pursuant to resolution 9 (XIV). (2) All de-

<sup>44</sup> See E/ECE (XVI)/SR.14 and 15 and paragraphs 372 to 377 above for discussion of section I of the Additional Note, Committee on Manpower.

<sup>45</sup> See E/ECE (XVI)/SR.14 and 15.

<sup>46</sup> See E/ECE (XVI)/SR.15, 16 and 27.

legations which took part in the discussion stated that they had found this meeting a useful exchange of experience, and many delegations expressed themselves in agreement with the recommendations by the experts for further activity within the framework of the Commission. It was noted that the experts had concentrated in their discussion on methodological problems concerned with the measurement of productivity and the factors accounting for given levels of productivity. (3) Several delegations felt there was scope for continuing detailed studies of these difficult problems and that the work already done or contemplated could be a valuable stimulus to the activities of institutes working in this field. Most delegations stressed that work in this field was likely to be most fruitful at the plant or establishment level and that the ECE committees should be encouraged to take up such work in their own fields where they felt it appropriate; the committees could also benefit from the methodological experience being obtained. (4) Some delegations emphasized as the primary need a firm statistical programme, and supported the recommendation that the Conference of European Statisticians should be invited to work on the statistical elements involved. Attention was also drawn to the importance of close contact between national and international organizations working in this field, and of avoiding duplication of efforts; in this connexion, it was suggested that the Executive Secretary should discuss this problem with the ILO and inform the Commission at its next session of the work already done or contemplated by that organization. Some delegations, while in full agreement with the work done or recommended on methodological problems and in the field of productivity statistics, considered that the ECE should also concern itself with practical problems of increasing productivity. Many delegations considered that there was scope for a further meeting of experts which might be convened in 1962 to consider the progress made with the work programme recommended by the first meeting of experts.

407. A draft resolution, submitted by the delegations of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Hungary, Italy, Ukrainian SSR, and the United Kingdom, on productivity of labour was adopted by 27 votes for, none against, and no abstentions (for the text, see part III, page 61, resolution 10 (XVI)).

##### *Water Pollution Problems in Europe (resolution 10 (XIV))* <sup>47</sup>

408. The Executive Secretary, in introducing his report on the subject (E/ECE/401), drew attention to the conclusions of the Conference of Governmental Experts on Water Pollution Problems in Europe, called under ECE/FAO/WHO/IAEA auspices, and stated that should the Commission decide to act on the experts' recommendations for further work in the field of water pollution control in Europe, he would take the necessary steps, in co-operation with the executive heads of the specialized agencies concerned, to put the Commission's

<sup>47</sup> See E/ECE (XVI)/SR.16 and paragraph 471 below.

work on this subject on a continuing basis. The moderate financial implications of such action were set forth in document ECE (XVI)/L.5.

409. All delegations which took part in the discussion attested to the seriousness of the problem of water pollution and agreed with the conclusions of the governmental experts that international co-operation in promoting the efficacy of control measures was desirable. In this connexion, the conference convened pursuant to Commission resolution 10 (XIV) was considered valuable.

410. There was general concurrence with the recommendations emitted by the governmental experts concerning a programme of work in this field to be carried out by ECE, in co-operation with the specialized agencies concerned. It was felt, in particular, that periodic and preferably small meetings or seminars of experts, convened jointly with the appropriate agencies, to discuss specific problems, would be helpful and that the Commission should contribute to furthering the exchanges of relevant information in this field. The subject of water pollution also lent itself to reciprocal visits of specialists. A larger meeting, similar to the conference held at the beginning of 1961, might be held after an interval of a number of years.

411. Various wishes were expressed as to the particular subjects to which special attention should be paid in any future programme of work. One delegation considered that the most urgent problem requiring action lay in the domain of international law and that the secretariat, in co-operation with the other international organizations concerned, could contribute to its solution by preparing draft international rules for the prevention of pollution of international rivers. Another delegation called for studies on cleaning techniques, quantitative estimates, standards and different types of pollution. The suggestion was also made that each state concerned should give particular attention to pollution control of waterways near the point at which they left the national territory.

412. In the course of the discussion under this item, several delegations furnished information on measures taken in their countries to combat and control water pollution.

413. Noting the financial implications of a programme of activities in this field on a continuing basis, some delegations considered that a permanent body should be set up for this purpose, while others did not believe this to be necessary, though they had no objection to the strengthening of the staff resources assigned to this work by the recruitment of one assistant officer, should this prove essential.

414. The representative of Poland, supported by the delegations of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR, stated that the problem of water pollution control in Europe formed part of the general problem of rational development of water resources and water economy. In view of the great increase of per capita consumption of water in Europe, because of increasing population, urbanization and the growing needs for water of developing industry and agriculture, the whole problem of the protection and the develop-

ment of water resources in Europe as a whole deserved careful study. Other delegations pointed out that while water pollution was now a common phenomenon in Europe, water scarcity was not. Besides, the general problem of water resources could be better appreciated after the question of the relationship between water pollution and water use for different purposes had been solved. These delegations therefore believed that water pollution should receive the Commission's attention before a general study of water resources was undertaken.

*Further Expansion, within the Framework of the ECE, of Collaboration in exchanging Scientific and Technical Information (resolution 1 (XV))*<sup>48</sup>

415. All delegations which spoke on the subject emphasized the practical value derived by their countries from the exchanges of scientific and technical information organized or initiated within the Commission's framework. It was generally felt that much valuable work had been accomplished and tangible progress achieved in this domain during the period under review, and that this activity, which was one of the most important of ECE's functions, could well be expanded and intensified.

416. Several delegations welcomed the Executive Secretary's suggestion that the Committee on the Development of Trade, the only subsidiary body of the Commission not yet active in this area, should sponsor appropriate exchanges of information. In this connexion it was suggested that consideration might be given to travel by business men and to the facilitation of contacts between undertakings, and that the organization of visits of trade specialists might also be considered. The convening of a conference of national chambers of commerce was proposed by one delegation.

417. It was generally recognized that both multilateral and bilateral exchanges of information and exchanges concerning scientific and technical information were useful and complementary. In this connexion delegations acquainted the Commission with the scope and operation of such bilateral accords and attested to their usefulness.

418. The positive assessment by governments of the practice of study tours, both those arranged as part of the activities of the committees or bilateral visits of specialists initiated by the committees or otherwise organized, was reaffirmed; delegations referred to the study tours which had taken place or were envisaged in their countries. One delegation considered that study visits, to be fully successful, should be related to precisely defined subjects; that the number of participants should be appropriate to the purpose of the visit; and that the duration of each visit should allow adequate appreciation of the subject under study. Another delegation considered that study visits should be linked with demonstrations at the site.

419. A number of delegations endorsed the practice of ECE committees' drawing up long-term programmes

<sup>48</sup> See E/ECE (XVI)/SR.16 and 17.



for the exchange of scientific information, and considered that this practice should lead to a long-term programme of exchanges of scientific and technical experience through regional conferences, seminars, study tours, and the holding, from time to time, of sessions of the Commission's subsidiary bodies away from the headquarters of ECE, preferably in countries having exceptional experience in specific problems, and combined with study tours. One delegation, however, doubted whether long-term plans for visits were desirable for all organs of the Commission.

420. A number of concrete suggestions for activities were made in the course of the discussion under this item. Certain delegations felt that the Commission's subsidiary bodies should devote more attention to exchanges on such important problems as automation and machine building and avoid overstressing secondary questions. It was also suggested that, where necessary, the structure of the secretariat and the Commission be reorganized to reflect new industrial and technological developments — e.g., in the chemical and oil industries, and that a separate organ should be set up to deal with oil problems. Other proposals referred to the elaboration by the secretariat of concrete plans for collecting and circulating the latest scientific and technical information in the form of surveys of the main branches of industry, to the desirability of the setting-up of a service for the exchange of abstracts, and of a service for keeping a roster of experts whom countries requiring expert assistance could engage for a specified period, and for organizing meetings of experts in Geneva at the request and the expense of the countries concerned. A suggestion was made that the subsidiary bodies of the Commission should have the possibility to learn how the other ECE bodies had organized exchanges of scientific and technical information, either on the basis of a document specially drawn up by the secretariat or by making use of the Executive Secretary's report (E/ECE/402).

*Meeting of High-level Senior Economic Advisers*<sup>49</sup>  
(resolution 3 (XV))

421. Having before them the report made by the Executive Secretary on this meeting devoted to problems of economic growth held in March 1961 (E/ECE/403), representatives gave their governments' assessments of the results and their views on further meetings of this kind.

422. There was a general consensus of opinion that the meeting had been useful in furthering a better understanding and that further meetings patterned on Commission resolution 3 (XV) should be convened. Such further meetings should be based on more closely circumscribed subjects of interest to those responsible for formulating economic policy; the subjects chosen should not be purely abstract and should lend themselves to discussions which would avoid superficiality. Some delegations expressed the desire that the subjects chosen should have practical importance for economic policy. It was suggested that the Executive Secretary after con-

sultation with governments should determine the subjects to be treated in future meetings. Some delegations proposed that at future meetings smaller groups should be formed to discuss the problems chosen for consideration.

423. The following main subjects were suggested for consideration at such future meetings:

- (a) Determinants of growth;
- (b) Investment criteria;
- (c) Government policies for economic growth;
- (d) Obstacles to expansion of east-west trade;
- (e) Widening of international scientific and technical co-operation;
- (f) Methods of making more comparable the economic and statistical data issued for countries with different economic systems, particularly statistics of gross and net national product (in connexion with this point it was suggested that study tours of experts might be useful, and the representative of Sweden announced the willingness of that government to receive such a group);
- (g) Methods whereby medium-term trade forecasts could be compared and co-ordinated, as a basis for efforts to increase trade;
- (h) Long-term trends of growth on the basis of internationally comparable price series;
- (i) Sources of finance of investment in different countries.

424. Certain delegations believed that there was also a need for high-level meetings of an open and official character to draft practical recommendations on the problem of developing economic co-operation amongst ECE countries. This view was unacceptable to other delegations.

425. A draft resolution, submitted by the delegations of Bulgaria, Finland, France, Hungary, Norway, Sweden, and the United Kingdom, on future meetings of senior economic advisers, was adopted by 27 votes for, none against, and no abstentions (for the text, see part III, page 61, resolution 11 (XVI)).

*Study of Certain Aspects of the Chemical Industry*  
(resolution 5 (XV))<sup>50</sup>

426. The Commission considered proposals put forward by the Government of Romania on possible action on certain aspects of the chemical industry, taking into account the views of governments on these proposals pursuant to Commission resolution 5 (XV) and suggestions made by the Executive Secretary (E/ECE/404).

427. The representative of Romania recalled that his delegation had suggested the setting-up of an *ad hoc* working party with two tasks — to carry out studies with a view to establishing a uniform mode of expression for data relating to chemical production in European countries, in order to facilitate international comparisons and commercial transactions; and to prepare a study on development trends in the chemical industry. However,

<sup>49</sup> See E/ECE (XVI)/SR.17 and 27.

<sup>50</sup> See E/ECE (XVI)/SR.17.

having regard to the detailed views of governments which were now available, he suggested that as a first step the secretariat should prepare a study on development trends in the chemical industry in Europe, with the aid of experts from interested countries.

428. This proposal was supported by a number of delegations, which stressed the growing importance of the chemical industry in the European economy. Some of these delegations also considered that, as the practice in the Commission showed, private ownership of industry in some countries did not prevent effective co-operation on an all-European basis.

429. Other delegations considered that the convening of a working party would serve no useful purpose, partly because it would be virtually impossible to obtain the support of the chemical industry, which was in private hands and where, owing to rapid technical development, the preservation of commercial secrecy was of particular importance, more so in fact than in any other industry; and partly because there was danger of duplication with the work of other international organizations working in this field.

430. Certain delegations, while unable at present to agree to a study of development trends in this industry, indicated that they would not wish to close the door to the possibility of re-examining this proposal at a later stage, provided there were complete reciprocity in the provision of statistical and other factual information.

431. Several delegations drew attention to the inherent difficulties of a technical and statistical character which would arise in attempting to establish uniform methods for expressing data relating to chemical production in European countries, but offered no objection to the suggestion that the International Organization for Standardization should be invited to give its views on this part of the proposals made by the Government of Romania.

#### *Energy Problems in Europe (resolution 9 (XV))* <sup>51</sup>

432. The Commission had before it a note by which the Executive Secretary presented a report (E/ECE/405) on the progress made by the secretariat with the various studies it had undertaken as part of its work on energy problems in Europe.

433. The report contained proposals regarding the following four methodological studies:

- Methodology of the analysis of the energy situation;
- Comparison of methods of forecasting future energy needs;
- Comparison of costs of the various means of transport which could be envisaged for the same or for interchangeable forms of energy in Europe; and comparison of costs of storing the various forms of energy in Europe;
- Study of methods of comparing production costs for nuclear electricity and electricity produced by conventional thermal-power stations.

434. The first two studies could be submitted in preliminary form to a meeting of experts in July, and the other two to a meeting of experts in November 1961.

435. The report also contained information on how the secretariat planned to conduct a study on the role of various forms of energy in the future energy situation of Europe. The first step would be to analyse the prospects of the energy situation in each country in the light of information obtained by means of a questionnaire drafted in consultation with rapporteurs at a meeting which could be held in June 1961.

436. The delegations which took part in the discussion unanimously acclaimed the value of the secretariat's studies, and agreed that these should be submitted to meetings of experts or rapporteurs at various stages.

437. The Italian delegation expressed particular pleasure at the co-operation established between the secretariats of IAEA and ECE for the study of methods of comparing production costs for nuclear electricity and electricity produced by conventional thermal-power stations.

438. The delegations of Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Yugoslavia said that they were prepared to adopt the secretariat's proposals contained in the Executive Secretary's note. They considered, however, that such studies covered only a part of the urgent problems of energy. They declared that the world-wide trend towards the substitution of certain forms of energy for others, the consequent growing interdependence of the different sources of energy, and technological progress in the conversion of primary energy into secondary forms of energy made an early reassessment of European energy resources essential. They also stressed the importance of the development in certain countries of high-voltage transmission networks and pipelines for crude petroleum and gas, and the resulting need for closer international co-ordination. They therefore thought that a second meeting of governmental experts on energy problems should be convened in the near future. The Czechoslovak delegation considered it desirable to convene such a meeting irrespective of the secretariat's progress with its studies, which covered only one part of the whole problem.

439. The delegations of France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States of America pointed out that in the past very few planned-economy countries had replied to questionnaires circulated by the secretariat to member states in order to provide material for its methodological studies. They considered that those studies, though useful, ought to have a pan-European scope. They believed that to convene meetings of experts before the secretariat had duly completed the studies would be premature, and that the Commission would be better able to settle the matter at its next session. Some delegations, however, acknowledged that a special meeting of experts could be convened before the next session in order to consider the findings of the methodological studies.

<sup>51</sup> See E/ECE (XVI)/SR.17 and 19.



OTHER RESOLUTIONS OF THE COMMISSION ADOPTED AT ITS FOURTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH SESSIONS REQUESTING THE SUBSIDIARY BODIES AND THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY TO TAKE SPECIFIC ACTION — PROGRESS REPORTS BY THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

(item 6 of the agenda)

*Study of Production and Export of Capital Goods in the Fields of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering (resolution 14 (XIV))*<sup>52</sup>

440. The Commission had before it a progress report by the Executive Secretary (E/ECE/406). The representative of France considered that useful progress had been made with this study, and he was in agreement with the scope being given to it. He expressed the hope that eastern European countries would assist in providing statistical information on a scale comparable to that available for most western European countries. He noted that the Executive Secretary had suggested, as a follow-up to this study, a more detailed inquiry into the machine-tool sector. This would be a difficult task, but his delegation would have no objection, provided a sufficient number of other countries agreed, and provided detailed comparisons of the competitive position of different countries were avoided.

*Assistance to Less Developed Countries (resolution 4 (XV))*<sup>53</sup>

441. The Commission had before it document E/ECE/407, in which the Executive Secretary reported on the implementation of resolution 4 (XV).

442. Delegations who spoke on this point stressed the importance of the question of assistance to the less developed and particularly to the newly independent countries. A number of delegations informed the Commission in some detail of the efforts their governments were making in this respect. It was pointed out that ECE countries, having reached high levels of economic development and industrialization, had accumulated a good deal of experience in these questions which could be made available to the under-developed countries and the other regional economic commissions.

443. Opinions differed as to the role the Commission could play in assisting development of countries of other regions and the ways and means by which this could best be accomplished.

444. Some delegates felt that the Commission should seek ways of granting technical assistance to the less developed countries, including co-operation with other regional economic commissions in such projects as studies on industrialization, economic planning, and creation of conditions favourable to a healthy trade between industrialized and the less developed countries. A number of delegations referred in this connexion to the desirability of finding a solution to the problem of disarmament and the beneficial effect this would have on the possibility

of increasing aid to the less developed countries. The relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, including that on decentralization and strengthening of regional economic commissions (1518 (XV)) were also recalled in this regard. The need was stressed to decentralize the technical assistance activities of the United Nations, particularly by having the subsidiary bodies of the regional commissions take part in the recruitment of United Nations technical assistance experts.

445. Other delegations considered that the question of assistance to the less developed countries was one which could only be dealt with effectively on a world-wide basis or that the Commission should in this respect confine its action to that proposed in the terms of resolution 4 (XV). They stressed the competence and the co-ordinating role of the Economic and Social Council, the General Assembly and the machinery of the United Nations created to deal with the questions of technical assistance. While noting with satisfaction the growing co-operation among the regional economic commissions, they thought that the Commission should not deal with projects which were intended specifically to provide assistance to the less developed countries, since its basic role was to promote economic co-operation among the countries of Europe.

446. In the course of the discussion a number of suggestions were made as to the particular aspects of technical assistance work of the United Nations to which ECE could make a useful contribution. The representative of Sweden thought that the Commission and its secretariat should always be prepared to render such services as might be specifically requested by central United Nations bodies or the other regional economic commissions, and to do so with regard to functions and subjects where the Commission had demonstrated outstanding ability. The representative of Bulgaria suggested that the annual meetings of the National Technical Assistance Committees of the countries of the ECE region should be held under the joint auspices of the Commission and the TAB, and that the ECE secretariat should participate in such meetings. In response to a question the representative of Bulgaria posed in this connexion, the Executive Secretary said that he would consult with the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board on this matter.

*Improvement of Techniques of Foreign Trade*<sup>54</sup>

447. The Commission had before it a report by the Executive Secretary on the steps taken by the Committee on the Development of Trade to implement Commission resolution 6 (XV) — document E/ECE/408. In presenting this report, the Executive Secretary also called attention to document TRADE/114, summarizing the views of governments on problems which needed to be solved and possibilities which needed to be explored in order to improve the techniques used in trade amongst ECE countries. The attention of the Commission was also drawn to document TRADE/113, the provisional

<sup>52</sup> See E/ECE (XVI)/SR.19.

<sup>53</sup> See E/ECE (XVI)/SR.19.

<sup>54</sup> See E/ECE (XVI)/SR.19 and 20.

agenda prepared by the secretariat for the Meeting of Trade Experts which had been convened for 15-19 May 1961.

448. In the discussion on the steps taken to implement this resolution, representatives emphasized the importance attached by their governments to this work and expressed the hope that the meeting scheduled for 15-19 May would be successful.

449. Representatives also expressed their governments' views on the nature of the problems to be dealt with under the agenda for the meeting. All delegations which took part in the discussion emphasized the need to concentrate on work of a practical character based on the provisions of Commission resolution 6 (XV). Some delegations put forward the view that a selection should be made by the secretariat of certain trade problems of real significance on which concrete results could be expected, for consideration at the May meeting.

450. The Commission approved the suggestion of the Executive Secretary that he should make a progress report to the thirty-second session of the Economic and Social Council on the work done under Commission resolution 6 (XV), thus complying with the request made to the Commission under General Assembly resolution 1519 (XV).

#### *Arbitration*<sup>55</sup> (resolution 7 (XV))

451. The Executive Secretary informed the Commission of the results of the Special Meeting of Plenipotentiaries for the purpose of negotiating and signing a European convention on international commercial arbitration which had been held from 10 to 21 April 1961. After the Chairman of the Commission and various delegations present had expressed appreciation of these results, the European Convention on International Commercial Arbitration as well as the Final Act thereof were signed during the 18th meeting of the session of the Commission by special plenipotentiaries of the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, Finland (Final Act only), France, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg (Final Act only), Netherlands (Final Act only), Poland, Romania, Spain (Final Act only), Sweden (Final Act only), Switzerland (Final Act only), Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Yugoslavia.

