

Prefatory fascicle



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ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS

TWENTY-FIFTH SESSION

15 April - 2 May 1958

ANNEXES

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INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The Official Records of the Economic and Social Council include the records of the meetings, the annexes to those records and the supplements. The annexes are printed in fascicles, by agenda item. The present volume contains the annex fascicles of the twenty-fifth session:

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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.

LIST OF FASCICLES^{1/}

<u>Agenda item</u>	<u>Title</u>
2.	Adoption of the sessional agenda.
3.	Report of the International Monetary Fund.
4.	Reports of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and of the International Finance Corporation.
5.	Economic development of under-developed countries.
6.	Consideration of the establishment of an Economic Commission for Africa.
8.	United Nations Children's Fund.
9.	Establishment of and elections to the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.
10.	Non-governmental organizations.
11.	Elections.
12.	Confirmation of members of functional commissions of the Council.
13.	Financial implications of actions of the Council.
14.	Consideration of the provisional agenda for the twenty-sixth session and establishment of dates for opening debate on items.

^{1/} No fascicles were issued on agenda item 1, for which there were no documents, or on item 7, which was deleted from the provisional agenda.



Agenda Item 2: Adoption of the sessional agenda*

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Observations and references</u>
E/3062	Provisional agenda for the twenty-fifth session of the Council: note by the Secretary-General.	Mimeographed. For the agenda see <u>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-fifth Session, Prefatory fascicle.</u>
E/L.799	Arrangement of business at the twenty-fifth session of the Council: working paper prepared by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed

*For the discussion of this item, see Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-fifth Session, 999th meeting.



Agenda item 3: Report of the International Monetary Fund*

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

668 (XXV). Report of the International Monetary Fund

The Economic and Social Council

Takes note of the report of the International Monetary Fund (E/3060 and Add.1).

1001st plenary meeting,
16 April 1958.

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

Note. This check list includes the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda item 3 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Observations and references</u>
E/3060	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting to the Council the report of the International Monetary Fund for the year ended 30 April 1957	Mimeographed. For the report of the Fund see International Monetary Fund, <u>Annual Report of the Executive Directors for the Fiscal Year ended April 30, 1957</u> , Washington, D.C.
E/3060/Add.1	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a summary of the activities of the International Monetary Fund from 1 May 1957 to 31 January 1958	Mimeographed

*For the discussion of this item, see Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-fifth Session, 1000th and 1001st meetings.



Agenda item 4: Reports of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and
of the International Finance Corporation*

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

**669 (XXV). Reports of the International Bank for Reconstruction and
Development and of the International Finance Corporation**

The Economic and Social Council

Takes note of the report of the International Bank for Reconstruction and
Development (E/3059 and Add.1) and of the report of the International Finance
Corporation (E/3061 and Add.1).

1003rd plenary meeting,
17 April 1958.

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

Note. This check list includes the documents mentioned during the considera-
tion of agenda item 4 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Observations and references</u>
E/3059	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting to the Council the annual report of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for the fiscal year ended 30 June 1957	Mimeographed. For the text of the report see International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, <u>Twelfth Annual Report, 1956-1957</u> , Washington, D.C.
E/3059/Add.1	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting to the Council a summary of developments in the Bank from 1 July 1957 to 31 January 1958	Mimeographed
E/3061	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting to the Council the first annual report of the International Finance Corporation, 1956-1957	Mimeographed. For the text of the report see International Finance Corporation, <u>First Annual Report, 1956-1957</u> , Washington, D.C.
E/3061/Add.1	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting to the Council a summary of developments in the Corporation from 11 September 1957 to 28 February 1958	Mimeographed

*For the discussion of this item, see Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-fifth Session, 1002nd and 1003rd meetings.



Agenda item 5: Economic development of under-developed countries*

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ABBREVIATIONS

Bank	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ECAFE	Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECLA	Economic Commission for Latin America
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
TAA	Technical Assistance Administration
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

*For the discussion of this item, see Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-fifth Session, 1009th, 1011th to 1016th, 1020th and 1021st meetings; and E/AC.6/SR.234-237.

DOCUMENT E/3070

Preliminary inquiry on existing hydrologic services

Report of the Secretary-General

[Original text: English]

[4 March 1958]

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. In resolution 599 (XXI) the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General "to initiate, in co-operation with the competent specialized agencies and with the Governments concerned, a preliminary inquiry on existing hydrologic services, plans for their extension, and conditions for the execution of these plans". In response to this request, a questionnaire has been prepared, in co-operation with WMO, and addressed to the Member States of the United Nations and of its specialized agencies.^{1/} The questionnaire, while fully taking into account the information received as a result of a previous inquiry made by WMO in 1954, put special emphasis on the problems being encountered in hydrologic matters, on present plans for the expansion or modification of the services, and on their relationship to national economic development plans.

2. The present report, in the preparation of which WMO played a major role, is based on the replies received to the questionnaire and on information obtained through the earlier WMO inquiry or otherwise available in the WMO office. It first analyses the organization of existing hydrologic services; it then examines the adequacy of data collection and interpretation, and the main obstacles to the expansion of these activities; finally, it outlines steps which may be taken at the present stage.

II. ORGANIZATION OF HYDROLOGIC SERVICES

3. In many countries for which information has been made available, there is, at present, no co-ordination of hydrologic activities at the national level;^{2/} hydrologic services are often scattered in different ministries and sometimes work independently for

^{1/} Reproduced in annex I below.

^{2/} The organizational structure of the existing hydrologic services in individual countries is given, in summarized form, in annex II.

distinct purposes such as irrigation, hydroelectric power, public works and river navigation.

4. In countries where there exists a central agency concerned with hydrology, its functions differ, in some cases considerably, from one case to another. Functionally speaking, two broad categories may be distinguished: in some countries, the central agency—usually called hydrologic or hydrometeorological department—is vested with executive power to make and collect all hydrologic observations, to process hydrologic data, to forecast hydrologic conditions, to carry out hydrologic surveys and research work; in some other countries, the function of the central agency is limited to co-ordinating the activities of the various government departments which are responsible for the execution of hydrologic projects.

5. With regard to the relationship between meteorological and hydrologic services, in only a small number of countries are these two services either completely integrated in a national hydrometeorological service or administratively brought under the same ministry. In most countries they are under different ministries and the co-ordination of their activities is considerably more difficult. Collaboration is frequently limited to the supply of meteorological data on request to the hydrologic service or services, and *vice versa*, as required. In some countries, there is provision for regular consultation between the meteorological and hydrologic services and for close collaboration in the preparation of flood forecasts and warnings. A few meteorological services have established hydrologic sections for carrying out hydro-meteorological investigations for other government departments.

6. In most countries the meteorological data, including those relating to precipitation and evaporation, are kept by the national meteorological service, while other hydrologic data are the responsibility of the hydrologic service or services. There are, however, about fifteen countries—mainly small

countries or countries with a combined hydrometeorological service—in which all the hydrometeorological data are assembled at a single centre. There remain a few countries where even the responsibility for precipitation data is divided between two or more centres.

7. Since the previous inquiry of WMO in 1954, there has been a tendency towards closer collaboration between the meteorological and hydrologic services or between the different hydrologic services. In about half the countries which replied to the 1954 questionnaire of WMO, however, the situation had not changed materially by 1957.

III. CURRENT PROBLEMS IN RESPECT OF HYDROLOGIC ACTIVITIES

8. In evaluating the basic problems in respect of existing hydrologic activities, it is useful to analyse briefly the distribution of the replies received by the Secretary-General. Replies came from fifty-three of the eighty-four countries to which the questionnaire was addressed. Twenty-seven replies were from industrialized countries (of which twenty-one were European) and the remaining twenty-six from less developed countries. Of the thirty-one countries which did not reply to the questionnaire, twenty-five are under-developed countries.

9. Replies to the questionnaire do not provide full information on the type of water data collected and of research carried out in each country. The information yielded does, however, make it abundantly clear that only in some developed countries are all the various types of water data collected on a permanent basis. The replies show that while many under-developed countries collect data only on precipitation, stream flow and river storage, some of the industrialized countries include in their activities the collection of data on water quality and temperature, ground water, evaporation, transpiration and percolation.

10. Most of the under-developed and some of the industrialized countries feel that the scope of their hydrologic services should be extended, but that the lack of funds is a serious obstacle. Even the reply of the Government of the United States speaks of obstacles imposed by deficiencies in personnel and lack of funds for extending present hydrologic services. There remains, however, an important difference between under-developed countries and industrialized ones: in the former, lack of funds prevents the establishment of even elementary hydrologic services whereas, in the latter, funds are lacking in most cases for such activities as collecting new types of data or widening the coverage of existing data.

11. Certain specific problems are mentioned in many of the replies, which refer to the lack of hydrologists and other trained personnel and shortage of equipment; to the need for standardization of equipment and methods; to the exchange of data on rivers of common interest; and to the special question of ground water hydrology.

12. Practically all under-developed countries, as well as a number of industrialized ones, stress, in their replies, the shortage of scientifically-trained experts able to interpret hydrologic data and of skilled personnel capable of operating the equipment.

The reply of the United States is fairly representative of industrialized countries when it states that "the situation as regards technical personnel we share with the scientific world in general, with the added difficulty, however, that there are few schools in this country that can supply us with trained hydrologists". In under-developed countries, the lack of hydrologists and of other trained personnel appears to be aggravated by the low salaries which attach to government service.

13. The supply of equipment for hydrologic measurements appears to be a problem in a number of countries. Difficulties in obtaining special equipment are often referred to and some Governments suggest that adequate provision should be made for increased supply of special instruments. The problem appears to be of special importance in all the smaller and less developed countries which cannot produce their own equipment because of the limited local requirements. Such countries have to import practically all their equipment and, in many cases, to face foreign exchange difficulties; many of them have indicated the desire to be assisted in the procurement of the needed supplies.

14. Several countries strongly recommend the standardization, on an international basis, of equipment and methods. The Government of Sweden stresses the need to standardize hydrologic instruments as well as hydrologic observations and calculation methods, and suggests that the guide-book published by WMO on "International Meteorological Instrument and Observing Practice" be supplemented "by instructions as to hydrologic instruments and methods of observation". The Government of India points out that "this would not only give a correct appraisal of water resources of different countries but would also go a long way in providing a basis for comparison, in the event of water disputes between neighbouring countries".

15. As regards hydrologic problems of a regional and/or international nature, the one most frequently mentioned is co-operation in the collection of data on common rivers. Several Governments point out that downstream countries have a substantial interest in hydrologic measurements, including those in respect of precipitation in areas upstream, and suggest that a speedy exchange of hydrologic data between the countries sharing the basin of a river should be arranged. In addition, a number of countries recommend co-operation within a specific river basin. Egypt, for instance, suggests that more rainfall stations, considered of vital importance, need to be installed in the other countries of the Nile basin. Similarly, Hungary favours co-operation between the institutions concerned with hydrology as regards the Danube. The Government of the Netherlands states that close contacts with the other countries on the Rhine is needed in the collection of run-off, stream flow and water pollution data.

16. Ground water hydrology might appropriately be considered as posing special problems. Because local ground water development first requires geologists and skilled drilling personnel, the hydrologist becomes concerned with ground water only after its discovery, whereas, in surface water development, he will normally start collecting data before any development is undertaken. It must further be noted that the development of underground water is, in many respects, similar to prospecting for petroleum and

thus involves relatively heavy capital requirements as well as an element of risk in attempting to locate the resources. It is therefore not surprising that the replies indicate that, generally speaking, ground water development is the last or latest stage in water resource development in many countries. It also appears from the replies, however, that a number of countries find it necessary or even urgent to initiate or enlarge ground water development schemes.

17. Even in the industrialized countries, ground water development and ground water hydrology often appear to be not fully developed. The Government of Western Germany is the only one to state that it has now been able to map all its ground water resources.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

18. The various problems encountered in the field of hydrology as revealed by this inquiry, and the inadequacy of regional or international collaboration, make more evident than ever the desirability of entrusting hydrology and international co-ordination of hydrologic work to an international agency. This organizational problem appears to be a crucial one at the present stage, as the measures proposed by the various Member Governments are not likely to be dealt with adequately in the absence of an international agency responsible for hydrology.

19. In this connexion, it may be recalled that the consensus of the Council, at its eighteenth session, was that WMO is the appropriate body to carry this responsibility and that it was, at that time, urged to explore the feasibility of assuming it.^{3/}

20. In response, WMO has initiated a programme within the common field of hydrology and meteorology, designed to assist countries in furthering their plans for improving existing hydrologic services. Rapid progress cannot be expected, however, until the staff of the WMO secretariat has been appropriately strengthened. Furthermore, a proposal that WMO should ultimately assume responsibilities in hydrology similar to its present responsibility in meteorology has been supported unanimously by its Executive Committee and is at present the subject of an inquiry among member Governments of WMO. If this inquiry meets with a favourable response, and subject to any new comments, proposals for the necessary amendments to the WMO Convention will be submitted to the Third Congress of WMO, which meets in the first half of 1959.

21. Meanwhile, some of the hydrologic problems might be dealt with by international technical assistance. Substantial service has been rendered by the United Nations and the specialized agencies,^{4/} but

^{3/} See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Eighteenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 7, document E/2827, para. 12.

^{4/} *Ibid.*, document E/2827, annex; E/3071, annex II, p. 29 below.

there is evidently scope for extending this work. On the national level, recipient Governments might be urged, in preparing requests for assistance, to give higher priority to hydrologic projects in their country programmes, and, on the regional and inter-regional levels, projects such as the WMO Inter-regional Training Seminar on Hydrologic Forecasting and the Water Balance^{5/} might be given high priority in order to relieve the acute shortage of technical personnel. In this connexion, it appears that the present fellowship and scholarship programme should be expanded. Exchange of technical personnel could be effected through bilateral or regional arrangements, but it may be more desirable, in view of the overwhelming shortage of trained hydrologists, to create special training facilities for hydrologists. This is a matter now deserving careful consideration.

22. In addition, expansion of activities at the regional level would be desirable. In the ECAFE region, a start has already been made in this direction in the form of a survey of major deficiencies in hydrologic data,^{6/} with the result that there has been a marked growth of interest in, and understanding of, hydrology. This was reflected in the excellent response which the Secretary-General's questionnaire received from countries in the region, in which twelve Governments out of fifteen sent replies. The Economic Commission for Latin America, which is now establishing its water resources programme, and the proposed Economic Commission for Africa will, in all likelihood, also make a contribution to regional activities in this field, and, in so doing, will stimulate interest in hydrologic work at both the regional and national levels.

23. If the scope of United Nations technical assistance is expanded, as has been proposed, through the new Special Fund, it would be desirable that assistance in hydrologic surveys, training of personnel and provision of equipment receive special attention. The extent of such activities will, however, depend in large measure upon the priority Governments choose to give to requests for such aid.

24. Parallel with the other activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in the broad field of water resources development, it is clearly desirable to make a determined and early effort to attack the current problems of hydrology set out above—and also dealt with by the Panel of Experts on Integrated River Basin Development.^{7/} The implementation, however, of several relevant recommendations for international action, such as those on standardization, largely depends on the establishment of a well-staffed agency with responsibility for hydrologic matters.

^{5/} Held in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, 28 October - 16 November 1957.

^{6/} See E/CN.11/WRD/Conf.3/L.3 and E/CN.11/410.

^{7/} See E/3066, chapter 5.

Annexes

Annex I

UNITED NATIONS QUESTIONNAIRE ON EXISTING HYDROLOGIC SERVICES^{a/}

[November 1956]

1. Is there a central body in your country responsible for co-ordination of hydrologic activities? If so, what are its precise functions, especially with regard to the meteorologic aspects of hydrology?

2. What are the relationships between meteorologic and hydrologic services in your country?

3. Are the hydrologic data kept at one centre?

(a) If so, where?

(b) If not, where are the hydrologic data for your country kept? Give details as necessary for the various types of data—rainfall, evaporation, run-off, stream flow, etc.

4. If replies to questions 1 to 3 above were made by your Government to the world Meteorological Organization in 1954, do they still reflect accurately the present situation with

regard to hydrologic and meteorologic services in your country? If not, please bring those replies up to date.

5. (a) Is it considered that the present organizational arrangements for hydrologic services in your country effectively meet the needs for water resources utilization as required in connexion with the economic development of your country?

(b) If not, what are the problems your country is experiencing with regard to organization, functioning and co-ordination of hydrologic services?

(c) Have any plans been made to deal with these problems by extending or modifying the present hydrologic services? If so, what are those plans?

(d) In particular, do plans exist to achieve a closer integration of the hydrologic and meteorologic services?

6. In the event that such plans exist, what are the necessary conditions for their execution? Are there certain obstacles to the realization of the plans, such as technical deficiencies, lack of funds or shortage of personnel?

7. What measures of a regional and/or international character would your country recommend as desirable in assisting countries, as appropriate, in carrying out their plans for the extension and/or modification of their hydrologic services?

Annex II

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF NATIONAL HYDROLOGIC SERVICES

List of countries and territories for which information is included herein and principal source of material

<u>Country or territory</u>	<u>Principal source of material</u>	<u>Country or territory (continued)</u>	<u>Principal source of material</u>
Afghanistan	UN ^{b/}	Iraq	WMO
Australia	UN	Ireland	UN
Austria	UN	Israel	UN
Belgian Congo	UN	Italy	UN
Belgium	UN	Japan	UN
Bermuda	WMO ^{c/}	Korea, Republic of	UN
Bolivia	WMO	Libya	UN
Brazil	UN	Luxembourg	WMO
British Caribbean Territories	WMO	Madagascar	WMO
British East Africa	WMO	Malaya, Singapore and British Borneo	WMO
British West Africa	WMO	Mauritius	WMO
Bulgaria	UN	Morocco	UN
Burma	UN	Netherlands	UN
Cambodia	UN	Netherlands Antilles	UN
Canada	UN	Netherlands New Guinea	WMO
Ceylon	UN	New Zealand	WMO
Chile	UN	Norway	UN
China (Taiwan)	UN	Pakistan	UN
Colombia	UN	Peru	UN
Czechoslovakia	UN	Philippines	UN
Denmark	UN	Poland	UN
Ecuador	UN	Portugal	UN
Egypt	UN	Portuguese East Africa	WMO
El Salvador	UN	Portuguese West Africa	WMO
Finland	UN	Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Federation of	WMO
France	UN	Spain	UN
French Equatorial Africa	WMO	Sudan	X ^{d/}
French Oceania	WMO	Surinam	UN
French Somaliland	WMO	Sweden	UN
Germany, Federal Republic of	UN	Switzerland	UN
Ghana	WMO	Syria	WMO
Greece	WMO	Thailand	UN
Guatemala	UN	Tunisia	UN
Haiti	UN	Turkey	UN
Hong Kong	WMO	Ukrainian SSR	UN
Hungary	UN	Union of South Africa	UN
Iceland	UN	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	UN
India	UN	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	WMO
		United States of America	UN
		Uruguay	WMO
		Venezuela	UN
		Viet-Nam	UN
		Yugoslavia	WMO

^{a/} Questions 1, 2 and 3 were included in the inquiry made in 1954 by WMO. They could therefore be disregarded by the countries which responded to that inquiry, except in so far as question 4 was answered in the negative.

^{b/} Reply to questionnaire sent out by the United Nations in 1956.

^{c/} Reply to questionnaire sent out by WMO in 1954.

^{d/} All other sources.

(1) Bodies for the co-ordination of hydrologic activities	(2) Relationship between meteorologic and hydrologic services	(3) Collection and storage of data
<u>AMERICA</u>		
<u>Bermuda</u>		
<p>No hydrologic services (no fresh water streams or lakes).</p> <p>(a) Works Department. (b) Meteorological Department.</p> <p>Functions: (a) Control of storm-water drainage.</p>	<p>The Meteorological Department is solely responsible for taking and recording rainfall data.</p>	<p>(a) No hydrologic data. (b) Rainfall: Meteorological Office, Hamilton.</p>
<u>Bolivia</u>		
<p>No central body.</p> <p>(a) Servicio Meteorológico de Bolivia. (b) Dirección General de Riegos. (c) Ministerio de Obras Públicas. (d) Bolivian Power Company.</p> <p>Functions: These bodies carry out hydrologic studies based on data supplied by the Meteorological Service.</p>	<p>The Directorates General of Meteorology and Irrigation are both under the Ministry of Agriculture, and are responsible together for combined action in their respective fields.</p>	<p>(a) No single centre. (b) Meteorological data: Servicio Meteorológico. River-gauge, lake-levels and other hydrologic data: Dirección General de Riegos.</p>
<u>Brazil</u>		
<p>Central body: Divisão de Aguas (Departamento Nacional da Produção Mineral, Ministério da Agricultura).</p> <p>Functions: Study of water resources and their development to meet national requirements. Control, direction and financing of such developments, and maintenance of the necessary field work, observations and publications.</p>	<p>Though both under the Ministry of Agriculture the meteorological and hydrologic services are independent, but maintain close co-operation and regular exchange of data.</p>	<p>(a) No single centre. (b) Hydrologic data are collected by the following services: Divisão de Aguas (main repository for river flood and precipitation records): Ministério da Agricultura Serviço de Meteorologia Departamento Nacional de Obras contra as Secas Departamento Nacional de Obras de Saneamento Departamento Nacional de Portos Rios e Canais Ministério da Viação e Obras Públicas Various national and private bodies.</p>
<u>British Caribbean Territories</u>		
<p>No central body.</p> <p>(a) Meteorological Service. (b) Public Works or Agricultural Departments in the different Territories.</p> <p>Functions: (a) Co-ordination of meteorological aspects of hydrology. (b) Responsibility for other aspects of hydrology.</p>	<p>There is informal but close co-operation in each Territory.</p>	<p>(a) No single centre. (b) Rainfall, evaporation: Meteorological Service (it is hoped that copies of all past records will be obtained). Run-off, stream flow, etc.: By individual territorial authorities.</p>
<u>Canada</u>		
<p>No central body.</p> <p>(a) Meteorological Division (Department of Transport). (b) Water Resources Branch (Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources).</p> <p>Functions: (a) Responsibility for rainfall measurement. (b) Responsibility (in co-operation with private, provincial and federal agencies) for snow survey and run-off observations.</p>	<p>Each authority maintains individual records. Rainfall data are published monthly and stream flow data biennially. Detailed advance information can be obtained from the Water Resources Branch.</p>	<p>(a) No single centre. (b) Rainfall: Meteorological Division. Run-off: Water Resources Branch. Snow survey: Water Resources Branch Private power interests and provincial agencies.</p>
<u>Chile</u>		
<p>No central body.</p> <p>(a) Sección Aguas (Departamento de Riego, Dirección General de Obras Públicas). (b) Oficina Meteorológica de Chile (Fuerza Aérea, Ministerio de Defensa Nacional). (c) Various national and private concerns.</p>	<p>There is no organized co-ordination between the meteorological services (under the Ministry of National defence) and the various hydrologic services. A number of private bodies have set up hydrologic sections which function according to their own needs. Data are exchanged on a goodwill basis.</p>	<p>(b) Precipitation: Oficina Meteorológica, Empresa Nacional de Electricidad S.A. (ENDESA), Ministry of Agriculture research stations. Evaporation: Oficina Meteorológica, ENDESA, Ministerio de Obras Públicas.</p>

(1) Bodies for the co-ordination of hydrologic activities	(2) Relationship between meteorologic and hydrologic services <u>Chile (continued)</u>	(3) Collection and storage of data
<p>Functions:</p> <p>(a) Responsibility for regular observations of water courses, and for development of resources.</p> <p>(b) Maintenance of routine meteorological observations.</p> <p>(c) Maintenance of rainfall observations at research stations, and hydrologic observations.</p>	<p><u>Colombia</u></p> <p>Various meteorological services have a hydrologic section which collects rainfall, evaporation and run-off data (see under (1)), but there is no single service to meet national requirements, though some of the local services carry out excellent work.</p>	<p>River data: Ministerio de Obras Públicas, ENDESA, Braden Copper Company, Compañía Chilena de Electricidad.</p> <p>Other meteorological data: Oficina Meteorológica Ministerio de Obras Públicas, Ministerio de Agricultura, ENDESA, PANAGRA.</p>
<p>No central body. The following bodies have hydrologic sections:</p> <p>(a) Sección de Climatología, Ministerio de Agricultura.</p> <p>(b) Federación Nacional de Cafeteros.</p> <p>(c) Sección de Salinas, Banco de la República.</p> <p>(d) Empresa Colombiana de Aeródromos.</p> <p>(e) Corporación Nacional de Servicios Públicos.</p> <p>(f) Various local town and provincial services.</p>	<p><u>Ecuador</u></p> <p>There is no organized co-ordination: the only link between the hydrologic and meteorological services is voluntary collaboration. The meteorological section of the Astronomical Observatory is responsible to the Meteorological Service but works independently and publishes its own bulletins.</p>	<p>(b) Rainfall, evaporation run-off: Acueducto Municipal de Bogotá, Acueducto Municipal de Medellín, Ministerio de Agricultura, Federación Nacional de Cafeteros, Sección Salinas del Banco de la República, Instituto Geofísico de los Andes Colombianos, various other private or provincial concerns and observatories.</p> <p>Stream-flow data: Corporación Nacional de Servicios Públicos, Acueductos de Bogotá y Medellín, various commercial projects.</p>
<p>No central body.</p> <p>(a) Sección de Regadío e Hidrología (Ministerio de Obras Públicas).</p> <p>(b) Sección Meteorológica, Observatorio Astronómico.</p> <p>(c) Several autonomous public services.</p> <p>Functions:</p> <p>(a) Responsibility for the legal aspects of water distribution.</p> <p>(b) Maintenance of routine meteorological observations.</p> <p>(c) Responsibility for hydrologic activities within their own fields, but without co-ordination.</p>	<p><u>El Salvador</u></p> <p>The National Hydrological Service has a sub-section for meteorology, responsible for recording and tabulating meteorological data. There is close collaboration with the National Meteorological Service (Ministry of Defence). It is planned to establish a common hydrometeorological network.</p>	<p>(a) No single centre</p> <p>(b) General hydrologic data: Collected by each body independently.</p> <p>Rainfall, stream flow: Caja Nacional de Riego (for the river systems with which it is concerned).</p>
<p>Central body: Servicio Hidrológico Nacional (Sección de Estudios Hidrológicos y Meteorología, Departamento de Ingeniería Agrícola, Dirección General de Agricultura, Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería).</p> <p>Functions: Study of the components of river regimes and river courses, of the physico-chemical analysis of precipitation, river and underground water, of river basins and their characteristics and of the problems of salinity and salt infiltration. Integration and analysis of data obtained and preparation of hydrologic statistics.</p>	<p><u>Guatemala</u></p> <p>There are no administrative channels for collaboration, which is mainly obtained through personal contact between the heads of the Departments concerned.</p>	<p>(a) No single centre.</p> <p>(b) Hydrologic data (run-off, stream flow): Servicio Hidrológico Nacional.</p> <p>Meteorological data (precipitation, evaporation): Servicio Hidrológico Nacional, Servicio Meteorológico Nacional.</p>
<p>No central body.</p> <p>(a) Departamento de Electrificación Nacional.</p> <p>(b) Observatorio Nacional.</p> <p>(c) Dirección General de Cartografía.</p> <p>(d) Various private concerns.</p> <p>Functions:</p> <p>(a) Survey of regimes of lakes and rivers for hydro-electric projects—Provision of instruments, if necessary, for meteorological observations in specific areas.</p>	<p>(a) No single centre.</p> <p>(b) Hydrologic data (run-off and stream flow): Departamento de Electrificación Nacional.</p> <p>Precipitation, evaporation: Observatorio Meteorológico.</p>	

(1)
Bodies for the co-ordination of hydrologic activities

- (b) Maintenance of routine meteorological Observations.
 (c) Survey of tributary basins.
 (d) Investigation of problems relevant to their interests.

Central Body:
 Bureau météorologique et hydrologique (Département des travaux publics).

Functions:
 Collection of precipitation, evaporation and temperature data.

No hydrologic service.

Central body:
 Servicio Hidrológico (Departamento de Estadística, Dirección de Aguas e Irrigación, Ministerio de Fomento y Obras Públicas).

Functions:
 Responsibility for hydrologic and meteorological observations in specific parts of the country where there are irrigation projects.

No central body.

- (a) Meteorological Service.
 (b) Department of Public Works.
 (c) Planbureau (Planning Board).

Functions:
 Systematic investigations on the watershed of the Surinam River.

Central body:
 Sub-Committee on Hydrology (Inter-Agency Committee on Water Resources).

- Functions:
 Responsibility for publication of
 (a) Maps of existing precipitation and stream-gauging stations and reservoirs.
 (b) Instructions for compilation of unit hydrograph data.
 (c) A summary of the needs for additional observational networks.
 (d) An "Annotated bibliography on Hydrology".

Central body:
 Dirección de Hidrograffa (Ministerio de Obras Públicas).

(2)
Relationship between meteorologic and hydrologic servicesGuatemala (continued)Haiti

The meteorological and hydrologic services are under the supervision of one director.

Netherlands AntillesPeru

The Hydrologic Service maintains its own observing network in river basins. The Directorate of Meteorology (Ministry of Aviation), and the meteorological observatories established under CORPAC also maintain independent networks for the purposes of air navigation only.

SurinamUnited States of America

Basic data agencies for hydrologic data are the Weather Bureau (Department of Commerce) and the Geological Survey (Department of the Interior). Numerous other agencies collect, correlate and publish data (Soil Conservation Service, Mississippi River Commission, Agricultural Research Service, Corps of Engineers, etc.). There is much complex overlapping in areas and responsibilities.

Uruguay

There is no direct relation between the two services, but they collaborate in any special activity. The Meteorological Service is responsible for precipitation and evaporation measurement.

(3)
Collection and storage of data

- (a) All hydrologic data:
 Bureau météorologique et hydrologique, Port-au-Prince.

- (b) Rainfall:
 Meteorological Service, Curaçao.

- (a) All hydrologic and meteorological data:
 Servicio Hidrológico (meteorological observations refer to the coast and mountains only: there are none from the forest regions).

- (a) No single centre.
 (b) Rainfall:
 Meteorological Service.

Stream flow:
 Department of Public Works.
 Hydrologic data for Surinam River:
 Planbureau.

- (a) No single centre.
 (b) Precipitation, snow-depth, evaporation, river-ice, flood damage, humidity, temperature, wind, solar radiation:
 National Weather Records Center, U.S. Weather Bureau, Washington 25, D.C.

Stream flow, ground water levels, water temperature, chemical analysis, sediment load, river-stage:
 U.S. Geological Survey, Washington 25, D.C.

When such data are collected by other agencies the filing of these data with the Weather Bureau and Geological Survey is encouraged.

Publication:
Principal Federal Sources of Hydrologic Data-comprehensive report on data sources (1956).

- (a) No single centre.
 (b) Precipitation, evaporation:
 Servicio Meteorológico.

Other data:
 Dirección de Hidrograffa.

(1) Bodies for the co-ordination of hydrologic activities	(2) Relationship between meteorologic and hydrologic services	(3) Collection and storage of data
<u>Venezuela</u>		
<p>No central body.</p> <p>(a) Servicio de Meteorología (Fuerzas Aéreas Venezolanas).</p> <p>(b) Dirección Hidráulica (División de Estudios Hidrológicos, Ministerio de Obras Públicas).</p>	<p>There is no relationship between the meteorological and hydrologic services.</p>	<p>(a) No single centre.</p> <p>(b) Precipitation, evaporation: Servicio de Meteorología.</p> <p>Run-off, stream flow: Dirección Hidráulica.</p>
<u>EUROPE</u>		
<u>Austria</u>		
<p>No central body.</p> <p>(a) Hydrographisches Zentralbüro (Bundesministerium für Land und Forstwirtschaft).</p> <p>(b) Zentralanstalt für Meteorologie und Geodynamik (Ministerium für Unterricht).</p> <p>(c) Abteilung Wasserkraftkataster (Bundesministerium für Handel und Wiederaufbau).</p>	<p>The services are subordinated to different Ministries (see under (1)) but co-operate in various tasks.</p>	<p>(a) No single centre.</p> <p>(b) Hydrologic data: Hydrographisches Zentralbüro.</p> <p>Rainfall: Zentralanstalt für Meteorologie und Geodynamik, Hydrographisches Zentralbüro.</p>
<p>Function:</p> <p>(a) Responsibility for water-gauging, run-off, snowcover and precipitation observations, and for publication of hydrologic data:</p> <p>(b) Responsibility for observations of precipitation and snow-cover within the climatological service, and for preparation of climate charts.</p> <p>(c) Study of the basic elements of the run-off of river basins, and research on water resource development.</p>		
<p>Central body: Service hydrologique (Administration des ponts et chaussées, Ministère des travaux publics).</p> <p>Functions: Responsibility for hydrologic studies. Activities related to meteorological aspects of hydrology are co-ordinated by inter-departmental meetings.</p>	<p><u>Belgium</u></p> <p>The meteorological and hydrologic services only work together on occasional common problems. There is a monthly exchange of rainfall data, and joint inspection of instruments.</p>	<p>(a) No single centre.</p> <p>(b) Underground and artesian water: Service géologique de Belgique.</p> <p>Stream flow, run-off: Service des voies hydrauliques (for navigable waters). Service de l'hydraulique agricole (for unnavigable waters).</p> <p>Precipitation, evaporation: Institut royal météorologique.</p>
<p>Central body: Service hydrométéorologique.</p> <p>Functions: Organization and maintenance of network of hydrometeorological stations. Annual study and publication of data. Study and evaluation of hydrologic data at the Institut d'hydrologie et de météorologie.</p>	<p><u>Bulgaria</u></p> <p>Since 1951 the meteorological and hydrologic services have been combined under a single hydrometeorological service.</p>	<p>(a) All data: Service hydrométéorologique.</p>
<p>Central body: Central Board for Water Administration.</p> <p>Functions: Jurisdiction over all hydrologic activities, including those of the Hydrometeorological Institute which is responsible for the collection of meteorological data, the issue of weather and water-level forecasts and of forecasts for the needs of industry and agriculture. The institute also carries out research and publishes hydrometeorological data.</p>	<p><u>Czechoslovakia</u></p> <p>Since 1954 the meteorological services and the related aspects of hydrologic services have been centralized at the Hydrometeorological Institute.</p>	<p>(a) All hydrologic data: Central Board for Water Administration.</p>

(1) Bodies for the co-ordination of hydrologic activities	(2) Relationship between meteorologic and hydrologic services	(3) Collection and storage of data
<p>No central body.</p> <p>(a) Danish Meteorological Institute. (b) Danish Health Society. (c) Danish Geological Research Institute. (d) Royal Veterinary and Agricultural College. (e) Various local waterworks.</p> <p>Functions:</p> <p>(a) Publication of rainfall and other meteorological observations. (b) Study and publication of run-off and stream flow observations. (c) Collection of data on subsoil water. (d) Study of evaporation, etc. in the hydro-technical laboratory. (e) Survey of water-table for town water supplies.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Denmark</u></p> <p>Problems of general interest are studied by the various organizations (see under (1)) individually and through personal collaboration. Rainfall data are available on request from the Meteorological Institute.</p>	<p>(a) No single centre. (b) Meteorological data: Danish Meteorological Institute. Hydrologic measurements: Danish Health Society.</p>
<p>No central body.</p> <p>(a) Meteorological Central Office. (b) Hydrographical Bureau. (c) Bureau for Control of Watercourses.</p> <p>Functions:</p> <p>(a) Maintenance and control of a network of precipitation stations. Observation of snow-depth and density. (b) Maintenance of a small number of precipitation and snow stations. Observation of inland water levels. (c) Study of technical problems of hydrology.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Finland</u></p> <p>Co-operation between the services is very close, and the Meteorological Office supplies the Hydrographical Bureau with all necessary meteorological material.</p>	<p>(a) No single centre. (b) Rainfall, snow-depth and density: Meteorological Central Office. Rainfall, evaporation, run-off, stream flow, etc.: Hydrographical Bureau.</p>
<p>No central body in France, but there is a co-ordinating central body in Algeria, and also, to a certain extent, in the Overseas Territories (see French West Africa, etc.)</p> <p>(a) Service hydrométrique et d'annonce des crues (Ministère des travaux publics). (b) Direction de la météorologie nationale (Ministère des travaux publics). (c) Direction du gaz et de l'électricité (Ministère de l'industrie et du commerce). (d) Service national "Electricité et Gaz de France". (e) Direction générale du génie rural et de l'hydraulique agricole (Ministère de l'agriculture). (f) Société hydrotechnique de France. (g) Section d'hydrologie scientifique (comité national français de géodésie et de géophysique).</p> <p>Functions:</p> <p>(a) Co-ordination of the various hydrometric and flood-forecasting services. (b) Forecasting of heavy rainfall. Provision of climatological data for general research and for the study of particular regions. (c) Study of regime and run-off of all water courses and planning of water utilization for agricultural, industrial and domestic needs. Collection and publication of hydrologic data. (d) Study of regional hydrologic and hydraulic problems. Maintenance of an observation network in mountain regions. (e) Responsibility for unnavigable waterways and for the agricultural aspects of water use (irrigation, drinking water, etc.). Study of regime and the water table.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>France</u></p> <p>There is close collaboration between the services (a) and (b) (under the same Ministry) and with (c). The meteorological services supply data on a local or national scale as required. The hydrologic services provide a copy of all climatological observations made in their own networks. There is also an exchange of personnel and, to assure co-ordination, the most important hydrologic services are represented on the Conseil supérieur de la météorologie.</p>	<p>(a) No single centre. (b) Meteorological data: Services de climatologie, Météorologie Nationale. Run-off, stream flow, fluctuation of water tables, etc.: Various hydrologic authorities (listed under (1)). Publication: <u>Annuaire hydrologique de la France</u>, published by the Société hydrotechnique de France since 1939.</p>

(1)
Bodies for the co-ordination of hydrologic activities(2)
Relationship between meteorologic and hydrologic services(3)
Collection and storage of dataFrance (continued)

- (f) Study of all hydraulic problems, hydrologic statistics, stream flow, etc., through its various specialized sections.
- (g) Maintenance of liaison between meteorological and hydrologic services. Preparation of an annual hydrologic bibliography.

Algeria

Central body:

Service des études scientifiques appliquées à l'hydrologie (Direction de l'hydraulique et de l'équipement rural, Gouvernement général de l'Algérie).

Functions:

Co-ordination of all hydrologic activities. Collection of all surface and underground water data and of all meteorological data referring to hydrology. Study of the use of wind and solar energy for hydraulic purposes.

French Overseas Territories

Central body:

Office de la recherche scientifique et technique outre-mer (Ministère de la France d'outre-mer).

Functions:

Maintenance of liaison with the territorial meteorological services and with the Météorologie nationale. Study of all hydrometeorological questions.

There is a close co-operation between the Météorologie nationale and the central hydrologic service, with regular exchange of data and supervision of the climatological stations by the Direction de l'hydraulique et de l'équipement rural.

There is close collaboration between the local meteorological and hydrologic services, and also with the central services in Paris; interchange of data and joint study of mutual problems.

(a) All hydrologic data:

Service des études scientifiques appliquées à l'hydrologie (SESAH) Birmandreis, Algeria.

Publication:

Annuaire hydrologique de l'Algérie, published by SESAH.

(a) No single centre.

(b) Rainfall, evaporation:

Local meteorological services of each territory.

Hydrologic data:

Office de la recherche scientifique et technique outre-mer (ORSTOM).

Publication:

Annuaire hydrologique de la France d'outre-mer, published by ORSTOM in collaboration with other hydrologic services and the Météorologie nationale.

Germany, Federal Republic of

Central body:

Bundesanstalt für Gewässerkunde.

Functions:

Co-ordination of hydrologic activities and co-operation with regional hydrologic services. Research on surface and sub-surface water resources. Hydrologic measurements, and improvement of measuring methods and instruments. Preparation of hydrologic statistics and publications. Participation in planning of water resource projects.

Both the Federal Institute of Hydrology and the German Weather Service are branches of the Federal Ministry of Transport. Technical relations between these two services are very close.

(a) No single centre.

(b) Precipitation:

Deutscher Wetterdienst.

All other hydrologic data:

Bundesanstalt für Gewässerkunde, Koblenz. Regional hydrologic services. Hydrologic departments of the water and shipping authorities.

Greece

No central body.

(a) Ministry of Public Works.

(b) Ministry of Agriculture.

Functions:

These Ministries have established a number of stations for observing rainfall, evaporation, lake-levels, and for measuring of sources.

Rainfall observations of the Meteorological Service's network are supplied to (a) and (b). The Meteorological Service plans to set up a National Commission for Agricultural Meteorology and Hydrology.

(a) No single centre.

(b) Rainfall:

National Meteorological Service, Athens.

Rainfall, evaporation, lake-levels, etc.:

Ministry of Public Works, Ministry of Agriculture.

Hungary

Central body:

Research Institute for Water Resources.

The National Meteorological Institute, independent of the Research Institute, supplies the meteorological data and information necessary for hydrologic investigations.

(a) No single centre.

(b) Meteorological data:

National Meteorological Institute.

(1) Bodies for the co-ordination of hydrologic activities	(2) Relationship between meteorologic and hydrologic services	(3) Collection and storage of data
<p>Functions: Collection and preparation of hydrographic data with regard to water conservancy and water economy planning. Preparation of meteorological data for hydrologic purposes. Flood and ground water forecasts. Research on subsurface waters, water quality, and water conservancy. Execution of hydraulic investigations and experiments concerning water power developments.</p>	<p><u>Hungary (continued)</u></p>	<p>Water stage discharge and other hydrologic data: Research Institute for Water Resources, Budapest.</p> <p>Publications: Daily, monthly and annual publications of hydrologic data (including those supplied by the Meteorological Institute) by the Research Institute for Water Resources.</p>
<p>Central body: State Electricity Authority.</p> <p>Functions: Measurement of stream flow, sediment load, lake depths, etc. and investigation of water quality.</p>	<p><u>Iceland</u></p> <p>Precipitation observations are made by the meteorological service. Exchanges of data between this service and the State Electricity Authority are made as required.</p>	<p>(a) All data: State Electricity Authority, Reykjavik.</p>
<p>No central body.</p> <p>(a) Meteorological Service (Department of Industry and Commerce). (b) Geological Survey (Department of Industry and Commerce). (c) Commissioners for Public Works. (d) Electricity Supply Board. (e) Irish Peat Board.</p>	<p><u>Ireland</u></p> <p>Records are supplied by the Meteorological Service to interested bodies.</p>	<p>(a) No single centre. (b) Rainfall, evaporation: Meteorological Service, Dublin.</p> <p>Stream flow: Commissioners for Public Works, Dublin, Electricity Supply Board, Dublin.</p> <p>Evaporation: Irish Peat Board, Dublin.</p>
<p>Functions: (a) Collection and study of precipitation and evaporation data. (b) Study of subsurface waters and land erosion. (c) (d) Collection of data on stream flow. (e) Collection of data on evaporation measured by pan evaporimeters.</p>	<p><u>Italy</u></p> <p>Weather forecasts are prepared by the Ministry of Aviation. Temperature and rainfall data, as well as other hydrologic data are supplied by the hydrologic service.</p>	<p>(a) No single centre. (b) All data are collected at regional hydrologic offices (i.e., hydrologic offices in Venice, Parma, Pisa and hydrologic sections of Genoa, Bologna, Rome, etc.) The data are prepared for publication by the central office in Rome.</p>
<p>Central body: Hydrological Service (Ministry of Public Works).</p> <p>Functions: Collection and publication of data on air and water temperatures, precipitation, stream levels, stream flow, etc. Research on underground water and on water utilization for municipal, irrigation and industrial purposes.</p>	<p><u>Luxembourg</u></p> <p>Meteorological and hydrologic services are united under the same administration.</p>	<p>(a) All data: Service météorologique et hydrographique, Luxembourg.</p>
<p>Functions: Study and research on regime of water-courses and climatology. Maintenance of meteorological and hydrologic network of observing stations.</p>	<p><u>Netherlands</u></p> <p>The meteorological and hydrologic services are under the same Ministry and are in daily contact.</p>	<p>(a) No single centre. (b) Surface water: Directie Algemene Dienst en Waterhuishouding, Den Haag; Rijksbureau voor Drinkwatervoorziening, Den Haag; Koninklijk Nederlands Meteorologisch Instituut, de Bilt.</p>
<p>Central body: Minister van Verkeer en Waterstraat.</p> <p>Functions: Co-ordination of hydrologic activities including: evaluation of available water resources; preparation of over-all water distribution plan; co-ordination and execution of hydrologic research programmes.</p>	<p><u>Netherlands</u></p> <p>The meteorological and hydrologic services are under the same Ministry and are in daily contact.</p>	<p>(a) No single centre. (b) Surface water: Directie Algemene Dienst en Waterhuishouding, Den Haag; Rijksbureau voor Drinkwatervoorziening, Den Haag; Koninklijk Nederlands Meteorologisch Instituut, de Bilt.</p>

(1)
Bodies for the co-ordination of hydrologic activities

Central body:
Hydrologic Section, Service of Water-courses and Electricity.

Functions:

Co-ordination of all hydrologic activities, including: observations of lake and river levels; snow, run-off, stream flow, etc. measurements; research and investigations.

Central body:
State Hydrologic and Meteorological Institute (Polish Academy of Sciences).

Functions:

Responsibility for hydrologic observations and measurements; for evaluation of results; and for management of scientific research.

Central body:
Direction générale des services hydrauliques (Ministère des travaux publics).

Functions:

Co-ordination of hydrologic activities. Installation and maintenance of hydro-metric stations.

Central body:
Dirección General de Obras Hidráulicas (Ministerio de Obras Públicas).

Functions:

Control of observing network of the hydrologic services. Maintenance of rainfall network in certain areas.

Central body:
Meteorological and Hydrological Institute.

Functions:

Co-ordination of all hydrologic activities, including: general hydrologic measurements, control and investigations, ice investigations, hydrography. Management, by the Meteorological Bureau, of climatic, general and aviation weather services, and of the ice signal service.

No central body.

- (a) Commission d'hydrologie de la Société helvétique des sciences naturelles.
- (b) Institut suisse de météorologie.
- (c) Various federal and regional institutes.

Functions:

- (a) Co-ordination of some activities in the scientific field.
- (b) Control of meteorological activities.
- (c) Collection of hydrologic data for various specific purposes and regions.

(2)
Relationship between meteorologic and hydrologic servicesNorway

Rainfall stations are managed by the Meteorological Institute and maintained by that Institute and by water power and agricultural institutions. Data are passed to interested hydrologic services as routine. Special weather forecasts are given on request and snow accumulation charts issued regularly by the Meteorological Institute.

Poland

The hydrological and meteorological services are united under the same administration.

Portugal

Stations installed and maintained by the hydrologic service are under technical control of the meteorological service, to which their results are transmitted. There is mutual exchange of data and joint consultation between the two services on problems of common interest.

Spain

Rainfall data supplied by other bodies and data from the hydrologic services' own networks are studied by the Dirección General de Obras Hidráulicas.

Sweden

The two branches of the Institute are under joint administration which enables joint consideration of precipitation, snow-cover, evaporation and ice data.

Switzerland

There is close collaboration between the various hydrologic and meteorological services in exchange of data and maintenance of observing stations.

(3)
Collection and storage of data

(a) No single centre.

(b) Rainfall:
Meteorological Institute, Blindern, Oslo.

Hydrologic data:

Hydrologic Section, Service of Water-courses and Electricity, Oslo.

(a) All data:

State Hydrologic and Meteorological Institute, Warsaw.

(a) No single centre.

(b) Rainfall, evaporation:
Service météorologique National, Lisbon

Stream flow, run-off:

Direction générale des services hydrauliques.

(a) No single centre.

(b) All hydrologic data except precipitation and run-off:
Dirección General de Obras Hidráulicas.

(a) All data:

Meteorological and hydrological Institute, Stockholm.

(a) No single centre.

(b) Rainfall, evaporation:
Institut suisse de météorologie, Zürich. Other federal institutes.

Stream flow, run-off, water levels:

Service fédéral des eaux, Berne. Ecole polytechnique fédérale, Zürich.

Glacier data:

Institut fédéral pour l'étude de la neige et des avalanches, Davos. Other interested bodies.

(1) <u>Bodies for the co-ordination of hydrologic activities</u>	(2) <u>Relationship between meteorologic and hydrologic services</u>	(3) <u>Collection and storage of data</u>
<p>No central body.</p> <p>(a) Electrical Power Resources Survey Administration.</p> <p>(b) State Meteorological Department.</p> <p>Functions:</p> <p>(a) Determination of most suitable resources for power production. Design of power projects. Study of energy requirements, flood control, irrigation requirements. Operation and maintenance of stream-gauging stations.</p> <p>(b) Maintenance of routine meteorological observations. Publication of hydrologic, meteorological and climatic surveys.</p>	<p><u>Turkey</u></p> <p>There is interchange of data for completion of studies and research of the two services.</p>	<p>(a) No single centre.</p> <p>(b) Meteorological data: State Meteorological Department.</p> <p>Stream flow, etc.: Electrical Power Resources Survey Department.</p>
<p>Central body: Directorate for Hydrometeorological Services of the Ukrainian SSR.</p> <p>Functions: Co-ordination of all hydrologic and meteorological activities.</p>	<p><u>Ukrainian SSR</u></p> <p>The services are combined under a single administration.</p>	<p>(a) All hydrologic data: Directorate for Hydrometeorological Services.</p>
<p>Central body: Central Directorate for Hydrometeorological Services (Council of Ministers of the USSR).</p> <p>Functions: Co-ordination and study of all hydrologic and meteorological activities.</p>	<p><u>Union of Soviet Socialist Republics</u></p> <p>The State Hydrological Institutes and the Central Geophysical Observatory are under the administration of the Central Directorate, but are responsible for the operation of station networks in their respective fields.</p>	<p>(a) No single centre.</p> <p>(b) Hydrologic data: Hydrometeorological stations and their territorial directorates.</p> <p>Publications: Basic information is compiled and published in hydrologic yearbooks.</p>
<p>No central body.</p> <p>(a) Meteorological Office (Air Ministry).</p> <p>(b) Geological Survey (Department of Scientific and Industrial Research).</p> <p>(c) Inland Water Survey Committee (Ministry of Health).</p> <p>(d) Scottish Water Advisory Committee (Department of Health for Scotland).</p> <p>(e) Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.</p> <p>Functions:</p> <p>(a) Collection and evaluation of precipitation data for purposes of water supply and hydro-electric schemes.</p> <p>(b) Collection and study of underground and well-water data.</p> <p>(c) Study of use of water for domestic and industrial purposes. Promotion of conservation and proper use of water resources.</p> <p>(e) Control of the various catchment boards. Study of land drainage and river pollution questions.</p>	<p><u>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</u></p> <p>The Meteorological Office maintains close contact with all bodies interested in hydrologic problems; holds direct consultations with individual river boards; participates in water-balance investigations for catchment areas; is responsible for flood forecasts and is represented on the Hydraulics Committee of the Institution of Civil Engineers. Rainfall data are published on a routine basis, other records and estimates are supplied as required.</p>	<p>(a) No single centre.</p> <p>(b) Rainfall, evaporation: Meteorological Office, Harrow.</p> <p>Run-off, stream flow: Ministry of Housing and Local Government, Whitehall.</p> <p>Well-level data: Geological Survey, South Kensington.</p>
<p>Central body: Direction fédérale du Service hydrométéorologique.</p> <p>Functions: Study of regimes of surface and underground water and sediment loads by the hydrologic service. Maintenance and operation of rainfall stations, flood forecasting by the meteorological service. Forecast of water-levels (daily and 10-day) for the benefit of navigation, hydroelectric and irrigation authorities.</p>	<p><u>Yugoslavia</u></p> <p>The meteorological and hydrologic services are under joint administration.</p>	<p>(a) All data: Direction fédérale du service hydrométéorologique, Belgrade (also at the regional offices).</p>

(1)
Bodies for the co-ordination of hydrologic activities

No central body.