#### **AUTOMATION: PROGRESS REPORT BY THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY PURSUANT TO RESOLUTION 8 (XV)**<sup>56</sup> (item 6 (e) of the provisional agenda)

452. Several delegations took part in the discussion on a progress report by the Executive Secretary on action taken on automation pursuant to resolution 8 (XV). Some of these delegations drew attention to the growing importance of automation in the European economy and

the desirability of the ECE's taking full account of this in its work. All the delegations which took part in the debate expressed appreciation of the work now being done on automation in the technical committees, including that under the Industry and Materials Committee; some felt that this work should be pursued more vigorously. Several delegations also noted the interest of the case studies requested pursuant to resolution 8 (XV). Some of them stated that such studies were in the course of preparation, while noting that detailed case studies which were likely to be both useful and reasonably comparable internationally required considerable time to be prepared; certain delegations pointed out that the case studies could not be prepared, owing to the difficulty of obtaining suitable information from private firms.

453. Some delegations suggested that a further meeting of experts on the economics of automation should be convened in 1961; others felt that it would be preferable to wait until the additional material in the course of preparation had been received and thoroughly analysed.

#### *Information about the Work of the other Regional Economic Commissions relating to the Fields of Activity of the Subsidiary Bodies of the Commission (resolution 10 (XV))*<sup>57</sup>

454. Commenting on document E/ECE/410, in which the Executive Secretary reported on the implementation of resolution 10 (XV), the representative of Romania considered that this report bore witness to the value of co-operation amongst the subsidiary bodies of the Commission and their counterparts in the other regional economic commissions. He felt that the regional economic commissions had a duty to intensify contacts amongst themselves in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly. He hoped, however, that this co-operation would expand without any prejudice to the economic co-operation among ECE countries.

#### **OTHER ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMISSION AND ITS SECRETARIAT**<sup>58</sup>

455. The Commission considered document E/ECE/411, in which the Executive Secretary reported on the co-operation with the other regional economic commissions on matters of common concern; activities bearing upon technical assistance; and relations with specialized agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

456. The Executive Secretary informed the Commission that he had offered to the Executive Secretary of ECAFE training facilities for fellows from Asian countries in the framework of the UNTAO/ECE In-service Training Programme along the lines of the offer which had been made last year to the Executive Secretary of

<sup>55</sup> See E/ECE (XVI)/SR.18.

<sup>56</sup> See E/ECE (XVI)/SR.20.

<sup>57</sup> See E/ECE (XVI)/SR.20.

<sup>58</sup> See E/ECE (XVI)/SR.20.



the Economic Commission for Africa pursuant to ECA's resolution 16 (II). This offer was subject to the possibility of BTAO's providing the necessary funds.

457. The regional representative in Europe of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations expressed his organization's satisfaction with the close co-operation maintained between FAO and ECE, in particular in connexion with the work of the ECE Committees on Agricultural Problems and Timber, and also in matters of water pollution control. He referred to the statement made by the Director-General of FAO at the fifteenth session of the Commission on FAO's Freedom from Hunger Campaign and gave a progress report on the stage this project had reached. He also informed the Commission of FAO's work on the utilization of food surpluses undertaken in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 1496 (XV) and the steps taken by FAO to implement this resolution.

#### REVIEW OF THE ECONOMIC SITUATION IN EUROPE

(item 8 of the agenda)

458. In its review of the economic situation in Europe, the Commission had as a background document for its discussion the *Economic Survey of Europe in 1960* (E/ECE/419), issued by the secretariat of the Commission on its own responsibility.

459. In the course of the discussion, a number of delegations made suggestions concerning the future work of the Research and Planning Division and the subjects which might suitably be studied in subsequent annual economic surveys.

460. Referring to the chapter devoted to his country in the *Survey*, the Bulgarian representative said that the data on the Bulgarian economy which were included in chapter VI of the *Survey* accorded, apart from a few exceptions, with official publications. At the same time, he made some criticisms regarding the selection of data and their interpretation. Some of the most important facts characteristic of his country's economic successes were either altogether excluded from or not commented on in the text. References to the positive results of the Bulgarian economy's development were accompanied by uncalled-for reservations distorting the true picture. He refuted the attempt of the authors of the *Survey* to throw doubt on his country's official statistical figures. The Bulgarian representative cited a number of instances of incorrect interpretation of the socialist economic system and of the true position of Bulgaria's national economy. In view of the mistakes and misrepresentations which had occurred, the Bulgarian delegation drew attention to the need to include in the Research and Planning Division a sufficient number of specialists on socialist political economy who are well acquainted with the economic situation in the socialist countries.

461. Some delegates criticized the quality of the *Survey* prepared by the Research and Planning Division of the secretariat and suggested measures for an improvement in the future surveys and in the work of the division in general. The delegate of the USSR proposed that there be drawn up a long-term programme of special studies

in the framework of ECE, including the following subjects to be given priority: (a) the economic consequences of general and complete disarmament for European countries and its influence on development of trade, economic co-operation in the region and aid to less developed countries; (b) means of further development of economic and scientific-technical co-operation, as well as recommendations for removal of obstacles to intra-European trade.

462. The representative of Poland, having criticized certain aspects of the division's work, suggested that it should in future devote more attention to studies on long-term trends in the ECE region.

463. Several other delegations, among whom were the delegations of Austria, Denmark, Finland, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom and the United States of America, expressed satisfaction with the work done by the Research and Planning Division in preparing the *Economic Survey of Europe for 1960*; it was stressed that the *Survey* offered once again a comprehensive and objective analysis of problems of concern to all members of the Commission. The opinion was expressed that the secretariat was fortunate to have at its disposal a team of qualified and independent economists.

464. At the close of the discussion under this item, the director of the Research and Planning Division replied to some of the observations made and questions raised on the documentation presented in the *Survey* and circulated informally written comments on certain statements made in connexion with chapters II and IV of the *Survey*.

465. Referring to this statement, the representative of Czechoslovakia characterized it as unprecedented in international organizations, in that it tried to impose on delegations the director's views. In this connexion, the Czechoslovak representative protested strongly against such behaviour. He also stressed that the views expressed by the director of the Research and Planning Division concerning Czechoslovakia were inconsistent. The representative of the USSR protested against the statement made by the director of the Research and Planning Division and stated he would communicate later his views on it for incorporation in the summary record and the report of the session. Similar declarations were made by the representatives of Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and the Ukrainian SSR.

466. The Executive Secretary stated that the various comments, criticisms and suggestions made in the course of the discussion would be fully taken into account by the secretariat.

467. The summary records of the discussion under this item are contained in E/ECE (XVI)/SR.20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26.

468. Following the discussion of this item, the Chairman received communications dated 28 April 1961 from the delegations of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, relating to the statement made by the director of the Research and Planning Division. The texts of

these communications are contained in documents ECE (XVI)/Misc.3-7, for distribution to member governments. Member governments may, after the closure of the session, avail themselves of their usual right to submit communications on this subject to the Executive Secretary of the Commission, for distribution to member governments.

#### PROGRAMME OF WORK <sup>59</sup>

(item 9 of the agenda)

##### (a) *Programme of work and priorities for 1961/62*

469. In considering this item of the agenda the Commission had before it documents E/ECE/413 and addenda 1 and 2 on the draft programme of work for 1961/62.

470. In the course of the discussion the representative of the Ukrainian SSR drew attention to a number of specific proposals his delegation had made in the course of the sixteenth session and expressed the hope that they would be taken into account in the Commission's future activities. The representative of the USSR stated that the programme of work should be regarded from the long-term point of view and he recalled the proposals and comments made by his delegation regarding the work of the Commission and its subsidiary organs. He hoped that these comments would be borne in mind by the secretariat in its work. In this connexion he stressed the importance of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1518 (XV) on the decentralization of the economic and social activities of the United Nations and the strengthening of the regional economic commissions. He also trusted that the planned activity would not restrict the Commission's subsidiary bodies in their exercise of creative initiative to develop economic, scientific and technical co-operation in the most important fields.

471. Having considered and approved its programme of work for 1961/62,\* the Commission considered a draft resolution, submitted by the Chairman, concerning the Commission's programme of work. The draft resolution was adopted by 27 votes for, none against, and no abstentions (for the text, see part III, page 61, resolution 12 (XVI)). After the adoption of this resolution the Executive Secretary stated that with regard to the work in the field of water pollution control he assumed that the Commission approved the work programme outlined in his report on the subject (E/ECE/401) and the relevant financial implications as indicated in

\* *Editorial note.* — This programme of work was, as usual, adopted on the understanding that the secretariat would be authorized to make the necessary adjustments in the programme's final text in the light of the relevant decisions of the Commission.

<sup>59</sup> See E/ECE (XVI)/SR.25.

ECE (XVI)/L.5. With regard to the annual publication of steel export statistics he assumed that the Commission approved the recommendation of the Steel Committee contained in E/ECE/STEEL/137 and the financial implications as set forth in ECE (XVI)/L.4. The Commission so agreed.

##### (b) *Programme appraisal in the economic, social and human rights fields* (Economic and Social Council resolution 791 (XXX))

472. For the consideration of this item of the agenda, the secretariat prepared a document (E/ECE/414) drawing the attention of the Commission to those sections of the Consolidated Report on Programme Appraisals <sup>60</sup> which refer to ECE's activities or which appear to be of concern to the Commission, and suggested that any comments which the Commission may wish to make on the Consolidated Report in response to Council resolution 791 (XXX) be incorporated in its report to the Council.

473. The Commission had no comments to offer in this connexion.

#### ANY OTHER BUSINESS

(item 11 of the agenda)

##### (a) *Requests for hearings from non-governmental organizations*

474. Requests were received and accepted from the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions for permission to present the views of that organization to the Commission on the review of the economic situation in Europe (item 9); <sup>61</sup> and from the World Federation of Trade Unions for permission to present the views of that organization to the Commission on the work of the Coal Committee (item 4). <sup>62</sup>

##### (b) *Date and place of meeting of next session*

475. The Commission decided to leave to the Executive Secretary the responsibility of determining in consultation with the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, and in the light of the arrangements of the Economic and Social Council, the proposed date and place of the seventeenth session of the Commission, and to advise governments thereon. <sup>63</sup>

<sup>60</sup> This report was published under the title *Five-Year Perspective, 1960-1964 — Consolidated Report on the Appraisals of the Scope, Trend and Costs of the Programmes of the United Nations, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO and IAEA in the economic, social and human rights fields* (E/3347/Rev.1).

<sup>61</sup> See E/ECE (XVI)/SR.24.

<sup>62</sup> See E/ECE (XVI)/SR.22.

<sup>63</sup> See E/ECE (XVI)/SR.25.



### PART III

#### RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION AT ITS SIXTEENTH SESSION

##### 1 (XVI). Economic and social consequences of disarmament <sup>64</sup>

*The Economic Commission for Europe,*

Considering the supreme importance for mankind of disarmament under effective international control and the possibilities for beneficial economic and social consequences inherent in such disarmament,

Noting General Assembly resolution 1516 (XV) on the economic and social consequences of disarmament which requests the Secretary-General to undertake a study of this subject and appeals to governments of Member States to give full co-operation to the Secretary-General in the fulfilment of the task entrusted to him;

Recognizing the world-wide impact of disarmament in the economic and social fields, especially possibilities to devote freed resources to aid to less developed countries and the consequent need to undertake this study as laid down in General Assembly resolution 1516 (XV);

Notes that the Secretary-General in undertaking this study has already called for the assistance of national experts, including experts from certain countries members of ECE,

Welcomes the Executive Secretary's statement on this subject to the Commission on 12 April 1961,

Conscious of the responsibilities of ECE countries to facilitate by all possible means the task entrusted to the Secretary-General under General Assembly resolution 1516 (XV),

Invites the Executive Secretary to furnish the Secretary-General with any assistance he may request in the preparation of the study called for in operative paragraph 1 of resolution 1516 (XV);

Requests the Executive Secretary to inform the Commission at its seventeenth session of the action taken under the present resolution.

27th meeting  
28 April 1961

##### 2 (XVI). Co-operation with under-developed countries <sup>65</sup>

*The Economic Commission for Europe,*

Bearing in mind the resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council concerning assistance to the less developed countries,

Recalling its resolution 4 (XV), which expressed the readiness of the ECE countries to intensify their efforts in facilitating the economic development of less developed countries,

<sup>64</sup> See paragraph 276 above.

<sup>65</sup> See paragraph 286 above.

Recognizing the importance of the programmes of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies in promoting the economic development of under-developed countries,

Realizing that the expansion of trade with the less developed countries contributes to the expansion of European economy and to the acceleration of the development of the less developed countries,

Noting the analysis contained in the *Economic Survey of Europe in 1960* of the need for an expansion of trade between less developed countries and countries members of the ECE,

1. Reminds the member governments of the ECE of the need to expand their economic assistance to the less developed countries;

2. Calls the attention of member governments to the desirability of appropriate measures to facilitate the expansion of the export markets of the less developed countries, both for their traditional commodities and for manufactured products;

3. Suggests to the Executive Secretary that, in line with General Assembly resolution 1519 (XV), he continue to study the development of trade relations between Europe and the less developed countries with a view to promoting these relations;

4. Invites the Executive Secretary of the ECE to maintain, subject to the relevant resolutions of ECOSOC, the closest co-operation with the secretariats of other regional commissions and, along with the subsidiary organs of the Commission, to consider, when establishing their programmes of work, the possibility of including projects the implementation of which would be of interest not only to member countries of the ECE, but also to countries of other regions.

27th meeting  
28 April 1961

##### 3 (XVI). The role of the Commission in the field of the rational utilization of water resources <sup>66</sup>

*The Economic Commission for Europe,*

Bearing in mind the importance of the rational use of water resources to the economy of individual countries and the European region as a whole,

Recognizing the complex nature of the water economy,

Recalling that the Commission is actively concerned with certain aspects of the European water economy, particularly the problems of water pollution, hydro power and inland water transport,

<sup>66</sup> See paragraph 287 above.

*Being convinced* that the most rational utilization of water resources should be based on a general and detailed analysis both of the present situation and of prospects of increased demand and the development of water resources,

*Taking into account* the existence of the Water Resources Centre and of a number of organs of the United Nations and specialized agencies which are concerned with particular aspects of the water economy on a world-wide scale,

*Drawing attention* to the fact that there is no specialized all-European body responsible for promoting international co-operation in the field of the rational utilization of water resources and that the Commission might have a part to play in this field within the scope of its terms of reference,

*Drawing attention* also to Economic and Social Council resolution 793 (XXX) and to General Assembly resolution 1518 (XV) on the decentralization of United Nations activities and the strengthening of the regional economic commissions,

*Recommends the Executive Secretary*

(a) To prepare, in collaboration with the existing organs of the United Nations and specialized agencies, and with experts representing the governments concerned, a report dealing with the part which the Economic Commission for Europe might play in the field of the rational utilization of water resources in Europe in all its aspects, from the point of view of the collaboration of the countries of Europe in this respect within the framework of ECE;

(b) To circulate this report to the governments of the countries concerned for their comments;

(c) To present not later than the eighteenth session of the Commission a final report on this subject, together with adequate proposals.

27th meeting  
28 April 1961

**4 (XVI). Decentralization of United Nations economic and social activities and strengthening of the regional economic commissions in the field of technical assistance<sup>67</sup>**

*The Economic Commission for Europe,*

*Recalling* Economic and Social Council resolution 793 (XXX) concerning the decentralization of United Nations economic and social activities and the strengthening of the role of the regional economic commissions in economic and social activities at the regional level, including their role with respect to appropriate technical assistance projects, and recalling also General Assembly resolution 1518 (XV) on this topic,

*Noting* documents E/ECE/416 and E/ECE/416/Add.1,

*Having in mind* that the increasing participation of the regional economic commissions in appropriate technical assistance projects at the regional level is one aspect of such decentralization,

<sup>67</sup> See paragraph 305 above.

*Considering* that, as the Economic Commission for Europe includes the countries most highly developed economically, it could play a particularly important part in assisting in the implementation of the above-mentioned resolutions,

*Taking into account* the need for the fullest possible utilization of experts from ECE countries for assisting the less developed countries,

1. *Invites* the Executive Secretary to explore the possibilities of working out, together with the technical co-operation agencies of the United Nations, ways and means of developing a closer association with the activities of these agencies, taking into account in particular the role which the ECE and its subsidiary bodies can play in locating and suggesting experts from ECE countries;

2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to submit to the Commission, at its seventeenth session, a progress report on the implementation of this resolution.

27th meeting  
28 April 1961

**5 (XVI). Development and strengthening of the work of the Economic Commission for Europe<sup>68</sup>**

*The Economic Commission for Europe*

*Welcomes* Economic and Social Council resolution 793 (XXX) and General Assembly resolution 1518 (XV) concerning decentralization of United Nations activities in the economic and social field and the strengthening of the regional economic commissions,

*Observes* with particular satisfaction that the aforesaid resolutions stress the increasingly important role of the regional economic commissions in the preparation and implementation of economic and social programmes and activities,

*Emphasizes* that the Commission's services and facilities are available for developing and strengthening the United Nations activities in several fields at the regional level in accordance with the above-mentioned resolutions,

*Draws the attention* of the Executive Secretary to the discussion at the sixteenth session concerning the strengthening of the part played by the Commission in United Nations economic and social activities in the European region,

*Expresses the hope* that the Executive Secretary will continue to explore on the basis of the above-mentioned resolutions all appropriate possibilities for the development and strengthening of the activities of the Economic Commission for Europe,

*Requests* the Executive Secretary to submit to the Commission at its seventeenth session a progress report on the implementation of this resolution.

27th meeting  
28 April 1961

<sup>68</sup> See paragraph 306 above.



**6 (XVI). Conversion of the Working Party on Gas Problems into a committee on gas** <sup>69</sup>

*The Economic Commission for Europe,*

*Recognizing* the effective work done so far by the Working Party on Gas Problems, particularly on the forecasting of gas demand, the gas situation and markets for natural gas in Europe, preferential uses of gas, legal problems and problems of the security of international gas pipelines,

*Recognizing further* that by properly organizing its work, by enlisting the services of a large number of experts for the purpose of defining the problems involved, and by producing a body of documentary material of practical importance as well as scientific value, the Working Party on Gas Problems has been of assistance to interested parties,

*Being aware* of the importance of the steadily growing influence of gas on the European economy resulting from the more intensive exploitation of natural gas resources inside and outside Europe, and the increasing significance of natural gas on the European market,

*Expressing* its determination to broaden the scale of European co-operation with a view to the further substantial development of the gas industry,

*Taking into account* the opinion expressed by a number of representatives of the Working Party on Gas Problems that a more adequate organizational framework be provided for its activities,

*Decides* to convert the Working Party on Gas Problems into a committee on gas.

27th meeting  
28 April 1961

**7 (XVI). Renewal of the activities of the ad hoc Working Group on Agricultural Machinery of the Industry and Materials Committee** <sup>70</sup>

*The Economic Commission for Europe,*

*Bearing in mind* the need for making full use of all resources for increasing agricultural production in the European region,

*Recognizing* that mechanization can play a fundamental part in increasing agricultural production,

*Considering* the useful part played in this connexion by the Committee on Agricultural Problems, and, in particular, by the Working Party on Mechanization of Agriculture,

*Considering also* the fact that there is no organ of the Commission dealing specifically with the use of various types of machines in agriculture,

*Recommends* the Executive Secretary to ascertain from member governments whether there are specific problems which might now be studied by the *ad hoc*

<sup>69</sup> See paragraph 350 above.

<sup>70</sup> See paragraph 360 above.

Working Group of Agricultural Machinery within the framework of the Industry and Materials Committee and to report on this matter to the seventeenth session of ECE.