- (a) Service météorologique du Congo belge.
- (b) Service des voies navigables et de l'hydrographie.
- (c) Régie de distributions d'eau et d'électricité du Congo belge et du Ruanda-Urundi.
- (d) Private companies.
- (e) Comité hydrographique du bassin congolais.
- (f) Service géologique du Congo belge.

Functions:

- (a) Measurement of rainfall, evaporation, stream flow and study of relevant problems.
- (b), (c), (d) Collection of lake-level observations.
- (e) Collection and publication of lake-level data.
- (f) Study of underground water supplies.

No central body at present. Interdepartmental committee to be established shortly.

- (a) Meteorological Department.
- (b) Hydrologic Services of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.

Functions:

- (a) Control of rainfall organization in the three Territories and publication of records.
- (b) Co-ordination of hydrologic activities in their respective Territories.

(i) Nigeria:

No central body.

- (a) Meteorological Service.
- (b) Public Works Department.
- (c) Department of Agriculture.

(ii) Sierra Leone:

No central body.

- (a) Meteorological Service.
- (b) Public Works Department.
- (c) Agricultural Department

(2)
Relationship between meteorologic and hydrologic services

AFRICA

Belgian Congo

The special data collected by the various bodies (see under (1)) are made available to all other services.

British East Africa

Special information on climatology is supplied to the hydrologic services on request.

British West Africa

There is close co-operation between the meteorological and hydrologic services—all are government departments.

(3)
Collection and storage of data

(a) No single centre.

- (b) Lake levels, run-off: Comité hydrographique du bassin congolais, Brussels, Belgium.

Geological drilling data, ground water, run-off, geochemistry: Service géologique du Congo belge, Léopoldville.

Precipitation, evaporation, stream flow, humidity, etc.: Service météorologique du Congo belge, Léopoldville.

(a) No single centre

- (b) Rainfall: Meteorological Department.

Evaporation, water surfaces: Meteorological Department.

Stream flow, ground water, lake levels, quality of water, sediment load of rivers:

Hydraulic Branch, Public Works Department, Kenya; Hydrological Survey, Uganda; Department of Water Development, Tanganyika.

(a) No single centre.

- (b) Rainfall: Meteorological Service Headquarters, Lagos.

Evaporation: Meteorological Service and other government departments.

River level: Public Works Department, Lagos.

Nigerian Railways, Ebute-Metta, Lagos.

Department of Agriculture, Northern Region, Kaduna.

Flow measurement: Electricity Corporation of Nigeria, Lagos.

Public Works Department, Lagos.

(a) No single centre.

- (b) Rainfall: Meteorological Service, Lungi.

Evaporation: Meteorological Service, Lungi; Public Works Department, Freetown.

Run-off: Public Works Department, Freetown;

(1) Bodies for the co-ordination of hydrologic activities	(2) Relationship between meteorologic and hydrologic services	(3) Collection and storage of data
<u>British West Africa (continued)</u>		
Stream flow: Agricultural Department, Freetown.		
<u>Egypt</u>		
<p>Central body: Inspectorate of Hydrology—Nile Control.</p> <p>Functions: Collection and processing of all Nile basin hydrologic data (including river-gauging, stream flow and rainfall). Publication of a monthly report on the state of the river.</p>	<p>The Meteorological Department (Ministry of War) and the Inspectorate of Hydrology (Ministry of Public Works) are independent bodies. Evaporation and rainfall information is interchanged when necessary.</p>	<p>(a) All data: Inspectorate of Hydrology, Cairo. (The data are published periodically in <u>The Nile Basin</u>).</p>
<u>French Equatorial Africa</u> (See also France)		
<p>Central body: Institut d'études centre-africaines.</p> <p>Functions: Observation of lake levels.</p>	<p>All meteorological data collected at stations of the meteorological service are supplied to the Institute.</p>	<p>(a) All data: Institut d'études centre-africaines, Brazzaville.</p> <p>Publication: <u>Annuaire hydrologique de la France d'outre-mer.</u></p>
<u>French Somaliland</u> (see also France)		
<p>No central body.</p> <p>(a) Service des travaux publics. (b) Service météorologique.</p>	<p>All meteorological data (especially precipitation and evaporation) are made available to the Service des travaux publics.</p>	<p>(a) No single centre. (b) Rainfall, evaporation: Service météorologique.</p>
<u>Ghana</u>		
<p>Central body: Hydrographic Survey.</p> <p>Functions: Co-ordination of all hydrologic activities.</p>	<p>The Survey, Hydraulic and Meteorological Departments continue to be responsible for the relevant aspects of hydrology.</p> <p>The Meteorological Department will supply information as required to the Hydrographic Survey.</p>	<p>(a) No single centre. (b) Rainfall, evaporation: Meteorological Department.</p> <p>It is intended that all hydrologic data shall be available in the office of the Hydrographic Survey.</p>
<u>Libya</u>		
<p>No central body.</p> <p>Hydrologic activities are the concern of the provincial authorities.</p>	<p>Tripolitania: Meteorological and hydrologic services are co-ordinated by the Water Commission.</p> <p>Cyrenaica, the Fezzan: There is no co-ordinating body for meteorological and hydrologic services.</p>	<p>(a) No single centre. (b) Rainfall: Federal Meteorological Service (Ministry of Communications).</p> <p>Wells and springs: Joint Libyan/American Services on Agriculture and Water Resources, Tripoli (for Tripolitania and the Fezzan) and Benghazi (for Cyrenaica); Departments of Agriculture and of Public Works (Tripolitania and Cyrenaica); Department of Agriculture and Commerce (the Fezzan).</p>
<u>Madagascar</u> (See also France)		
<p>Central body: Section d'hydrologie (Institut de recherche scientifique de Madagascar).</p> <p>Functions: Co-ordination of hydrologic activities (hydrologic investigations are conducted by the Service du génie rural).</p>	<p>There is close co-operation with the meteorological service.</p>	<p>(a) All data: Tananarive.</p>

(1)
Bodies for the co-ordination of hydrologic activities

No central body.
(a) Observatory Department.
(b) Public Works Department.

Functions:

- (a) Responsibility for the meteorological aspects of hydrology.
(b) Collection of records of run-off, stream flow, etc.

Two central bodies:
Northern provinces:
Servicio hidráulico (Arrondissement des travaux publics), Tetuan.

Southern provinces:
Service hydrologique (Circonscription de l'hydraulique et de l'électricité), Rabat.

Functions of these services:

Collection and processing of all hydrologic and hydrometeorological data of the different river basins. Co-operation in municipal and industrial water utilization projects. Organization of networks for hydrometeorological observations (some of the functions are carried out in collaboration with the Centre des études hydrogéologiques, and with the Institut de physique du globe et de météorologie (Ministère de l'instruction publique)). These two services have been united since 1956 under the Ministère des travaux publics.

Central body:
Gabinete de Hidráulica—Secção de Hidrologia (Direcção dos Serviços de Obras Públicas).

Functions:

Determination of water resources of the country and hydrologic study of the river regimes.

No central body.

No central body.
(a) Meteorological Department (Division of Mines and Transport).
(b) Irrigation Department (Division of Agriculture and Lands).

(2)
Relationship between meteorologic and hydrologic services

Mauritius

The two departments are separate units of the government services. There is free exchange of information as required.

Morocco

The meteorological service (l'Institut de physique du globe) is responsible for the collection and publication of climatological, geophysical and meteorological data of the southern provinces. The hydrologic services extract from these publications the data relevant to their needs. Close co-operation exists between these services and the Centre des études hydrogéologiques.

Portuguese East Africa

The meteorological service provides data required by the hydrologic service and also provides instruments and instructions for observations made by the hydrologic service.

Portuguese West Africa

There is exchange of information between the services responsible.

Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Federation of

There is no official relationship but observational work is closely co-ordinated. The Meteorological Department has set up special rain gauges, reports river-levels, and studies evaporation for hydrographic purposes. Records are available on request.

(3)
Collection and storage of data

- (a) No single centre.
(b) Rainfall, evaporation: Observatory, Vacoas.

Run-off, stream flow, etc.:
Public Works Department.

- (a) No single centre.
(b) Hydrologic data:
Northern provinces:
Servicio hidráulico, Tetuan.

Southern provinces:
Circonscription de l'hydraulique et de l'électricité, Rabat.

Precipitation, evaporation and meteorological data:
Institut de physique du globe, Casablanca.

Publications:
Stream flow and run-off data by the competent provincial authorities.

- (a) All data:
Lourenço Marques.

- (a) No single centre.
(b) Precipitation, evaporation:
Service météorologique.

Other data:
Service de l'hydraulique.

- (a) No single centre.
(b) Rainfall:
Meteorological Office,
Salisbury, S. Rhodesia.

Other data:
Hydrographic Branch,
Irrigation Department, Salisbury, S. Rhodesia.

(1)
Bodies for the co-ordination of hydrologic activities

No central body.

- (a) Ministry of Irrigation.
- (b) Egyptian Irrigation Department }
Major bodies dealing with hydrology.
- (c) Geological Survey Department (Ministry of Mineral Resources).
- (d) Ministry of Works.
- (e) Land Use and Rural Water Development Department (Ministry of Agriculture).

The hydrologic services are concerned with stream flow, water consumption, run-off studies and evaporation in connexion with irrigation schemes.

The meteorological services are concerned with rainfall, evaporation and other routine observations.

Central body:

Service hydraulique et aménagements ruraux (HAR), (Ministère des travaux publics).

Central body:

Union Department of Water Affairs.

A hydrologic division is being organized which will have the following functions: study of the hydrologic equation with special reference to efficient retention, conservation and utilization of precipitation. Special research into rainfall over catchment areas, stream flow and run-off, siltation, evaporation, transpiration, percolation, underground water supplies, etc. Meteorological services are available as required from the Weather Bureau.

Central body:

Royal Afghan Ministry of Mines and Industry.

Activities:

1954 onwards—hydrologic tests in various parts of the country with the object of providing water for irrigation and drinking water.

1955—establishment of the Afghan Geological Survey, with the Hydrologic Department as a subdivision. Planning of town water supply for Kandahar.

Central body:

National Committee of Hydrology (formed in 1952 among interested agencies, but has so far made no progress. The Meteorological Department intends to revise its activities).

(2)
Relationship between meteorologic and hydrologic servicesSudan

Attempts are being made to obtain closer co-operation between the services.

Tunisia

By an agreement of 1953 the French Météorologie nationale is charged with control of meteorological activities in Tunisia. The head of the HAR represents Tunisia's interests in meteorology and there is close collaboration between the two services. Meetings are held every month for all services interested in meteorology.

Union of South Africa

The Weather Bureau (Union Department of Transport) will provide records of precipitation and other climatological data. The analysis and application of the data to hydrologic investigations will be a function of the Department of Water Affairs.

ASIA

Afghanistan

The hydrologic and meteorological services are sub-ordinated to different administrations and will remain separate, but co-operation between the two will be arranged through the Ministry of Mines.

Burma

Fairly good co-operation between the Meteorological Department and services concerned with agriculture, irrigation, forestry, etc.

(3)
Collection and storage of data

- (a) No single centre.
- (b) Meteorological data:
Meteorological Service.
- Hydrologic data:
Ministry of Irrigation.

- (a) No single centre.
- (b) Hydrologic and hydrogeological data:
Ministère des travaux publics, Tunis.
- Climatological data:
Météorologie nationale française, Manoubia.
- Meteorological data:
Météorologie nationale française, El Aouina (airport of Tunis).

- (a) All hydrologic data:
Department of Water Affairs, Pretoria.

- (a) All hydrologic data:
Royal Afghan Ministry of Mines and Industry, Kabul.

(1) Bodies for the co-ordination of hydrologic activities	(2) Relationship between meteorologic and hydrologic services	(3) Collection and storage of data
<p>No central body. (a) Service météorologique. (b) Service de l'hydraulique et de la navigation.</p>	<p><u>Cambodia</u></p> <p>The two services collaborate for the solution of problems concerning their respective fields of interest.</p>	<p>(a) No single centre. (b) Rainfall, evaporation: Service météorologique, Phnom-Penh.</p> <p>Stream flow, run-off: Ministère des travaux publics (Service de l'hydraulique et de la navigation).</p>
<p>No central body. (a) Hydrology Branch (Irrigation Department). (b) Department of Meteorology. The Hydrology Branch provides the Department with data for its water utilization schemes.</p>	<p><u>Ceylon</u></p> <p>Data required for hydrologic investigations can be obtained from records available in the Department of Meteorology, which collects all precipitation data.</p>	<p>(a) All hydrologic data: Hydrology Branch, Irrigation Department.</p>
<p>Central body: Taiwan Water Conservancy Bureau.</p> <p>Functions: Responsibility for observation and recording of water-level, stream flow, amount of sand and rainfall for the purposes of irrigation, flood control and engineering design.</p> <p>A Water Resources Planning Commission was established by the Ministry of Economic Affairs in 1955 to co-ordinate the planning of hydrologic projects. It will collect hydrologic data, and study and report on the information obtained.</p>	<p><u>China (Taiwan)</u></p> <p>There is exchange of publications and data between the services.</p>	<p>(a) All data: Water Conservancy Bureau, Taiwan, China.</p>
<p>Central body: Waterworks Office—Public Works Department.</p> <p>Functions: Maintenance of water supply in urban areas and of rainfall observations in the catchment areas.</p>	<p><u>Hong Kong</u></p> <p>Close collaboration is maintained between the Waterworks Office and the Royal Observatory.</p>	<p>(a) No single centre. (b) Rainfall: Royal Observatory, Hong Kong.</p> <p>Run-off, stream flow: Waterworks Office, Public Works Department.</p>
<p>Central body: Central Water and Power Commission.</p> <p>Functions: Co-ordination of the hydrologic activities of the various States. Giving of expert advice on hydrologic problems (irrigation, water-power projects, flood control, etc.).</p>	<p><u>India</u></p> <p>There is close liaison. The India Meteorological Department provides the meteorological data for river projects, assists in the establishment of additional rain-gauge and other stations, and gives advice on meteorological aspects of hydrology.</p>	<p>(a) No single centre. (b) Rainfall, Evaporation: India Meteorological Department.</p> <p>Gauge, discharge, etc.: Public Works Departments of the various States.</p> <p>Publication proposed: <u>Water Year-book</u> for each river basin (gauge, discharge, temperature, rainfall).</p>
<p>Central body: Irrigation Directorate General.</p>	<p><u>Iraq</u></p> <p>The two Services exchange publications concerning climatological information.</p>	<p>(a) All data: Irrigation Directorate General.</p>
<p>No central body. (a) Meteorological Service. (b) Hydrological Service (Water Administration, Ministry of Agriculture). (c) Water Planning for Israel (Water Administration, Ministry of Agriculture). (d) Division of Control of Efficient Water Use (Water Administration, Ministry of Agriculture).</p>	<p><u>Israel</u></p> <p>Activities under 1 (b), (c), (d), (f), are co-ordinated by the Government Adviser on Water Problems. There is close collaboration between the Meteorological Service and 1 (b)-(f). Special stations for certain catchment areas are maintained by the requesting authority, but established and managed by the Meteorological Service.</p>	<p>(a) No single centre. (b) Rainfall, evaporation: Meteorological Service.</p> <p>Run-off, stream flow, lake-levels, spring discharges, well-levels, chemical analysis: Hydrological Service.</p>

(1) Bodies for the co-ordination of hydrologic activities	(2) Relationship between meteorologic and hydrologic services	(3) Collection and storage of data
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Israel (continued)

- (e) Soil Conservation Service (Ministry of Agriculture).
- (f) Division of Municipal Water Management (Water Administration, Ministry of Agriculture).

Functions:

- (a) Collection and study of rainfall and evaporation data.
- (b) Compilation and publication of hydrologic data; research into water balance of the country.
- (c) Establishment of storage basins and other items of water planning.
- (d) Study of problems of water use in the field of evaporation and evapotranspiration.
- (e) Study of hydrologic problems in the field of watershed management.
- (f) Study of municipal and industrial water supply and discharge.

In September 1955 a Committee for the Co-ordination of Hydrologic Research was appointed by the Water Commissioner with the principal aim of appraisal of the potential water supply of the country.

Japan

No central body.

In 1949 a Flood Forecast Co-ordinating Committee was organized in collaboration with the meteorological service, prefectural governments, Ministry of Construction, flood defence bodies, river users, etc.

The Meteorological Agency (Ministry of Transportation) and the Ministry of Construction (riparian administration) co-operate in issuing flood forecasts and warnings. Basic meteorological data are supplied by the Agency for various activities connected with water control and utilization. Surveys of the relationships between precipitation and river-stage, infiltration, etc., are carried out by the various interested agencies.

(a) No single centre.

(b) Precipitation:

Meteorological Agency (Ministry of Transportation), Ministry of Construction, Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Forestry Agency (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry), prefectural governments, power companies.

Evaporation and other meteorological data:
Meteorological Agency.

River-stage flow:

Ministry of Construction, Ministry of International Trade and Industry, prefectural governments, power companies.

Underground water:

Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Geographical Survey Institute (Ministry of International Trade and Industry).

Quality and temperature of water:

Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Ministry of Welfare, Japanese National Railways, prefectural governments.

Topographical:

Geographical Survey Institute.

Geological:

Geological Survey Institute.

Soil:

Forestry Agency.

(1) Bodies for the co-ordination of hydrologic activities	(2) Relationship between meteorologic and hydrologic services	(3) Collection and storage of data
<p>No central body.</p> <p>(a) Central Meteorological Observatory.</p> <p>(b) Flood Control Section (Bureau of Public Works Ministry of Home Affairs).</p> <p>Functions:</p> <p>(a) Responsibility for all meteorological services.</p> <p>(b) Observation of basic hydrologic elements (Rainfall, water level, stream flow, etc.).</p>	<p><u>Korea, Republic of</u></p> <p>The Central Meteorological Observatory provides rainfall and evaporation data as required.</p>	<p>(a) No single centre.</p> <p>(b) Rainfall, water level, stream flow: Flood Control Section, Bureau of Public Works.</p>
<p>No central body.</p> <p>(a) Meteorological Service.</p> <p>(b) Drainage and Irrigation Department, (Federation of Malaya).</p> <p>(c) Water Department, City Council, Singapore.</p>	<p><u>Malaya, Singapore and British Borneo</u></p> <p>The hydrologic services (1 (b) and (c)) are separate from the meteorological services and have their own rain-gauges and networks. All rainfall data are made available to the Meteorological Service.</p>	<p>(a) No single centre.</p> <p>(b) Rainfall: Malayan Meteorological Service, Drainage and Irrigation Department, Water Department, City Council, Singapore.</p> <p>Evaporation: Water Department, City Council, Singapore.</p>
<p>Central body: Hydrographical Department (Office of Public Works).</p> <p>Functions: Control of rivers for purposes of irrigation and waterworks.</p>	<p><u>Netherlands New Guinea</u></p> <p>Both services are government authorities. Rainfall data are supplied to the Hydrographical Department by the Meteorological and Geophysical Bureau.</p>	<p>(a) No single centre.</p> <p>(b) Rainfall: Meteorological and Geophysical Bureau, Hollandia.</p> <p>Hydrologic data: Hydrographical Department, Hollandia.</p>
<p>Two central bodies:</p> <p>(a) Meteorological Department.</p> <p>(b) Central Engineering Authority.</p> <p>Functions:</p> <p>(a) Maintenance of the network of hydro-meteorological observatories; collection and analysis of stream flow data; issue of precipitation forecasts and warnings and investigations for flood forecasts and warnings; research into geophysical methods of discovering underground water.</p> <p>(b) Collection and analysis of all other basic hydrologic data; study of control and conservation of water; collaboration with (a) in improvement of precipitation network in drainage basins, organization of snow surveys and hydrometeorological studies.</p>	<p><u>Pakistan</u></p> <p>Important sections of the headquarters of the two departments (see under (1)) have combined to form a hydrometeorological organization with the object of achieving central co-ordination, planning and research in the field of hydrometeorology. The Meteorological Department is represented on the Flood Commissions, and obtains river flow statistics from the irrigation authorities in different Provinces for flood computations.</p>	<p>(a) No single centre.</p> <p>(b) Rainfall, evaporation, etc.: Meteorological Department.</p> <p>Other hydrologic data: By the various departments mentioned under (1).</p>
<p>Other bodies interested in hydrologic studies are:</p> <p>(i) Geological Survey of Pakistan;</p> <p>(ii) Irrigation Departments in East and West Pakistan;</p> <p>(iii) Flood Commission and Flood Control Organization in East and West Pakistan;</p> <p>(iv) Underground Water Resources Development Laboratories, West Pakistan.</p>	<p><u>Philippines</u></p> <p>Meteorological services (under Department of Commerce and Industry) and hydrologic services (Department of Public Works and Communications) are co-ordinated by the Water Resources Development Committee.</p>	<p>(a) No single centre.</p> <p>(b) Rainfall, evaporation, etc.: Weather Bureau.</p> <p>Stream flow, run-off, evaporation, rainfall, ground water: Bureau of Public Works.</p>

(1) Bodies for the co-ordination of hydrologic activities	(2) Relationship between meteorologic and hydrologic services	(3) Collection and storage of data
<u>Philippines (continued)</u>		
<p>Functions: Direction of the water resources planning and development and co-ordination of the hydrologic and meteorological activities of the different government agencies. Its implementing agency is the Division of Irrigation (Bureau of Public Works).</p>		<p>Stream flow, rainfall, evaporation: National Power Corporation.</p> <p>Evaporation: National Water-works and Sewerage Authority.</p>
<u>Syria</u>		
<p>Central body: Directorate of Irrigation and Hydraulic Forces.</p> <p>Functions: Study of problems concerning surface and underground waters, discharge, flood prevention, etc.</p>	<p>The meteorological department (Ministry of Defence) supplies precipitation, temperature, evaporation and cloud data to the Directorate.</p>	<p>(a) All data: Directorate of Irrigation and Hydraulic Forces.</p>
<u>Thailand</u>		
<p>No central body.</p> <p>(a) Royal Irrigation Department (Ministry of Agriculture).</p> <p>(b) Meteorological Department (Royal Thai Navy).</p> <p>Functions: (a) Responsibility for water resources (surface and ground water).</p> <p>(b) Responsibility for rainfall, evaporation, humidity observations, etc.</p>	<p>The meteorological and hydrologic services (under different Ministries) collect, study and exchange the data in their respective fields. They cooperate in investigations of disastrous floods, in flood forecasting and issue of flood warnings.</p>	<p>(a) No single centre.</p> <p>(b) Meteorological data: Meteorological Department.</p> <p>Run-off, stream flow: Royal Irrigation Department.</p> <p>(Note: Stream flow data records go back 50 years; water level records, 126 years).</p>
<u>Viet-Nam</u>		
<p>No organization concerned with hydrology.</p>		<p>(a) (No hydrologic data).</p> <p>(b) Precipitation, evaporation: Service météorologique.</p>
OCEANIA		
<u>Australia</u>		
<p>No central body.</p> <p>Hydrologic services are organized by State and Commonwealth authorities which provide services in their respective areas:</p> <p>New South Wales: Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission</p> <p>Victoria: State Rivers and Water Supply Commission</p> <p>Queensland: Department of Irrigation and Water Supply</p> <p>Tasmania: Hydro-Electric Department</p> <p>S. Australia: Engineering and Water Supply Department</p> <p>W. Australia: Public Works Department</p> <p>Each service conducts investigations in its own territories. Hydrologic research is carried out by the Storm-water Standards Committee (Sydney). Other bodies which study hydrologic problems are: State Electricity Commission, Victoria; Soil Conservation Service, New South Wales; River Murray Commission, Canberra; and local authorities concerned with water supplies, drainage and maintenance of roads and bridges.</p>	<p>The meteorological service acts as consultant, and actively co-operates in precipitation studies and flood warning organization.</p> <p>The Water Resources Conference (consisting of representatives of interested organizations, of the Meteorological Bureau and of the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Authority) has discussed means of adequately dealing with the collection and analysis of hydrologic data.</p>	<p>(a) No single centre.</p> <p>(b) Rainfall: Central Meteorological Bureau.</p> <p>Stream-gauging: State Water Conservation Authorities.</p>

(1)
Bodies for the co-ordination of hydrologic activities

Technical co-ordination of the hydrologic services' activities is achieved through the Technical Committee on Hydrology of the Institute of Engineers, Australia, and the Australian Water Resources Conference.

No central body.
(a) Service météorologique.
(b) Service des travaux publics.

Studies of the regimes of certain water courses have been undertaken by the Service des travaux publics for hydro-electric purposes.

No central body.
(a) Meteorological Office (Air Department).
(b) Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Council.