27th meeting  
28 April 1961

**8 (XVI). Statistics on actual consumption and stocks of steel** <sup>71</sup>

*The Economic Commission for Europe,*

*Considering* the interest in making available to economists market indicators of as much significance as possible, and the importance in this respect of a knowledge of statistics of variations in steel stocks in both the consumption and investment sectors, and therefore the value of obtaining regular, up-to-date statistical information on trends in movements of stocks and actual consumption of steel products,

*Noting* that despite the efforts made by the Steel Committee and the Conference of European Statisticians the results achieved so far in obtaining information in this field remain limited,

*Recommends* that the Commission's subsidiary bodies, and in particular the Steel Committee, should continue to devote attention to the analysis of trends in actual consumption and movements of stocks of steel products, and

*Invites* member governments to make arrangements in their countries for the regular collection and transmission to the secretariat of statistical information on actual consumption and stocks of steel products, on the one hand, with a view to assisting the economists concerned in the analysis of economic trends, and on the other hand, with a view to enabling the Commission's subsidiary bodies, and in particular the Steel Committee, to make use of these data in their analytical work.

27th meeting  
28 April 1961

**9 (XVI). Committee on the Development of Trade** <sup>72</sup>

*The Economic Commission for Europe,*

*Recalling* its own resolution 1 (IX),

*Recognizing* the need to contribute further to the development of trade between the countries participating in ECE,

*Noting*, however, that the possibilities of expanding trade between the member countries of ECE are hampered by obstacles and difficulties,

*Bearing in mind also* General Assembly resolution 1519 (XV) on the strengthening and development of the world market and improvement of the trade conditions of the economically less developed countries,

<sup>71</sup> See paragraph 383 above.

<sup>72</sup> See paragraph 404 above.

*Suggests* to the Committee on the Development of Trade that it should give particular attention in its work to the preparation of recommendations that would help towards removing the economic, administrative and trade-policy obstacles to the development of trade between member countries of ECE.

27th meeting  
28 April 1961

#### 10 (XVI). Productivity of labour <sup>73</sup>

*The Economic Commission for Europe,*

*Taking into account* the report presented by the Executive Secretary on the problems of the productivity of labour and on the result of the meeting of experts held from 9 to 13 January 1961 (document E/ECE/400),

*Considering* the importance which problems of the productivity of labour have for the economic development of member countries,

*Noting*, moreover, that several subsidiary bodies of the Commission and various international organizations are already undertaking work on this subject,

*Considering* the importance of conducting future studies on a sound statistical basis,

*Approves* in principle the recommendations of the meeting of experts.

*Requests* the Executive Secretary to give all necessary assistance to subsidiary bodies of the Commission in any consideration of productivity questions which may arise within their fields of reference; and, through such subsidiary bodies, to provide such assistance as may be requested by member countries in studies of productivity with the co-operation of the industrial organizations concerned, and of international agencies;

*Invites* the Conference of European Statisticians to consider, in addition to the questions put in paragraph 36 of the report of the meeting, how far the available national statistics could, with a view to comparison, be utilized for assessing productivity at the levels respectively of the industry and the economy as a whole; and to take into account the needs of productivity measurement in any recommendations it may make about the collection of further statistics, keeping in mind specific suggestions put forward at the January meeting;

*Requests* the Executive Secretary to prepare a further meeting on the problems of labour productivity, which could be held as soon as the studies recommended by the experts are sufficiently advanced, and to report to the Commission, at its seventeenth session, on the action taken under this resolution.

27th meeting  
28 April 1961

<sup>73</sup> See paragraph 407 above.

#### 11 (XVI). Future meetings of senior economic advisers <sup>74</sup>

*The Economic Commission for Europe,*

*Having received* the report of the Executive Secretary on the meeting of Senior Economic Advisers held on 20-24 March 1961, pursuant to resolution 3 (XV) (E/ECE/403),

*Noting that*, in the opinion of the Executive Secretary, the meeting was a useful new departure, providing an occasion for fruitful exchanges of views between senior economic advisers of governments of member countries with different economic systems,

*Bearing in mind* the Executive Secretary's conclusion that meetings of senior economic advisers might usefully be convened from time to time, but that it may be preferable to select more specific themes for future meetings which would provide better opportunity for intensive give-and-take discussion between those charged with the formulation of economic policy in their own countries,

*Taking into account* the value of meetings of senior economic advisers for analysing important problems of common interest and bearing in mind that the reports of such meetings may enable the appropriate bodies of ECE to formulate practical recommendations aimed at promoting further co-operation among European countries,

*Invites* the Executive Secretary to convene meetings of senior economic advisers on subjects selected by him in consultation with member governments, and if possible to convene a meeting in 1962.

27th meeting  
28 April 1961

#### 12 (XVI). Programme of work of the Commission for 1961/62 <sup>75</sup>

*The Economic Commission for Europe,*

*Having considered* the reports of the committees on their activities, the notes by the Executive Secretary on certain questions, and the programme of work of the Commission for 1961/62,

*Noting that* during the sixteenth session various delegations have raised a number of points concerning the Commission's programme of work,

*Draws the attention* of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission to the points reported in the relevant passages of the summary records of the sixteenth session;

*Requests* its subsidiary bodies to take those points into consideration when reviewing their respective programmes of work.

27th meeting  
28 April 1961

<sup>74</sup> See paragraph 427 above.

<sup>75</sup> See paragraph 471 above.



#### PART IV

#### DRAFT RESOLUTION FOR ACTION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

At its twenty-ninth meeting, held on 29 April 1961, the Commission adopted the following draft resolution for submission to the Economic and Social Council.

*The Economic and Social Council*

1. *Takes note* of the annual report of the Economic Commission for Europe for the period 8 May 1960 to 29 April 1961, of the views expressed during the discussion, and the resolutions adopted, during the sixteenth session of the Commission;
2. *Endorses* the programme of work and priorities contained in the report.

## PART V

### PROGRAMME OF WORK AND PRIORITIES

#### Introduction \*

The Commission's programme of work and priorities for 1961/1962, as considered and approved at the sixteenth session of the Commission,<sup>76</sup> is incorporated as part V of the Commission's present report to the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-second session.

The work programme of the Commission is divided into the following broad subjects:

- 01 — General
- 02 — Agriculture
- 03 — Coal
- 04 — Electric Power
- 05 — Engineering and Industrial Materials
- 06 — Gas
- 07 — Housing and Building
- 08 — Inland Transport
- 09 — Steel
- 10 — Timber
- 11 — Trade

It is not practicable or realistic to attempt a differentiation of priority as between these broad subjects. Within these subjects, however, projects or functions have been divided into the groups established by the Economic and Social Council:

- Group 1 — Continuing projects and activities of high priority
- Group 2 — *ad hoc* projects of high priority
- Group 3 — Other projects

#### 01. — GENERAL PROJECTS

*Authority:* Terms of reference of the Commission; relevant resolutions of the Economic and Social Council and the Commission.

##### 01.1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

##### 01.1.1. *Continuing review and analysis of European economic developments and problems*

*Description:* This function is performed by the preparation and publication of the annual economic surveys and the economic bulletins. The survey is published

\* *Editorial note.* — The Executive Secretary has made certain adjustments in the final text of the Commission's programme of work for 1961/1962 in the light of the relevant decisions of the Commission. This applies to projects 01.1.4, 01.2.2, 01.2.3, 01.2.4, 01.2.5, 01.2.6, 01.2.7, 05.2.2, 09.1.3, and 11.1.2.

<sup>76</sup> See paragraphs 469 to 473 above.

before the annual session of the Commission, and is used as a background document for the review by the Commission of the general economic situation in Europe.

##### 01.1.2. *Collection and dissemination of statistics*

*Description:* The collection, appraisal and dissemination of statistical data which constitute the foundation of much of the other work of the ECE, including that described in project 01.1.1, also represent a separate function. The work covers substantially the full range of general economic statistics, as well as the specialized statistics required in the technical work of the Commission. The statistics are disseminated in studies, statistical bulletins and other publications of the secretariat, including the monthly resumé of "Statistical Indicators of Short-term Economic Changes in ECE Countries".

##### 01.1.3. *Improvement and standardization of national statistics and promotion of international statistical co-operation*

*Description:* The work of improving national statistics, increasing their international comparability and furthering co-operation on international statistical activities in Europe is carried out through the activities of the Conference of European Statisticians. The Conference, whose members are the heads of the central statistical offices of governments participating in the work of the Commission, operates under the joint auspices of the Statistical Commission and the ECE. The work programme of the Conference for 1960/61 (adopted at its seventh plenary session (Conf.Eur.Stats/132, para. 114)) consists of the following items:

##### (a) *Programme of meetings*

(i) A meeting of a group of rapporteurs of the Working Group on Industrial Statistics, (a) to draw up a short standard list of selected commodities as a basis for the provision (as part of the 1963 European Programme of Basic Industrial Statistics) of internationally comparable data in physical terms of total production — i.e., including products consumed by units in which they are produced, products transferred to other units of the same enterprise, and products shipped to other enterprises; (b) to examine the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) with a view to identifying combinations of activities (at the three-digit level) which are commonly carried out within a single establishment-type unit, and to consider possible sub-divisions of three-digit items of the ISIC for the European programme; and (c) to consider whether it might be feasible to include



in the European programme recommendations concerning the classification of enterprise-type units by economic activity.

(ii) A second session of the Working Group on Industrial Statistics, to draw up a 1963 European Programme of Basic Industrial Statistics as a regional variant of the corresponding World Programme. The programme would relate, in the first place, to statistics for establishment-type units, but the working group should also consider which recommendations concerning tabulations of industrial statistics for enterprises could be included in the programme.

(iii) A second session of the Working Group on Electronic Data-processing Machines, to be held in Rome, to study the following questions: (a) organizational problems of transferring to electronic data processing; (b) experience acquired and problems encountered in using electronic data-processing machines for statistical purposes; in particular, the possibilities of applying these machines in different fields of statistics; and (c) organization of international collaboration and exchange of organigrammes, programmes, procedures, etc.

(iv) A second session of the Working Group on Statistics of Private Consumption Expenditure, to review the recommendations made at its first session in the light of the Conference's discussion of these questions, and to complete the statistical programme in this field.

(v) A meeting of a joint expert group (with FAO) on index numbers of agricultural production.

(vi) Collaboration with OEEC in a meeting on adjustments for seasonal variations in economic time series by means of electronic computers.

#### (b) Other work

(i) Preparation for later meetings on (a) comparisons of systems of national accounts in use in Europe; (b) family budget inquiries (jointly with ILO); (c) current agricultural statistics (jointly with FAO); (d) food consumption surveys (jointly with FAO); and (e) current housing and building statistics (jointly with the ECE Housing Committee).

(ii) Preparations for a third regional statistical seminar, on family living studies (jointly with ILO).

(iii) Preparation (with ILO and FAO) of a report showing the interrelationships between the different kinds of statistics needed from household surveys.

(iv) Preparation of a report on the possibilities of making the work of the Conference better known and of making its results more readily available.

(v) Preparation of a report, by the international organizations concerned, on developments in the field of statistics of financial assets and liabilities.

#### 01.1.4. Co-operation in United Nations Technical Assistance Operations

*Description:* The Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations of the United Nations, through its office in Geneva, consults the ECE secretariat on relevant projects

of an economic character included in the UNTAO's programme of work. Also, arrangements are made by the Geneva Technical Assistance Office, as appropriate, for experts and fellows whose tasks relate to projects included in the programme of work of the Commission's subsidiary bodies to be briefed by the ECE secretariat before assuming their duties in the countries of the region. The UNTAO/ECE in-service training programme offers training facilities with the ECE secretariat to suitably qualified young economists and statisticians from certain European countries.

In its resolution 4 (XVI) — Decentralization of United Nations Economic and Social Activities and Strengthening of the Regional Economic Commissions in the Field of Technical Assistance — the Commission invited the Executive Secretary to explore the possibilities of working out together with the technical co-operation agencies of the United Nations ways and means of developing a closer association with the activities of these agencies, taking into account in particular the role which the ECE and its subsidiary bodies can play in locating and suggesting experts from ECE countries. The Executive Secretary was further requested to submit to the Commission, at its seventeenth session, a progress report on the implementation of this resolution.

#### 01.1.5. Co-operation in exchanging economic, technical and scientific experience and information

*Description:* In accordance with its terms of reference and a number of its resolutions (more particularly its resolution 1 (XV)), the Commission, recalling General Assembly resolution 1429 (XIV) on development of scientific and technical co-operation and exchange of experience, considered that the successful fulfilment of the secretariat's task to assist the Commission and governments in the promotion of contacts and the exchange of economic, technical and scientific experience and information could be promoted by intensifying the activity of its subsidiary bodies as regards the exchange of scientific and technical information; by organizing seminars of experts from ECE countries to discuss, within the scope of its programme of work, the latest scientific and technical advances; by the preparation in its committees of long-term programmes of study tours for specialists on a reciprocal basis; and by collecting and distributing advance information on international exhibitions in ECE countries devoted to the latest scientific and technical advances. Consequently, the Commission requested its subsidiary organs to continue their effort for the development of scientific and technical co-operation between ECE governments on matters of economic, technological and statistical importance and to prepare appropriate measures in accordance with resolution 1 (XV).

#### 01.1.6. Assistance in the joint planning and carrying out of industrial projects by European countries

*Description:* In its resolution 2 (XV), the Commission, recognizing the need to strengthen economic co-operation on an all-European basis especially between countries

with different economic systems, noted that joint efforts by European countries towards the further development of their production capacity and the more rational utilization of their resources can be of great significance, and requested the Executive Secretary, when asked by all governments engaged in the particular undertaking of this kind or by one on behalf of the others, to study the economic aspects of joint industrial projects and to advise the governments on these questions, consulting — whenever necessary — the appropriate subsidiary bodies of the Commission.

## 01.2. *ad hoc* PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

### 01.2.1. *Development problems of southern Europe*

*Description:* In resolution 7 (XI), the Commission requested its subsidiary organs and the Executive Secretary to assist in seeking appropriate solutions to the problems of the development of southern Europe, and drew particular attention to the recommendations concerning specific projects made by the Expert Group on the Economic Development of Southern Europe in its report (E/ECE/233 and Add.1). In response to requests by the governments concerned, a number of such problems are being considered by some of ECE's committees, and are included in their work programmes (see, for example, projects 04.1.2, 07.1.2 and 11.2.5). The Inland Transport Committee is continuing to study ways of developing the highway network of south-eastern Europe. Under its auspices, consultations are being held among the directors of highway departments from the countries concerned as well as from representatives of other interested countries and the International Road Federation. In its research work, the secretariat is continuing to concern itself with the problems of economic development in countries of southern Europe.

### 01.2.2. *Energy problems in Europe*

*Description:* The Commission, in its resolution 9 (XV), recognizing the potential usefulness of periodic special meetings on energy problems to analyse the over-all energy situation in Europe, noted the progress made by the secretariat in preparing a number of studies in the general energy field; requested the Executive Secretary to continue, within available resources, to give proper attention to energy problems in Europe, so that any future meetings of experts could be adequately prepared; expressed the hope that sufficient preparatory work will have been completed by its sixteenth session to enable it to take a further decision on the implementation of resolution 11 (XIV); and requested the Executive Secretary to complete the necessary preparatory work as soon as possible. In his report to the Sixteenth Session of the Commission (E/ECE/405), the Executive Secretary acquainted the Commission with the progress achieved in the various energy studies under way concerned with questions of methodology and with prospective trends in the energy situation in Europe, and indicated the future lines of this work.

### 01.2.3. *Water pollution control problems in Europe*

At its sixteenth session, the Commission agreed (see paragraph 471) to accept in general terms the conclusions of the Conference of Governmental Experts on Water Pollution Problems in Europe. The experts considered that the ECE has a useful and necessary role to play in the regional implementation of world-wide principles and activities under Council resolution 675 (XXV) in furthering exchanges of information and experience in matters of water pollution control in Europe. It should do so on a continuing basis by arranging (a) exchanges of appropriate documentation; (b) the interchange of advisory services by experts; (c) visits of specialists and direct contact between organizations working in this field; and (d) meetings. In so doing, the Commission concentrates on the economic, technical and administrative aspects of water pollution control and conducts these activities in co-ordination with the FAO, WHO and the IAEA and with other international organizations, in particular with UNESCO, as necessary, and in such a way as to avoid duplication of effort.

### 01.2.4. *Productivity of labour*

The Commission, in resolution 10 (XVI), requested the Executive Secretary to give all necessary assistance to subsidiary bodies of the Commission in any consideration of productivity questions which may arise within their fields of reference; and, through such subsidiary bodies, to provide such assistance as may be requested by member countries in studies of productivity with the co-operation of the industrial organizations concerned, and of international agencies. It invited the Conference of European Statisticians to consider, in addition to the questions put in paragraph 36 of the report of the Meeting on Labour Productivity Problems (Prod./Conf.11), how far the available national statistics could, with a view to comparison, be utilized for assessing productivity at the levels respectively of the industry and the economy as a whole; and to take into account the needs of productivity measurement in any recommendations it may make about the collection of further statistics, keeping in mind specific suggestions put forward at the Meeting on Labour Productivity Problems. The Commission requested the Executive Secretary to prepare a further meeting on the problems of labour productivity, which could be held as soon as the studies recommended by the experts are sufficiently advanced, and to report to the Commission, at its seventeenth session, on the action taken under this resolution.

### 01.2.5. *Economic and social consequences of disarmament*

The Commission, in resolution 1 (XVI), invited the Executive Secretary to furnish the Secretary-General with any assistance he may request in the preparation of the study called for in operative paragraph 1 of General Assembly resolution 1516 (XV) on the economic and social consequences of disarmament; and requested the Executive Secretary to inform the Commission at its seventeenth session of the action taken under resolution 1 (XVI).



#### 01.2.6. *Co-operation with under-developed countries*

The Commission, in resolution 2 (XVI), suggested to the Executive Secretary that, in line with General Assembly resolution 1579 (XV) — Strengthening and Development of the World Market and Improvement of the Trade Conditions of the Economically Less-developed Countries — he continue to study the development of trade relations between Europe and the less developed countries with a view to promoting these relations. The Commission further invited the Executive Secretary to maintain, subject to the relevant resolution of the Economic and Social Council, the closest co-operation with the secretariats of other regional commissions and, along with the subsidiary organs of the Commission, to consider, when establishing their programmes of work, the possibility of including projects the implementation of which would be of interest not only to member countries of the ECE but also to countries of other regions.

#### 01.2.7. *The role of the Commission in the field of the rational utilization of water resources*

The Commission, in resolution 3 (XVI), recommended to the Executive Secretary (a) to prepare, in collaboration with the existing organs of the United Nations and specialized agencies, and with experts representing the governments concerned, a report dealing with the part which ECE might play in the field of the rational utilization of water resources in Europe in all its aspects, from the point of view of the collaboration of the countries of Europe in this respect within the framework of ECE; (b) to circulate this report to the governments of the countries concerned for their comments; and (c) to present, not later than the eighteenth session of the Commission, a final report on this subject, together with adequate proposals.

### 02. — AGRICULTURE

(NOTE: The work programme of the ECE in the field of agriculture is developed and carried out jointly with FAO, the latter organization providing the majority of the professional staff engaged in the work. Close contact is maintained between the ECE/FAO Agriculture Division and FAO headquarters, to ensure full co-ordination of activities.)

*Authority:* Programme of work of the Committee on Agricultural Problems for 1961/1962, approved by the Committee at its twelfth session (E/ECE/AGRI/47, para. 76).

#### 02.1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

##### 02.1.1. *Review of market situation and outlook*

*Description:* This project is carried on in pursuance of point (i) of the programme laid down for the Committee on Agricultural Problems in Commission resolution 6 (IX). The project, in all the aspects indicated

below, is directed towards a better mutual understanding between countries of their respective agricultural policies and ultimately towards better reconciliation and co-ordination of those policies so as to ensure a more rational employment of resources and more advanced and more stable levels of living for the agricultural population.

(a) The Committee on Agricultural Problems reviews at each session the current agricultural situation in Europe, with special reference to the relation between supply and demand of food and agricultural products in the various countries and the implications for trade, farm prices and farm incomes. The review is based mainly on statements delivered by governments. Further background information is provided by a series of annual papers on the development of agricultural prices and relationship between prices paid and received by farmers. The secretariat also assembles and publishes from time to time data on the relation between, and the composition of, receipts and expenses in the agricultural economy.

(b) The Committee also examines at each session the situation and *short-term* prospects for the production and consumption of and trade in selected agricultural products. The secretariat prepares a report on each of the products studied and this is supplemented by trade forecasts submitted by governments. For some products such as cereals, governments also supply crop production forecasts at the appropriate time of the year.

(c) Lastly, the Committee investigates from time to time the *medium-term* outlook for agricultural production and food consumption.

In 1960, the Committee examined the first comprehensive study prepared by the Secretariat, with the assistance of numerous national experts, dealing with foreseeable trends in production and consumption of the main agricultural products for the period 1960-1965, and the probable effects of those trends on trade, price-levels, etc.

The Committee has also started work on methodology of agricultural production projections through a consultation of experts.

This concern is in conformity with Economic and Social Council resolution 741 (XXVIII) adopted in July 1959 in which the Council requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to undertake, in consultation with the appropriate specialized agencies and other competent organizations, an evaluation of the techniques of long-term economic projections.

##### 02.1.2. *Studies and measures to facilitate the import and export of agricultural commodities by European countries*

*Description:* In pursuance of point (ii) of the programme laid down for the Committee on Agricultural Problems in Commission resolution 6 (IX), the Committee studies certain concrete questions whose solution it considers would facilitate intra-European trade in agricultural commodities.



A working party carries on studies and prepares recommendations aiming at the acceptance of agreed *international quality standards* for perishable foodstuffs. Certain general provisions and minimum quality requirements relating to fruit and vegetables are contained in a protocol which has been accepted by the majority of governments. The working party is at present studying, on the basis of an analysis of national regulations, the extent to which these provisions and minimum requirements are in fact being observed in European trade. It has also studied in 1960 the application and efficacy of the more detailed standards which it has already recommended for a number of individual products, make amendments to its recommendations where experience has shown this to be necessary, and extend the field to include certain products for which recommended international standards have not hitherto been worked out. A group of experts will pursue the study commenced in 1958 of the methods and instruments used in the various countries by inspectors and other persons responsible for the practical work of quality control.

(NOTE: This work on international quality standards has been classified with "projects of a continuing nature" because it is recognized that the various standards, although already accepted by many countries, are not final but will need to be improved from time to time in the light of experience. Moreover, the manner and extent of their application vary from country to country, and this will give rise to problems calling for further study. At the same time, certain parts of the work, such as the drafting of agreed quality standards for certain individual products, are clearly *ad hoc* and have been completed or will come to an end within a limited period. Thus the whole project, while being of a continuing nature, should be envisaged as being undertaken in successive phases.)

The Committee, following the recommendation of the Committee on the Development of Trade, has set up *ad hoc* working parties to draw up general conditions of sale for selected commodities. The commodities already taken up for consideration are cereals, citrus fruit and potatoes. The Working Party for Cereals, having drawn up model maritime contracts and model contracts for the carriage of cereals by rail, will continue its work on contracts for the carriage of cereals by inland waterway and by road in 1961. The Working Party for the Standardization of General Conditions of Sale for Potatoes will continue, at its next session, the drawing up of general conditions of sale for potatoes.

#### 02.1.3. *Exchange of technical information and experience*

*Description:* In pursuance of point (iii) of the programme laid down for the Committee on Agricultural Problems in Commission resolution 6 (IX), and in pursuance of Commission resolutions 1 (X), 4 (XI) and 3 (XIII), the Committee takes steps to promote in a number of different ways the exchange of technical information and experience concerning agriculture.

(a) An *ad hoc* working party of experts of interested governments prepares reports on the manifold aspects

of *mechanization of agriculture*. Many reports on different technical topics have already been approved for distribution, and work will continue on a number of other topics not adequately dealt with by other bodies.

(b) An exchange of information between countries on various *technical problems* relating to agricultural production is at present taking place. This exchange will continue in 1961 and may, if necessary, be extended to other problems.

(c) The Committee will continue to study various problems relating to the *marketing and distribution* of agricultural products. Visits of experts will be arranged and steps taken for the exchange of documentation with a view to the dissemination of the experience gained by certain countries in the marketing of foodstuffs.

(d) Steps will be taken to facilitate the *exchange of films*. The list of films, filmstrips and slides available in the countries participating in the work of ECE, and of general agricultural interest or of special interest to specialists in the mechanization of agriculture, will be completed. Films of technical or general agricultural interest are shown during sessions of the Committee and its working parties.

(e) *Collective visits* will be arranged for the Committee and/or some of its working parties, to take place in the territory of one or other of the participating countries.

(f) With a view to facilitating visits by experts to exhibitions, demonstrations, etc., in other countries, the secretariat will continue to circulate from time to time selected *lists of exhibitions and other events* in Europe which have a special agricultural interest.

(g) The secretariat will continue to distribute to participants in sessions of the Committee or its working parties any *bibliographical material or other documentation* which member countries may provide, such distribution being confined to the language or languages in which the material is received.

### 03. — COAL

*Authority:* Programme of work of the Coal Committee for 1961/1962, drawn up in accordance with the decisions taken by the Committee at its fiftieth session (E/ECE/COAL/152, para. 23).

#### 03.1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

##### 03.1.1. *Long-term problems facing governments in regard to the development of the coal industry and trade in Europe*

*Description:* The Committee examines long-term trends and the future outlook for coal production, consumption and trade with particular attention to problems capable of solution through international co-operation.

The regular annual reviews analysing changes in the current coal situation in the region and their repercussions on the coal industries will continue to be con-



sidered by the Committee. In 1961, an exchange of information on trends in the general industrial and domestic sectors in participating countries is to take place.

The measures being taken in participating countries to develop and promote sales of coal are to be examined by the Committee; as a first stage, memoranda on the measures being taken are to be considered. The possibility of organizing a seminar on this subject will be considered at a later session.

The work on investments and costs of production achieved so far is to be pursued in view of its importance with regard to the future development of the industry. Attention is being given to a number of particular aspects of investment problems including comparative costs of reconstructing mines.

Problems of concentration of workings and mechanization of mining operations will continue to be examined (see also under 03.1.2).

Possibilities of increasing exports of coal either directly, or indirectly in the form of electric power, are also taken into account in connexion with this and other relevant projects.

#### 03.1.2. *Production problems*

*Description:* The Committee has drawn up a procedure for the exchange of reports on both hard and brown coal production methods including the dissemination of bibliographical references and visits to mines on a reciprocal basis to study particular problems on the spot. *ad hoc* meetings of experts to consider specific problems are convened when necessary. A second *ad hoc* meeting of Experts on Concentration of Workings and Mechanization of Mining Operations is to be held during the first half of 1961. An *ad hoc* meeting of Experts on the Exploitation of Coal at Great Depth is also to be held in 1961.

#### 03.1.3. *Exchanges of information and experience*

*Description:* In pursuance of Commission resolutions 2 (XII), 2 and 3 (XIII), 4 and 8 (XIV) and 1 (XV), the Committee takes steps to promote the exchange of scientific, technical and economic information and experience on questions coming within its terms of reference. A regular annual report is examined by the Committee relating to:

Specific problems on which countries feel that they could benefit from the experience obtained in other countries;  
Forthcoming exhibitions of coal-mining machinery and equipment;

National mining institutes dealing with research in coal problems;

New basic research work of general interest initiated in national research institutes;

Forthcoming coal production and preparation conferences as well as scientific meetings dealing with coal problems;

Exchanges of visits that have taken place over the past year and those scheduled to take place.

The possibility of convening a meeting of directors of national research institutes with a view to promoting contacts among them and facilitating exchanges of information is to be considered by the Committee.

Collective visits are arranged, as appropriate, for the Committee and the Utilization Working Party to mines and plants in the territory of a participating country. These are planned as far ahead as possible.

#### 03.1.4. *Trade problems*

##### (i) *Review of the coal market*

*Description:* The European market in solid fuels is kept under continuous consideration on the basis of a coal market review prepared by the secretariat twice a year. Attention is given to the current situation and special problems affecting the market, such as production, consumption, stocks, international trade and prices.

##### (ii) *Distribution of export availabilities*

*Description:* The Coal Trade Sub-Committee reviews the market situation on the basis of quarterly information supplied by governments as to requirements and availabilities of solid fuels, and endeavours to find solutions to the various problems facing governments with regard to supply and demand. In addition, the Sub-Committee is making, on a trial basis, a preliminary review of the following quarter in order to obtain a picture of the situation six months ahead.

#### 03.1.5. *Solid fuel utilization*

*Description:* Following the completion of a report on the general aspects of the proper utilization of low-grade solid fuels, two specific problems are to be examined. A report on the utilization of ash from furnaces, especially fly ash, is to be prepared by rapporteurs. The Utilization Working Party is also examining the problems of low- and medium-temperature carbonization and, following on the completion of a general report, has drawn up a programme of work on the reactivity of cokes and semi-cokes. Trends in coke-oven construction and methods of increasing the yield of coke-oven ranges, economic advantages of various processes of enriching coal intended for coking, and the economic advantages of mechanization in the coking industry are to be studied.

#### 03.1.6. *Statistics*

*Description:* A *Quarterly Bulletin of Coal Statistics for Europe* and a *Monthly Coal Statistical Summary* are issued. Continuous work is also under way designed to improve European coal statistics by rendering them more comparable and complete.

#### 03.2. *ad hoc* PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

##### 03.2.1. *Coal Classification*

*Description:* The rapporteurs nominated by the Classification Working Party have together with the secre-

tariat worked out proposals for a classification of metallurgical coke which are now being considered by governments.

### 03.2.2. General conditions of sale for solid fuels

*Description:* A set of general conditions for the import and export of solid fuels drafted by an *ad hoc* group and approved by the Committee, at its forty-fourth session in September 1958, has been published and, following the trial period, is to be reviewed in the spring of 1961.

## 04. — ELECTRIC POWER

*Authority:* Programme of work of the Committee on Electric Power for 1961/1962, drawn up in accordance with the decisions taken by the Committee at its nineteenth session (E/ECE/EP/213, para. 31).

### 04.1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

#### 04.1.1. Analysis of the electric power situation in Europe

*Description:* Publication on a European basis of quarterly bulletins and of an annual bulletin of electric power statistics.

Publication of a half-yearly bulletin on conditions of hydraulicity in Europe.

On the basis of the annual economic study prepared by the secretariat, consideration of the electric power situation during the previous year and of future prospects.

Periodical examination of the trends of the various factors likely to influence the future development of Europe's electric power situation, including the development of nuclear energy and other sources of energy. Some factors capable of influencing the development of the electric power situation are now the subject of special studies:<sup>77</sup>

(a) The influence of annual mean temperatures on electric power consumption;

(b) The economic aspects of the use of gas turbines for electric power production;

(c) Economic methods and criteria used in arriving at solutions to problems encountered in investment in the construction and operation of electric power plants and in the transmission of the electric power so produced;

(d) Methods used in arriving at the power-supply output of thermal stations.

#### 04.1.2. Development of transfers of electric power across frontiers

*Description:* (a) Consideration by the Committee of the legal or administrative difficulties which tend to

<sup>77</sup> See under 04.2 for the action taken by the Committee with respect to the covering of peak loads, the rationalization of electric power consumption and specific problems encountered in the construction and operation of thermal-power stations.

hamper transfers of electric power across frontiers, and drafting of recommendations to governments;

(b) Economic analysis of the possibilities of transfers of electric power among European countries; possible consultations and negotiations to facilitate the conclusion of agreements on such transfers among governments requesting this assistance.

#### 04.1.3. The hydro-electric development of waterways of common interest

*Description:* (a) Consideration by the Committee of the legal or administrative difficulties which tend to hamper the hydro-electric development of contiguous successive waterways; determination of the general principles by which negotiations may be guided in concrete cases and drafting of recommendations to governments;

(b) The secretariat has been instructed to place its services at the disposal of governments, at their request, to assist them in negotiating agreements on the development of such waterways;

(c) Study of the technical and economic features of plans for the development of such waterways.

#### 04.1.4. Rural electrification

*Description:* (a) Examination of the problems connected with the production, transmission, distribution and utilization of electric power in rural areas and of economic, administrative and financial questions. Under the present programme, nine reports are to be prepared by rapporteurs designated by the various countries. Final drafts of four are being prepared for adoption at the working party's next session, and the remaining five are being prepared in provisional form;

(b) Consideration of the concise annual economic study and the more detailed triennial economic study prepared by the secretariat on the state of rural electrification in Europe.

#### 04.1.5. Technical co-operation and development of all-European contacts

*Description:* The Committee promotes, directly or indirectly, technical co-operation and contacts on an all-European basis, (a) by study tours; (b) by close co-operation with the international trade associations specializing in the various aspects of the problem of electric power; (c) by encouraging specialists' exchange visits on a bilateral basis; (d) by collecting information on specific problems at the request of particular countries.

## 04.2. *ad hoc* PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

### 04.2.1. Covering of peak loads

*Description:* An *ad hoc* group of experts has been set up to prepare a study of this subject, which will be submitted to the Committee.



#### 04.2.2. Rationalization of electric power consumption

The Committee has accepted Poland's invitation to organize a symposium on this question in May 1962. It has also approved the symposium's programme of work. Some of the reports submitted to the symposium will be prepared by the secretariat, others by rapporteurs from the countries concerned.

#### 04.2.3. Problems encountered in the construction and operation of thermal-power stations

*Description:* An *ad hoc* group of experts has been set up to submit to the Committee reports on four problems which it specified at its nineteenth session.

#### 04.2.4. Europe's hydro-electric potential

*Description:* Determination of the gross mean annual output potential of the various European countries on a common basis and preparation of the corresponding map.

#### 04.2.5. Legal problems

*Description:* (a) Powers with respect to local authorities and private persons enjoyed by electric power production, transmission and supply undertakings for the purpose of carrying out developments. Comparison of the relevant laws and regulations of the countries participating in the Commission's work.

(b) Drafting of a model clause for the revision of electric power supply contracts.

(c) Preparation of a list of experts on electric power supply contracts from among whom the parties to contracts for the international supply of electric power could choose their arbitrators in specific cases.

#### 04.3. OTHER PROJECTS

##### 04.3.1. Prospects of reducing the building costs of hydro-power stations, and the effect of mechanization in that connexion

*Description:* Drawing up of proposals, with the assistance of the drafting committee set up for this purpose, for a study of large-scale concrete work. These proposals will be submitted to the Committee.

##### 04.3.2. Automation

*Description:* Consideration of ways and means of assessing the economic efficiency resulting from the introduction of automotive processes in electric power plants.

##### 04.3.3. Combined power and heat production and the operation of heating networks

*Description:* Working out definitions for the establishment of statistics in collaboration with UNIPED.

#### 05. — ENGINEERING AND INDUSTRIAL MATERIALS

*Authority:* E/ECE/IM/43; E/ECE/IM/55, paras. 13 and 14; E/ECE/TRADE/33, para. 2; E/ECE/334/G, annex I; and E/2868, para. 260.

##### 05.1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

###### 05.1.1. Review of trends of production, demand and trade in engineering products

*Description:* Selected sectors of the industry and the general state of supply and demand for engineering products are kept under review within the framework of some of the reports prepared by the Steel Committee. Pursuant to resolution 14 (XIV), the Executive Secretary is engaged in preparing a study on the nature and scope of production and export of capital goods in the fields of mechanical and electrical engineering, using available statistics as well as bibliographical material and other information to be supplied, where necessary, by governments. In this task the Executive Secretary is assisted by rapporteurs made available by a number of countries.

###### 05.1.2. The standardization of contract practices in engineering

*Description:* This project is designed to facilitate international trade in engineering products through standardizing contract practices. Two sets of general conditions for the supply of plant and machinery for export have been drawn up by the *ad hoc* working party, the first in 1953 and the second in 1955. In 1957 two comparable sets of general conditions for the supply and erection of plant and machinery for import and export were drawn up by the *ad hoc* working party. All these general conditions are being used on an increasing scale in commercial practice. The *ad hoc* working party has drawn up on first reading a draft set of general conditions of sale for the import and export of durable consumer goods and of other engineering stock articles which will be reconsidered at its next session. The secretariat is also preparing, for consideration by the *ad hoc* working party at its next session, a new note on pure erection operations with a view to the possible drawing up of general conditions of sale for the erection of plant and machinery abroad. At one of its future sessions the working party will also examine the possibility of drawing up a model form of contract relating to the disclosure of know-how in the field of engineering.

##### 05.2. *ad hoc* PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

###### 05.2.1. Automation

*Description:* Pursuant to resolution 7 (XIV), the secretariat is to examine and analyse, together with rapporteurs from interested countries, case studies prepared by governments and submitted to the secretariat on the basis of a model outline (IM/Working Paper No. 31)

as agreed by the Special Meeting of Experts on the Economic Aspects of Automation held in September 1959 (E/ECE/IM/60). Certain broader aspects of the economics of automation are to be examined at a later stage, in the light of progress made by the secretariat and rapporteurs from interested countries in analysing additional material obtained.

#### 05.2.2. *Agricultural machinery*

The Commission, in its resolution 7 (XIV) — Renewal of the Activities of the *ad hoc* Working Group on Agricultural Machinery of the Industry and Materials Committee — recommended the Executive Secretary to ascertain from member governments whether there are specific problems which might now be studied by the *ad hoc* Working Group on Agricultural Machinery within the framework of the Industry and Materials Committee, and to report on this matter to the seventeenth session of ECE.

### 06. — GAS

*Authority:* Programme of work of the Working Party on Gas Problems for 1961/1962 drawn up in accordance with the decisions taken by the working party at its seventh session (E/ECE/GAS/24, para. 42).

#### 06.1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

##### 06.1.1. *Analysis of the gas situation in Europe*

*Description:* The working party, having considered a review of the developments in the gas industry in Europe covering the period 1955-1959 has decided:

(a) To finalize the above-mentioned review with the assistance of rapporteurs, after which it will be given a general release;

(b) To prepare a brief annual review based on available statistics and specially requested information;

(c) To continue the examination of the spheres in which the use of gas seems more particularly desirable from the point of view both of the satisfaction of the consumers' needs and of the requisites of the gas industry;

(d) To continue its examination of the economy in the use of propane, butane and residual refinery gases;

(e) To continue the study of the transport economy of natural gas, taking into account remote-control operations, underground storage as part of transport schemes, as well as compressor-station operations.

##### 06.1.2. *Natural gas*

*Description:* The rapid development in the production and use of natural gas warrants a continuous examination by the working party. The working party has so far dealt particularly with markets for natural gas, both indigenous and imported, and will continue to do so.

##### 06.1.3. *The flexibility of the gas industry and its economic implications*

*Description:* After the publication of the revised document relating to gas tariff policy as a means of harmonizing supply and demand, the working party decided to keep this subject on the agenda and to continue examining economic problems raised by underground storage of gas both in gaseous and liquid form as another means of increasing flexibility.

##### 06.1.4. *Exchange of technical information and experience*

*Description:* By means of direct consultation between experts, the working party arranges for the exchange of technical information and experience. A report will be prepared for the next session of the working party giving an account of what has taken place during the last two years. As in the past, the working party will continue to refer problems of a purely technical character to the International Gas Union, with which organization the working party is maintaining close permanent co-operation.

##### 06.1.5. *Statistics*

*Description:* An annual bulletin of gas statistics for Europe is being published, bearing upon statistical information related to production, consumption and available supplies. Continued improvements are being made in the scope and comparability of the statistical data, and close co-operation is maintained with the International Gas Union statistical commission.

#### 06.2. *ad hoc* PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

##### 06.2.1. *Legal protection for international gas pipe-lines*

*Description:* The study of this question is closely linked with the development of natural gas, which is particularly suitable for international transport and trade. One aspect of the subject is more specifically legal, while another relates to safety regulations. These problems raise a number of specific issues calling for international co-operation; they are now under study, with the participation of the International Gas Union as regards safety regulations.

##### 06.2.2. *Future gas demand*

*Description:* The working party, having taken account of the findings of the seminars held in France in 1958 and in the Federal Republic of Germany in 1960, intends to make a full, conclusive report on the methodology in forecasting future demands.

### 07. — HOUSING AND BUILDING

*Authority:* Programme of work of the Housing Committee for 1961/1962, drawn up in accordance with the decisions taken by the Committee at its twentieth session (E/ECE/HOU/92). This programme also takes into



account the Secretary-General's report, "Concerted International Action in the Field of Housing and related Community Facilities" (E/3382).

#### 07.1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

##### 07.1.1. *Survey of housing progress and policies*

*Description:* The object of the annual survey prepared by the secretariat is (a) to review the main current developments in the field of housing as a basis for an examination by the Committee of housing policies pursued and results achieved, and (b) to consider what action might be taken to deal with problems thus analysed. The annual survey is prepared within a standard framework adopted by the Committee to facilitate comparisons from year to year and after discussion by the Committee is revised by the secretariat for publication.