(2)
Relationship between meteorologic and hydrologic services

Australia (continued)

French Oceania
(See also France)

There is close co-operation between the offices engaged in hydrologic research and the meteorological service.

New Zealand

A Technical Committee of the Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Council, which was set up in 1941, aims at co-ordinating existing hydrologic data and organizing an adequate network of stations. All interested government departments are represented. General flood warnings are issued by the Meteorological Service and more detailed local warnings by Catchment Boards in close touch with the Meteorological Service.

(3)
Collection and storage of data

(a) No single centre.
(b) Run-off, stream flow:
Service des travaux publics.
Rainfall:
Service météorologique.

(a) No single centre.
(b) Precipitation, evaporation:
Meteorological Office.
Hydrologic data:
Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Council.

DOCUMENT E/3071

International co-operation with respect to water resources development

Report of the Secretary-General

[Original text: English]
[10 March 1958]

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. This is the third biennial report on international co-operation with respect to water resources development, presented by the Secretary-General in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 417 (XIV). The present report, like the two previous ones (E/2603^{8/}, E/2827^{9/}), brings the Council up to date on the activities of the United Nations Secretariat in the field of water resources, and on the work of the inter-agency meetings on water resource development, in co-ordinating activities of the various United Nations organizations concerned. It also refers to certain problems which in the Secretary-General's view should have high priority for concerted action.

2. In line with recommendations made in the previous report of the Secretary-General, the Council adopted resolution 599 (XXI) in which it reaffirmed its support of resolutions 417 (XIV) and 533 (XVIII) and further requested the Secretary-General to undertake additional activities as follows: (a) to make appropriate arrangements for ensuring the collection, analysis and dissemination of information on current development of water projects, research programmes and related activities; (b) to initiate, in co-operation with the

competent specialized agencies and with the Governments concerned, a preliminary inquiry on existing hydrologic services, plans for their extension, and conditions for the execution of these plans; (c) to constitute a panel of world-renowned experts for reviewing, with the assistance of the Secretariat, the administrative, economic and social implications of integrated river basin development, and for advising on the proper action—including, if they deem it advisable, the convening of an international conference—to be taken in order to ensure a world-wide exchange of experience and data in related domains; and (d) to report to the Council, not later than at its twenty-fifth session, on progress in these fields and to formulate recommendations on further action that might be taken by the United Nations and the organizations associated with it.

3. In response to these requests, the Council has before it a report of the Secretary-General on existing hydrologic services (E/3070)^{10/} and a study entitled Integrated River Basin Development (E/3066); a special annex giving general information on the various technical assistance activities in the field of water resources and the relevant activities, within their programme as a whole, of the United Nations organizations concerned, is attached to this report.

^{8/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Eighteenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 4.

^{9/} *Ibid.*, Twenty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 7.

^{10/} See p. 2 above.

II. THE WORK OF INTER-AGENCY MEETINGS ON WATER QUESTIONS

4. The third and fourth inter-agency meetings at the working group level took place at the Palais des Nations in Geneva, from 10 to 12 July 1956, and at United Nations Headquarters in New York, from 25 to 27 November 1957, respectively. As in previous years, these meetings served to inform the participants on the progress of work in the water field of each of the United Nations organizations concerned. An exchange of views took place, particularly on matters of common interest relating to the implementation of Council resolution 599 (XXI) and the preparation of relevant reports. Among other problems discussed were water resources terminology; the need for broader statistics relating to water; demineralization of salt water; water for industrial use; and water pollution.

Water resources terminology and statistics

5. The need for the establishment of a well-defined water resources terminology in various aspects of water resources work was recognized by the Council in resolution 345 (XII), which entrusted the United Nations with developing comprehensive standard terminologies for non-agricultural resources. It was agreed by the inter-agency meetings that UNESCO should take the lead in co-ordinating work on water resources glossaries, in close co-operation with the various organizations concerned with scientific hydrology, industrial uses of water, irrigation and drainage. At a later stage, consideration might be given to the compiling of a multilingual dictionary based on the various glossaries in preparation.

6. The inter-agency meetings have discussed the development of statistics and noted the statistical work begun by FAO on irrigation, by WHO on water use in urban areas, and by ECE on the relative availability of hydro-power in Europe. Further progress in the international compilation of statistics, however, depends not only on a survey of possible sources of information but also on the establishment of clear-cut concepts and terminology; the report on Water for Industrial Use (E/3058)^{11/} illustrates the statistical difficulties encountered even in a limited field.

Demineralization of saline water

7. The importance of demineralization of saline water was called to the attention of governments by the Council in resolution 599 (XXI), which urged them to exchange information on research findings. Stress has also been laid on the subject in the inter-agency meetings as well as in various recent United Nations studies [including the reports on New Sources of Energy and Economic Development (E/2997),^{12/} on Water for Industrial Use (E/3058) and in an annex to the report on Integrated River Basin Development (E/3066)]. Particularly in arid zones, no single achievement would do more for the improvement of living conditions than the discovery of an economic method of purifying saline water both from the sea and from underground sources. A programme of exchange of research information on the demineralization of saline water therefore has been incorporated by UNESCO in its major project on arid zone research.

^{11/} See para. 9 below.

^{12/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: 1957.II.B.1.

While representing a continuation of work by a special working party of the Organization for European Economic Co-operation and of earlier UNESCO publications of research reviews, this programme is carried on within the wider context of utilization of saline water and saline soils by a sub-committee on salinity problems under the Advisory Committee on Arid Zone Research. As a first step to facilitate exchange of research information, UNESCO will publish a survey of institutions and laboratories working on demineralization. Information will include names and addresses of institutions, chief research workers and main lines of research. Further, the sub-committee has worked out a programme for a symposium on salinity problems in arid lands, to be held in Iran in 1958.

Water for industrial use

8. Industry plays an increasingly important role in the growing total demand for water. The amounts of water needed for mining, manufacturing and thermal power production already surpass agricultural requirements for water in some countries and may soon do so in many more. Despite the emphasis on industrialization in economic development, however, the industry sector has often been neglected in water resource development planning and allocation.

9. The Council took up this subject in resolution 533 (XVIII), pursuant to which a separate report is now presented to the Council entitled Water for Industrial Use (E/3058). Preliminary and general in nature, this study focuses attention on the main factors concerning water requirements and uses to be taken into account by those responsible for the formulation of a country's industrial and general water policy. The information set forth—including data concerning quantity, quality, conservation and cost aspects—may have important implications for all underdeveloped areas now embarking on a programme of industrial development. Growing water demand and associated costs imply that it is imperative to make the most economic use of available water and, towards this end, to formulate plans well in advance in order to minimize costs of development and to avoid costly mistakes.

10. Valuable as may be the data now collected from Governments and other sources, much more precise information will be required as regards water use methods and costs in industries operating under widely diverse conditions of climate and economic structure. As a corollary, there is an urgent need for formulation and adoption of common terminology and standards for the collection of such data.

Water pollution

11. Although industry is by no means the only cause of pollution of water resources, the problem of water pollution is closely related to industrial uses of water. The impact of industry arises primarily from the large and ever increasing industrial requirements of water, most of which is disposed of in more or less polluted form following use in such largely non-consumptive operations as cooling, processing and steam generation. Industrialization leads moreover to urbanization and concentration of population generally. Consequently, water demand and waste disposal become concentrated geographically and often exert

considerable pressure on streams with a naturally limited capacity as a source of water supply and as a means of waste disposal.

12. The approach to water pollution control calls for flexibility and careful consideration of many economic variables involved as well as legal, administrative and technical aspects. In the countries having the greatest experience the pattern of pollution control has been a shifting one. Over the course of time some measures and approaches have been found effective while others have proved either ineffective or actually obstructive.

13. The problems of pollution are too often tackled only when the situation has so deteriorated as to be clearly a danger to public health or when critical shortages of unpolluted water arise. Many valuable water resources have become unusable or degraded in the past by uncontrolled pollution, and a growing number of areas all over the world is beset by these problems. It is important to prevent pollution before the problems assume serious proportions and, by learning from lessons in industrialized countries, to avoid costly mistakes, particularly in industrializing areas of under-developed countries. Furthermore, the development and growth of industries in areas of actual or potential water shortages depend in large measure on the strict practice of conservation of water quality as well as quantity.

14. Note was taken at the inter-agency meetings of the study being prepared by ECE, with the co-operation of WHO and FAO, on water pollution abatement problems, especially related to the main European river systems. It was recognized, however, that in view of the needs of under-developed countries, further studies would be necessary to deal with pollution problems on a broader basis.

III. ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT IN THE FIELD OF WATER RESOURCES, 1956-1957

15. A brief account is given below of the developments which have taken place in the work of the Secretariat, both at Headquarters and in the regional economic commissions.^{13/} A special sub-section is, however, devoted to the lower Mekong basin project.

United Nations Headquarters

16. Activities on water resources at Headquarters have, during the past two years, been concentrated on the preparation, with the assistance of experts and special consultants, of background studies and reports such as those now submitted to the Council; on organizing and servicing the inter-agency meetings on water questions; and on substantive review and comment on United Nations technical assistance experts' reports on water matters. Examination of the last-mentioned reports is made principally from the economic angle, with a view to appraising the projects to which they relate as well as the proposals and recommendations made in the context of the wider economic development situation of the countries concerned.

^{13/} Regarding the functional set-up of the United Nations services dealing with water resources, see annex I.

Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East

17. In ECAFE, in addition to its work on the lower Mekong,^{14/} the Bureau of Flood Control and Water Resources Development has published in its Flood Control Series country surveys of Water Resource Development in Burma, India and Pakistan,^{15/} and prepared surveys for several other countries in the region. The third Regional Technical Conference on Water Resources Development was held in December 1957 in Manila, Philippines. It dealt with current water development programmes, with hydrologic data deficiencies, with the relative intensity in the employment of manual labour and machines in earthwork and the role of government agency versus private contractor in water development projects. In co-operation with WMO, a Glossary of Hydrologic Terms used in Asia and the Far East^{16/} was published. The Industry and Trade Division through its Electric Power Section expanded its hydro-power studies. A working party in August 1957 recommended a common approach for regional assessment of hydro-power resources. The Electric Power Section also studied personnel requirements for the assessment.

Economic Commission for Europe

18. In ECE, study of hydro-power resources was continued through a group of experts on the methodology of hydro-power resources assessment. The collection of data on hydro-power production and construction and other regular features of the work of the Industry Division was extended, and a meeting of specialists studied the prospects of reducing the costs of hydro-electric stations in Europe. The legal studies concerning the hydro-power development of international rivers in Europe were continued with the help of a group of experts on legal questions. The question of river pollution in Europe was taken up by the Transport Division and a meeting of experts from fifteen countries, in February 1957, drew up a list of the most important technical, legal and administrative problems. A study was undertaken to identify specific water pollution problems.

Economic Commission for Latin America

19. In ECLA, a preliminary survey of water resources in Latin America has been initiated by the Energy and Water Resources Programme group with a pilot study on Chile. This pilot study prepared by a working group—composed of an ECLA economist, an hydro-power engineer lent by the Government of France, a meteorologist from WMO and two TAA experts—will, to a large extent, give measure of what can be done in this preliminary survey to be undertaken on a country-by-country basis. Meanwhile, a revised text of a report on the production and utilization of energy, including hydro-power, was prepared. The printed version appeared under the title of Energy in Latin America.^{17/} Furthermore, ECLA co-operated with the National University at Mendoza, Argentina, in the holding of a symposium in December 1957 on the basis for the programming of the development of hydraulic resources in the arid and semi-arid regions of Argentina.

^{14/} See paras. 20 - 27 below.

^{15/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: 1956.II.F.8.

^{16/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: 1956.II.F.7.

^{17/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: 1957.II.G.2.

The lower Mekong basin project

20. As early as 1951, ECAFE, at its seventh session, in Lahore, decided to include in the work programme of the Bureau of Flood Control and Water Resources Development a study of technical problems in the flood control of international rivers. Having examined briefly the problems of international rivers in the ECAFE region, the Bureau suggested a study of the flood problems connected with the lower Mekong basin, located within Laos, Thailand, Cambodia and southern Viet-Nam. This suggestion met with the approval of the Governments of the four countries concerned, and field investigations in parts of the lower Mekong basin were organized by the Bureau in the same year.

21. It was then proposed that a further study should be directed towards possible development of the Mekong River for navigation, irrigation and generation of water power, and the ECAFE secretariat started compilation and analysis of topographic, hydrologic and other basic data, supplemented by field investigation in several parts of the lower Mekong basin.

22. In April 1955, at its eleventh session, ECAFE reaffirmed the importance of the work of the secretariat in furthering the development of international rivers,^{18/} and preparatory work was accordingly undertaken for a reconnaissance survey of the lower Mekong basin. A team of experts was organized in 1956 to undertake field reconnaissance of the lower Mekong basin in April and May of the same year.

23. The results of the field investigations and studies were put forth in a report^{19/} presented to ECAFE at its thirteenth session, held in March 1957, at Bangkok. During this session, the delegations of Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and Viet-Nam made a joint statement and decided to call a joint committee to discuss in detail the projects recommended in the secretariat report and to consider further steps to be taken.

24. The joint committee of the four countries concerned met in May 1957 at Bangkok. It recognized and emphasized the value and importance of the projects recommended in the ECAFE secretariat report, for the economic development of the lower Mekong basin. It recommended that, for purposes of detailed investigations, the Pamong, Sambor and Tonlé Sap projects be given first priority and expressed its earnest desire that detailed investigations of these projects begin as soon as possible. A joint request was directed to TAA for a team of experts to undertake further studies and for necessary equipment for the collection of additional basic data.

25. The joint committee recommended, for consideration of the four Governments concerned, that a committee for the co-ordination of investigations, composed of representatives of each of the four countries concerned, be established under the auspices of the United Nations, represented by ECAFE. A preparatory committee was organized and it adopted the text of the statute of the co-ordination committee at Bangkok in September 1957.

26. The first session of the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong

Basin was held at Phnom-Penh from 31 October to 1 November 1957. It endorsed unanimously the composition of the United Nations Survey Mission for the Development of the Lower Mekong Basin, headed by Lt. General Raymond A. Wheeler, and approved the proposals for the work to be undertaken by the team.

27. The Survey Mission assembled in Bangkok about the middle of November 1957 and proceeded immediately to undertake extensive field investigations of the lower Mekong basin. On 23 January 1958, the mission completed a report^{20/} in which, *inter alia*, detailed surveys and mapping were recommended for selected reaches of the main river which appear to be most suitable for early development. The Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin, at its meeting of 20 February 1958, approved the recommendations of the Survey Mission.

IV. PRIORITIES FOR CONCERTED ACTION

28. In considering this report and those on Water for Industrial Use (E/3058), hydrologic services (E/3070) and Integrated River Basin Development (E/3066), the Council will no doubt reach certain conclusions as to the action which needs to be taken. It may be appropriate, however, to mention certain problems to which priority might be given.

Ground water problems

29. Among the problems mentioned in the replies to the questionnaire on hydrologic services (E/3070, annex I), those in respect of ground water resources appraisal, exploitation and conservation are stressed by many Governments of developed and under-developed countries alike. Furthermore, the number of requests from under-developed countries for technical assistance in related matters has recently been growing.

30. This is a consequence of the development measures taken in an ever increasing number of areas; once these measures come into effect, local surface water often becomes short in relation to requirements. One possible solution is to have river and lake waters transported to water deficit areas, but the distance to be covered in many cases implies prohibitive costs of such transport. Alternatively, ground water wherever available in the vicinity could be exploited.

31. In many under-developed countries, primitive hand-dug shallow wells are used, but often the rich, deeper layers are not reached, or the techniques and equipment for modern development of underground water supplies are not known. Recent technical assistance experience shows that water drilling costs are in many cases four or five times greater than they should be and that even technical personnel lack knowledge of the possibilities offered by ground water utilization.

32. There is a general lack of exchange of information in this field and no studies have been made on capital requirements for ground water exploitation and

^{18/} See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-second Session, Supplement No. 2, paras. 145 - 155.

^{19/} Document ST/ECAFE/SER.F/12.

^{20/} "Programme of Studies and Investigations for Comprehensive Development of the Lower Mekong River Basin" (TAA/AFE/3).

on relative costs with varying drilling depths. It would appear that the time is ripe for the initiation by the United Nations, in co-operation with the specialized agencies concerned, of systematic studies on ground water in order to determine the obstacles to, and the methods for, its economic development.

Water pollution control

33. Brief reference was made to water pollution control in connexion with the discussions of this subject at the inter-agency meetings.^{21/} In addition, it should be noted that ECE, in resolution 1 (XII) of May 1957, expressed the wish that the Economic and Social Council at its twenty-fifth session give particular attention to the problem of water pollution control with a view to making specific recommendations regarding activities which might be undertaken on a co-ordinated basis by the United Nations, the interested specialized agencies and the regional commissions, as needed.^{22/}

34. It is suggested for the consideration of the Council that it will be useful to carry out a systematic study of legal, administrative, economic and, possibly, technical aspects of water pollution control problems. Two documents on water pollution control problems in Europe now being distributed by the secretariat of ECE (E/ECE/311, E/ECE/312) may serve as a basis for such a study at the world level and help to determine the appropriate international action to be taken under the auspices of the United Nations. A brief statement of the work which could be usefully carried out by the United Nations Organization is presented in annex II. This summary has been taken from the progress report prepared by ECE, one of the two reports referred to above.

35. In addition to drawing upon existing experience in combatting pollution, special attention should be paid to preventive pollution measures applicable in industrializing areas, including the economic aspects of problems arising from the relationship of water pollution to industry—such as re-use of water, cost of water intake, cost of water treatment and value of by-products.

36. It is in this broad context that a study on water pollution control should be undertaken in co-operation with the interested specialized agencies.

Co-ordination of activities in the field of hydrology

37. Two reports now before the Council—the report on Integrated River Basin Development (E/3066) and the report on hydrologic services (E/3070)—independently conclude, *inter alia*, that there is an urgent need for systematic co-ordination of the activities of hydrologic services.

38. It may be recalled that a suggestion along this line was presented to the Council by the Secretary-General as early as 1954, at the eighteenth session of the Council.^{23/} Since that time the problem has been examined at each inter-agency meeting on water resources. The consensus at the meeting has always

^{21/} See paras. 11 - 14 above.

^{22/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 6, para. 328.

^{23/} *Ibid.*, Eighteenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 4, document E/2603, paras. 18 and 19.

been not only that one of the specialized agencies should assume the major responsibility for promoting collection of hydrologic data and dealing with related problems, but that the specialized agency best equipped to do so is WMO. As is mentioned in the preliminary inquiry of existing hydrologic services (E/3070), a proposal to the same effect has been unanimously supported by the Executive Committee of WMO and is at present the subject of an inquiry among member Governments of that agency.

39. In view of this, it is suggested that the Council strongly recommend to Governments that they support any measures which would facilitate and hasten such reorganization of WMO as may be necessary in entrusting the agency with responsibilities in hydrology similar to those it carries in respect of meteorology.

Integration of water resources services at the United Nations

40. The report on Integrated River Basin Development (E/3066) makes an important contribution to the study on water resources. Not only does it shed a clear light on the concept of integrated river basin development often reduced to the concept of individual multipurpose project, but it stresses the close inter-relationship existing between the various aspects—engineering, economic, social and administrative—of water development schemes hitherto mainly treated in isolation.

41. From the concept of integration of the various phases of a project, the experts who prepared the report reach the conclusion that integration of the bodies or services in charge of the project itself is desirable. This, in the view of the experts, applies not only at the national level but at the international level as well.

42. In the last chapter of the report, the experts explore the needs for readjusting the present structure of international services dealing with water resources. In the opinion of the experts, the following functions should be integrated: the preparation of interdisciplinary background studies indispensable, on the whole, for the solution of water resource development problems; the co-ordination of technical assistance projects from the very first stage; the collection of data concerning international river basins and the bringing together of the parties involved; and, lastly, the support of efforts towards the formulation of principles of international law applicable to the development of international river basins.

43. Among the steps suggested towards these aims, the experts recommend the establishment of a special office or unit in the Secretariat of the United Nations to effectively carry out the heavy duties which the Panel believes it is necessary now to assume.

44. The Council will recall that resolution 417 (XIV) requested the Secretary-General "to assume responsibility for the promotion and co-ordination of international activities concerning water resource development". Considerable progress has been made in this direction. It is believed that, on the basis of what has already been achieved, the time is ripe to go further by bringing about integrated action at the international level in the domain of water resource development. The Council will no doubt wish to express its views in this matter.

Annexes

Annex I

FUNCTIONAL SET-UP OF THE UNITED NATIONS SERVICES DEALING WITH WATER RESOURCES^{a/}

1. Functionally, water resources matters are handled by the Water Resources and Power Section in the Resources and Industry Branch of the Bureau of Economic Affairs in New York; the Bureau of Flood Control and Water Resources Development and the Industry and Trade Division in Bangkok; the Industry Division and the Transport Division in Geneva; and the Energy and Water Resources Programme group in Santiago. Besides, water resources development is one of the main areas of assistance to economically less developed countries provided by TAA.

2. The activities of the Water Resources and Power Section have already been described in chapter III of this report (para. 16) and need no further elaboration here. It may be added, however, that other studies on resource developments made in that Section often have an important bearing on water uses.

3. The Bureau of Flood Control and Water Resources Development has played a leading role in the ECAFE region since its establishment in November 1948. Among its main activities, special mention should be made of the publication of the quarterly Flood Control Journal, the organization of regional technical water conferences, the water resources surveys in various countries of the region, and work on hydrologic matters carried out jointly with WMO. In addition, the Industry and Trade Division studies the hydro-power potential of the region and the ways to speed up its utilization; this work is carried out under the Sub-Committee on Electric Power.

4. The Industry Division in the ECE secretariat deals with hydro-power development. The work is carried out under the Committee on Electric Power of ECE whose aim is in effect to stimulate and support international action with a view to developing in a rational manner the water power resources of Europe. The Committee's programme includes as a continuing activity work pursued through various groups of experts in hydroelectric resources, and on legal questions relating to hydro-power development on international rivers, and on exchange of technical information. The Transport Division, through its Waterways Section, recently began to study the pollution problems of international rivers in Europe with the ultimate aim of obtaining river-wide co-operation of pollution control by the countries concerned.

5. Until recent times, the secretariat of ECLA had dealt only indirectly with problems of water resources in its study on production and utilization of energy. Two Commission resolutions, however, have given new directives: resolution 99 (VI) of September 1955 on energy and water resources;^{b/} and resolution 131 (VII) of May 1957 on utilization of rivers and lakes situated in international hydrographic basins.^{c/} The former recommends "a preliminary examination of water resources in Latin America, and of their present and future utilization in so far as possible for multiple purposes, such as energy, irrigation and water supply, taking into account other factors, such as land reclamation, drainage and other benefits arising from the construction of such works and the use of water". The latter "recommends to the secretariat that it approach the Governments of the Latin American countries to the end that the utilization of rivers and lakes situated in international hydrographic basins, for hydro-electric energy, irrigation, navigation and any other useful

^{a/} For more details on these services as well as on the relevant functions of the specialized agencies concerned with water resources, see document E/2205/Add.1 and the published annual reports of the organizations concerned.

^{b/} See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twentieth Session, Supplement No. 10A, p. 26.

^{c/} Ibid., Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 8, p. 35.

purposes to which they may lend themselves, be effected on the basis of adequate planning undertaken by international technical commissions".

Annex II

WORK WHICH COULD USEFULLY BE CARRIED OUT BY THE UNITED NATIONS ON WATER POLLUTION PROBLEMS

The following paragraphs are extracted from the progress report on water pollution control problems in Europe (E/ECE/312) prepared by the ECE secretariat for the thirteenth session of that organization.

"7. As regards the work which could usefully be carried out by the international organizations concerned. . . , the following points might be considered:

"(a) Assistance to the Governments concerned in setting up a river pollution control body, particularly by means of drafting the guiding principles which would be valid for all river pollution control bodies; these guiding principles should in particular cover:

"(i) The composition of the body (representation of the countries and various interests concerned);

"(ii) Terms of reference and the main features of its work;

"(iii) Administrative regulations, with particular reference to financial questions.

"(b) Assistance to Governments concerned in elaborating separate machinery for arbitration as and when such machinery should be necessary.

"(c) International agreement on guiding principles with regard to the use of water resources. It should be recalled that the international Law Association, a non-governmental organization which has consultative status B with the Economic and Social Council, has been studying this question for some time and will examine it again at its next session in September 1958 in New York....

"8. The possible programmes of work described under paragraph 7 could be carried out at the request of interested Governments through ad hoc groups of experts or other appropriate forms.

"9. In addition to this a systematic exchange of information and experience on various aspects of water pollution abatement, listed below, in national or international waters, would be of value:

"(a) Technical aspects:

"(i) Criteria of quality of river water and effluents, and methods of analysis;

"(ii) Quality of requirements for public supply, for industry, fisheries and agriculture;

"(iii) Methods of sewage purification;

"(iv) Industrial waste treatment and re-use of water;

"(v) Pollution by bacteria and other organisms;

"(vi) Sludge treatment and disposal, and composting;

"(vii) Disposal of solid wastes;

"(viii) Disposal of radio-active wastes;

"(ix) Special problems concerning ground water;

"(x) Technical possibilities of water treatment;

"(b) Economic and administrative aspects:

"(i) Classification of rivers by use;

"(ii) Economics of water treatment;

"(iii) Financing and organization of purification plants;

"(iv) Conventions on the control of pollution of inland waters by oil, analogous to the 1954 International Convention on the Pollution of the Sea by Oil;

"(v) Plans to meet the increasing needs of water for industrial, domestic and other uses;

"(vi) Economic aspects of distribution of available water resources between various users."