A fuller analysis of certain problems of a more long-term character, normally the final versions of reports prepared by or with the help of rapporteurs, is published either as a separate report or included in part II of the annual survey. One such report under preparation is based on a pilot study of private financing of housing, including an analysis of the institutions for private financing and of the structure of the mortgage market.

##### 07.1.2. *Housing problems in countries in the course of industrialization*

*Description:* Seminars for the benefit of countries in the course of industrialization are organized from time to time. The preparation of housing surveys and programmes, as an important factor in the formulation of housing policies, was selected as the subject for the first seminar which will be held in October 1961 in Yugoslavia. Work in this field takes fully into account the technical assistance activities of the United Nations and other international organizations.

##### 07.1.3. *Technical policies affecting the cost of building and the industrialization of house construction*

*Description:* Following the results of a pilot methodological inquiry into actual house-building costs, a wider inquiry is being carried out with the purpose of finding out the factors affecting the cost of house construction. Parallel with this inquiry and arising out of the conclusions of the comprehensive report on government policies and the cost of building published in 1959, a number of specialized studies have been started on particular aspects of technical policies having a bearing on cost reduction and rationalized methods of construction. These studies cover the following questions in particular: the cost of maintenance of dwellings and its relationship to the lifetime of the dwelling stock and its rate of obsolescence; the effect of repetition on the reduction of the production cost of building materials and components; the effect of those aspects of building by-laws and regulations which have a direct bearing on improved

standards and more economical use of building materials and labour. The Committee also follows developments and in particular the application of standardization and modular co-ordination in the building industry.

##### 07.1.4. *Collection and publication of housing and building statistics*

*Description:* The Committee, through its working party of statistical experts, (a) advises the secretariat on the preparation and issue of the quarterly and annual bulletins of housing and building statistics for Europe; (b) examines statistical aspects of calculating housing needs and shortages and the need for other statistics relating to housing and building; (c) exchanges information on problems of collecting current housing and building statistics. Work in this field takes into account that of both the Conference of European Statisticians and the United Nations Statistical Commission.

##### 07.1.5. *Technical co-operation and contacts*

*Description:* The Committee promotes, directly or indirectly, technical co-operation and contacts by (a) the maintenance of close working co-operation with international professional and technical organizations concerned with various aspects of housing and building; (b) the encouragement of group study tours by participants in the Committee to different countries on the basis of a long-term programme which is revised from time to time; (c) the encouragement of visits by specialists from different countries, arranged on a bilateral basis.

#### 07.2. *ad hoc* PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

##### 07.2.1. *The European housing situation*

*Description:* A comprehensive report will be prepared by the secretariat with the help of rapporteurs which will examine housing requirements and take into account the extent of the housing shortages in different countries, the quantitative and qualitative aspects of the existing housing stock, the normal additional requirements and the structure and trend of housing demand. This study will draw extensively on data obtained from the housing censuses that have or will take place in many European countries in the next year or two.

##### 07.2.2. *Town and country planning*

*Description:* Questions of housing and related community facilities are being examined in the wider context of town and country planning in the following ways:

- (i) A pilot inquiry has been undertaken by rapporteurs on the planning and cost of a new residential area;
- (ii) A symposium to be held in June 1961 is being organized with the help of rapporteurs on the principal problems underlying urban renewal, and in particular urban renewal policies in relation to city planning problems;

- (iii) A report is being prepared with the help of rapporteurs on the rural housing situation and ways and means of improving it.

## 08. — INLAND TRANSPORT

*Authority:* Programme of work of the Inland Transport Committee for 1961/1962 approved by the Committee at its twentieth session (E/ECE/TRANS/520, para. 100).

### 08.1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

#### 08.1.1. *Improvement of customs facilities for the crossing of frontiers by transport equipment, passengers and goods*

*Description:* The group of customs experts is endeavouring to facilitate international transport and travel. Its work in 1961 will relate to the following questions in particular: General elimination of documents for the temporary importation of private road vehicles and the elimination of such documents or the simplification of formalities for commercial vehicles, and agreement on a definition of the term "normal residence"; implementation of the various customs conventions concluded under the auspices of the Committee; co-ordination of the functions and office hours of customs offices on the same route, special facilities for certain transport operations, etc.

#### 08.1.2. *International motor traffic and international road transport*

*Description:* In 1961 the Sub-Committee on Road Transport will continue its efforts to obtain recognition, in foreign countries, of national driving licences and national registration certificates for motor vehicles, and standardization of driving licences and the requirements for obtaining them; to secure simplification of the provisions for checking vehicle insurance; and to prepare an agreement on conditions of employment in international road transport and a resolution bringing into force the remainder of the regulations provided for by the 1954 General Agreement on Economic Regulations for International Road Transport.

The Committee or its subsidiary bodies will continue their discussions and work on the licensing of regular international passenger transport services and the formulation or application of principles and rules for the licensing of other international services; and the study of taxation problems arising in connexion with international transport operations.

#### 08.1.3. *Improvement of road traffic conditions and road safety*

*Description:* The Sub-Committee on Road Transport will continue in 1961 to concern itself with the improvement of road traffic conditions and road safety. It will accordingly be responsible for the concerted imple-

mentation of the 1949 Protocol on Road Signs and Signals and of the 1957 European Agreement on Road Markings in order to maintain the greatest possible uniformity of road signs and signals and of traffic regulations in Europe, and the implementation of the 1950 Declaration on the Construction of Main International Traffic Arteries.

It will continue to study the measures to be taken at the European level over and above those provided for in the 1949 Convention on Road Traffic and in the 1949 Protocol on Road Signs and Signals, in particular, with regard to brakes and lighting and light signals, and to the adoption of new types of signs and signals. It will continue to study the effect of vehicle speed limits on the frequency and seriousness of accidents.

It will formulate proposals for amendments to the 1949 Convention and Protocol and to the 1950 European Agreement. It will prepare a draft over-all resolution to replace all its previous resolutions and decisions relating to road traffic and to road signs and signals.

#### 08.1.4. *Collection, improvement, standardization and distribution of statistics on transport and its place in the economy*

*Description:* The Working Party of Experts on Statistical Information will continue in 1961 to work on the development of statistics, particularly, in view of their inadequacy, those relating to road transport and motor traffic. It will co-ordinate the studies on the definition of transport terms in current use, which will be continued by the various working parties concerned.

### 08.2. *ad hoc* PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

#### 08.2.1. *Studies on transport economics*

*Description:* The Committee will have before it in 1961 a report by the secretariat on transport co-ordination in the planned-economy countries, and may wish to resume its study of the secretariat's earlier report on transport co-ordination in countries having a competitive economy.

The Sub-Committee on Rail Transport will study the prospective trend of passenger rail traffic up to 1975, and methods of studying the future development of goods transport by rail.

The Working Party on Transport Costs will compare the taxes per kilometre or ton-kilometre paid in respect of private cars and lorries in various countries, will study the thresholds of traffic density above which the electrification of a railway is more profitable than its dieselization and will compare the cost of carrying passengers by self-propelled trains with that of carrying passengers by trains hauled by locomotives.

#### 08.2.2. *Studies of productivity in the transport industry*

*Description:* The Committee or its subsidiary bodies will study in 1961 the economic advantages and the development of methods of mechanizing loading and



unloading operations in the transport industry, the development of combined transport techniques, and problems connected with the rationalization of railway operation with a view to reducing costs and raising productivity.

#### 08.2.3. *Railway tariffs*

*Description:* In collaboration with the International Union of Railways (UIC), the Working Party on Tariffs will in 1961 continue to work for the co-ordination of national railway tariff structures and to study the establishment or development of international railway tariffs independent of national tariffs. It will also study the unification of the nomenclatures used in different countries for the various modes of transport.

#### 08.2.4. *Development of the inland waterways system of Europe*

*Description:* The Sub-Committee on Inland Water Transport will in 1961 classify the inland waterways of international concern (technical features, traffic density) and formulate recommendations concerning standard dimensions for these waterways. It will also undertake the economic study of certain waterway construction and improvement projects.

#### 08.2.5. *Technical questions*

*Description: Rail transport:* The Sub-Committee on Rail Transport will continue, in co-operation with UIC and OSZhD, to study problems of standardization and utilization of rolling stock and the introduction of automatic coupling, and will continue to have certain specific technical problems of rail transport studied by a group composed of experts appointed by the UIC and experts of railway administrations which are not members of the UIC, but whose countries take part in the work of the Economic Commission for Europe.

*Inland water transport:* The Sub-Committee on Inland Water Transport will facilitate exchanges of information on the technical and administrative problems raised by pushed barge trains and navigation by night and, if necessary, will discuss these problems.

*Road transport:* The Sub-Committee on Road Transport will prepare one or more sets of regulations to be annexed to the 1958 Agreement concerning the Adoption of Uniform Conditions of Approval and Reciprocal Recognition of Approval for Motor Vehicle Equipment and Parts.

#### 08.2.6. *Regulation of the registration of inland navigation vessels and unification of signs and signals and police regulations on inland waterways*

*Description:* In 1961, the Sub-Committee on Inland Water Transport will continue its study of the draft convention on the registration of inland navigation vessels, and begin consideration of a draft convention on rights *in rem* in inland navigation craft (CRN); continue its studies on the standardization of signs and

signals on vessels and on the standardization of police regulations and the preparation of recommendations concerning tonnage measurement and tonnage and draught scales of inland water craft.

#### 08.2.7. *Transport of perishable foodstuffs*

*Description:* The Working Party on the Transport of Perishable Foodstuffs will in 1961 settle the text of an agreement on special equipment for the transport of perishable foodstuffs and on the use of such equipment for the international transport of some of these foodstuffs. It will revise and complete the drafting of the technical annexes to the resolutions concerning the standardization of wooden packaging and of cardboard packaging for fruit and vegetables, and will study the standardization of wooden and cardboard packaging.

#### 08.2.8. *Transport of dangerous goods*

*Description:* The Working Party on the Transport of Dangerous Goods will continue the drafting of a European agreement (with annexes) concerning the international carriage of dangerous goods by inland waterway. It will continue its efforts to settle the problems raised by the filling abroad of compressed gas receptacles which have been stamped in their country of origin.

### 08.3. OTHER PROJECTS

#### 08.3.1. *Development of private international law in the field of transport*

*Description:* An *ad hoc* working party will in 1961 draft general conditions to be recommended for use in contracts for international furniture removal.

### 09. — STEEL

*Authority:* Programme of work of the Steel Committee for 1961/1962, drawn up in accordance with the decision taken by the Committee at its twenty-fifth session (E/ECE/STEEL/137, para. 16).

#### 09.1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

##### 09.1.1. *Short-term trends and problems in the European steel industry*

*Description:* The Committee holds an annual debate on the current steel market situation on the basis of a short discussion note prepared by the secretariat. The secretariat then prepares a provisional version of the annual market review, which examines major trends in production, consumption and trade in steel and steel-making raw materials and includes a more detailed treatment of whatever key questions arise during the course of the year, as a basis for discussion by the Committee on the trend of development and future prospects. The

annual market review is prepared within a standard framework adopted by the Committee to facilitate comparisons from year to year and, after discussion by the Committee, is revised by the secretariat for publication.

#### 09.1.2. *Technical co-operation and all-European contacts*

*Description:* The Committee endeavours to promote all-European co-operation on technical problems relating to steel through encouragement of contacts among steel technical and scientific institutes and of participation by experts from ECE countries in congresses and meetings held on specific technical problems. Efforts are also made to encourage visits by specialists interested in specific questions to each other's countries.

#### 09.1.3. *Statistics*

*Description:* The Committee, through its Working Party on Steel Statistics, (a) advises the secretariat on the preparation and issue of a quarterly bulletin providing detailed European statistics on a comparable basis; (b) promotes the collection and improvement of steel statistics, paying at present particular attention to the improvement of statistics on stocks and consumption of steel. The Commission, in its resolution 8 (XVI) — Statistics on Actual Consumption and Stocks of Steel — recommended that the Commission's subsidiary bodies, and in particular the Steel Committee, should continue to devote attention to the analysis of trends in actual consumption and movements of stocks of steel products, and invites member governments to make arrangements in their countries for the regular collection and transmission to the secretariat of statistical information on actual consumption and stocks of steel products, on the one hand, with a view to assisting the economists concerned in the analysis of economic trends, and on the other hand, with a view to enabling the Commission's subsidiary bodies, and in particular the Steel Committee, to make use of these data in their analytical work.

### 09.2. *ad hoc* PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

#### 09.2.1. *Long-term developments in the European steel industry*

*Description:* The Committee is undertaking two inquiries under this heading: (a) the use and consumption of steel in the building and civil engineering industries; (b) the relative contribution to total crude steel output of the different steel-making processes, in the light of their respective economic and technical advantages, paying particular attention to the growing use of oxygen in the different forms of steel-making.

#### 09.2.2. *Standardization of general conditions of sale of steel products*

*Description:* The Committee is considering the possibility of standardizing general conditions for the export and import of steel products.

#### 09.2.3. *Productivity in the iron and steel industry*

*Description:* The Committee is studying ways and means of assessing productivity in the iron and steel industry, and the factors affecting it. As a first step it is examining how to obtain internationally comparable data on output indicators and on labour input, in turn involving agreement on the definition and reporting on of the labour force in the iron and steel industry.

#### 09.2.4. *Automation in the iron and steel industry*

*Description:* As a first step, the Committee has arranged for the preparation by each country of a report on the general state of automation, stage by stage, in the iron- and steel-making processes, to be drawn up as far as possible under a number of agreed common outlines.

## 10. — **TIMBER**

(NOTE: The work programme of the ECE in the field of timber is developed and carried out jointly with the FAO, the latter organization providing the professional staff engaged in the work. Below are listed the projects, primarily the responsibility of the ECE Timber Committee, to be undertaken during the period 1960/61. In addition to the annual session of the Timber Committee, joint FAO/ECE bodies will deal with the projects where appropriate. The joint projects for which FAO is primarily responsible do not figure in this list.)

*Authority:* Programme of work of the Timber Committee for 1961/1962 approved by the Committee at its eighteenth session (E/ECE/TIM/66, para. 73).

### 10.1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

#### 10.1.1. *Review of timber market for Europe, including timber statistics*

*Description:* The Timber Committee reviews periodically the situation for sawn softwood, sawn hardwood and hardwood logs and small-size roundwood. For the latter, principal attention is now given to pulpable wood raw materials. In addition, the secretariat publishes quarterly market reviews covering sawn softwood, hardwoods, pitprops and pulpwood, together with statistics relating to production and trade in the main forest products in Europe and North America, and price series supplemented by graphs, comparisons of timber prices and those of alternative materials, and relevant economic indicators. Market reports are also compiled and published periodically for many of the principal importing and exporting countries of Europe; these reports are based on information collected from official and other sources and publications, which is analysed by the ECE secretariat (E/ECE/TIM/46, annex III, section VII; E/ECE/TIM/48, para. 5; E/ECE/TIM/51, para. 9; E/ECE/TIM/57, para. 12).



#### 10.1.2. *Technical co-operation and contacts*

*Description:* The Committee promotes study tours and visits by specialists to the forest products industries of member countries. Personal contacts and participation in technical meetings are encouraged as means toward solution of technical problems in the forest and forest products industries.

#### 10.1.3. *Increased efficiency in forestry operations*

*Description:* This project aims at increasing efficiency in forestry operations by improving methods of work, by mechanization and by better training of forest workers and prevention of accidents. This project is dealt with by the Joint FAO/ECE Committee on Forest Working Techniques and Training of Forest Workers, in co-operation with the ILO, by means of study groups and with the collaboration of experts.

#### 10.1.4. *Studies on the more rational utilization of wood*

*Description:* This project aims at rationalizing and expanding the industrial utilization of small-size roundwood and fuelwood, and of the utilization of some hard and low-quality broadleaved species by increasing the efficiency of forestry operations. A special meeting on the utilization of small-size wood will be convened. The silvicultural aspects of the problem are under consideration by the European Forestry Commission of FAO, and the question of exploitation problems are studied by the Joint FAO/ECE Committee on Forest Working Techniques and Training of Forest Workers (in collaboration with the ILO).

### 10.2. *ad hoc* PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

#### 10.2.1. *Minimum programme for European forest and forest products statistics*

*Description:* This project aims at setting up an over-all minimum programme for forestry and timber statistics covering the whole field. This programme is being examined by the Joint FAO/ECE Working Party on Forest and Forest Products Statistics, which meets from time to time as the need arises. In addition, the working party also considers special statistical problems referred to it by the parent bodies.

#### 10.2.2. *Study on trends in the utilization of wood and its products*

*Description:* The sector study on packaging which was started in 1960 will be completed. The study on mining timber will be carried through to completion.

#### 10.2.3. *Reappraisal of European timber trends and prospects*

*Description:* A new appraisal of European timber trends and prospects covering the period 1960-1975 will be undertaken jointly with FAO.

#### 10.2.4. *Economic trends in the fibreboard and particle board industries*

*Description:* The secretariat will collect statistics on trends in production capacity, trade and consumption of board products and will report the results to the nineteenth session of the Timber Committee.

#### 10.3.1. *General conditions of sale for timber, including timber grading*

*Description:* A set of optional general conditions of sale for sawn softwood was prepared in 1956 and has subsequently been extended and adapted for temperate-zone logs and sawn hardwood. The secretariat is preparing in co-operation with FAO and the International Technical Tropical Timber Association (ITTTA), a study on standard conditions of sale for tropical wood. With respect to the standardization of grading of sawnwood, the secretariat follows the work of the International Standardization Organization.

## 11. — TRADE

*Authority:* Programme of work of the Committee on the Development of Trade for 1961/1962 approved by the Committee at its ninth session (E/ECE/TRADE/45, para. 54).

### 11.1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

#### 11.1.1. *Review of developments in intra-European, especially east-west, trade*

*Description:* The Committee at its annual session reviews developments in the field of intra-European, especially east-west, trade. This review includes, *inter alia*, such questions as obstacles of an economic, administrative or trade policy character, possibilities of further trade expansion, and the work done in other ECE committees relevant to trade problems.

#### 11.1.2. *Preparation of recommendations for the removal of the economic, administrative and trade-policy obstacles to the development of trade between member countries of ECE*

In its resolution 9 (XVI) — Committee on the Development of Trade — the Commission suggested that the Committee should give particular attention in its work to the preparation of recommendations that would help towards removing the economic, administrative and trade-policy obstacles to the development of trade between ECE countries.

#### 11.1.3. *Consultations of experts in intra-European, especially east-west, trade*

*Description:* The ninth annual consultation of experts on east-west trade, in the form approved by the Committee, is scheduled to take place as part of the tenth session of the Committee.

#### 11.1.4. *Interregional trade*

*Description:* The Committee continues to examine the possibilities for expansion of interregional trade, including possible interregional trade consultations, in the light of ECOSOC resolution 579 (XX) B. In accordance with General Assembly resolutions 1322 (XIII) and 1421 (XIV) and Commission resolutions 9 (XIII), 12 (XIV), 4 (XV) and 10 (XV), the Committee co-operates with the other regional commissions and other organs and takes into account work done in the field of trade by these commissions. At its ninth session, the Committee requested the secretariat to intensify its co-operation with the secretariats of the other regional economic commissions, and in that connexion, in co-operation with the Secretariat of the United Nations Headquarters, more particularly to consider the question of the possible contribution of ECE and its participating governments to the solution of problems arising in the foreign trade of countries participating in the work of the other regional economic commissions.

#### 11.2. *ad hoc* PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

##### 11.2. *Improvement of techniques of foreign trade*

*Description:* In its resolution 6 (XV), the Commission considered that general and mutual advantage could be derived from a sustained expansion of trade between ECE countries and from an increasingly rational international division of labour and, wishing to promote these objectives without impairing established forms of international economic co-operation and while safeguarding mutual advantages in trade between ECE countries, invited the Committee to examine and analyse the problems which need to be resolved, and the possibilities which need to be explored, in order to facilitate the introduction of more multilateral methods and any other methods likely to improve the international trade and payments relations among ECE countries, according to the criteria and with the safeguards indicated above. At its ninth session, the Committee requested the Executive Secretary:

- (1) To call a meeting of governmental trade experts to implement Commission resolution 6 (XV);
- (2) To prepare for this meeting a background paper setting out the views expressed by delegations to the Committee, on the development of east-west trade, and on the improvement of techniques of foreign trade, together with any further observations on these subjects which member governments may wish to forward to the Executive Secretary in advance of the meeting.