Annex III

CURRENT ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS
ORGANIZATIONS IN THE FIELD OF WATER RESOURCES

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Introduction

The present annex summarizes activities, mainly during 1956 and 1957, of the United Nations organizations in the field of water resources on the basis of information received from each of the organizations concerned: the United Nations, including the Bureau of Economic Affairs in the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at Headquarters (BEA), the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) and the Technical Assistance Administration (TAA); the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (Bank), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO).

The activities are classified according to type under four main headings: (a) Conferences, working parties and seminars; (b) research and studies; (c) publications; and (d) technical and financial assistance. Section (d) is subdivided by region and by country. The agency or office concerned is indicated by its initials after each activity.

While comparable with the annex of the report presented by the Secretary-General in 1956 with regard to technical assistance activities (E/2827),^{d/} the present expanded annex is more general in character and indicates the wide range of activities of the United Nations organizations. Each agency has some more or less clearly defined responsibilities. The water resources field, however, is highly complex and in some aspects closely interrelated with other fields such as energy resources, public health and food production. In the circumstances, it is not surprising to find some substantive overlapping of responsibilities and parallel operations, for example, in the rendering of technical assistance. The subsequent sections illustrate cases both of co-ordinated action and of need for further integration mentioned in the body of this report.

A. Conferences, working parties and seminars

This section is subdivided into seven subject groups. meetings are classified under the subject regarded as most relevant, although some meetings may have dealt with several subjects.

Water resources development (general)

Following similar conferences in New Delhi in 1951 and in Tokyo in 1954, the third Asian Regional Technical Conference on Water Resources Development was held in December 1957 in Manila, Philippines. The conference concentrated on four topics: (a) current programmes for water resources development; (b) basic hydrologic data with special emphasis on deficiencies; (c) manual labour and its more effective use in competition with machines for earthwork in the ECAFE region; and (d) Construction of water resources development projects (government agency versus

private contractor); it also considered the secretariat work programme. Comprehensive working papers on each of the topics were provided by the secretariat on the basis mainly of information requested and received from the various Governments. The conference was followed by two inspection trips to selected projects in the Philippines. [ECAFE]

Integrated river basin development

A Panel of Experts held meetings in January and November 1957 at United Nations Headquarters in New York to review, with the assistance of the Secretariat, the administrative, economic and social implications of integrated river basin development and to advise on proper action to be taken in order to ensure a world-wide exchange of experience and data in related domains. Experts were also assisted by participants of inter-agency meetings and others. (For report, see section C.) [BEA]

Following field reconnaissance of the lower Mekong basin in April-May 1956 and consideration of the resulting report (see section C) by ECAFE, a joint meeting of experts of the four countries concerned (Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and Viet-Nam) was held in Bangkok in May 1957. Subsequently a preparatory committee met in Bangkok in September 1957 and adopted statutes for a Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations, which in turn held its first session at Phnom-Penh at the end of October and endorsed the composition of and proposals for work by a team of experts (see section D, item 74). [ECAFE]

Hydro-power resources

A working party on assessment of hydroelectric potentials in Asia and the Far East held its first session in August 1957 in Bangkok with the task of reviewing the assessment of hydroelectric potentials and the methods used in countries of the region, of considering the various methods of assessing different categories of hydroelectric potentials and their relative advantages, and of formulating recommendations for the adoption of such methods as might be considered particularly useful to the countries of the region. [ECAFE]

A group of experts for the study of hydroelectric resources in Europe held its seventh session in November 1956 and its eighth session in October 1957 in Geneva. Progress was made in fundamental methodology and definition of different types of hydro-power potentials, in the mapping of the "physical upper limit" and in the study of other aspects of the hydro-power resources, such as the "technical potential", flow irregularity within and between years and regional differences in Europe. [ECE]

A European group of experts on legal questions held its tenth session in Geneva and continued to consider legal problems relating to hydro-power development of rivers and lakes of common interest in Europe. [ECE]

A meeting of specialists on hydroelectric stations was held in November 1956 in Geneva to study the prospects of reducing costs of hydroelectric stations and the effect of mechanization. Forty-three reports were presented and discussed. They dealt with characteristics of post-war stations built in different countries and future construction prospects in view of technical and organizational improvements. To be followed by the issue of a substantive report, an annotated bibliographical index and by detailed proposals for a comparative economic study of the components of construction costs. [ECE]

Water supply problems

The Sub-Committee on Salinity Problems, established under the Advisory Committee on Arid Zone Research, met in June 1957 in Paris to study exchange of information on problems of demineralization of saline water and to work out a programme for a symposium on salinity problems, including desalting of water, to be organized jointly with the Government of Iran in 1958. [UNESCO]

A working group on international standards of drinking water quality was convened in June 1957 in Geneva. (For report, see section C.) [WHO]

^{d/} Ibid., Twenty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 7.

A number of seminars and training courses on sanitary engineering and related water supply problems were held. The fifth European seminar for sanitary engineers thus was convened in July 1956 in Helsinki; material considered included two glossaries (see section C). Seminars were held in 1954 in Caracas and in 1955 in Puerto Rico to enable Latin American engineers to meet and discuss various aspects of sanitary engineering, including water supply problems. Environmental sanitation courses are provided in the Schools of Public Health in Brazil, Chile and Mexico for sanitary engineers and auxiliary personnel to form in the region a nucleus of leading public health workers capable among other things of designing, controlling and improving domestic water supply systems. In a related field, a third course for water-plant operators was arranged in 1957 in Mexico, following courses held in 1953 and 1955 for Panama and Central American countries. Finally, a congress of the Inter-American Association of Sanitary Engineering (AIDIS), held in Lima in 1956 to discuss water supply problems in Latin American countries, was sponsored by the Pan American Sanitary Bureau/WHO Regional Office for the Americas and financed by Pan American Sanitary Organization funds. [WHO]

Watershed management, irrigation and drainage

A development centre on watershed management was convened in February 1957, for four weeks, in Hazaribah (Bihar) in co-operation with the Government of India, with participants from nearly all of the South-East Asia-Far East region. The influence of watershed management on headwaters and on major rivers was given special emphasis. Proceedings of the meetings are being published by the Soil Conservation Society of India. [FAO]

An international seminar on land development, held during three weeks in May 1957 in Wageningen (Netherlands), organized by the Netherlands Government with FAO support, was attended by about seventy participants from thirty-one countries. Among other subjects, three water development projects (Tchad region, Niger and Damodar) were discussed in detail. Discussions included the main aspects of the integrated river basin approach. The proceedings are being published by the International Agricultural Study Centre of the Netherlands (Wageningen). [FAO]

A training centre on irrigation and drainage, convened in August 1956 in co-operation with the Government of the USSR, and a subsequent study tour to central Asia, Caucasia and the southern Ukraine lasted six weeks and included twenty-eight participants from ten countries. Several lectures were given relating to river development design and operation, and to the major river basin projects; the Syr Darya, Kura and Dnieper were visited. [FAO]

A training centre on irrigation methods and practices was held during September and October 1956 in Chillán, Chile, and attended by twenty-five technicians from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay. It was organized with the active co-operation of the Organization of American States and the United States International Co-operation Administration and consisted of classroom lectures and practical field problems. [FAO]

Hydrologic problems

An inter-regional training seminar on hydrologic forecasting and the water balance was held in October-November 1957 in Belgrade to inform about thirty participants from eighteen countries in the Mediterranean and South-West Asia areas about the methods currently used in the United States and the USSR and to provide practical demonstrations of how these methods can be applied in their areas. Leading experts from the two countries mentioned were appointed as consultants. The full proceedings of the seminar will be published by the Yugoslav Government. [WMO]

Hydrogeology was included among the subjects in a symposium on applied geology in the Middle East, held in November 1955 in Ankara and organized jointly by UNESCO's Middle East Science Co-operation Office and the Turkish Institute of Mining Research. [UNESCO]

Arid and semi-arid zones

Co-operation was extended to the National University at Mendoza, Argentina, in the holding of a symposium in December 1957 on the basis for the programming of the development of hydraulic resources in the arid and semi-arid regions of Argentina. [ECLA]

A symposium on soil erosion problems in arid and semi-arid zones, organized jointly by UNESCO's South Asia Science Co-operation Office and the Food and Agriculture Council of Pakistan, was held in November 1957 in Karachi. [UNESCO]

A symposium on arid zone climatology and microclimatology, organized jointly with the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization of Australia, was held in October 1956 in Canberra. [UNESCO]

A regional training course on hydrogeology of the arid zones, organized jointly by UNESCO's Middle East Science Co-operation Office and the Egyptian Desert Institute, was held in December 1957 in Cairo. [UNESCO]

B. Research and studies

Water resource development (general)

Initial steps were taken towards the implementation of a preliminary examination of water resources in Latin America and of their present and future utilization in so far as possible for multiple purposes. A pilot study of Chile was started in 1957 as a joint effort by a working group consisting of an economist, a multipurpose water utilization expert, a specialist on water utilization legislation, a hydrologist-energy specialist (lent by the Government of France) and a hydrometeorologist. Provision was made for continuation of three contractual experts in 1958. [ECLA/TAA/WMO]

A preliminary report in water development in Africa (E/2882)^{e/} prepared in 1956 dealt with some significant aspects of problems of water supply in relation to economic development in Africa, and with some of the measures undertaken by the peoples and Governments of a number of countries to cope with their individual situations in this respect. [BEA]

A preliminary report on Mediterranean development surveys has been prepared and deals, among other things, with the water potential of the region. [FAO]

As part of a series of country-by-country surveys of water resources in the Asia and Far East region, giving the present stage of utilization, future plans of development and problems and difficulties encountered, country surveys are being prepared for Cambodia, Indonesia, South Korea, Laos, Malaya and British Borneo, Thailand and southern Viet-Nam. [ECAFE]

Preliminary studies of the Euphrates-Tigris basin have been initiated. [FAO]

A preliminary report on resource studies of the middle and lower Ganges-Brahmaputra basin is being completed. The report will deal extensively with the water resources of the area with a view to their optimal utilization for agricultural purposes. (See section D, item 131, for another study of this area.) [FAO]

A report was prepared in 1957 on problems of the humid tropics in the Philippines, particularly those affecting development of water resources. [UNESCO]

Water supply problems

A preliminary study on water for industrial use, prepared with the assistance of a consultant, was sent to Governments for comments. The latter and additional information submitted were taken into account in further study and revisions. (See section C.) [BEA]

Following consideration by ECE in 1956 and 1957 and an intervening consultation of experts in February 1957, a study was initiated, in co-operation with the WHO and FAO secretariats, on water pollution control problems in Europe (E/ECE/311), mainly with regard to European rivers of international character. [ECE]

^{e/} Ibid., Twenty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 2 (a).

Hydrologic problems

Existing hydrologic services were surveyed (E/3070) in a preliminary inquiry based on a questionnaire sent to Governments to obtain information on hydrologic services, in the different countries), plans for their extension and conditions for the execution of these plans, and suggestions as to measures of a regional or international character. [BEA/WMO]

Following a recommendation of the second Asian Regional Technical Conference on Water Resources Development (see section C for report), a joint survey was initiated in 1955, with a view to providing detailed information on the major hydrologic data deficiencies in the region and to suggesting ways of overcoming these deficiencies. A joint report was submitted as a working paper to the third regional conference in Manila in 1957. [ECAFE/WMO]

A review of researches in hydrology carried out since a symposium was held in 1952 in Ankara is being prepared under an agreement of 1957 with the University of Bordeaux. Arrangements were also made in 1957 for the translation of a Russian work on the classification and evaluation of underground water resources. Furthermore, an investigation on dew in desert zones of Egypt was carried out in 1956 under an agreement with the Hydraulics Institute of the University of Stockholm, while maps on potential evapo-transpiration and water deficits in the Middle East were published under an agreement of 1956 with the Centerton Climatology Laboratory in New Jersey. In somewhat related fields, film slides on water in arid zones, for use in schools, are under preparation, and an ecologist has been lent to help prepare, and financial assistance has been given to, a technical conference on the influence of large dams on flora, fauna and soil, to be held in 1958 in Athens. [UNESCO]

C. Publications

The order of publications corresponds to the sequence of subject categories in section A.

Proceedings of the Regional Technical Conference on Water Resources Development in Asia and the Far East ^{1/}

The conference, held in Tokyo in 1954, dealt with economic and social aspects of multiple-purpose river basin development, hydrologic problems, selection of types of hydraulic structures, planning of sediment control works, recent progress in multiple-purpose projects, organization for water resource development, component parts of multiple-purpose river basin development and work programme of the secretariat. [ECAFE]

Water Resource Development in Burma, India and Pakistan ^{2/}

Report is part 2B in the series on Multiple-purpose River Basin Development and follows earlier publication of a Manual of River Basin Planning and country surveys of Ceylon, China (Taiwan), Japan and the Philippines. The study deals with potentialities of water resources on a country-by-country basis, their present stage of development and certain problems affecting their future use. [ECAFE]

Flood Control Journal

A mimeographed quarterly to give up-to-date information about flood control and water resource development projects undertaken by the various countries of the Asia and Far East region as well as the most recent technical developments in the field of interest to the region. [ECAFE]

Integrated River Basin Development (E/3066)

Report on administrative, economic and social implications prepared by the panel of experts (see section A). Chapters on scope and purposes, and on major aspects of river basin development, on some specific problems encountered, on co-operative action among countries concerned in the case of an

international river basin, and on suggested lines of action, particularly at the international level, together with five annexes. [BEA]

Development of Water Resources in the Lower Mekong Basin ^{h/}

Report on field reconnaissance of the lower Mekong basin by a team of experts, recommending projects for economic development following more detailed investigations, particularly of the Pamong, Sambor and Tonlé Sap projects. [ECAFE]

Energy in Latin America ^{i/}

Report on production and utilization of energy, including hydroelectric power. While indicating the need for further standardization in methods of appraisal of hydro-power resources, the report notes that the installed capacity by 1954 represented less than 7 per cent of the estimated hydroelectric potential of the region and that much of this potential was situated on international rivers or exploitable only with the consent of neighbouring countries. [ECLA]

Water for Industrial Use (E/3058)

Report is concerned with main factors to be taken into account by those responsible for the formulation of industrial and general water policy. It deals successively with problems arising from the demand for water by industry, water quantity and quality requirements for industry, water costs, conservation of water and conclusions as to desirable action at various levels, and includes a number of statistical tables. [BEA]

Utilization of Saline Water

Reviews of research (second edition), published in 1956 in the series on arid zone research. Two chapters deal with the relationship between growth of plants and salinity and one revised chapter with demineralization of saline water. [UNESCO]

International Standards of Drinking Water Quality

Report by working group (see section A) suggesting international standards, prepared for publication. [WHO]

Water Supply for Rural Areas and Small Communities

Publication is under preparation. [WHO]

Bulletin of the World Health Organization

Volume 14, No. 5-6 (1956) contains six papers on water pollution and quality, including papers on pollution of surface and ground water in Europe, health problems due to industrial waste water, problems of waste from paper and pulp mills and disposal of radio-active wastes. [WHO]

Multilingual Glossary of Sanitary Engineering Terms

Two glossaries in English and French, prepared in co-operation with UNESCO to provide a means for translation of technical terms from one language to another, were presented at the fifth European seminar for sanitary engineers (see section A). [WHO]

Water Lifting Devices for Irrigation

Development paper No. 60 published in English, French and Spanish in November 1956. [FAO]

Glossary of Hydrologic Terms used in Asia and the Far East ^{j/}

Pending the availability of a suitable global terminology, a joint report was prepared with the help of a working group of experts. [ECAFE/WMO]

^{h/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: 1957.II.F.8.

^{i/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: 1957.II.G.2.

^{j/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: 1956.II.F.7.

^{1/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: 1956.II.F.3.

^{2/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: 1956.II.F.8.

Guide Book to Research Data for Arid Zone Development

Published in 1957 as No. IX in arid zone research series, this guide includes a chapter on hydrology, including irrigation aspects. [UNESCO]

Climatology

Reviews of research published in 1957 as No. X in arid zone research series. [UNESCO]

D. Technical and financial assistance

This section covers services of experts, fellowships, equipment and loans. Numbers are affixed to the various items in order to facilitate cross-reference of activities according to the seven substantive groups used in the annex of the report (E/2827) presented in 1956. The groups, together with the cross-reference item numbers (some of which appear under several of the groups), are as follows:

- I. Survey and appraisal of water resources (including ground and surface waters): 1, 9, 10, 19, 32, 37, 38, 48, 53, 55, 56, 60, 61, 70, 73, 78, 79, 84, 89, 92, 101, 107, 112, 115, 117, 118, 120, 121, 122, 123, 126, 128, 135, 137.
- II. Water supplies (town, rural and industrial): 2, 3, 5, 6, 12, 13, 20, 22, 28, 31, 33, 36, 39, 43, 48, 55, 69, 70, 80, 86, 89, 93, 104, 105, 108, 119, 123, 124, 125, 137, 138.
- III. Irrigation, drainage and reclamation: 1, 7, 12, 14, 15, 29, 34, 37, 40, 49, 51, 56, 62, 66, 73, 78, 81, 87, 94, 95, 101, 104, 110, 112, 115, 118, 126, 127, 128, 135, 137.
- IV. Soil and water conservation (headwaters control and watershed management): 1, 16, 56, 73.
- V. Hydro-power projects: 4, 8, 17, 24, 25, 26, 41, 44, 45, 46, 47, 51, 52, 57, 58, 65, 75, 76, 88, 96, 129, 130, 136, 142.
- VI. Multipurpose water development: 21, 73, 74, 75, 77, 95, 97, 98, 99, 101, 110, 111, 126, 131, 132, 140.
- VII. Establishment and development of meteorological and hydrologic services: 1, 11, 18, 23, 27, 30, 32, 35, 42, 50, 53, 54, 59, 63, 64, 67, 68, 71, 72, 73, 82, 83, 85, 90, 91, 100, 101, 102, 103, 106, 109, 113, 114, 116, 120, 122, 133, 134, 139, 141.

The above order of subjects also determines the sequence of items under each country heading.

1. In addition to trainees receiving fellowships specified below and granted by other organizations, twenty fellows are being trained in irrigation and drainage and water development. [FAO]

Latin AmericaRegion as a whole

2. Assistance in establishing pilot plants in selected countries to demonstrate safe and economical methods of drinking water fluoridation. [WHO]

3. Assistance to Ingeniería Sanitaria, the Journal of the Inter-American Association of Sanitary Engineering, by the Pan American Sanitary Bureau/WHO Regional Office for the Americas. [WHO]

Central America

4. An electric power expert was attached in 1956 and early 1957 to the Central American economic integration project in respect of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua. Provision is now made for two experts in development of electric power in this project. [TAA]

Bolivia

5. To provide village water supply, particularly in tropical lowlands being colonized, drilling equipment was supplied in early 1956 and a hydrologist provided to assist in installation and utilization of equipment, location of water wells and training of local personnel. In 1957, the expert gradually turned to work of a more general nature, such as drafting field procedures manuals, correlating data on local and regional problems, and preparation of a national hydrologic service. He is expected to carry on through 1958. [TAA]

6. Two fellowships for the study of water supply. [WHO]

7. Irrigation project plans are being appraised and assistance is requested for implementation. [FAO]

8. An expert in electric installations completed a two-year assignment at the end of 1956. He advised on various practical problems of purchase, installation, operation and maintenance of equipment and plants, on plans to increase power supply and on organizational questions. Two other experts in 1957 assisted in further survey of hydroelectric power and in creation of a national power agency. [TAA]

Brazil

9. Preliminary survey of the water resources of north-east Brazil. [FAO]

10. Two hydrogeologists established a school at Recife, advised on pilot projects in the south-east region and prepared plans for a number of similar schools in various parts of Brazil. They also were called for consultations in Paraguay. Assistance also included five fellowships in 1956 and three in 1957 for practical and theoretical studies in countries with conditions analogous to those of south-east Brazil, as well as equipment in both years. [UNESCO]

11. One expert has been assigned as meteorological consultant to the Government for a short period, and another will advise on instrument questions. [WMO]

British West Indies

12. An expert advised the Government of Jamaica for a year on ground water resources development, flood control and irrigation. [TAA]

13. Co-operation with the Government and UNICEF in a project to improve, extend and treat existing water systems, and to improve water supplies and environmental sanitation throughout St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla. [WHO]

14. Preliminary report by experts on reclamation of tidal coastal areas in Trinidad submitted to the Government. [FAO]

Chile

15. An expert to train technical personnel in irrigation and drainage methods. [FAO]

16. An expert in marine biology utilized his presence in the country to propose a system of fresh water utilization for fisheries. In this connexion, one fellowship and equipment were included in both 1956 and 1957. [UNESCO]

17. A loan of \$15 million was made in November 1956 to help finance construction of a 68,000-kilowatt hydroelectric plant at La Isla in the Santiago-Valparaiso region, an addition of 49,000 kilowatts to the existing Abanico power station near Concepción and construction of a new 48,900-kilowatt hydroelectric plant situated near Lake Pullinque and to be interconnected with the other two. [Bank]

18. Meteorological equipment is being supplied to Chile in accordance with recommendations by a WMO expert who recently carried out an advisory mission on the control of crop diseases. An expert will be sought to supervise the installation of this equipment and to train local staff in its use and in the interpretation of its records. [WMO]

Colombia

19. Two experts completed their work on the utilization of the ground and surface water resources in the Guajira Peninsula. [FAO]

20. Development of essential health services in rural areas, including the establishment and improvement of rural water supply. [WHO]

21. Report of an advisory mission on the development of the Upper Cauca valley in January 1956 included recommendations on integrated development of hydroelectric power, flood protection, irrigation and drainage. [Bank]

Dominican Republic

22. Strengthening of the sanitation services of the country, including control and improvement of water supply systems,

carried out by Pan American Sanitary Bureau/WHO Regional Office for the Americas, activities financed by Pan American Sanitary Organization funds. [WHO]

23. Provision has been made for the appointment of a meteorological adviser to continue work started by earlier experts. A Hurricane Seminar was held in 1956 and edited papers are expected to be printed soon. [WMO]

Ecuador

24. A hydroelectric engineer who had been in Ecuador for several years assisted, during 1955 and 1956, *inter alia*, in the preparation of a draft law on electric power development and completed a National Plan for the electrification of the country before resigning at the end of 1956. Another expert began work in this field in January 1958. [TAA]

25. One fellowship in hydroelectric power development for study and observation in Puerto Rico and Mexico. [TAA]

26. A loan of \$5 million was made in March 1956 to help finance expansion of electric power facilities in the Quito area, including construction of a 14,480-kilowatt hydroelectric plant. When the project later was enlarged and in the revised version included a 20,000-kilowatt hydroelectric plant located at a new site, an additional loan of \$5 million was granted in September 1957. [Bank]

27. An expert engaged since November 1955 advised the Government on the development of its meteorological services. Negotiations are in progress for replacement of the expert who started this work but had to return home. [WMO]

Guatemala

28. Development of essential health services in rural areas, including the establishment and improvement of water supply systems. [WHO]

29. Advisory work by experts in the field of water development for agricultural purposes. [FAO]

Haiti

30. Provision was made for the appointment of a meteorological adviser in 1957, but at the Government's request this project was deferred. [WMO]

Honduras

31. Co-operation with the Government, UNICEF and the Institute of Inter-American Affairs in a project to assure supplies of safe drinking water to rural schools. [WHO]

Mexico

32. Continued assistance to the Institute of Applied Science Research in 1956 and 1957. An expert in geophysics conducted experiments on the physics of the atmosphere, the influence of weather on harvests and the pollution of air around Mexico. A hydrogeologist planned a training and research programme and agreed to advise the University of San Luis Potosí and to collaborate with various departments. Assistance included two fellowships and equipment in 1956. [UNESCO]

33. Development of a strong health service in one of the states of the country, including the improvement and control of water supply systems. [WHO]

Nicaragua

34. Experts continued to advise the Government on the utilization of water resources for irrigation. [FAO]

35. An expert is proceeding with the establishment of meteorological stations using equipment also supplied under the programme. [WMO]

Paraguay

36. Strengthening the health services, including the control and improvement of water supply systems. [WHO]

Peru

37. Experts are surveying the surface and ground water resources of Peru. The task of one includes irrigation development of Indian lands. [FAO]

38. In 1956 and 1957 a hydrologist, a soil chemist and an expert on vegetation ecology were attached to the Arid Zone Institute, working mostly on installation of laboratories and terrain investigations. The latter are being made to perfect existing maps prepared by local specialists. Equipment also was provided. [UNESCO]

Uruguay

39. A public health engineer is assisting in the organization and improvement of basic rural health services, including rural water supplies. [WHO]

40. An expert gave advice on several government irrigation projects connected with resettlement. [FAO]

41. A loan of \$25.5 million was made in October 1956 to help finance the construction of a 103,000-kilowatt hydroelectric power plant at Rincón de Baygorria on the Rfo Negro, and additional transmission and distribution facilities. [Bank]

42. A meteorological consultant at present in Brazil will proceed to Uruguay when his assignment in Brazil is finished. [WMO]

Venezuela

43. Demonstration of a well-balanced rural health service, including the improvement of rural water supplies. [WHO]

44. An expert completed in mid-1956 a long-term assignment as general adviser on final studies and initial implementation of plans for power development on the Caroni River valley. In 1957 the Government requested a replacement who is being recruited. [TAA]

Europe

Austria

45. One fellowship, to be implemented in 1958, in power production and distribution. [TAA]

46. A loan of \$21 million was made in September 1956 to help finance the construction of a 192,000-kilowatt, run-of-the-river hydroelectric plant, the Ybbs-Persenbeug project, on the Danube. [Bank]