##### 11.2.2. *Improvement of payments arrangements*

*Description:* The Committee explores means of improving payments relations, in particular through enlargement of the scope for multilateral transferability and greater flexibility in payments arrangements. At its ninth session, the Committee decided (a) to review annually the progress made by ECE governments toward

the achievement of effective multilateral transferability of their currencies or of automatic transferability for some part of the earnings under bilateral arrangement; (b) to recommend to governments that they examine jointly with their trade partners possibilities for the extension or further expansion of facilities for the transferability of balances; (c) to include in any work undertaken by the Committee pursuant to Commission resolution 6 (XV) the problem of and the possibilities for improvements in payment arrangements through a wider use of transferable currencies in settlement of sums owed on trading accounts.

##### 11.2.3. *Arbitration*

*Description:* The *ad hoc* Working Party on Arbitration has prepared a draft European convention on international commercial arbitration and a set of arbitration rules for international trade. Consideration is being given to means of solving the problem of appointing arbitrator(s) where the parties cannot agree, and to drawing up the convention in its final form.

##### 11.2.4. *Standardization of general conditions of sale for selected commodities*

*Description:* The Committee keeps under review the work going on in this field under the auspices of other ECE committees (Agriculture, Timber, Coal, Industry and Materials, Steel and Inland Transport).

##### 11.2.5. *Foreign trade problems of southern European countries*

*Description:* Pursuant to Commission resolution 7 (XI), the Committee has expressed the wish that the governments concerned will seek solutions to such trading problems through direct contacts while providing at its annual session a possible forum for consideration of the initiatives taken and the progress made on this problem.

##### 11.2.6. *Problems of insurance*

*Description:* The *ad hoc* working party set up to deal with a number of problems in the field of international insurance is continuing its studies on the freedom of choice of the insurer, general clauses of transport insurance policies, re-insurance problems, and on the collaboration between insurers and banks. The secretariat is preparing reports on the salvage of vessels and cargoes in territorial waters and on the settlement of loss and damage abroad.

##### 11.2.7. *Consequences for intra-European trade of efforts to achieve a greater degree of economic integration on a sub-regional basis in Europe*

*Description:* The secretariat includes in its regular publications, so far as possible, analyses of the economic consequences for intra-European trade of all efforts being made on a sub-regional basis in Europe to achieve a higher degree of economic integration.



#### 11.2.8. *Problems of trade in machinery and equipment*

*Description:* Pursuant to Commission resolution 14 (XIV), the secretariat is to prepare a study on the nature and scope of production and exports of capital goods in the fields of mechanical and electrical engineering. The secretariat keeps the Committee informed of the relevant developments related to this study.

#### 11.2.9. *Simplification and standardization of export documents*

*Description:* The Committee has set up a working party (a) to examine the possibility of standardizing, in the first place and at an international level, the master copy and the three documents supplied by way of example by the expert from Norway during the consultation — namely, the statistics document, the bill of lading and the certificate of origin; (b) to examine whether the TIF (International transport by rail) form and TIR (International transport by road) carnet could be used in other countries in the same manner as the TIF form has been used in Italy; (c) to inquire from countries participating in the work of the Commission what external trade documents are in fact required or

used in practice, to draw up a list of such documents comparing them, and to examine in the light of such comparative list the possibility of drawing up recommendations with a view to the possible reduction, simplification and standardization of these documents.

### 11.3. OTHER PROJECTS

#### 11.3.1. *Trade in consumers' goods*

*Description:* At its eighth session the Committee decided that it would, on the basis of information available, consider from time to time the achievements attained in organizing co-operation on a commercial basis directly between industries producing consumers' goods and would inquire of governments what specific problems they face in regard to mutual exchanges of technical experience between consumers' goods industries on a non-commercial basis in order that the Committee might consider possibilities for the solution of these problems. At its ninth session the Committee decided to ask governments their views on the specific suggestions made by the governments of Czechoslovakia and Turkey in this field, and to consider at its tenth session whether any action was required by it.

## ANNEXES

### ANNEX I

#### List of representatives at the sixteenth session of the Commission

##### *Albania*

Mr. Niko Misha, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

##### *Austria*

Mr. Emanuel Treu, Permanent Representative of Austria to the European Office of the United Nations; Head of the Delegation

Mr. Erich M. Schmid, Deputy Permanent Representative of Austria

Mr. Harald Vavrik, Attaché, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations

Mr. Anton Zembech, Secretary, Federal Ministry for Trade and Reconstruction

Mr. H. Michael Melas, Federal Ministry for Social Administration

Mr. Alois Patl, Chamber of Agriculture

Mr. Otto Wanke, Chamber of Labour

##### *Belgium*

Mr. P. de Smet, Director of Administration, Chief of the Multilateral Sector, Foreign Trade Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Head of the Delegation

Mr. E. Lotz, Minister Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative to the European Office of the United Nations; First Alternate

Mrs. J. Poelmans, Counsellor, Head of the International Organizations Service, Foreign Trade Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Second Alternate

Mr. F. de la Barre d'Erquelinnes, Deputy Permanent Representative to the European Office of the United Nations

Mr. A. Meerseman, Deputy Counsellor in charge of the United Nations Section, Foreign Trade Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. R. Raucy, Inspector, Ministry of Economic Affairs

##### *Bulgaria*

Mr. Evgueny Kamenov, Minister Plenipotentiary; Head of the Delegation

Mrs. Vela Loukanova, Permanent Representative of the Bulgarian People's Republic

Mr. A. Branitchev, Trade Representative of the Bulgarian People's Republic, Berne

Mr. Karasimeonov, Secretary of Legation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Ivan Petrov, Deputy Permanent Representative

Mr. Geri Gavrilov, Member of the Representative's Office

Mr. Borislav Dimov, Secretary to the Delegation

##### *Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic*

Mr. Filipp Kokhonov, Minister of Finance; Head of the Delegation

Mr. Ivan Molochko, Deputy Minister of Agriculture; Deputy Head of the Delegation

Mr. Anatoly Sheldov, Second Secretary, Permanent Delegation to the European Office of the United Nations

Mr. Edgar Naidenov, Third Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

##### *Cyprus*

Mr. Simos Vassiliou, Chief Statistics and Research Officer

##### *Czechoslovakia*

Dr. Otto Klicka, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs; Head of the Delegation

Mr. Robert Schmelz, Director of the Institute for Economic Research, Ministry of Foreign Trade; Deputy Head of the Delegation

Dr. Milan Klusák, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative to the European Office of the United Nations; Deputy Head of the Delegation

##### *Members:*

Dr. Ladislav Smid, Deputy Chief of Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Jan Muzik, Deputy Permanent Representative to the European Office of the United Nations

Mr. Miroslav Zdarsky, Chief of Department, State Statistical Office

Mr. Jan Vintera, Deputy Chief of Department, State Planning Commission

Mr. Jaromir Strnad, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Adolf Suk, State Planning Commission

##### *Denmark*

Mr. V. Hoelgaard, Chief of Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Head of the Delegation

Mr. Erik Hauge, Secretary of Embassy, Permanent Mission of Denmark to the European Office of the United Nations

Mr. Leif Heltberg, Ministry of Finance, Economic Secretariat

##### *Federal Republic of Germany*

Mr. R. Risse, Director, Ministry of Economic Affairs; Head of the Delegation

Dr. V. von Zahn-Stranik, Ambassador, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Deputy Head of the Delegation

Dr. C. R. Schwarz, First Secretary, Ministry of Economic Affairs



#### *Advisers:*

Dr. W. Steidle, Counsellor, Ministry of Economic Affairs  
Mr. H. Felsch, First Secretary, Ministry of Economic Affairs  
Dr. Scharmer, First Secretary, Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forestry  
Dr. Elisabeth Scheibe, First Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
Dr. K. Barte, Deputy Permanent Representative  
Mr. J. Boettger, Second Secretary, Ministry of Economic Affairs  
Dr. B. Dieterich, Ministry for Atomic Energy and Water  
Mr. W. Goeller, Transport Attaché  
Miss Gerda Burre, Interpreter

#### *Finland*

Mr. K. V. Mäkelä, Permanent Representative of Finland to the International Organizations in Geneva, Head of the Delegation  
Mr. Reino Honkaranta, Assistant Director, Commercial Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Deputy Head of the Delegation  
Mr. B. O. Alholm, Chief of Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
Mr. Jouko J. Paunio, Head of Research Department, Bank of Finland Institute for Economic Research  
Mr. Niilo Pusa, Attaché, Permanent Delegation of Finland  
Miss Pirkko Vesuri, Secretary

#### *France*

Mr. Johannès Dupraz, Former Minister

#### *Alternates*

Mr. Cattand, Permanent Representative of France to the European Office of the United Nations  
Mr. de Lacharrière, Counsellor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

#### *Delegates*

Mr. Deciry, Counsellor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
Mr. Le Luhandre, Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs  
Mr. Establie, Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
Mr. Bochet, Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
Mr. Boullet, Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

#### *Advisers*

Mr. Valéry, Head, Economic Co-operation Service, Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
Mr. Le Guellec, Chairman, *Gaz de France*  
Mr. Bonnome, Inspector-General, Ministry of Construction  
Mr. Schwob, Inspector-General, Ministry of Industry  
Mr. Wallon, Technical Adviser to the Bureau of the Minister of Agriculture  
Mr. Plescoff, Inspector of Finances, Director, *Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations*  
Mr. Gros, Bank of France  
Mr. Nebot, Ministry of Finance

#### *Secretariat*

Mrs. Hirleman  
Miss Jegou

#### *Greece*

Mr. A. Vlachos, Permanent Representative of Greece; Head of the Delegation  
Mr. A. Xydis, Counsellor to the Embassy; Deputy Head of the Delegation  
Mrs. A. Pangalos, Head of Section, Ministry of Co-Ordination  
Mr. P. Economou, Member of the Permanent Delegation of Greece at Geneva  
Miss Lily Petrea, Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

#### *Hungary*

Mr. Jenoe Baczoni, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Foreign Trade; Head of the Delegation  
Mr. János Szita, Permanent Representative of Hungary at Geneva; Deputy Head of the Delegation  
Mrs. Julia Zala, Director, Central Statistical Office  
Mr. János Nyerges, Assistant Director, Ministry of Foreign Trade  
Mr. Ernoe Hárs, Chief of Section, Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
Mr. József Varga Perke, Counsellor to the Hungarian Delegation at Geneva  
Mr. László Abelovszky, Economist, Council of Ministers Secretariat  
Mr. Peter Kárász, Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Trade; Secretary to the Delegation

#### *Italy*

Mr. Tommaso Notarangeli, Minister Plenipotentiary; Head of the Delegation  
Mr. Paolo Savini, Deputy Permanent Representative, responsible for questions relating to ECE and GATT; Deputy Head of the Delegation  
Mr. Francesco Accardo, Cabinet Office  
Mr. Antonio Baglio, Ministry of Industry and Trade  
Mr. Mario Cerallo, Ministry of Industry and Trade  
Mr. Savino Spinosi, Treasury  
Mr. Guido Forte, Ministry of Foreign Trade  
Mr. Giuseppe Luridiana, Ministry of Foreign Trade  
Mr. Antonio Ferone, Ministry of Agriculture and Forests  
Mr. Dino Lucattini, Ministry of Agriculture and Forests  
Mr. Reginaldo V. Munafo, Assistant to the Deputy Permanent Representative responsible for questions relating to ECE and GATT; Secretary to the Delegation

#### *Luxembourg*

Mr. Ignace Bessling, Permanent Representative to the European Office of the United Nations; Head of the Delegation  
Mr. Paul Peters, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Alternate

#### *Netherlands*

Mr. A. F. K. Hartogh, Director, Foreign Economic Relations; Head of the Delegation  
Mr. W. H. J. van Asch van Wijck, Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the European Office of the United Nations; Alternate  
Mr. F. H. Gerritzen, Deputy Chief of Section, General Directorate of Foreign Economic Relations; Alternate  
Mr. F. van Dam, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Adviser  
Mr. J. M. Jonkman, General Directorate, Foreign Economic Relations; Adviser  
Miss Elizabeth Kien, Ministry of Economic Affairs; Secretary

### Norway

Mr. S. C. Sommerfelt, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Norway to the European Office of the United Nations; Head of the Delegation  
Mr. Asbjørn Skarstein, Deputy Permanent Representative of Norway to the European Office of the United Nations  
Mr. Gunnar Gunderson, Deputy Director, Ministry of Trade and Shipping  
Mr. N. A. Fougner, Head of Section, Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
Mr. M. Huslid, Secretary of Embassy, Permanent Mission of Norway to the European Office of the United Nations  
Mr. Arne Lie, Head of Department, Bank of Norway  
Mr. Per Gustavsen, Head of Department, Bank of Norway

### Poland

Mr. Franciszek Modrzewski, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade; Head of the Delegation  
Mr. Adam Meller-Conrad, Minister Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative of the Polish People's Republic to the European Office of the United Nations; Deputy Head of the Delegation

#### Delegates

Mr. Jakub Kon, Secretary, Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Co-operation with other Countries  
Mr. Eugeniusz Kulaga, Adviser to the Permanent Delegation of the Polish People's Republic to the European Office of the United Nations  
Prof. Joanna Grzywicka, Head of Division, Institute of International Relations

#### Advisers

Mr. Czeslaw Prawdzic, Adviser to the Chairman of the Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Co-operation with other Countries  
Mr. Zdzislaw Rurarz, Head of Division, Ministry of Foreign Trade; Counsellor  
Mr. Kazimierz Szablewski, Acting Chief of Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
Mr. Włodzimierz Wiczorek, Counsellor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
Mrs. Lidia Wolska, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Secretary.

### Portugal

H.E. Mr. Ruy Teixeira Guerra, Ambassador of Portugal; Head of the Delegation  
Mr. Fernando de Alcambar Pereira, Permanent Representative to the Economic Commission for Europe; Deputy Head of the Delegation  
Mr. José da Silva Lopes, Ministry of Economic Affairs  
Mr. Adriano Antonio de Carvalho, Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
Mr. Joao da Silva Guerra, Bank of Portugal

### Romania

Mr. Gheorghe Radulescu, Minister of Trade; Head of the Delegation  
Mr. Vasile Bucur, Secretary, Economic, Technical and Scientific Co-operation Commission; Alternate  
Mr. Grigore Bargauanu, Director, Ministry of Trade  
Mr. Jacob Ionascu, Permanent Representative to the European Office of the United Nations  
Mr. Dragos Serbanescu, Secretary of Legation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
Mrs. Mina Stanculescu, Secretary

### Spain

H.E. Don José Antonio de Sangroniz, Marqués de Desio, Ambassador of Spain; Head of the Delegation  
Mr. José Manuel Aniel-Quiroga, Minister Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative to the European Office of the United Nations; Deputy Head of the Delegation  
Mr. Emilio Garrigues, Director of Eastern European Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
Mr. Eduardo Junco, Commercial Counsellor, Spanish Embassy, Berne  
Mr. José Carlos Colmeiro, Member of the Permanent Delegation  
Mr. Pedro Temboury de la Muela, Member of the Permanent Delegation  
Mr. José Luis Gómez Delmas, Secretary of Embassy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
Mr. Eduardo Moya, Commercial expert

### Sweden

Mrs. A. Myrdal, Ambassador; Head of the Delegation  
Baron C. H. von Platen, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Sweden; Deputy Head of the Delegation  
Mr. G. Rehn, Chief, Economic Division, Ministry of Finance  
Mr. A. Englund, Chief of Section, Ministry of Commerce  
Mr. C. Nordstrom, Associate Appeal Court judge, Ministry of Communications  
Mr. J. J. von Dardel, Chargé d'Affaires, Swedish Legation, Budapest  
Mr. L. Klackenborg, First Secretary, Ministry of Finance  
Mr. H. Dahlkvist, First Secretary, Ministry of Commerce  
Mr. L. Eckerberg, Second Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

### Switzerland

Mr. Friedrich Bauer, Deputy Director, Trade Division, Federal Department of Economic Affairs; Head of the Delegation  
Mr. Umberto Andina, Principal Chief of Section, Trade Division, Federal Department of Economic Affairs; Deputy Head of the Delegation  
Mr. Georges Bonnant, Principal Assistant, Federal Political Department  
Mr. Paul Hohl, Principal Chief of Section, Agriculture Division, Federal Department of Economic Affairs  
Mr. Paul E. Miescher, Qualified engineer of the firm Georg Fischer S.A., Schaffhausen  
Mr. W. Jucker, Secretary, Union of Swiss Trade Unions  
Mr. René Hochreutiner, Director, Power Department, Laufenburg  
Mr. Jacques Keller, Federal Inspector, Federal Inspectorate of Forests, Hunting and Fishing

### Turkey

Mr. Nihat Dinc, Deputy Director-General, Department of Economic and Commercial Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Head of the Delegation  
Mr. Necdet Tezel, Permanent Representative to the European Office of the United Nations  
Mr. Resat Erkmen, Rapporteur, Ministry of Trade  
Mr. Oztin Akguc, Expert, Ministry of Finance



#### *Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic*

Mr. Anton D. Kochubey, First Deputy of the Chairman, State Planning Commission (Gosplan); Head of the Delegation

Mr. Anatoli A. Boiko, Head, International Economic Organizations Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Deputy Head of the Delegation

Mr. Ivan I. Lukinov, Senior Scientific Officer, Institute of Economy, Academy of Sciences

Mr. Gennadi I. Udovenko, First Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

#### *Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*

Mr. N. P. Firubin, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the USSR; Head of the Delegation

##### *Members of the Delegation*

Mr. A. S. Chistyakov, Permanent Representative of the USSR to the European Office of the United Nations

Mr. M. V. Lavrichenko, Deputy Head, International Economic Organizations Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR

Mr. D. M. Gvishiani, Member of the State Scientific Technical Committee of the USSR Council of Ministers

Mr. A. I. Roslov, Counsellor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR

Mr. V. N. Polezhaev, Head of Department, Ministry of Foreign Trade of the USSR

##### *Advisers*

Mr. E. V. Novikov, Counsellor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR

Mr. I. S. Ufimov, Head of Division, Scientific Research Institute, Ministry of Foreign Trade

Mr. V. M. Lessiovsky, Counsellor, International Economic Organizations Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR

Mr. V. N. Timofeyev, Counsellor, Permanent Delegation of the USSR to the European Office of the United Nations

Mr. V. L. Borisov, Counsellor, Permanent Delegation of the USSR to the European Office of the United Nations

Mr. A. S. Korolenko, Counsellor, Permanent Delegation of the USSR to the European Office of the United Nations

Mr. S. I. Gavrichev, Counsellor, Permanent Delegation of the USSR to the European Office of the United Nations

##### *Experts*

Mr. D. M. Alekseyev, Second Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR

Mrs. A. A. Sentuleva, Second Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR

Mr. G. Y. Zverev, Second Secretary, Permanent Delegation of the USSR to the European Office of the United Nations

Mr. Y. I. Busikin, Third Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR; Secretary to the Delegation

Mr. V. A. Usachev, Attaché, Permanent Delegation of the USSR to the European Office of the United Nations

#### *United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*

Mr. Joseph Godber, M.P., Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Head of the Delegation

Sir Patrick Reilly, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., Foreign Office, First Alternate

Mr. F. G. K. Gallagher, Foreign Office, Second Alternate

Mr. E. Sniders, M.B.E., United Kingdom Permanent Representative to the European Office of the United Nations, Geneva, Third Alternate

##### *Advisers*

Mr. M. H. M. Reid, Board of Trade

Mr. B. Gottlieb, Ministry of Power

Mr. W. H. Twells, Ministry of Power

Mr. F. S. Atkinson, Treasury

Mr. J. L. Carr, Treasury

Mr. W. J. E. Norton, Foreign Office

Mr. M. K. O. Simpson-Orlebar, Foreign Office, Private Secretary to the Head of the Delegation

Mr. D. M. Edwards, D.S.C., United Kingdom Mission, Geneva, Secretary to the Delegation

#### *United States of America*

Mr. Graham Martin, Ambassador, United States Representative to the International Organizations in Geneva; Representative

Mr. George A. Tesoro, Senior Economic Officer, United States Mission, Geneva; Alternate Representative

##### *Advisers*

Mr. Ernest F. Chase, United States Mission, Geneva

Mr. Frederick W. Flott, United States Mission, Geneva

Mr. Joseph A. Greenwald, American Embassy, London

Miss Charlotte M. McLaughlin, Office of European Regional Affairs, Department of State, Washington, D.C.