Finland

47. A loan equivalent to \$15 million was made in May 1956 for the expansion and distribution of electric power. Two parts totalling \$7.4 million were designated to help finance the construction of three hydroelectric power plants with a combined capacity of 242,000 kilowatts. [Bank]

Greece

48. A hydrologist advised on methods of locating and exploiting underground water resources to augment water supplies for domestic and agricultural purposes and on establishment of a central government water authority. The expert visited Greece on brief missions at the end of 1955, twice both in 1956 and in 1957 and will return on the same basis in 1958. [TAA]

49. A team of experts started work in the summer of 1957 on an irrigation scheme based on utilization of the Louros and Arakthos rivers in southern Epirus. The main objective was the better utilization of the available resources for irrigation, combined with drainage. [FAO]

Iceland

50. An expert went to Iceland in September 1957 to advise on development of climatological services. An instruments expert in 1958 will assist in the installation of a laboratory and workshop and in training local personnel in instrument maintenance and calibration. Meteorological equipment also was supplied. [WMO]

Italy

51. A loan equivalent to \$74,628,000 was made in October 1956 for the agricultural and industrial development of southern Italy. From this loan, \$25,465,000 was allocated to help finance the so-called Flumendosa project to irrigate up to 123,500 acres in Sardinia, and \$14.7 million towards the construction of three hydroelectric power plants on the main-

land with an expected combined annual output of some 215 million kilowatt-hours. [Bank]

Norway

52. A loan of \$25 million was made in May 1956 to help finance the so-called Tokke hydroelectric power project to add 400,000 kilowatts of generating capacity to the electricity network serving south-eastern Norway. [Bank]

Turkey

53. The last specialist attached to the Institute of Hydrogeology departed in June 1956 after more than 150 drillings for underground water had been made and many students trained. One fellowship and equipment were also provided in both 1956 and 1957. [UNESCO]

54. One member of the Turkish Meteorological Service is receiving training in hydrometeorology in the United States. [WMO]

Yugoslavia

55. One fellowship in 1956 for observation in France of drilling, drainage and exploitation of drinkable, mineral and technical waters. [TAA]

56. Experts continued to advise on the development of the Pelagonija valley in Macedonia. Problems include watershed management and flood control, with irrigation and drainage in the lower reaches. In the Karst region of the Adriatic coast an expert gave advice on the comprehensive development of the water and land resources of a large valley and made recommendations for a pilot scheme. Other experts advised on sprinkler irrigation and excavation of major canals for the Danube-Tisa-Danube project in the Vojvodina. [FAO]

57. An expert in design and construction of large earth and rock-fill dams spent three months in 1957 advising the government enterprise responsible for design of water and thermal power stations. [TAA]

58. Five fellowships in 1957 in technical and economic factors in hydro-plant design, operation of hydro-power stations in cascade, modern design and construction of tunnels under pressure, construction and exploitation of distribution networks, and river hydraulics, respectively. [TAA]

59. Three fellowships in 1957, one on river and lake freezing in Sweden, one on medium- and long-term forecasting in Sweden and Austria, and one on maritime meteorology in France and Italy. [WMO]

Africa

Egypt

60. An expert in 1956 and, after interruption, in 1957 advised the Government on the establishment of a hydraulic laboratory and hydraulic modelling. [TAA]

61. An expert was sent in 1957 to explore with the Egyptian authorities assistance to be furnished to the Desert Institute under the major project on arid zone research. Equipment for study of underground water thus was made available to the Institute. In 1956 and 1957 a hydrogeologist set up a research programme at the Desert Institute and advised on the necessary study methods, while an expert in geophysics started research on the terrain as well as local training. Related equipment was supplied. [UNESCO]

62. One fellowship in 1957 for four months' study in France in hydraulics research, particularly construction and operation of high dams. [TAA]

63. An expert continues to advise the Government on agricultural meteorological matters and to train local staff in this work. [WMO]

64. An expert is being sought to install equipment for a meteorological instrument laboratory and workshop, preparations for the establishment of which were made by the Government on the advice of another expert, and to train local staff in use of the equipment and in maintenance and calibration of meteorological instruments. [WMO]

Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland

65. A loan equivalent to \$80 million was made in June 1956

to help finance the first stage of the Kariba hydroelectric power scheme, including the building of a dam and a power plant with 500,000 kilowatts of generating capacity at Kariba Gorge on the Zambesi River and nearly 1,000 miles of transmission lines. [Bank]

Ghana

66. An expert continued to advise on irrigation methods and practices suited to the black soils of the Accra Plain. [FAO]

Libya

67. An expert continued as Acting Director of the Libyan Meteorological Service, and another expert is in charge of a training mission. One fellowship in 1957 for meteorological instructor training in Cairo. [WMO]

Morocco

68. An expert is being sought for assignment to the Government to train local meteorological assistants. [WMO]

Seychelles Islands

69. Survey and advice on plans to improve the supply system of the capital, Victoria, Mahé Island, and to provide water supplies to smaller towns. One fellowship in 1957. [WHO]

Sudan

70. A team of experts continued to work on development of small-scale water supplies in the central Sudan and the Red Sea Hill area. [FAO]

71. An expert in agricultural meteorology is being appointed as adviser to the Government and will initiate a mission at the Gezira experimental farm near Khartoum. Specialized equipment also is being made available in this connexion. [WMO]

72. One fellowship for forecasting studies in the United Kingdom. [WMO]

Tanganyika

73. A team of fourteen experts continued to assist the Government in the preliminary resources survey of the Rufiji basin. A large number of hydrologic stations have been established and most of them are in operation. Extensive aerial photography and contour mapping has been carried out. Four trial farms have been established. The preliminary design for a 5,000 acre pilot scheme has been prepared. Survey and design work will continue until 1960. In addition, the experts assisted in the preliminary survey and design of two other rivers, the Ruvu and the Pangani. [FAO]

Asia

Region as a whole

74. In continuation of work on the Mekong River (see section A), an international team of six experts commenced in November 1957 a field survey of the major sites which have been proposed as the initial projects for the development of the lower Mekong River (Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and Viet-Nam). The team completed its work in January 1958 and prepared a comprehensive report recommending the detailed survey work which should be undertaken on each of these major projects. [TAA]

75. Co-operation was extended to the University of Roorkee, India, in the establishment of a water resources training centre for Asian and African engineers. One expert in heavy construction machinery was provided in December 1955 and an instructor in power-plant operation in January 1957, with extension for both through 1958, as well as four short-term lecturers working in the region; other assistance included help in formulation of curriculum, supply of teaching and demonstration equipment, help in recruitment of trainees and six fellowships to trainees from Burma, Ceylon, Japan, Pakistan and the Philippines during the first one-year course in 1956-1957. [TAA/ECAFE]

76. A group of ten electric power experts from India, Indonesia, Japan, Pakistan and Thailand completed in September 1956 a two-and-a-half-month study tour of six countries in Europe and the United States. They studied a

wide range of subjects, including underground hydroelectric stations, and prepared a draft report of observations and recommendations. [TAA/ECAFE]

77. Preparations were made for a study tour of water resource development schemes in Europe and North America in 1958 by a group of experts from the Asia and Far East region to examine technological advances in the more developed countries. [TAA/ECAFE]

Aden

78. Experts started work on control and utilization of the Wadi Tiban (controlled flood irrigation) in the Sultanate of Lahej. [FAO]

Afghanistan

79. A hydrologist in 1957 joined a team of experts, also including a geologist and a topographer, which continued and will continue a geological survey and mapping and assistance in locating and appraising underground water resources. [TAA]

80. A public health engineer is helping the municipality of Kabul in developing, among other things, a proper municipal water supply. [WHO]

81. A team is carrying out design work for utilization of the Kunduz River. [FAO]

82. In a two-man mission working for over two years, one expert has succeeded in laying down a sound foundation for the development of the meteorological service, and the other made marked progress in the development of an instrument division and establishment of reporting stations. [WMO]

83. The Director of the Royal Afghan Meteorological Institute studied administrative methods and other meteorological matters with the assistance of the Director General of the India Meteorological Department. [WMO]

Burma

84. A hydrologist in 1955 recommended plans for a hydrologic survey. To assist in carrying out this survey, two experts were recruited late in 1957 and will be followed in 1958 by a second ground water geologist, a geophysicist and a drilling expert. [TAA]

85. One fellowship continued for study of meteorology in the United States, Canada, United Kingdom and Philippines, and another continued for study of hydrology in the United Kingdom. [WMO]

Ceylon

86. A public health engineer is assisting the Government in the development, in a pilot area, of rural water supplies. The project includes a training centre, and it is planned to extend to the entire island the utilization of techniques developed in the pilot area. [WHO]

87. A hydraulic engineer for four months in 1956 advised the Gal Oya Development Board on flood control and water resources development of the Gal Oya valley, including storage reservoirs for irrigation purposes, irrigation channels and allocation of reservoir capacity for flood control. [TAA]

88. An expert in hydro-power engineering since July 1956 has assisted in assessing the existing power stations and projects under construction in connexion with the Laksapana hydroelectric power scheme and participated in a preliminary survey of potential sites for a new hydro-power plant. The assignment has been extended until July 1959. [TAA]

China (Taiwan)

89. One fellowship in 1956 for six months' study in the United Kingdom of the economic utilization of underground water. [TAA]

90. One fellowship for study of hydrometeorology and river flood forecasting in the United States. [WMO]

Hong Kong

91. One fellowship for study of tropical meteorology and hurricane forecasting in the United States. [WMO]

India

92. Two fellowships in 1957 in hydrographic surveys. [TAA]

93. A sanitary engineer and a sanitarian are assisting in the development of rural sanitation with special emphasis on rural water supplies and excreta disposal. [WHO]

94. An expert has been assigned for studies of water requirements. [FAO]

95. A professor in irrigation, dam construction and hydraulics was attached to the Engineering College at Poona in 1957. [UNESCO]

96. Two fellowships, awarded in 1955 but started in 1956, in hydro and thermal power plant construction and operation. [TAA]

97. An electrical and a mechanical engineer were assigned to the Bhakra Dam Designs Directorate in the last quarter of 1955, the former continuing to September 1957 and the latter through 1958. Apart from their work on the Bhakra project, the experts gave advice on several related projects and a series of lectures at Roorkee University (see item 75). [TAA]

98. A specialist in photo-elasticity worked at the Delhi laboratory of the Central Waterpower, Irrigation and Navigation Research Station in 1956 and 1957, doing research in connexion with the construction of dams, particularly the Bhakra Dam project, and training personnel for practical work. Equipment also was supplied. [UNESCO]

99. One fellowship in 1956 in water resources development. [TAA]

Indonesia

100. One fellowship to a member of the Indonesian Meteorological Service for overseas training in aerology. [WMO]

Iran

101. Fifteen experts are now working in the field of irrigation, surface and ground water development. Work continued on river development projects in Golpayegan and irrigation projects on the Moghan (Arak) and Lower Helmand (Seistan), and, in association with a consulting corporation, on the integrated development of the Khuzistan in southern Iran. [FAO]

102. An expert is temporarily appointed to assist in the development of the Meteorological Service. A permanent appointee will be selected. [WMO]

103. One fellowship for forecasting studies in the United Kingdom. [WMO]

Iraq

104. After an irrigation expert completed his work on specific water development projects, assistance has continued in ground water development with special emphasis on the training of drillers. [FAO]

105. A sanitary engineer attached to a bilharziasis control team in the Tarmiyah area is devoting attention to the development of new sources of water supplies to reduce the rate of transmission of the disease. Another sanitary engineer is assisting in the establishment of provincial health services (including rural water supplies) in Diyala Province. [WHO]

106. An expert is advising on development of the upper air reporting network, is installing equipment provided by the Government and will train local staff in its operation and maintenance. Provision is also made for a fellowship for overseas training. [WMO]

Israel

107. Continuing assistance in hydrologic studies. [FAO]

108. An expert was sent in 1957 to explore with the Israeli authorities assistance to be furnished, under the major project on arid zone research, to the Institute for Arid Zone Research in the Negev at Beersheba. Equipment thus

was made available for study of demineralization of saline water. [UNESCO]

109. One fellowship in numerical forecasting and the application of radar to meteorology, and another for study in the United Kingdom of transfer processes in the atmosphere. [WMO]

Japan

110. An expert has assisted the Government in the study of foundation conditions for major dams, and an engineer has been appointed to advise on spillway design. [FAO]

111. A loan equivalent to \$7 million was made in August 1957 to assist in the execution of a multipurpose programme in the Aichi region of central Japan. The programme will make it possible to increase the annual production of food crops by about 200,000 tons through irrigation, and will supply drinking water to numerous towns and villages, provide more water for industry in three cities, including Nagoya, and increase the power supply capacity of the region by 10,000 kilowatts. [Bank]

Jordan

112. Experts continue to work on the Yarmuk River development project, and a ground water geologist is advising the Government on location of wells. [FAO]

113. A meteorologist is being sought for advisory duties with the Government in continuation of a previous mission. [WMO]

114. One fellowship for forecasting studies in the United Kingdom. [WMO]

Laos

115. A specialist was appointed in the summer of 1957 to study river development and irrigation schemes. [FAO]

Lebanon

116. An expert is being appointed to conduct advanced forecasting training, in Beirut, of senior meteorologists of the Lebanese Meteorological Service. [WMO]

Malaya

117. A hydrologist who served in Malaya in 1955 returned in January 1957 for two years. On the basis of a survey he had made, fresh water was discovered by a drilling expert operating equipment also supplied under this project. Although the extent of fresh water reserves and their value are yet to be appraised, the discovery is of particular interest in this area. [TAA]

Nepal

118. A team of three experts started investigations on river resources and their development in the Katmandu valley and in the eastern and western Tarai of Nepal. Some proposals have already been submitted to the Government. [FAO]

North Borneo

119. Two engineers were provided to assist in planning urban water supplies. [WHO]

Pakistan

120. An expert is assisting the Government in setting up a hydrologic service and in ground water development. [FAO]

121. Water resources survey in Quetta-Kalat Division, Baluchistan, continued and report of investigation team was to be submitted before the end of 1957. [FAO]

122. Utilizing the geophysics observatory in Quetta, an arid zone research project was started in 1956 and continued in 1957, a seismologist conducting research on water prospecting, control of surface and underground water and micro-climatology, and a specialist on vegetation ecology studying soil humidity and transpiration rate of plants in the arid zone. One fellowship and equipment also were made available in both years. [UNESCO]

123. Water resources development work in the Karachi and Hyderabad region continued. Three heavy drilling machines

costing about \$162,000 were provided for the project in 1956. Further extensive drilling will be necessary, following important discoveries already made, to determine more accurately the extent of fresh water resources in the area. Expert also surveyed the water situation in and around Chittagong, Tatta and Bambhor. [TAA]

124. A sanitary engineer made a brief visit in 1956, in connexion with work in the field of low-cost housing, to advise on the critical problem of providing adequate water supply and public sanitation facilities in the development of satellite towns and settlements in the Karachi area. [TAA]

125. A sanitary engineer has been assisting in the planning, construction and operation of sanitary engineering works including both urban and rural water supply and distribution systems. [WHO]

126. Continued participation in development of the water resources of the right bank tributaries of the Indus. A report containing preliminary proposals for the harnessing of these rivers was submitted to the Government and will be followed in 1958 by more detailed investigations. [FAO]

127. In a project connected with the construction of a mile-long barrage, 100 miles above the Lloyd barrage at Sukkur on the Indus River, to ensure a more reliable supply of irrigation waters, the services of three experts in various aspects of dam construction were provided during 1956 and 1957 and a general adviser and co-ordinator is expected to be appointed in 1958. A fellowship also was awarded in 1956 to an executive engineer on this project to study water resources development in the United States for six months. [TAA]

128. A team of ten experts continued work on the Ganges-Kobadak pump irrigation scheme in East Pakistan. Good progress was made on the Kushtia Unit of about 200,000 acres, a 10,000-kilowatt power plant completed, pumping plant equipment ordered for the end of 1957, and a preliminary report on a 600,000-acre reclamation scheme of the lower tidal section (Khulna) is nearing completion. Assistance also was given to a mission on water control and development (see item 131). [FAO]

129. A hydroelectric power engineer, replacing an earlier expert, for two years ending in June 1957 advised the Government on the design, planning and construction of several hydroelectric projects in the Punjab. [TAA]

130. A power transmission expert advised on various proposed grid systems in West Pakistan through 1956 and will return briefly in 1958. Construction of the grid began in 1957. Another expert was appointed in January 1957 for one year to advise mainly on thermal power generation to supplement hydroelectric power being developed to feed the grid. Assistance included two fellowships in 1957 for study in Sweden of power transmission and organization under supervision of a repatriated expert. [TAA]

131. Problems related to the control and development of the waters of the Brahmaputra and Ganges Rivers in East Pakistan were reviewed during a preliminary visit in November 1956 by two experts, who were followed for three months in 1957 by a mission of seven experts, including one adviser provided by FAO and two by the Ford Foundation. Their report recommended as a first step the establishment of a government corporation in East Pakistan with comprehensive responsibility and authority to deal there with all water and power development problems, several of which were reviewed and the subject of more detailed recommendations. [TAA]

132. Three fellowships in 1957 for a year's study of various aspects of water resources development at the Hydraulic Institute at Delft. [TAA]

133. A hydrometeorologist has been assigned to advise the Government on development of its hydrometeorological work. [WMO]

134. Two fellowships to officers of the Pakistan Meteorological Service for study of forecasting in the United Kingdom and of hurricane warning in the United States, respectively. [WMO]

Philippines

135. A reconnaissance survey of reclamation of marshy land was carried out and the team submitted a preliminary report. [FAO]

136. A loan equivalent to \$21 million was made in November 1957 to help finance the Binga hydroelectric project in the island of Luzon, including construction of a dam and reservoir on the Agno River, a 100,000-kilowatt power plant and transmission lines to Manila and other centres. [Bank]

Syria

137. Continued assistance to the Ghab Land-reclamation projects on the central Orontes and work by an expert on ground water investigations and development. [FAO]

138. In 1956 and 1957 a geology professor was attached to the Faculty of Sciences of Damascus University and trained secondary school teachers and employees of the geological service. Equipment also was supplied. [UNESCO]

139. An expert took up duty with the Syrian Meteorological Department to advise on the development of its observational network, and particularly on upper air reporting. Two fellowships to members of the Department for study of

climatology and forecasting, respectively, in the United Kingdom. [WMO]

Thailand

140. A loan equivalent to \$66 million was made in September 1957 to help finance the first stage of the Yanhee multi-purpose project. This stage includes construction of the Bhumiphol Dam, about 260 miles north-west of Bangkok on the Mae Nam Ping River, a 140,000-kilowatt power plant and transmission lines to supply Bangkok and eleven other communities; it will also help to control floods at present causing heavy damage and provide additional irrigation water for more than two million acres. [Bank]

141. Two fellowships to officers of the Thailand Meteorological Service, in 1956 and extended during 1957, for overseas study of meteorology. [WMO]

Viet-Nam

142. Three experts in civil, mechanical and electrical engineering assisted in a detailed technical review of two engineering studies of the so-called Danhim hydroelectric power project prepared by foreign firms under bilateral programmes. The experts were detailed from the Bhakra Dam Designs Directorate (see item 97) in India, which is expected to provide other facilities and training of Viet-Nameese technicians under the Colombo Plan. [TAA]

DOCUMENT E/3078

Industrialization

Progress report of the Secretary-General on implementation of the programme of work on industrialization and productivity

*[Original text: English]
[13 March 1958]*

1. This is the second report submitted to the Economic and Social Council under resolution 597 A (XXI), which authorized the Secretary-General to initiate the work outlined in "Proposals for a programme of work on industrialization and productivity" (E/2832), and requested him to report to the twenty-third session and annually thereafter on "the progress being made in planning and implementing the continuing work in the field of industrialization and productivity".

2. As proposed by Economic and Social Council resolution 597 A (XXI), the question of industrialization of under-developed countries was placed on the agenda of the eleventh session of the General Assembly. The Assembly discussed the programme of work of the United Nations in this field and reviewed the Secretariat's proposals for immediate implementation of this programme, including the relative priorities to be given to various projects and areas of work. The Assembly also discussed the question of organizational arrangements to implement the programme. In its resolution 1033 (XI), adopted at the conclusion of the debate, the Assembly expressed its satisfaction at the work done by the Economic and Social Council, the Secretary-General, the regional economic commissions and the specialized agencies in the field of industrialization and productivity, and urged them to continue to give priority to these questions. Also, believing that the question of machinery for implementing the programme should be kept under continuous review in the light of the development of the

programme, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council at its twenty-fifth session on such possible forms of organizational and administrative machinery as may be necessary. The Secretary-General's paper on the latter subject (E/3079)^{24/} is submitted to the Council at the same time as this report.

3. Following the procedure adopted in the first progress report submitted to the Council at its twenty-third session (E/2958), the present document describes the progress made in implementation of projects under the programme up to the time of submission of this report both as regards the substance and method of work. The order of presentation of projects follows that of document E/2895.

AREA 2 (a): OPERATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF
SELECTED INDUSTRIESProject 1. A general survey of the problem of capital intensity

4. This project was implemented as follows: (a) a general survey of the problem of capital intensity in industry in under-developed countries was prepared with the assistance of a consultant; and (b) an analysis of the same problem as it was dealt with in the reports of TAA experts was prepared by the Bureau of Economic Affairs.

^{24/} See p. 42.

5. In the first of these studies, after considering the theoretical aspects of the problem of choice among alternative techniques of varying capital intensity, a brief review is given of the present state of information on alternative techniques in various industrial processes which is available to industry. It is considered that such information is of great importance to countries in the process of industrialization for the planning of their investment programmes. The conclusion is reached that there is a definite dearth of such information, which leads to a certain number of suggestions for systematic research in this field by technological institutions, industry and government agencies.

6. The second study deals with the problem of capital intensity as it arises in the recommendations of experts to Governments relating to planning and programming industrial development. For that purpose, a survey has been made by the Secretariat of the relevant reports of TAA experts. The survey reviews the experts' recommendations both as to capital intensity of investment in over-all planning and the choice of techniques in individual plants and projects, and makes an appraisal of these recommendations. Since the recommendations of the experts frequently reflect conflicting views in this matter an effort has been made to assess the various positions. One of the conclusions of the survey is that the lack of consistency in the experts' recommendations is frequently due to insufficiently clear directives given to the experts by Governments. Another conclusion is that further research in technological processes on an industry-by-industry basis is required to make possible a realistic approach to the problem of capital intensity in industry, which will be both acceptable to, and better understood by, the technicians in charge of the execution of projects. This corroborates the conclusions reached in the first paper.

7. The two papers are now available to the Council in the form of articles published in the first issue of the Bulletin on Industrialization and Productivity.^{25/}

Project 2. Studies of capital investment in selected Industries (evaluation of processes and equipment and problems of size)

Project 2 (a). Project on construction industry

8. It was mentioned above that it appeared that a constructive and realistic approach to the problem of capital intensity in industry would consist in a systematic investigation of its technological and economic aspects, in the form of specific industry studies. It is with this aim in mind that the Secretariat has undertaken this project.

9. The study attempts to analyse the factors involved in the use of techniques at various levels of mechanization for operations of earth moving common to most large construction projects in road building and irrigation and multipurpose water works. The project has been planned primarily as a case study, with a view to developing a method which might be applied to investigations of the problem of capital intensity in other industrial branches where varying combinations of capital and labour are technologically possible. In contrast to current studies on capital

intensity in industry which are generally based upon the use of certain broad statistical aggregates (e.g., capital-output ratios, capital per worker quotients etc.), a "micro-economic" approach was taken, in the form of an analysis of the relevant engineering and economic data of the industry.

10. After a brief review of the technological and economic considerations involved in the choice of techniques, an analysis was undertaken of cost data in earth-moving operations, drawing mainly upon statistical material available in some industrially advanced countries. The conclusions reached in this analysis were then reappraised in the light of conditions prevailing in under-developed countries; a number of tentative conclusions were formulated with regard to the economics of use of earth-moving equipment in those countries.

11. This study is also available to the Council in the form of an article published in the first issue of the Bulletin on Industrialization and Productivity.

12. By arrangement with the secretariat of ECAFE, the study was presented for discussion at the Third Regional Technical Conference on Water Resources Development in the ECAFE region held at Manila in December 1957, the subject matter of the study being related to one of the items on the agenda of that Conference which dealt with methods for improving productivity of manual labour in earth-moving operations in multipurpose water projects. The findings of the study were noted by the participants of the Conference and incorporated in its report to the fourteenth session of ECAFE. In its report the Conference recommended that further research in this field be expanded to cover operations involving mechanized techniques and combinations of manual and mechanized techniques.

13. Following this meeting, and in implementation of the next phase of the project, as described in E/2895 (paras. 14-19), it was decided to convene a joint ECAFE-Headquarters working party on earth-moving operations in the ECAFE region. The objective of this working party will be to follow up the conclusions of the studies prepared by the ECAFE secretariat and Headquarters by an exchange of information and experience in the area. It is expected that the discussions in the working party will result in recommendations for practical action in improving the rate of utilization of labour and equipment in earth-moving operations and providing guidance for selection of appropriate equipment. The tentative date for this meeting has been set for the second half of 1959. It is expected that TAA will co-operate in this project by providing the necessary financing, at the request of participating Governments of the region.

14. In order to achieve an active exchange of information and experience in the region, Governments are being requested to submit papers dealing with the problems arising in the use of manual and mechanized techniques in earth-moving operations, and the experience gained in dealing with such problems. Information is being requested for earth-moving operations in highway and railroad construction, multipurpose projects and open cast mining. The secretariat of ECAFE and at Headquarters will prepare discussion papers and summaries of the material received from Governments, with the assistance of consultants, as required.

^{25/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: 58.II.B.2.

15. Some of the data used in the study on engineering construction were derived from papers presented by experts to a meeting held in 1956 under the auspices of the Committee on Electric Power of ECE, to study the reduction of construction costs of hydro-electric installations. A Drafting Committee appointed by this meeting met in August 1957 to design a questionnaire on construction costs, which has since been circulated to Governments in the ECE region. Headquarters assisted in the preparation of this questionnaire and a staff member from Headquarters attended the August 1957 meeting of the Drafting Committee and presented to it a preliminary account of the study on engineering construction which was noted by the Committee with interest. Following the recommendations of the Committee the final text of the study was circulated to member Governments of ECE for their information and such observations as they might consider appropriate.

Project 2 (b). Headquarters-ECLA joint project on size of plant

16. The first progress report to the Council referred to a study to be undertaken by Headquarters, in co-operation with the ECLA secretariat, of the appropriate size of plant in selected industries in relation to markets (E/2958). The industries selected for the study were some of the "candidate industries" for establishment in the region under the programme of economic integration of Central America, namely, manufacturing of ammonia fertilizers, electrolytic caustic soda and chlorine, and glass containers.

17. The study in its present phase deals with variation of cost of production and investment expenditures in relation to size. Material on this subject is being collected at Headquarters from various sources in the United States. In addition, a member of the Headquarters staff has been seconded to the ECLA office in Mexico City to collect relevant data on conditions in industries of the region, in the light of which it will be possible to make a reappraisal of the economic data which were based on conditions and industrial practice in the United States. The next phase of the project will deal with a study of markets and be followed by an evaluation of the factors to be considered in planning the appropriate location of plant for each industry. It is anticipated that the results obtained from this study will be of benefit to countries in other regions which face similar problems of size and location in industry planning.

AREA 2 (b): STUDIES IN INDUSTRIAL PLANNING

18. In the light of the suggestions made in the course of the discussions in the Council and the General Assembly, it is proposed to begin studies related to industry planning, reference to which was made under area 2 (b) of the Secretary-General's Proposals for a programme of work on industrialization and productivity submitted to the Council at its twenty-first session (E/2832, paras. 23, 24, 77 and 78). A former TAA expert in economic planning is expected to join shortly the Secretariat at Headquarters as consultant for this project.

AREA 3: MEASURES OF PROMOTION OF SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES

19. Preliminary work has begun on a number of aspects relating to promotion of small-scale in-

dustries, with the assistance of a consultant, a former TAA expert familiar with problems of small-scale industry. A survey is now being made of reports of TAA experts dealing with conditions in small-scale industry in under-developed countries and measures for encouragement of such industries. Particular attention is given in this survey to conditions which inhibit the development of small-scale industries, and to possible corrective measures such as improvement of technical standards of production, of marketing procedures and of financing, including supervised credit.

20. In connexion with various suggestions made by the Panel of Experts in Industrial Management in Under-developed Countries, material is being collected bearing upon the problem of managerial training for small-scale industry.^{26/}

AREA 4: RELATIONSHIP OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATIVES TO THE INDUSTRIALIZATION PROCESS

21. A plan been prepared for case studies in this field and the Government of Pakistan has expressed its willingness to co-operate with the United Nations in making the first of these case studies. Discussions are proceeding with research institutions in other South-East Asia countries to explore the possibilities of their co-operation in such studies. It is expected that these studies, together with related ones being undertaken by ECAFE, will provide material for an analysis of the actual and potential contribution of community development to economic development, and to the industrialization process in particular.

AREA 5: IMPROVEMENT OF PRODUCTIVE EFFICIENCY AND MANAGEMENT

Project 5. Summary and evaluation of the experience gained under the technical assistance programme on problems of industrial management in under-developed countries

22. A Panel of Experts in Industrial Management in Under-developed Countries met at United Nations Headquarters from 24 September to 5 October 1957. The participants consisted of experts in this field including TAA experts and managers of enterprises in countries of recent development. Three specialized agencies, the ILO, UNESCO and the International Finance Corporation, were represented. The ECLA secretariat was also represented.

23. Papers on selected topics were submitted to the Panel of Experts by the participants, and the Secretariat prepared a certain number of background papers, including an analysis of the experience of technical assistance experts in the field of industrial management on the basis of their reports, and a survey of work currently carried out in the same field by international agencies and other organizations active in the field of management.

24. The discussions of the Panel of Experts were concerned in particular with singling out a number of areas for action, including further work which might be undertaken by the Secretariat. After considering the general environmental and institutional setting of industry in under-developed countries, the Panel took up the discussion of such problems as production,

^{26/} Described below under area 5.

marketing, management controls, organization and structure of management, and recruitment, selection and training of management personnel; it made a certain number of recommendations in these areas.

25. The final report of the Panel of Experts is in preparation and will be published late in the spring of 1958, the papers submitted by the members of the Panel, specialized agencies and the Secretariat will be appended to the report.

26. It is planned to follow up this Panel with a number of meetings on selected aspects of industrial management. It is anticipated that a meeting concerned with management problems in the textile industry in a certain number of Middle Eastern countries, to be sponsored by TAA, will be held in 1959 in that region. Preliminary discussions are also taking place with the ECAFE secretariat for the possible organization of a seminar on problems of management of public enterprises, to be held in the ECAFE region.

27. As a consequence of the interest shown by some participants in the management panel, consideration is now being given to possibilities of strengthening United Nations action in providing facilities for training managers of industrial plants in under-developed countries in the respective industries of the more advanced countries.

AREA 6: FINANCIAL AND FISCAL ASPECTS OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

28. A working paper on industrial financing in Mexico to which reference was made in the first progress report to the Council (E/2958, para. 24) has been prepared. It will be used as background material in the further investigation of the problem of industrial financing in under-developed countries.

AREA 10: SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC ASPECTS OF INDUSTRIALIZATION

Project 7. Environmental planning

29. Two case studies dealing with an analysis of current trends and policies in environmental (regional) planning have been completed; these are concerned with regional planning in South America and the British New Towns Programme as a planning tool. Several other studies bearing on this topic have been undertaken in connexion with a seminar on regional planning for the ECAFE area to be held in 1958, in pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolution 663 A (XXIV); among the studies is a report on the application of regional planning techniques to the location of industry.

Urbanization

30. In the field of urbanization, preparatory work is under way for a Joint UN-UNESCO Seminar on Urbanization in Latin America to be held in December 1958; in the previous progress report, reference was made to the first seminar in this field which was held in the ECAFE region in 1956. An extensive discussion of the problem of urbanization is contained in part II of the Report on the World Social Situation, published in 1957.^{27/} This report will be supplemented by a chapter on programmes and measures adopted by various countries for meeting problems of rapid urbanization contained in the second International

Survey of Programmes of Social Development, to be published at the end of 1958.

Demographic aspects

31. As noted in the first progress report, a programme of work on internal migration will be considered by the Population Commission at its tenth session in 1959.

Project 9. Publication of a bulletin on industrialization and productivity

32. The first issue of the Bulletin on Industrialization and Productivity was made available to the Council. In addition to serving as a medium for dissemination of information, the Bulletin has been planned as a forum for discussion and study of problems which arise in planning and implementation of industrial development in under-developed countries. It is intended for a wide audience of individuals and organizations interested in such problems, in particular those directly concerned with implementation of plans and programmes in establishing new industries, improving the operation in existing ones, in problems of management, financing and control, and so forth.

33. Among the articles contained in this first issue are three papers prepared under the programme of work which were considered of sufficiently wide interest to be published in this form, namely those described under projects 1 (a), 1 (b) and 2 (a) above. Other articles include: two papers by TAA experts on their experience in the field, one relating to a hire-purchase project in industry in Burma, the other to the use of management controls in industry in under-developed countries; a note on the Panel of Experts in Industrial Management; a summary of the work in industrialization and productivity currently undertaken by the United Nations and the specialized agencies; and a bibliography of recent publications on the subject.

34. It is planned to publish the next issue of the Bulletin at the end of 1958.

STUDY ON INDUSTRIALIZATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

35. The final text of the Report on Industrialization in three countries of the Middle East is being completed. It is expected that the report will be made available in the summer of 1958.

SUBSTANTIVE SERVICING OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE OPERATIONS IN THE FIELD OF INDUSTRY

36. In addition to the implementation of the projects under the programme of work, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs has certain responsibilities in substantive servicing of technical assistance operations. An effort was made to strengthen the servicing activities in the field of industry, particularly as regards the work of the experts in the field and evaluation of TAA operations in certain countries. Closer co-operation has also been developed with the TAA administration in regard to the selection of experts.

37. The Department of Economic and Social Affairs and TAA have maintained close collaboration in the implementation of various projects in the current work programme. The Council will note in this connexion the information contained in this report concerning projects 1 (a), 2 (a), 3 and 5.

^{27/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: 1957.IV.3.

DOCUMENT E/3079

Industrialization

Report of the Secretary-General on organizational
and administrative machinery

[Original text: English]
[20 March 1958]

1. In its resolution 1033 B (XI), the General Assembly, believing that the question of machinery to deal with matters relating to industrialization and productivity should be kept under continuous review in the light of the development of the programme of work in this field by the United Nations, requested the Secretary-General, "in pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolution 618 (XXII) of 6 August 1956, to report to the Council at its twenty-fifth session on such possible forms of organizational and administrative machinery as may be necessary".

2. It will be recalled that in his report submitted to the Council at its twenty-second session (E/2895) under Council resolution 597 A (XXI), the Secretary-General expressed the following views on organizational arrangements for carrying out the programme of work:

(a) As regards arrangements relating to work within the Secretariat, as long as the programme remained within the modest scope immediately foreseen, no reorganization would be necessary. On the other hand, should the activities be further extended and the recruitment of additional staff members beyond the small number then proposed become necessary, the present Industry Section of the Resources and Industry Branch might have to be reorganized as a separate Branch. Co-ordination of relevant activities within the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at Headquarters and the regional economic commissions, presented no special difficulties since it was effected under the authority of the Under-Secretary in charge of the Department; as to co-ordination of industry work in the Department and TAA activities in the industry field, there were satisfactory arrangements for that purpose.

(b) As regards arrangements for the co-ordination of the work of the Secretariat with the activities of the specialized agencies, what seemed to be required was not the creation of any new formal machinery, but rather an extension of the well-tried methods already existing.

(c) As regards arrangements for the guidance of the programme at the governmental level, consideration had been given to the question whether it would be useful to establish under the Council an additional body which would devote its attention specifically to problems of industrialization and productivity. The Secretary-General expressed the opinion that it would be wise to await the experience gained during the first stage of implementation of the programme before taking any decision on the establishment of such a body.

3. Both the General Assembly resolution and the report of the Secretary-General indicate that the question of machinery should be considered in the light of the development of the programme of work.

The proposals submitted below are based on the experience acquired in the operation of the programme in some eighteen months, and it thus appears useful to precede these proposals by a brief review of the present arrangements for the carrying out of the programme of work.^{28/} The discussion of these arrangements will follow the order in which they are mentioned above.

PRESENT ARRANGEMENTS FOR CARRYING OUT
THE WORK IN INDUSTRY WITHIN THE UNITED
NATIONS SECRETARIAT

4. Close co-operation has been maintained with the secretariats of the regional commissions in carrying out the programme of work. As the Council will have noticed from the description of the work in the progress report above (E/3078) there has been continuous consultation and exchange of documentation with these bodies. A number of projects related to areas of common interest have been carried out in close co-operation with the secretariats of regional commissions concerned.^{29/} In addition to the project on size of plant within the framework of studies on industrial integration of Central America, which was undertaken last year in co-operation with the ECLA secretariat, the Bureau of Economic Affairs and the ECAFE secretariat will jointly convene a working party in the ECAFE region on earth-moving operations to be held in 1959. Other projects are being considered for implementation jointly with ECAFE in the future.^{30/}

5. Closer co-operation of Headquarters and regional commissions in the work of industry was achieved by means of direct contact of personnel on the working level. The Head of the Industrial Development Division of the ECLA secretariat attended the Panel of Management of Industrial Enterprises held at Headquarters in October 1957, and actively participated in the discussions of that meeting. A member of the Industry Section attended the meeting of the Drafting Committee on Construction Costs of Hydro-Electric Stations in Geneva in August 1957, and reported to it on the work at Headquarters on capital intensity in heavy engineering construction which is related to the work of that Committee. The Chief of the Industry Section at Headquarters returned recently from an extended assignment in the ECAFE region. He participated in the Third Regional Technical Conference on Water Resources Development in Manila, to which a paper was presented by Headquarters. He also discussed with the officials of the

^{28/} See also in this connexion progress reports E/2958 and E/3078.

^{29/} See E/3078, under project 2 (a), paras. 11 - 14; project 2 (b), paras. 16 and 17; and project 5, paras. 22 - 26.

^{30/} *Ibid.*, para. 26.

ECAFE secretariat in Bangkok their programme of work in industry. The possibilities of joint work with the ECAFE secretariat in industry were explored at the same time. In addition to arrangements made for the carrying out of the joint project on earth-moving operations mentioned above, there was a thorough exchange of views on the possible collaboration of Headquarters and ECAFE in a certain number of other industry studies expected to be undertaken in the near future. It appeared from these discussions that there was room for practical and effective collaboration of Headquarters and ECAFE in the field of industry, and certain proposals to that effect are now under consideration.

6. As regards the co-ordination of work with the technical assistance programme, the Council will note that the projects carried out or being envisaged for implementation under the programme of work in industry are in one way or another related to technical assistance activities of the United Nations; they either involved direct participation by or contributions from technical assistance experts; in other cases, they were based upon experience gained under the technical assistance programme. The Bureau of Economic Affairs has at the same time strengthened the substantive servicing of technical assistance operations in the field of industry,^{31/} although much still remains to be done in this respect.

7. Broadly speaking, the future development of the work of the Bureau in the field of industry is expected to be guided by two considerations: the first is the need for widening the co-operation in this field with the regional commissions. It is considered that this co-operation might be achieved best by initiating a number of joint projects in various areas, in which the study of the broad problems in industrialization of under-developed countries (e.g., external economics; capital intensity, economies of scale, market research, and selection and location of industries; financing; entrepreneurship and management, etc.) would be conducted in relation to studies of specific problems in the respective regions. In this way, a desirable synthesis would be achieved between work on industry in the regions and the broad lines of activity traced in the Secretary-General's Proposals for a programme of work on industrialization and productivity (E/2832) which have been approved by the Council for the general guidance of the work in industry by the United Nations. This would have the additional advantage of promoting more active exchange of information and experience among regions on industry problems of common interest.

8. In the second place, it is envisaged that, given adequate resources, the responsibilities of the Bureau of Economic Affairs in regard to technical assistance activities in the field of industry might be discharged more effectively. Thus the Bureau, under its regular duties in servicing technical assistance activities, would participate in the planning of projects, definition of their scope, drafting of job descriptions, selection and briefing of experts, preparation of programmes of study for fellows, provision of technical guidance and support to experts, and review of final reports

of experts at the conclusion of their assignment. The more intensive coverage by the Bureau of technical assistance projects, particularly in their initial stages, would lead to a more effective follow-up of the projects in the course of their execution and in better utilization of the services of the experts in the field.

9. It is, moreover, considered that through such servicing, and subject to TAA procedures of country programming, the technical assistance work in industry might be oriented to a greater extent towards projects designed to assist Governments in dealing with the economic aspects of industrial development where advice through regular commercial channels is less easily obtainable or perhaps less desirable than in the case of projects calling primarily for engineering and technical advice.

10. It is likely that the scope and nature of the work in industry will also be affected in the near future by two new developments at present under consideration by the United Nations, namely, the proposed establishment of the Economic Commission for Africa and the setting up of the Special Fund. The repercussions of these developments in terms of new responsibilities and required resources are as yet difficult to assess, and it has been considered premature to take them into account in the present paper. The Council may wish, however, to keep these developments in the background of its discussions on the subject.

PROPOSED ARRANGEMENT IN REGARD TO THE ORGANIZATION OF THE PRESENT UNIT OF THE BUREAU OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN CHARGE OF INDUSTRY PROBLEMS

11. The increase in the Department's work and of its responsibilities in the field of industry as described in the preceding sections would involve some reorganization and an increase in resources of the Industry Section of the Resources and Industry Branch. The Council will note that the programme of work has been carried out so far without any increase in permanent staff. It is expected that, in the future, use will be made as much as possible of the services of outside consultants, particularly for projects involving specialized knowledge which is outside the competence available in the Secretariat, for instance, in regard to certain technical problems involved in the studies to be undertaken under the programme, and in the follow-up evaluation of certain technical assistance projects. However, some expansion of the permanent staff of the Section would have to be considered. In the first place, the expansion of the work in industry, including the projects to be carried out jointly with the regional commissions, will require additional staff; it is envisaged that for the latter type of projects Headquarters staff would be seconded to regions for more or less extended periods of time. In addition it is proposed to set up a special unit in the Industry Section to take care of servicing technical assistance operations. Such a unit would be staffed with a few professionals at a senior level, combining training and experience in economic research with adequate knowledge of industrial operations. The operation of this unit would, of course, be integrated with the general activities of

^{31/} *Ibid.*, para. 36.

the Industry Section, since the operation of the unit and the current work of the Industry Section under the regular programme of work would be mutually supporting. There would also be need for increased travel expenditures in connexion with the carrying out of joint projects with regional commissions and specialized agencies.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR CO-ORDINATION OF WORK WITH SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

12. The Council will have noted from the progress report above that the co-operation with the specialized agencies mainly concerned with industry problems has been effective in planning and carrying out projects of common interest. As the programme of work on industrialization develops along the lines indicated above, such co-operation will continue and may be expected to expand in the future, particularly in regard to projects to be undertaken jointly with regional commissions. The view expressed by the Secretary-General and referred to earlier to the effect that no new formal machinery for co-ordination is required appears to be applicable in the foreseeable future. The existing provisions for ad hoc working arrangements (e.g., inter-agency meetings) have proved effective in other fields and could be used in a similar way for joint undertakings in industry.

ADDITIONAL MEASURES

13. It was mentioned in the Secretary-General's report to the Council, at its twenty-second session (E/2895), that as long as work under the programme is carried out on the present scale, or only on a slightly expanded one, no special body to provide guidance in executing the programme would seem to be required. As the work of the Secretariat develops, more intensive consultations within existing procedures, as indicated above, may be required with other international agencies closely concerned, in particular the ILO and the Bank. In addition, arrangements might be considered for seeking the best advice available to the Secretary-General, on a systematic basis. Such arrangements might include the setting up of an expert advisory committee, whose functions would be to review and advise on the work in the field of industry in the United Nations. The committee might be composed of a small number of individuals from developed and under-developed countries familiar with industry problems, to be nominated by the Secretary-General in consultation with the respective Governments. The Council might however wish to defer giving its views on this matter until after the establishment of the Special Fund, which may be expected to have an important bearing on the development of the programme of work in industrialization.

DOCUMENT E/3112

Industrialization

Report of the Economic Committee

*[Original text: English]
[30 April 1958]*

1. The Economic Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Costa P. Caranicas (Greece), Second Vice-President of the Council, considered at its 234th, 235th and 236th meetings (E/AC.6/SR.234 to 236), on 28 and 30 April 1958, the part of item 5 of the Council's agenda (Economic development of under-developed countries) entitled "Industrialization", which had been referred to it by the Council at its 1014th meeting, held on 25 April 1958 (E/SR.1014).

2. The Committee had before it the following documents:

First issue of the Bulletin on Industrialization and Productivity;

E/3078: Progress report of the Secretary-General on implementation of the programme of work on industrialization and productivity;

E/3079: Report of the Secretary-General on organizational and administrative machinery.

It also received the following draft resolutions:

(a) A draft resolution by Brazil (E/AC.6/L.203). This draft resolution was withdrawn by its sponsor at the 235th meeting.

(b) A draft resolution contained in a note by the Chairman of the Committee, which resulted from the discussion in two informal meetings attended by members of the Committee on 29 April (E/AC.6/L.206):

Note by the Secretary-General on financial implications (E/AC.6/L.206/Add.1).

(c) A draft resolution by Chile, Costa Rica and Mexico (E/AC.6/L.204 and Rev.1).

3. The Committee recommends the following draft resolutions for adoption by the Council:

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See resolution 674 (XXV) below.]

DOCUMENT E/3114

Water resources

Report of the Economic Committee

*[Original text: English]
[1 May 1958]*

1. The Economic Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Costa P. Caranicas (Greece), Second Vice-President of the Council, considered at its 236th and 237th meetings (E/AC.6/SR.236 and 237), on 30 April and 1 May 1958, the part of item 5 of the Council's agenda (Economic development of under-developed countries) entitled "Water resources", which had been referred to it by the Council at its 1016th meeting, held on 28 April 1958 (E/SR.1016).

2. The Committee had before it the following documents:

E/3058: Water for Industrial Use;

E/3066: Integrated River Basin Development;

E/3070: Preliminary inquiry on existing hydrologic services: report of the Secretary-General;

E/3071: International co-operation with respect to water resources development: report of the Secretary-General.

It also received a draft resolution by Mexico, Netherlands, United States of America and Yugoslavia (E/AC.6/L.205), and a note by the Secretary-General on financial implications (E/AC.6/L.205/Add.1).

3. The Committee decided, by 16 votes to none with 1 abstention, to recommend the following draft resolution for adoption by the Council:

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See resolution 675 (XXV) below.]

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

674 (XXV). Economic development of under-developed countries: industrialization

A

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 597 A (XXI) of 4 May 1956, 618 (XXII) of 6 August 1956 and 649 A (XXIII) of 2 May 1957 and General Assembly resolution 1033 B (XI) of 26 February 1957 regarding the programme of work in the field of industrialization and productivity and the question of organizational and administrative machinery relating thereto,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General (E/3078, E/3079),

Bearing in mind the importance attached to the rapid industrialization of less developed countries as a significant factor in the sound and balanced development of their economies,

1. Notes the progress of the programme of work on industrialization and productivity as set forth in the report of the Secretary-General (E/3078) and emphasizes the need to accelerate this work as far as possible;

2. Requests the Secretary-General, in carrying out the programme, to take into account such views as may be expressed by the countries directly concerned relating to the problems which are of significance to countries in the process of industrial development;

3. Recalls paragraph 2 of its resolution 649 A (XXIII) and requests the Secretary-General, when appropriate, to encourage the organization of seminars, consultations and training centres in order to facilitate the practical application of the programme;

4. Further requests the Secretary-General to publish the results of work under this programme, in the form of readily usable manuals when appropriate;

5. Welcomes the statement in the report of the Secretary-General (E/3079) that effective co-operation has been developed with the specialized agencies concerned in planning and carrying out projects of common interest and that such co-operation will continue and may be expected to expand in the future;

6. Emphasizes the desirability of strengthening the substantive servicing of the United Nations technical assistance operations in the field of industrialization along the lines suggested in the Secretary-General's report;

7. Further emphasizes the desirability of maintaining close relationships with the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund, when in operation, in order to facilitate the development of the Secretary-General's programme of work and the application of its results in the less developed countries;

8. Expresses the desire to continue to be kept fully informed about the important work being done by the specialized agencies concerned;

9. Recognizes the important work being done by the regional economic commissions in the field of industrialization and productivity;

10. Requests the regional economic commissions, when giving consideration to the formulation of regional programmes of work on industrialization and productivity, to take into account, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Council resolution 597 A (XXI), the activities under the programme of work of the Secretary-General undertaken pursuant to that resolution;

11. Endorses the proposals of the Secretary-General (E/3079, para. 11) to expand the staff concerned with the work programme in the field of industrialization and productivity;

12. Invites the Secretary-General to establish a committee of experts, consisting of no more than ten persons, to be appointed in consultation with Governments, for the purpose of reviewing the programme of work in the field of industrialization and productivity, and making recommendations to the Secretary-General on the further development of this programme and its implementation; and to include in his next progress report to the Council information regarding the establishment of such a committee;

13. Recommends the periodic inclusion in the agenda of the session of the General Assembly of an item entitled "Industrialization of the under-developed countries".

*1020th plenary meeting,
1 May 1958.*

B

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing that the economic advancement of the under-developed countries has been and continues to be one of its main concerns,

Considering that one generally accepted means of achieving this end is the diversification of production, for which industrialization is an important requirement,

Recognizing that industrialization cannot be undertaken on the desired scale without continuing imports of the equipment required and that primarily the latter must be paid for by the exports of the under-developed countries,

Recognizing the importance attached to the relationship between the prices of the raw materials exported by the under-developed countries and of the manufactured goods exported by the industrialized countries for the industrial and general economic advancement of the under-developed countries,

Looks forward, in connexion with its discussion of commodity problems at its twenty-sixth session, to the further exploration of such problems in the light of the desirability of achieving a sound international economic balance.