Mr. Samuel E. Perkins, Office of International Economic and Social Affairs, Department of State, Washington, D.C.

Mr. William J. Stibravy, American Embassy, Paris

Mrs. Marie S. Young, Economic Defence Division, Office of International Trade, Department of State, Washington, D.C.

#### *Yugoslavia*

Mr. Bogdan Crnobrnja, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Head of the Delegation

Mr. Sergije Makiedo, Minister Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative to the European Office of the United Nations; Deputy Head of the Delegation

Mr. Mirčeta Čvorović, First Secretary, Office of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs

Mr. Bora Jevtić, First Secretary, Office of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs

Mr. Branko Komatina, Deputy Permanent Representative to the European Office of the United Nations

Mr. Vjekoslav Lozina, Third Secretary, Office of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs

Mrs. Tatjana Popović, Secretary to the Delegation

#### COUNTRIES ATTENDING UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF PARAGRAPH 11 OF THE COMMISSION'S TERMS OF REFERENCE

##### *Australia*

Dr. L. D. Thomson, Counsellor, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations

##### *Brazil*

Mr. Paulo Padilha Vidal, First Secretary, Permanent Delegation at Geneva

Mr. Fernando B. Franco Netto, Second Secretary, Permanent Delegation at Geneva

Mr. Carlos A. Bettencourt Bueno, Third Secretary, Permanent Delegation at Geneva

#### *Canada*

Mr. W. Van Vliet, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Moscow

Mr. R. M. Tait, Canadian Permanent Mission

#### *Cuba*

H.E. Dr. Enrique Camejo-Argudin, Head of the Permanent Delegation of Cuba to the European Office of the United Nations and International Organizations

Dr. Vadhana Kamalaprija, Counsellor, Central Directorate of Planning of Cuba

#### *Ghana*

Mr. S. K. Antony, Permanent Representative to the European Office of the United Nations and to the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations at Geneva

#### *India*

Mr. Bhavandas, First Secretary, Commercial, Embassy of India, Berne

Miss Malini Lalvani, Section Officer, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi

#### *Israel*

Mr. Nissim Yaish, Deputy Permanent Representative of Israel to the European Office of the United Nations

Mr. Yaacov Yannay, First Secretary, Member of the Permanent Delegation of Israel to the European Office of the United Nations

Mr. Gideon Lahav, First Secretary, Member of the Permanent Delegation of Israel to the European Office of the United Nations

#### *Japan*

H.E. Mr. Morio Aoki, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Chief of the Permanent Delegation of Japan to the International Organizations at Geneva

Mr. Shunzo Kawai, First Secretary, Embassy of Japan in Switzerland

Mr. Koremoto Takahashi, Second Secretary, Permanent Delegation of Japan to the International Organizations at Geneva

#### *Mexico*

Mr. Enrique Bravo Caro, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary; Permanent Delegation to the International Organizations at Geneva

#### *United Arab Republic*

Dr. A. Esmat Abdel-Magib, Adviser to the Permanent Mission of the U.A.R.

Mr. Omar Hefny Mahmoud, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of the U.A.R.

Mr. Hassan Muraywid, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission of the U.A.R.

#### *Uruguay*

Mr. Victor Pomes, Permanent Representative to the European Office of the United Nations

#### *Venezuela*

Mr. Dusan Sidjanski, Permanent Delegation to the European Office of the United Nations

### **SPECIALIZED AGENCIES**

#### *International Labour Organisation*

Mr. R. A. Metall, Chief of the International Organizations Division; Representative

Mr. H. Zoetewij, Assistant Economic Adviser; Alternate

Mr. D. L. Snyder, Chief of the Employment Section, Manpower Division; Alternate

Mr. J. P. Mouly, Economic Division; Adviser

#### *Food and Agriculture Organization*

Mr. P. Lamartine-Yates, Regional Representative for Europe

Mr. Egon Glesinger, Director, Forestry Division

#### *International Monetary Fund*

Mr. J. P. Salle, Acting Director, European Office of the International Monetary Fund

Mr. Aldo Guetta

\* \* \*

#### *Contracting parties to GATT—Interim commission for an international trade organization*

Mr. J. Royer, Deputy Executive Secretary, GATT

Mr. H. Reed

\* \* \*

#### *International Atomic Energy Agency*

Mr. Rurik Krymm, Economist, IAEA; Observer

### **NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS**

#### *Category A*

#### *International Chamber of Commerce*

Mr. Jacques l'Huillier, Permanent Consultant

#### *International Confederation of Free Trade Unions*

Mr. Albert Heyer, Permanent Representative to the European Office of the United Nations

Mr. Borek Zofka, Geneva Liaison Office of International Trade Secretariats

#### *International Federation of Christian Trade Unions*

Mr. Georges Eggermann, Permanent Representative

#### *World Federation of Trade Unions*

Mr. Jean Duret, Member of the Economic Council, *Confédération générale du travail*, France

Mr. Idomeneo Barbadoro, Member of the Economic Service, *Confederazione Generale Italiana del Lavoro*

Mr. Giuseppe Boglietti, Permanent Representative to the European Office of the United Nations



### *World Veterans Federation*

Mr. Antonio Ronconi, Representative at Geneva  
Mrs. Ellen Bobrowski-Seligmann, Executive Assistant

### *Category B*

#### *Commission of the Churches on International Affairs*

Mr. Elfan Rees, Representative in Europe

#### *Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations*

Mr. Gustav Warburg, Resident Representative

#### *International Bar Association*

Mr. Michael Brandon, Representative to the European Office of the United Nations

#### *International Catholic Child Bureau*

Miss Odile Boulet, Consultant

### *International Catholic Youth Federation*

Mr. Pierre Ricca, Representative

#### *International Federation of Women Lawyers*

Mrs. Evelyn B. Silver, Principal Observer

#### *International Union of Official Travel Organizations*

Mr. Robert C. Lonati, Secretary-General; Head of the Delegation

Mr. Ashoke Nair, Assistant Secretary-General; Alternate

#### *Pax Romana*

Mr. Tadeusz Szmitkowski, Permanent Representative at Geneva

#### *Women's International League for Peace and Freedom*

Miss Gertrude Baer, Permanent International Representative

## ANNEX II

### List of ECE publications for sale, 1956-1960

#### General

##### 1956

Annual report of the ECE to the Economic and Social Council,  
31 March 1955 - 21 April 1956. Supplement No. 6 to the  
22nd session of the ECOSOC (E/ECE/237-E/2868) .. E F S R  
Economic survey of Europe in 1955 (E/ECE/235) (Sales No.:  
56.II.E.2) ..... E F R

##### 1957

Annual report of the ECE to the Economic and Social Council,  
22 April 1956 - 15 May 1957. Supplement No. 6 to the 24th  
session of the ECOSOC (E/ECE/273-E/2989) ..... E F R S  
Economic survey of Europe in 1956 (E/ECE/278) (Sales No.:  
57.II.E.1) ..... E\* F\* R

##### 1958

Annual report of the ECE to the Economic and Social Council,  
16 May 1957 - 24 April 1958. Supplement No. 3 to the 26th  
session of the ECOSOC (E/ECE/321-E/3092) ..... E F R S  
Economic survey of Europe in 1957 (E/ECE/317) (Sales No.:  
58.II.E.1) ..... E F R  
In the Service of Europe (Sales No.: 58.I.6) ..... E F R

##### 1959

Annual report of the ECE to the Economic and Social Council,  
25 April 1958 - 6 May 1959. Supplement No. 3 to the 28th  
session of the ECOSOC (E/ECE/356-E/3227) ..... E F R S

NOTE. — The language versions published are indicated by the following abbreviations:

E English  
F French  
R Russian  
S Spanish  
E/F Bilingual (English/French)  
E/F/R Trilingual (English/French/Russian)

\* The edition is out of print.

Economic survey of Europe in 1958 (E/ECE/345) (Sales No.:  
59.II.E.1) ..... E F R  
The economic implications of automation in Europe (E/ECE/  
334-G, annex II) (Sales No.: 59.II.E/Mim. 8) ..... E F R

##### 1960

Annual report of the ECE to the Economic and Social Council,  
7 May 1959 - 7 May 1960. Supplement No. 3 to the 30th  
session of ECOSOC (E/ECE/392-E/3349) ..... E F R  
Economic survey of Europe in 1959 (E/ECE/383) (Sales No.:  
60.II.E.1) ..... E F R

#### Periodic bulletins

Economic bulletin for Europe, vol. 8 (1956) to vol. 12 (1960)  
(Issued three times a year up to 1960; from 1961 it will  
appear twice yearly) ..... E F R

#### Agriculture

##### 1956

Agricultural mechanization. Methods of green fodder con-  
servation (E/ECE/254-AGRI/MECH/1) ..... E F  
Agricultural mechanization. Harvesting and conservation of  
maize stalks for forage (E/ECE/225-AGRI/MECH/2) .... E F  
Agricultural mechanization. The "yard and parlour" system  
in milk production in the United Kingdom (E/ECE/256-  
AGRI/MECH/3) ..... E F  
Agricultural mechanization. Rice harvesting (E/ECE/257-  
AGRI/MECH/4) ..... E F\*

##### 1957

Prices of agricultural products and fertilizers in 1955/1956  
(AGRI/112) ..... E F  
Agricultural sector accounts and tables. A handbook of defini-  
tions and methods (AGRI/113) ..... E F

Agricultural mechanization. Mechanization of dairy farms (E/ECE/281-AGRI/MECH/5) (Sales No.: 57.II.E/Mim.1) ..... E F R

Agricultural mechanization. Harvesting and storage of the more common cereals (E/ECE/282-AGRI/MECH/6) (Sales No.: 57.II.E/Mim.2) ..... E F R

Agricultural mechanization. Harvesting transport and storage of green fodder in mountainous regions (E/ECE/299-AGRI/MECH/7) (Sales No.: 57.II.E/Mim.23) ..... E F R

Contracts for the sales of cereals c.i.f. (maritime) (Sales No.: 57.II.E/Mim.21) ..... E F R

Prices of agricultural products and fertilizers in 1956/1957 (AGRI/132) (Sales No.: 57.II.E/Mim.27) ..... E F

#### 1958

Agricultural mechanization. Harvesting and conservation of green fodder in dry regions (E/ECE/391-AGRI/MECH/8) (Sales No.: 58.II.E/Mim.4) ..... E F

Selected agricultural statistics of eastern European countries, 1950/57 (AGRI/134) (Sales No.: 58.II.E/Mim.5) ..... E/F/R

Output, expenses and income of agriculture in some European countries; 3rd report, 1952-55 (AGRI/135) (Sales No.: 58.II.E/Mim.8) ..... E F

Agricultural mechanization. Effects of farm mechanization on horse numbers in European countries (AGRI/MECH/9) (Sales No.: 58.II.E/Mim.10) ..... E F R

General conditions for the international sale of citrus fruit (AGRI/136) (Sales No.: 58.II.E/Mim.12) ..... E F R

Prices of agricultural products and fertilizers 1957/58 (AGRI/145) (Sales No.: 58.II.E/Mim.22) ..... E F

Agricultural mechanization. Harvesting and storage of green maize (AGRI/MECH/10) (Sales No.: 58.II.E/Mim.25) E F R

Agricultural mechanization. Milking machines and milking methods (AGRI/MECH/11) (Sales No.: 58.II.E/Mim.24) E F R

#### 1959

Agricultural mechanization. Mechanization of the cultivation and harvesting of sugar beet (AGRI/MECH/12) (Sales No.: 1959.II.E/Mim.2) ..... E F R

The agricultural trade of the USSR and other countries of eastern Europe 1953-1957. A statistical review (AGRI/150) (Sales No.: 59.II.E/Mim.3) ..... E F R

Agricultural mechanization. The cleaning and sorting of grain (AGRI/MECH/13) (Sales No.: 59.II.E/Mim.16) ..... E F R

Agricultural mechanization. The general problem of transport on the farm (AGRI/MECH/14) (Sales No.: 59.II.E/Mim.19) E F R

Prices of agricultural products and fertilizers, 1958/59 (AGRI/165) (Sales No.: 59.II.E/Mim.28) ..... E F R

#### 1960

Review of the agricultural situation in Europe at the end of 1959 (ST/ECE/AGRI/1) (Sales No.: 60.II.E/Mim.1) .. E F R

Agricultural mechanization. Potato harvesting (AGRI/MECH/15) (Sales No.: 60.II.E/Mim.3) ..... E F R

Agricultural mechanization. Mechanization of the application of chemical fertilizers in the form of liquid (AGRI/MECH/16) (Sales No.: 60.II.E/Mim.4) ..... E F R

## Energy

#### 1956

Organization of electric power services in Europe (E/ECE/222-E/ECE/EP/180) ..... E F

Methods employed for the determination of electric power consumption forecasts (E/ECE/224-E/ECE/EP/179) .. E F\* R

Trends in fuel consumption for household and domestic uses in Europe (E/ECE/245-E/ECE/EP/108) ..... E F\* R

The trend of the European gas economy (E/ECE/246) .... E F\*

International classification of hard coals by type (E/ECE/247-E/ECE/COAL/110) (Sales No.: 56.II.E.4) ..... E/F

Rural electrification, vol. I (E/ECE/260-E/ECE/EP/178, vol. I) ..... E F

Annual bulletin of electric energy statistics for Europe, vol. 1, 1956 ..... E/F

#### 1957

The electric power situation in Europe in 1955 (E/ECE/263-E/ECE/EP/186) ..... E P

Rural electrification, vol. II (E/ECE/260-E/ECE/EP/178, vol. II) ..... E F

Annual bulletin of electric energy statistics for Europe, vol. II, 1957 ..... E/F

Supplement to annual bulletin of electric energy statistics for Europe, vol. II, 1957 ..... E/F

The mechanization in the construction of hydro-electric power plants (E/ECE/284-E/ECE/EP/185) (Sales No.: 57.II.E/Mim.9) ..... E F R

Annual bulletin of gas statistics for Europe, Vol. I. (Sales No.: 57.II.E/Mim.5) ..... E F

Report on the position of natural gas in the European economy (E/ECE/289-E/ECE/GAS/7) (Sales No.: 57.II.E/Mim.6) E F R

Rational utilization of European coal availabilities for carbonization purposes (E/ECE/293-E/ECE/COAL/121) (Sales No.: 57.II.E/Mim.15) ..... E F R

Bibliographical index of works published on hydro-electric plant construction (E/ECE/295-E/ECE/EP/188, vol. I) (Sales No.: 57.II.E/Mim.24) ..... E/F/R

Mining and upgrading of brown coal in Europe. Developments and prospects (E/ECE/297-E/ECE/COAL/124) (Sales No.: 57.II.E/Mim.20) ..... E F R

Methods of forecasting gas demand (E/ECE/298-E/ECE/GAS/11) (Sales No.: 57.II.E/Mim.22) ..... E F

Exchange of bibliographical references on coal production methods (E/ECE/300-E/ECE/COAL/126) (Sales No.: 57.II.E/Mim.25) ..... E/F/R

#### 1958

The electric power situation in Europe in 1956 (E/ECE/302-E/ECE/EP/192) (Sales No.: 58.II.E/Mim.1) ..... E F R

Possibilities of electric power exchanges between the countries of central and south-eastern Europe (E/ECE/304-E/ECE/EP/195) (Sales No.: 58.II.E/Mim.2) ..... E F

The state of rural electrification in Europe in 1956 (E/ECE/320-E/ECE/EP/193) (Sales No.: 58.II.E/Mim.6) ..... E F

Ways of improving the flexibility of the gas industry (E/ECE/331-E/ECE/GAS/15) (Sales No.: 58.II.E/Mim.23) ..... E F

Annual bulletin of gas statistics for Europe, vol. II (Sales No.: 58.II.E/Mim.7) ..... E/F



- Rural electrification vol. III (E/ECE/260-E/ECE/EP/178, vol. III) (Sales No.: 58.II.E/Mim.9) ..... E F
- Annual bulletin of electric energy statistics for Europe, vol. III (Sales No.: 58.II.E/Mim.16) ..... E/F

#### 1959

- Outlook for nuclear energy as a new source of power (E/ECE/349-E/ECE/EP/206) (Sales No.: 59.II.E/Mim.21) .... E F R
- The state of rural electrification in Europe in 1957 (E/ECE/355-E/ECE/EP/203) (Sales No.: 59.II.E/Mim.10) .... E F R
- The electric power situation in Europe in 1957 (E/ECE/359-E/ECE/EP/201) (Sales No.: 59.II.E/Mim.23) ..... E F R
- Development of hydro-power stations on the Danube — existing, under construction, or projected (E/ECE/360-E/ECE/EP/202) (Sales No.: 59.II.E/Mim.20) ..... E F R
- The coal situation and prospects in Europe in 1958/59 (E/ECE/366-E/ECE/COAL/144) (Sales No.: 59.II.E/Mim.26) . E F R
- Developments in the situation of Europe's electric power supply industry during the post-war period (E/ECE/367-E/ECE/EP/208) (Sales No.: 59.II.E/Mim.29) ..... E F R
- General conditions for the export and import of solid fuels (Sales No.: 59.II.E/Mim.1) ..... E F R
- Annual bulletin of gas statistics for Europe, vol. III (Sales No.: 59.II.E/Mim.7) ..... E/F
- Annual bulletin of electric energy statistics for Europe, vol. IV (Sales No.: 59.II.E/Mim.17) ..... E/F
- Rural electrification, vol. IV (E/ECE/260-E/ECE/EP/178, vol. IV) (Sales No.: 59.II.E/Mim.18) ..... E F R
- Bibliographical index of works published on hydro-electric plant construction (E/ECE/295-E/ECE/EP/188, vol. II) (Sales No.: 59.II.E/Mim.27) ..... E/F/R

#### 1960

- Annual bulletin of electric energy statistics for Europe, 1959 (Sales No.: 60.II.E.4) ..... E/F
- The state of rural electrification in Europe in 1958 (ST/ECE/EP/1) (Sales No.: 60.II.E/Mim.2) ..... E F R
- The electric power situation in Europe in 1958/59 and its future prospects (ST/ECE/EP/2) (Sales No.: 60.II.E/Mim.5) E F
- Annual bulletin of gas statistics for Europe, vol. IV (Sales No.: 60.II.E/Mim.6) ..... E/F
- Rationalization of electric power consumption (ST/ECE/EP/3) (Sales No.: 60.II.E/Mim.7) ..... E F R
- Organization of electric power services in Europe (ST/ECE/EP/5) (Sales No.: 60.II.E/Mim.13) ..... E F R
- Gas tariff policy as a means of harmonizing gas supply and demand (ST/ECE/GAS/1) (Sales No.: 60.II.E/Mim.14) E F R
- Annual bulletin of gas statistics for Europe, vol. V (Sales No.: 60.II.E/Mim.18) ..... E/F

#### Periodic bulletins

- Quarterly bulletin of coal statistics for Europe, vol. V (1956) to vol. IX (1960) ..... E/F
- Quarterly bulletin of electric energy statistics for Europe, Vol. I, 1956; vol. II, 1957 ..... E/F
- Vol. III, Nos. 1 to 3, 1958 ..... E/F
- Vol. III, No. 4, 1958 ..... E/F/R
- Vol. IV, 1959, and vol. V, 1960 ..... E/F/R

### Housing

#### 1956

- The European housing situation (E/ECE/221-E/ECE/HOU/57) (Sales No.: 56.II.E.3) ..... E F R
- European housing progress and policies in 1955 (E/ECE/259-E/ECE/HOU/62) ..... E F R

#### 1957

- European housing trends and policies in 1956 (E/ECE/292-E/ECE/HOU/69) (Sales No.: 57.II.E/Mim.11) ..... E F R
- Trends in utilization of wood and its products in housing (Sales No.: 57.II.E/4) ..... E F R

#### 1958

- Financing of housing in Europe (E/ECE/328-E/ECE/HOU/76) (Sales No.: 58.II.E.3) ..... E F R
- European housing trends and policies in 1957 (E/ECE/329-E/ECE/HOU/77) (Sales No.: 58.II.E/Mim.20) ..... E F

#### 1959

- Utilization of space in dwellings (E/ECE/350-E/ECE/HOU/82) (Sales No.: 59.II.E/Mim.9) ..... E F \* R
- Proceedings of the *ad hoc* meetings on standardization and modular co-ordination in building (E/ECE/361-E/ECE/HOU/85) (Sales No.: 59.II.E/Mim.22) ..... E F R
- Annual bulletin of housing and building statistics for Europe, 1957 (Sales No.: 59.II.E.2) ..... E/F R
- Government policies and the cost of building (E/ECE/364-E/ECE/HOU/86) (Sales No.: 59.II.E.3) ..... E F R
- Annual bulletin of housing and building statistics for Europe, 1958 (Sales No.: 59.II.E.5) ..... E/F R
- European housing trends and policies in 1958 (E/ECE/365-E/ECE/HOU/87) (Sales No.: 59.II.E/Mim.25) ..... E F R

#### 1960

- Annual bulletin of housing and building statistics for Europe, 1959 (Sales No.: 60.II.E.5) ..... E/F
- European housing trends and policies in 1959 (ST/ECE/HOU/1) (Sales No.: 60.II.E/Mim.11) ..... E F R

#### Periodic bulletins

- Quarterly bulletin of housing and building statistics for Europe
- Vol. IV, 1956 ..... E F
- Vol. V, Nos. 1 and 2, 1957 ..... E F
- Vol. V, Nos. 3 and 4, 1957 ..... E/F
- Vol. VI, Nos. 1 to 3, 1958 ..... E/F
- Vol. VI, No. 4, 1958 ..... E/F/R
- Vol. VII, 1959, and vol. VIII, 1960 ..... E/F/R

### Steel and engineering

#### 1956

- Commentary on the general conditions for the supply of plant and machinery for export, No. 574 (E/ECE/220-E/ECE/IM/WP.5/16) ..... E F R
- Advances in steel technology in 1955, vol. I and II (E/ECE/238-E/ECE/STEEL/102) ..... E F

The European steel market in 1955 (E/ECE/239-E/ECE/STEEL/106) ..... E F  
Steel and its alternatives (E/ECE/258-E/ECE/STEEL/107) . E \* F

#### 1957

The European steel market in 1956 (E/ECE/294-E/ECE/STEEL/114) (Sales No.: 57.II.E/Mim.14) ..... E F R  
Railways and steel (E/ECE/296-E/ECE/STEEL/115) (Sales No.: 57.II.E.3) ..... E F R \*  
General conditions for the supply and erection of plant and machinery for import and export (ME/188A) (Sales No.: 57.II.E/Mim.3) ..... E F R  
General conditions for the supply and erection of plant and machinery for import and export (ME/574A) (Sales No.: 57.II.E/Mim.4) ..... E F R  
Directory of national organizations in Europe and the USA and international organizations concerned with iron and steel (Sales No.: 57.II.E/Mim.17) ..... F

#### 1958

Advances in steel technology in 1956 (E/ECE/305-E/ECE/STEEL/119) (Sales No.: 58.II.E/Mim.3) ..... E F R  
The European steel market in 1957 (E/ECE/330-E/ECE/STEEL/122) (Sales No.: 58.II.E/Mim.21) ..... E F

#### 1959

The European steel market in 1958 (E/ECE/363-E/ECE/STEEL/130) (Sales No.: 59.II.E/Mim.24) ..... E F R

#### 1960

Long-term trends and problems of the European steel industry (ST/ECE/STEEL/1) (Sales No.: 60.II.E.3) ..... E F R  
The European steel market in 1959 (ST/ECE/STEEL/2) (Sales No.: 60.II.E/Mim.10) ..... E F R

#### Periodic bulletins

Quarterly bulletin of steel statistics for Europe  
Vol. VII, 1956 and vol. VIII, 1957 ..... E/F  
Vol. IX, 1958 to vol. XI, 1960 ..... E/F/R

#### Timber

##### 1956

The costing of powered vehicles and machines (FAO/EFC/LOG/58-TIM/LOG/36) ..... E F  
Provisional protocol for the testing of forest tractors (FAO/EFC/LOG/64-TIM/LOG/42) ..... E F  
General conditions for export and import of sawn softwood (ME/410/56) ..... E F  
One-man work in mixed stands of beech, spruce and fir (FAO/EFC/LOG/55-TIM/LOG/33) ..... E F

##### 1957

Mountain logging (this French edition contains summaries in English and Russian) (FAO/EFC/LOG/14) (Sales No.: 57.II.E/Mim.8) ..... F  
The construction of slides for timber transport (this French edition contains summaries in English and Russian) (FAO/EFC/LOG/15) (Sales No.: 57.II.E/Mim.10) ..... F

The mechanical barking of timber (FAO/EFC/LOG/66-TIM/LOG/44) (Sales No.: 57.II.E/Mim.12) ..... E F R  
Method for the study of working techniques in forest operations (FAO/EFC/LOG/67-TIM/LOG/45) (Sales No.: 57.II.E/Mim.13) ..... E F R

The handling and transport of timber in mountainous regions (FAO/EFC/LOG/65-TIM/LOG/43A) (Sales No.: 57.II.E/Mim.16) ..... E/F/R

Timber price statistics, 1957 (TIM/119) (Sales No.: 57.II.E/Mim.19) ..... E F R

##### 1958

Provisional protocol for the testing of winches (FAO/ECE/LOG/25) (Sales No.: 58.II.E/Mim.11) ..... E F R

Provisional protocol for the testing of forest tractors — revised document (FAO/EFC/LOG/64-TIM/LOG/42/Rev.1) (Sales No.: 58.II.E/Mim.13) ..... E F

The mechanical loading of timber on trucks (this English edition contains summaries in French and Russian) (FAO/ECE/LOG/28) (Sales No.: 58.II.E/Mim.15) ..... E

The collection, compilation and analysis of forest accident statistics (FAO/ECE/LOG/29) (Sales No.: 58.II.E/Mim.17) ..... E F R

Timber price statistics 1958 (TIM/134) (Sales No.: 58.II.E/Mim.19) ..... E F R

##### 1959

Protocol for the testing of winches (FAO/ECE/LOG/25/Rev.1) (Sales No.: 59.II.E/Mim.4) ..... E F R

Provisional protocol for the testing of power saws (FAO/ECE/LOG/30) (Sales No.: 59.II.E/Mim.5) ..... E F R

Provisional protocol for the testing of barking machines (FAO/ECE/LOG/31) (Sales No.: 59.II.E/Mim.6) ..... E F R

Ground winch skidding in clear and selective felling (FAO/ECE/LOG/37) (Sales No.: 59.II.E/Mim.11) ..... E F R

Timber skidding by tractor in the USSR (FAO/ECE/LOG/59) (Sales No.: 59.II.E/Mim.12) ..... E F R

Logging cableways (FAO/ECE/LOG/60) (Sales No.: 59.II.E/Mim.13) ..... E

The use of power saws in forest operations. 3rd report (FAO/ECE/LOG/57) (Sales No.: 59.II.E/Mim.14) ..... E F R

##### 1960

Protocol for the testing of forest tractors (FAO/EFC/LOG/64-TIM/LOG/42/Rev.2) (Sales No.: 60.II.E.2) ..... E F R

Provisional protocol for the testing of power saws (FAO/ECE/LOG/30/Rev.1) (Sales No.: 60.II.E/Mim.9) ..... E F R

Trends in the utilization of wood and its products. Sector study on railway sleepers (ST/ECE/TIM/1) (Sales No.: 60.II.E/Mim.12) ..... E F R

A directory of organisations concerned with forest workers, safety (FAO/ECE/LOG/70) (Sales No.: 60.II.E/Mim.15) ..... E F R

Timber transport on snow and ice roads (FAO/ECE/LOG/72) (Sales No.: 60.II.E/Mim.17) ..... E F R

Improvements to petrol-driven power saws in the USSR (FAO/ECE/LOG/73) (Sales No.: 60.II.E/Mim.16) ... E F R

#### Periodic bulletins

Timber bulletin for Europe, vol. IX (1956) to vol. XIII (1960) . E/F



## Transport

### 1956

- Agreement on signs for road works amending the European agreement of 16 September 1950, supplementing the 1949 Convention on road traffic and the 1949 Protocol on road signs and signals, signed at Geneva on 16 December 1955 (E/ECE/223) ..... E/F
- Annual bulletin of transport statistics for Europe, 1954 (Sales No.: 56.II.E.1) ..... E/F
- Statistics of road traffic accidents in Europe, 1954 (E/ECE/248-E/ECE/TRANS/483) ..... E/F
- Customs convention on the temporary importation for private use of aircraft and pleasure boats and protocol of signature done at Geneva on 18 May 1956 (E/ECE/249-E/ECE/TRANS/485) ..... E/F
- Customs convention on the temporary importation of commercial road vehicles and protocol of signature done at Geneva on 18 May 1956 (E/ECE/250-E/ECE/TRANS/486) E/F
- Customs convention on containers and protocol of signature done at Geneva on 18 May 1956 (E/ECE/251-E/ECE/TRANS/487) ..... E/F
- Convention on the taxation of road vehicles for private use in international traffic and protocol of signature done at Geneva on 18 May 1956 (E/ECE/252-E/ECE/TRANS/488) E/F
- Convention on the contract for the international carriage of goods by road (CMR) and protocol of signature done at Geneva on 19 May 1956 (E/ECE/253-E/ECE/TRANS/489) E/F

### 1957

- Convention on the taxation of road vehicles engaged in international passenger transport done at Geneva on 14 December 1956 (E/ECE/261-E/ECE/TRANS/495) ..... E/F
- Convention on the taxation of road vehicles engaged in international goods transport done at Geneva on 14 December 1956 (E/ECE/262-E/ECE/TRANS/496) ..... E/F

- Annual bulletin of transport statistics for Europe, 1955 (Sales No.: 57.II.E.2) ..... E/F
- Statistics of road traffic accidents in Europe, 1955 (E/ECE/290-E/ECE/TRANS/498) (Sales No.: 47.II.E/Mim.7) .... E/F R

### 1958

- Annual bulletin of transport statistics for Europe, 1956 (Sales No.: 58.II.E.2) ..... E/F
- Annual bulletin of transport statistics for Europe, 1957 (Sales No.: 58.II.E.4) ..... E/F
- Statistics of road traffic accidents in Europe, 1956 (E/ECE/327-E/ECE/TRANS/506) (Sales No.: 58.II.E/Mim.14) ... E/F R
- Census of traffic on main international traffic arteries, 1955 (Sales No.: 58.II.E/Mim.18) ..... E/F

### 1959

- Statistics on road traffic accidents in Europe, 1957 (E/ECE/357-E/ECE/TRANS/511) (Sales No.: 59.II.E/Mim.15) .... E/F R
- Annual bulletin of transport statistics for Europe, 1958 (Sales No.: 59.II.E.4) ..... E/F

### 1960

- Statistics of road traffic accidents in Europe, 1958 (E/ECE/393-E/ECE/TRANS/516) (Sales No.: 60.II.E/Mim.8) .... E/F R
- Annual bulletin of transport statistics for Europe, 1959 (Sales No.: 60.II.E.6) ..... E/F

## Trade

### 1957

- Table of bilateral conventions relating to the enforcement of arbitral awards and the organization of commercial arbitration procedure (Sales No.: 57.II.E/Mim.18) ..... E F R

## CONTENTS (continued)

	<i>Paragraphs</i>	<i>Page</i>
PART II. SIXTEENTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION		
A. <i>Attendance and organization of work</i> .....	244-252	30
B. <i>Agenda</i> .....	253	32
C. <i>Account of proceedings</i> .....	254-475	32
PART III. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION AT ITS SIXTEENTH SESSION .....		58
PART IV. DRAFT RESOLUTION FOR ACTION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL .....		62
PART V. PROGRAMME OF WORK AND PRIORITIES .....		63
ANNEXES		
List of representatives at the sixteenth session of the Commission .....		79
List of ECE publications for sale, 1956-1960 .....		84

---



## DISTRIBUTORS FOR UNITED NATIONS PUBLICATIONS

- ARGENTINA**  
Editorial Sudamericana, S.A., Alsina 500, Buenos Aires.
- AUSTRALIA**  
Melbourne University Press, 369 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne C. 1.
- AUSTRIA**  
Gerald & Co., Graben 31, Wien, 1.  
B. Wüllerstorff, Markus Sittikusstrasse 10, Salzburg.
- BELGIUM**  
Agence et Messageries de la Presse, S.A., 14-22, rue du Persil, Bruxelles.
- BOLIVIA**  
Libreria Selecciones, Casilla 972, La Paz.
- BRAZIL**  
Livreria Agir, Rua Mexico 98-B, Caixa Postal 3291, Rio de Janeiro.
- BURMA**  
Curator, Govt. Book Depot, Rangoon.
- CAMBODIA**  
Entreprise khmère de librairie, Imprimerie & Papeterie Sarl, Phnom-Penh.
- CANADA**  
The Queen's Printer, Ottawa, Ontario.
- CEYLON**  
Lake House Bookshop, Assoc. Newspapers of Ceylon, P.O. Box 244, Colombo.
- CHILE**  
Editorial del Pacifico, Ahumada 57, Santiago.  
Libreria Ivens, Casilla 205, Santiago.
- CHINA**  
The World Book Co., Ltd., 99 Chung King Road, 1st Section, Taipeh, Taiwan.  
The Commercial Press, Ltd., 211 Hanan Rd., Shanghai.
- COLOMBIA**  
Libreria Buchholz, Av. Jiménez de Quesada 8-40, Bogotá.
- COSTA RICA**  
Imprenta y Libreria Trejos, Apartado 1313, San José.
- CUBA**  
La Casa Belga, O'Reilly 455, La Habana.
- CZECHOSLOVAKIA**  
Československý Spisovatel, Národní Třída 9, Praha 1.
- DENMARK**  
Ejnar Munksgaard, Ltd., Nørregade 6, København, K.
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC**  
Libreria Dominicana, Mercedes 49, Ciudad Trujillo.
- ECUADOR**  
Libreria Cientifica, Casilla 362, Guayaquil.
- EL SALVADOR**  
Manuel Navas y Cia., 1a. Avenida sur 37, San Salvador.
- ETHIOPIA**  
International Press Agency, P.O. Box 120, Addis Ababa.
- FINLAND**  
Akateeminen Kirjakauppa, 2 Keskuskatu, Helsinki.
- FRANCE**  
Editions A. Pédone, 13, rue Soufflot, Paris (Ve).
- GERMANY**  
R. Eisenschmidt, Schwanthaler Str. 59, Frankfurt/Main.  
Elwert und Meurer, Hauptstrasse 101, Berlin-Schöneberg.  
Alexander Horn, Spiegelgasse 9, Wiesbaden.  
W. E. Saarbach, Gertrudenstrasse 30, Köln (1).
- GHANA**  
University Bookshop, University College of Ghana, Legon, Accra.
- GREECE**  
Kauffmann Bookshop, 28 Stadion Street, Athènes.
- GUATEMALA**  
Sociedad Económico-Financiera, 6a Av. 14-33, Guatemala City.
- HAITI**  
Librairie "A la Caravelle", Port-au-Prince.
- HONDURAS**  
Libreria Panamericana, Tegucigalpa.
- HONG KONG**  
The Swindon Book Co., 25 Nathan Road, Kowloon.
- ICELAND**  
Bokaverzlun Sigfusar Eymundssonar H. F., Austurstraeti 18, Reykjavik.
- INDIA**  
Orient Longmans, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, New Delhi and Hyderabad.  
Oxford Book & Stationery Co., New Delhi and Calcutta.  
P. Varadachary & Co., Madras.
- INDONESIA**  
Pembangunan, Ltd., Gunung Sahari 84, Djakarta.
- IRAN**  
Guity, 482 Ferdowsi Avenue, Teheran.
- IRAQ**  
Mackenzie's Bookshop, Baghdad.
- IRELAND**  
Stationery Office, Dublin.
- ISRAEL**  
Blumstein's Bookstores, 35 Allenby Rd. and 48 Nachlat Benjamin St., Tel Aviv.
- ITALY**  
Libreria Commissionaria Sansoni, Via Gino Capponi 26, Firenze, and Via D. A. Azuni 15/A, Roma.
- JAPAN**  
Maruzen Company, Ltd., 6 Tori-Nichome, Nihonbashi, Tokyo.
- JORDAN**  
Joseph I. Bahous & Co., Dar-ul-Kutub, Box 66, Amman.
- KOREA**  
Eul-Yoo Publishing Co., Ltd., 5, 2-KA, Chongno, Seoul.
- LEBANON**  
Khayat's College Book Cooperative, 92-94, rue Bliss, Beirut.
- LUXEMBOURG**  
Librairie J. Trousch-Schummer, place du Théâtre, Luxembourg.
- MEXICO**  
Editorial Hermes, S.A., Ignacio Mariscal 41, México, D.F.
- MOROCCO**  
Centre de diffusion documentaire du B.E.P.I., 8, rue Michaux-Bellaire, Rabat.
- NETHERLANDS**  
N.V. Martinus Nijhoff, Lange Voorhout 9, 's-Gravenhage.
- NEW ZEALAND**  
United Nations Association of New Zealand, C.P.O. 1011, Wellington.
- NORWAY**  
Johan Grundt Tanum Forlag, Kr. Augustsgt 7A, Oslo.
- PAKISTAN**  
The Pakistan Co-operative Book Society, Dacca, East Pakistan.  
Publishers United, Ltd., Lahore.  
Thomas & Thomas, Karachi.
- PANAMA**  
José Menéndez, Agencia Internacional de Publicaciones, Apartado 2052, Av. 8A, sur 21-58, Panamá.
- PARAGUAY**  
Agencia de Librerías de Salvador Nizza, Calle Pte. Franco No. 39-43, Asunción.
- PERU**  
Libreria Internacional del Perú, S.A., Casilla 1417, Lima.
- PHILIPPINES**  
Aleamar's Book Store, 769 Rizal Avenue, Manila.
- PORTUGAL**  
Livreria Rodrigues y Cia, 186 Rua Aurea, Lisboa.
- SINGAPORE**  
The City Book Store, Ltd., Collyer Quay.
- SPAIN**  
Libreria Bosch, 11 Ronda Universidad, Barcelona.  
Libreria Mundi-Prensa, Castello 37, Madrid.
- SWEDEN**  
C. E. Fritze's Kungl. Hovbokhandel A-B, Fredsgatan 2, Stockholm.
- SWITZERLAND**  
Librairie Payot, S.A., Lausanne, Genève.  
Hans Raunhardt, Kirchgasse 17, Zürich 1.
- THAILAND**  
Promuan Mit, Ltd., 55 Chakrawat Road, Wat Tuk, Bangkok.
- TURKEY**  
Librairie Hachette, 469 Istiklal Caddesi, Beyoglu, Istanbul.
- UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA**  
Van Schaik's Bookstore (Pty) Ltd., Church Street, Box 724, Pretoria.
- UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS**  
Mezhdunarodnaya Knyiga, Smolenskaya Ploshchad, Moskva.
- UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC**  
Librairie "La Renaissance d'Egypte", 9 Sh. Adly Pasha, Cairo.
- UNITED KINGDOM**  
H.M. Stationery Office, P.O. Box 569, London, S.E. 1 (and HMSO branches in Belfast, Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, Edinburgh, Manchester).
- UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**  
Sales Section, Publishing Service, United Nations, New York.
- URUGUAY**  
Representación de Editoriales, Prof. H. D'Elia, Plaza Cagancha 1342, 1° piso, Montevideo.
- VENEZUELA**  
Libreria del Este, Av. Miranda, No. 52, Edif. Galipán, Caracas.
- VIET-NAM**  
Librairie-Papeterie Xuân Thu, 185, rue Tu-do, B.P. 283, Saigon.
- YUGOSLAVIA**  
Cankarjeva Založba, Ljubljana, Slovenio.  
Državno Preduzeće, Jugoslovenska Knjižnica, Terazije 27/11, Beograd.  
Prosvjeta, 5, Trg Bratstva i Jedinstva, Zagreb.

[61E1]

Orders and inquiries from countries not listed above may be sent to: Sales Section, Publishing Service, United Nations, New York, U.S.A.; or Sales Section, United Nations, Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland.

Printed in France

Price: \$U.S. 1.00; 7/- stg.; Sw. fr. 4.00 09443—June 1961—3,100  
(or equivalent in other currencies)