*1020th plenary meeting,
1 May 1958.*

675 (XXV). Economic development of under-developed countries: water resources

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 417 (XIV) of 2 June 1952, 533 (XVIII) of 2 August 1954 and 599 (XXI) of 3 May 1956,

I

1. Commends the Panel of Experts for its report entitled Integrated River Basin Development (E/3066) which brings together basic information on, and principles of, integrated river basin planning and development;

2. Calls the report and its recommendations to the attention of Governments of Member States and the appropriate specialized agencies;

3. Notes with interest the efforts being made to formulate legal principles applicable to users of international rivers, particularly those referred to in chapter 4 of the report;

II

1. Commends the Secretary-General and the World Meteorological Organization for the report entitled "A Preliminary Inquiry on Existing Hydrologic Services" (E/3070);

2. Notes the recommendations with respect to the functions of the World Meteorological Organization in the field of hydrology;

3. Invites the World Meteorological Organization to consider the report and to take appropriate action thereon, bearing in mind the discussion at the twenty-fifth session of the Economic and Social Council and the necessity of avoiding duplication with the work of the United Nations and specialized agencies;

III

1. Commends the Secretary-General for the report entitled Water for Industrial Use (E/3058), as a helpful contribution to a better understanding of this important and growing problem;

2. Calls the report to the attention of Governments of Member States and the appropriate specialized agencies;

3. Calls special attention to the importance of water pollution abatement, particularly in industrialized countries, and of preventing water pollution in countries in the early stages of industrialization, and in this connexion recommends that the experience of the Economic Commission for Europe and co-operating specialized agencies should be taken into account;

IV

1. Notes the report of the Secretary-General entitled "International Co-operation with respect to Water Resources Development" (E/3071), including the useful activities of the regional economic commissions set forth in chapter III of that report;

2. Commends the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies for their co-operation in carrying forward their series of consultations on water resources problems;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to take appropriate measures for the establishment, within the Secretariat, of a centre to promote co-ordinated efforts for the development of water resources and, for that purpose, to facilitate co-ordination in the collection of information on such resources and their uses;

4. Further requests the Secretary-General to give proper consideration to applications by Governments for assistance in the development of river basins, including the joint development of international rivers;

5. Endorses the recommendation of the Panel of Experts on Integrated River Basin Development relating to water resources that the United Nations and the specialized agencies should pay special

attention to stimulating and facilitating the international flow of information, including that developed by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council;

6. Requests the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies to keep the interrelated problems of water resources under continuous review and, to this end, to develop a programme of studies relating to such problems, giving priority for concerted action to the questions enumerated in chapter IV of the above-mentioned report and to integrated river basin development, and to report to the Council at its twenty-ninth session on the progress achieved at the national and international levels in regard to the above items, including appropriate recommendations concerning further action which might be taken by the Council and the specialized agencies;

7. Invites Members of the United Nations to pay appropriate attention to water resources questions in their country programmes, and in regional or inter-regional projects, both in connexion with the United Nations Expanded Technical Assistance Programme and in programmes developed through other multi-lateral or through bilateral arrangements.

*1021st plenary meeting,
2 May 1958.*

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

Note. This check list includes the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda item 5 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Observations and references</u>
E/2832	Proposals for a programme of work on industrialization and productivity: report of the Secretary-General	<u>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 5</u>
E/2895	Report by the Secretary-General	<u>Ibid., Twenty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 4</u>
E/2958	Industrialization: progress report of the Secretary-General on implementation of the programme of work on industrialization and productivity	<u>Ibid., Twenty-third Session, Annexes, agenda item 5</u>
E/3058	<u>Water for Industrial Use</u>	United Nations publication, Sales No.: 58.II.B.1
E/3066	<u>Integrated River Basin Development</u>	United Nations publication, Sales No.: 58.II.B.3.
E/3115	Note by the Secretary-General	<u>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 13</u>
E/AC.6/L.203	Brazil: draft resolution	Mimeographed
E/AC.6/L.204	Chile, Costa Rica and Mexico: draft resolution	Ditto
E/AC.6/L.204/Rev.1	Chile, Costa Rica and Mexico: revised draft resolution	Ditto
E/AC.6/L.205	Mexico, Netherlands, United States of America and Yugoslavia: draft resolution	Ditto
E/AC.6/L.205/Add.1	Financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document E/AC.6/L.205: note by the Secretary-General	Ditto
E/AC.6/L.206	Industrialization: note by the Chairman of the Economic Committee	Ditto
E/AC.6/L.206/Add.1	Financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document E/AC.6/L.206: note by the Secretary-General	Ditto
E/C.2/497	Statement submitted by the International Organization for Standardization, a non-governmental organization in category B consultative status	Ditto



Agenda Item 6: Consideration of the establishment of an Economic Commission for Africa*

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DOCUMENT E/3086 and Add.1

Communications from the Permanent Representatives of Ethiopia, Ghana, Morocco, Sudan and the United Arab Republic to the United Nations, addressed to the Secretary-General

Document E/3086

[Original text: English]
[28 March 1958]

COMMUNICATION DATED 5 MARCH 1958 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ETHIOPIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS, ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that the Ethiopian Government has decided to extend an invitation to the Economic Commission for Africa, when it is organized by the Economic and Social Council, to establish its headquarters at Addis Ababa.

In extending this invitation, the Ethiopian Government assures the Commission of its full co-operation and its desire to provide such assistance as may be necessary to enable the Commission to perform its functions. In this connexion, I have been instructed to

*For the discussion of this item, see Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-fifth Session, 999th, 1004th to 1009th, 1017th, 1018th, 1020th and 1021st meetings.

state specifically that the Ethiopian Government would be happy to provide free of charge to the Commission the appropriate buildings and grounds for the requirements of its headquarters offices and meetings, should this invitation be accepted. The Ethiopian Government would also accord the established immunities and privileges to the delegations attending the Commission's meetings in Addis Ababa and to the members of the secretariat of the Commission residing there and would co-operate fully with Your Excellency and with the Executive Secretary of the Commission in establishing the headquarters and organizing the work.

In the view of the Ethiopian Government, the headquarters of the Economic Commission for Africa should be located as near the centre of Africa as possible in order that the economic and social conditions of the people of Africa may be directly observed in the country of the headquarters and as conveniently and economically as possible throughout the continent.

Good climate, good communications, desirable educational, health and recreational facilities, adequate

hotel accommodation, and reasonably low cost of living are perhaps the other principal conditions which are to be taken into consideration in the choice of the headquarters and the location of the permanent staff of the Commission. I am happy to say that Addis Ababa meets all these conditions.

Addis Ababa is the most centrally located capital among the African States, and location at 8° north on the central African plateau gives it an exceptionally agreeable and healthy climate. There are daily air services between Addis Ababa and Cairo, Athens, and frequent services to Khartoum, Nairobi and Djibouti/Aden. Four-engine DC-6Bs will be operated on these services beginning in June 1958 and expanded services are planned. Addis Ababa's rail and road services to the Red Sea ports at Massawa, Assab and Djibouti are excellent. Addis Ababa is linked by radio, telephone and cable circuits to all the capitals of the world. The Government's expansion of Ethiopia's communication and transportation facilities is being rapidly implemented in co-operative loan programmes with the International Bank and the United States Export-Import Bank.

The educational, cultural, and recreational facilities of Addis Ababa and Ethiopia are varied and attractive. High-standard arts and technical degree university and college instruction, and Ethiopian, French, English, Greek and Italian secondary school instruction is available in Addis Ababa. Instruction above the eight to nine-year age level in the State schools of Ethiopia is given in English, English being the second official language of the country.

The cost of living in the city is reasonably low in dwelling rentals and food prices, and the Commission's operation in Addis Ababa would consequently be economical.

In communicating this preliminary information regarding the offer of my Government and the suitability of Addis Ababa as a headquarters site, I have to request that this communication, with the attached memorandum, be made available to the President and the members of the Economic and Social Council. I would be most happy to respond to any inquiries and to furnish such additional information as may be required.

May I add, Your Excellency, that His Imperial Majesty's Government are most desirous of contributing to the success of the Economic Commission for Africa, and that I am assured of their every support in advancing the consideration of their offer and of their hope that their offer may be found acceptable.

(Signed) Haddis Alemayehou
Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of
Ethiopia to the United Nations

Preliminary memorandum regarding Addis Ababa
as a headquarters site for the Economic Commission for Africa

Location

Addis Ababa lies near the 8th parallel north almost equidistant from the northern and southern capitals in Africa, and with Mogadiscio, the capital-to-be of Somalia lying off the plateau spine of Africa to the

east and the western capitals lying off the plateau to the west.

Air communications to the whole of the continent are excellent through Nairobi to the south and west, and through Khartoum to the north and west. In addition to the national carrier, Ethiopian Airlines, air services into Ethiopia are authorized by British, French, Egyptian, Sudanese and Greek carriers. Ethiopian Airlines offers daily services from Addis Ababa north to Cairo/Athens, and regular services to Nairobi and Khartoum (from June 1958 with Douglas DC-6B four-engine equipment). Air, road, rail and port services are good to and through the Red Sea ports of Massawa, Assab and Djibouti.

Climate

Addis Ababa lying at 2,300 metres on the wooded plateau offers one of the finest climates in the world with Fahrenheit temperature maximum 79.2, minimum 42.4, mean maximum 75.2, mean minimum 47.8, average 61.5 and mean humidity 62 per cent. The ample annual rainfall of 50 inches is limited to 136.9 days and concentrated from mid-June to mid-September.

Population and cost of living

Approximately 500,000. The city has grown rapidly since 1941. The recent building boom in private residences has provided a surplus of reasonable rentals of modern middle-income dwellings and apartments. Food prices particularly of cereals, meat, dairy products, vegetables, and fruits are very low and domestic servants are well trained and work at very low wages. The cost of living is reasonable and compares more than favourably with other capitals.

Most of the countries of the world are represented in Addis Ababa by diplomatic or consular missions. The numerous resident embassies, legations and consulates consequently provide a sizable resident diplomatic community. Nearly all the United Nations specialized agencies are represented by resident staff in Addis Ababa.

Hotel Accommodation

Two modern de luxe hotels, the Ghion and the Ras, compare favourably with any in Africa and provide ample rooms for normal conference activity; and two first-class hotels, the Itegue Menen and the Guenet, and numerous second-class hotels offer good accommodations.

Municipal transportation and services

Adequate bus and taxi services are available on the macadam-surfaced streets of the city.

A modern chlorinated water supply system and electrical and telephone distribution have recently been installed throughout the city. Complete international telegraph, wireless and telephone services are available with direct operating links established to Rome, London, Tangier, Nairobi and Bombay and consequent relays to all capitals.

Health facilities and amenities

There are seven modern medical-degree staffed hospitals in Addis Ababa of several nationalities in addi-

tion to Ethiopian. There are also numerous health centres and clinics. Public health conditions are good, enjoying the advantage of the climate and altitude.

Educational and cultural facilities

The University College of Addis Ababa and the Engineering College offer high-standard degree work. Large numbers of non-Ethiopian students are enrolled in these institutions and in the Commercial College and the Teachers Training College. The Mission Laïque staffs the Gabre Marian Lycée of Addis Ababa and English, Greek and Italian secondary schools are also available. The State primary schools of Addis Ababa and the eight secondary schools of the city provide their general instruction in the English language above the third grade (age eight to nine), English being the second official language of the country. The points of historical and archaeological interest in Ethiopia are many, including Aksum, Lalibela, Gondar, and Harrar.

The opportunities for safari, recreational travel and licensed shooting on the plateau and in the desert areas are varied and attractive.

COMMUNICATION DATED 19 MARCH 1958 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF GHANA TO THE UNITED NATIONS, ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform Your Excellency of the desire of the Ghana Government to act as host Government to the Economic Commission for Africa when it is established. My Government would be most grateful if you would transmit this invitation to the Economic and Social Council for its consideration.

The Government of Ghana would be prepared to provide all the necessary facilities and the accommodation in Accra for the headquarters for the Commission free of charge and would also make available living accommodation for the staff of the Commission at an agreed economic rent. In addition, the Ghana Government would extend diplomatic immunities to the staff of the Commission and their families.

I have been instructed to say also that Accra would be a suitable site for the headquarters since the capital of Ghana is provided with many of the facilities which an international secretariat of this kind would require. There is an international school in Accra which caters for children up to ten; and for children above that age there are a number of high schools run essentially on the British model with a very wide curriculum. If necessary, special arrangements could be made to extend the scope of the international school to suit the needs of the Commission's staff.

Since English is the official language in Ghana, there will be no language difficulties from the point of view of intercourse between the staff and local officials with whom they may have dealings.

I hope, Excellency, that careful consideration will be given to this invitation of my Government and that it will receive the same treatment as would be accorded to the invitations that may be forthcoming from the other Members of the United Nations in Africa.

(Signed) D. A. Chapman
Permanent Representative
of Ghana to the United
Nations

COMMUNICATION DATED 19 MARCH 1958 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF MOROCCO TO THE UNITED NATIONS, ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On 26 November 1957, the General Assembly adopted unanimously a resolution (1155 (XII)), recommending that, with the purpose of giving effective aid to the countries and territories of Africa and in accordance with Article 68 of the Charter, the Economic and Social Council at its next session give prompt and favourable consideration to the establishment of an Economic Commission for Africa.

On behalf of my Government, I have the honour to inform you that the Moroccan Government suggests that the City of Tangier be chosen as the headquarters of the said Commission and would be very honoured if such a choice were made.

In view of the facilities offered by this city, both in regard to the easy communications with Africa and Europe and the administrative facilities (easy recruiting of multilingual personnel), as well as to the financial possibilities (Tangier, although a Moroccan city, has kept by the will of my Government its former economic status of an international financial place of free exchange), the Moroccan Government formulates the hope that its suggestion will be accepted.

I respectfully wish to remind you that such a suggestion has already been made, first by Morocco on 12 November 1957, in a letter addressed to His Excellency the President of the Economic and Social Council.

A memorandum will shortly be sent to Your Excellency giving all details on Tangier's possibilities.

I ask you kindly to have this letter brought to the attention of all the Members of the United Nations, and have it circulated as a United Nations document.

(Signed) M'hamed Elkohen
Chargé d'Affaires p.i.

COMMUNICATION DATED 17 MARCH 1958 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF SUDAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS, ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to convey to Your Excellency, upon the instructions of my Government, the formal invitation from the Government of Sudan for the seat of the Economic Commission for Africa to be established in Khartoum, the capital of Sudan.

I would be most grateful if Your Excellency would transmit the above invitation, together with copies of the attached memorandum supporting our invitation, to the Economic and Social Council at its twenty-fifth session.

It is the great hope of the Government and the people of the Sudan that our invitation will be favourably considered, and I assure Your excellency that all possible assistance and co-operation will be given by us should we be granted the privilege and honour of having the headquarters of the proposed Commission in our capital.

(Signed) Yacoub Osman
Permanent Representative of the
Sudan to the United Nations

Memorandum concerning Khartoum as a possible location for the headquarters of the Economic Commission for Africa

Climate

The Sudan, lying wholly within the tropics, has a predominantly tropical continental climate. The mean maximum temperature in Khartoum is 107 and the mean minimum 60. Mean humidity is 61 per cent. On the whole there is little humidity, thus making the high temperatures during the summer months more bearable than in many other cities similarly situated. The duration of the rainy season is usually from about June to September, the rain falling in the afternoon and evening. The winter months are pleasant, with temperatures in the 70's.

Geographical location and access

Geographically speaking, Khartoum is perhaps the most centrally located capital in the whole of Africa, and for this reason access to it by air from any part of the continent or the world is very easy. Many international airlines operate regular services to and from Khartoum, including services by British, Egyptian, South African, Scandinavian, West African and Ethiopian airlines. Direct connexions are constantly being added to the many destinations already catered for.

Internal services to the principal towns in the Sudan are operated by Sudan Airways. Sudan Railways operate throughout the country. In Khartoum itself the roads are good, and excellent taxi, bus and tramway facilities link the various parts of the city.

Communications

Khartoum is served by a modern automatic telephone exchange. An inland trunk service connects the principal centres in the Sudan and an international service is available to Egypt, Eritrea, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and certain other areas. The Sudan Telegraph Service links all the important places in the country and ties in with the international network to give world-wide coverage.

Hotels, housing facilities and general cost of living

The Grand Hotel, Khartoum, a first-class hotel, is adequate for accommodation and for large functions. There are other good hotels and projects for building new hotels are under way.

Plans for suitable conference and committee halls are also under way, and comfortable accommodation for delegates and their staff and families is in the process of construction.

A large variety of foodstuffs, fruits and vegetables is available in provision shops and in the markets at reasonable price ranges.

Domestic help is plentiful and the many reliable servants can be hired for very reasonable salaries. On the whole the cost of living, though slightly high, compares favourably with that in many other countries' capitals.

Health facilities

The Ministry of Health is responsible for medical and public health work throughout the Sudan, and hospital facilities are good in Khartoum and elsewhere. The hospitals are staffed by professionally trained personnel—training having been taken either abroad or in the University of Khartoum. Specialist services in all the major specialities are available in Khartoum.

Educational and cultural facilities

Khartoum and its neighbouring towns are better served than many comparable centres in Africa and the Middle East as far as educational facilities are concerned. In addition to the University of Khartoum, which has faculties in arts, science, law (including public administration), engineering, agriculture and veterinary science there are good schools for all levels of education. Of particular mention are the Comboni College, a secondary school for boys, and the Unity High School for Girls. Altogether Khartoum has fifteen elementary schools, eight for boys and seven for girls, and a boys' intermediate school—and new schools are scheduled in rapid development plans. The Faculty of Medicine provides excellent facilities for those planning to enter the medical profession. Outstanding among the facilities which the University has to offer is the University Library, housing a collection of some 52,000 volumes, including publications of the United States Government, the United Nations and its specialized agencies. The Library is open to non-members of the University.

Recreational facilities are many and varied. The angler will find plenty to interest him, and there is excellent duck and sandgrouse shooting within easy reach of the city. Big-game shooting is available in other parts of the Sudan. The Blue Nile Sailing Club provides facilities for sailing. There are also plenty of clubs for tennis, squash, swimming and other sports.

The several museums house priceless collections of antiquities.

General observations

The civil service in the Sudan is probably far more developed and trained than in other countries in Africa. This fact would help to make the work of the Commission—should the headquarters be established in Khartoum—much easier and smoother. The Commission could rely on complete and devoted co-operation and assistance from the civil service. The Department of Statistics in the Sudan would also be of help for such an institution.

There is a large diplomatic community in Khartoum, thirty-one countries being represented, either by diplomatic or consular missions. Also there are resident representatives of the United Nations specialized agencies and the Technical Assistance Board. At the same time there are large foreign communities in Khartoum, including a Greek community of approximately 3,000; all these facts help to make the city quite cosmopolitan. And there are schools which are run by the different foreign communities, and therefore it is easy to find classes and courses given in many different languages.

Document E/3086/Add.1

[Original text: English]

[14 April 1958]

COMMUNICATION DATED 10 APRIL 1958 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC TO THE UNITED NATIONS, ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to convey to Your Excellency the official invitation from the Government of the United Arab Republic to act as host Government to the Economic Commission for Africa and have its headquarters in our capital, Cairo.

I respectfully wish to assure you that my Government and people will be gratified to offer their warmest hospitality and co-operation to enable the Commission to perform its functions should we be granted the honour and privilege of accepting our invitation.

I hope that this letter and the attached memorandum comprising preliminary information about the suitability of Cairo as a headquarters site will be brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council at its forthcoming twenty-fifth session.

My Government earnestly hopes that its invitation will be favourably considered by Your Excellency and the Economic and Social Council.

(Signed) M. Zaki Kenawi
Chargé d'Affaires

Permanent Mission of the United Arab Republic
to the United Nations

Preliminary memorandum regarding Cairo as a proposed headquarters site for the Economic Commission for Africa

The main characteristic of Cairo derives from being a meeting ground for both the East and West. It is a religious centre of Islam and Islamic culture; it is also one of the main centres of Christianity for it is the seat of the Coptic Church. Politically it is the headquarters of the League of Arab States. It is the site of many of the regional offices of the United Nations and regional branches of the specialized agencies. It enjoys a community and a social climate that is free from any traces of discrimination. It has a cosmopolitan atmosphere with many efficient multilingual employees. Through experience it has developed the sense of efficiency needed for international conferences.

Location

Cairo, the capital of the United Arab Republic and the largest city in Africa, is located between the 30th parallel north and 31.15 latitude.

Communication

In recent years Cairo has developed as an international air crossroads, as proved during the Second World War with the rapid construction of serviceable air fields. A great deal of traffic from Egypt to every part of Africa now moves by air, while from the Cairo airport it is easily possible to make direct connexions with any part of the world through the two Egyptian airlines and most of the major international airlines.

As the centre of Egypt's railway system, Cairo has regular daily services to all the main towns and resorts of Egypt—Alexandria, Port Said, the Suez Canal, Luxor and Aswan. Its accessible, convenient railway communications are among the most inexpensive in the world. Cairo is connected by telecommunication to all parts of the world.

Accommodation

All types of hotel accommodations are offered, with enough variety to suit all tastes. Prices in hotels, restaurants and shops are fixed, and the tourist department keeps all these under its close supervision. Cairo has a tremendous hotel capacity with accommodations for elaborate international conferences. Many new apartment buildings and houses are easily available at very moderate rentals with many modern facilities, furnished or unfurnished.

Educational and cultural facilities

Cairo has the unique cultural advantage of being both a picturesque city and also a living museum for the long trail of human civilization that has flourished on the banks of the Nile. Within a half hour, one can move from the Opera House of Cairo to the four great universities that make Egypt's intellectual character shine throughout Africa and the Arab world. Cairo University, the Ein Shamis University, the Al Azhar University, Islam's oldest seminary, the American University of Cairo and many other institutes of advanced learning provide great intellectual stimulation. Within the radius of Cairo, one can enjoy the art of the Pharaohs, the historic pyramids and the Sphinx of Giza, the evidences of Coptic Christian arts, paintings and relics, the beautiful mosques and minarets of the Arab civilization, the citadels of the Mameluks and a rich conglomeration of museums.

There are also various primary and secondary schools teaching in English, French, Italian, German and Greek and other European languages; also excellent libraries specializing in many fields and maintaining wide publications in all languages.

Health facilities and amenities

Cairo is the centre for two famous medical schools, at the University of Cairo and the University of Ein Shamis. These two schools combined graduate more than six hundred medical doctors each year. There are many modern hospitals, laboratories and health facilities in the city, staffed by highly trained nurses and technicians.

Climate

Throughout the whole year the climate of Cairo is generally pleasant. In winter it is relatively warm and dry with sunshine of mean duration of eight hours each day and very few rainy days. Spring is from March to May and autumn from September to November. Both seasons have very mild, warm weather and cloudless skies. During summer the hottest weather does not exceed 38°C, and this temperature is modified by the northerly winds which come from the Mediterranean and by relatively low humidity which renders the weather in Cairo most tolerable. Especially delightful are the pleasant, cool Nile desert breezes which spring up every evening during the summer.

DOCUMENT E/3093

Communication dated 31 March 1958 from the Permanent Representatives of Ethiopia, Ghana, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia and the United Arab Republic to the United Nations, addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original text: English]
8 April 1958

Zaki KENAWI
Permanent Representative of
United Arab Republic

We have the honour to refer to General Assembly resolution 1155 (XII) of 26 November 1957 recommending the establishment of an Economic Commission for Africa, and to submit to you, for the consideration of the Economic and Social Council, the attached draft terms of reference for the proposed Economic Commission for Africa.

The Governments which we represent regard the establishment of an Economic Commission for Africa as a matter of the greatest importance to their economic development, and take this opportunity to make known their views in the hope that these will be helpful to the Council in setting up the necessary machinery for this Commission.

The recent achievement of political independence by countries in Africa has increased the number of independent States in that area of the world, and in consequence there is a keener appreciation by those African States of their economic interdependence and the value of mutual study of common problems. The benefits that accrue from the interchange of experience in tackling these problems are also widely recognized.

With these considerations in mind, and in the hope of assisting the Economic and Social Council in its consideration of the establishment of the Economic Commission for Africa, we the undersigned respectfully submit these terms of reference and would like to request that Your Excellency present them to the President of the Economic and Social Council for circulation as a Council document. In view of the fact that we consider this Commission of such vital importance to our various countries, we should be most grateful if the President of the Economic and Social Council would be requested to invite the African Member States of the United Nations to participate in the discussions on this subject during the forthcoming Council session, in accordance with rule 75 of the Council's rules of procedure.

(Signed) Ato Haddis ALEMAYEHOU
Permanent Representative of Ethiopia

D. A. CHAPMAN
Permanent Representative of Ghana

Charles T. O. KING
Permanent Representative of Liberia*

M. Hamed ELKOHEN
Permanent Representative of Morocco

Suleiman JERBI
Permanent Representative of Libya

Yacoub OSMAN
Permanent Representative of Sudan

Mongi SLIM
Permanent Representative of Tunisia

*The Permanent Representative of Liberia has signed this letter with some reservations on paragraph 5 of the attached draft terms of reference.

DRAFT TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE PROPOSED
ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

1. The Economic Commission for Africa, acting within the framework of the policies of the United Nations and subject to the general supervision of the Council, shall, provided that the Commission takes no action in respect to any country without the agreement of the Government of that country:

(a) Initiate and participate in measures for facilitating concerted action for the economic and social development of Africa, for raising the level of economic activity in Africa and for maintaining and strengthening the economic relations of countries and territories of Africa both among themselves and with other countries of the world;

(b) Make or sponsor and disseminate such investigations and studies of economic, social and technological problems and developments within the territories of Africa as the Commission deems appropriate;

(c) Undertake or sponsor the collection, evaluation and dissemination of such economic, social, technological and statistical information as the Commission deems appropriate;

(d) Perform such advisory services, within the available resources of its secretariat, as the countries and territories of the region may desire, provided that such services do not overlap with those rendered by the specialized agencies or the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration;

(e) Assist the Economic and Social Council at its request in discharging its functions within the region in connexion with any economic and social problems, including problems in the field of technical assistance;

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

2. The Commission is empowered to make recommendations on any matters within its competence directly to the Governments of members or associate members concerned, Governments admitted in a consultative capacity, and the specialized agencies and other inter-governmental organizations concerned. The Commission shall submit for the Council's prior consideration any of its proposals for activities that would have important effects on the economy of the world as a whole.

3. The Commission may, after discussion with any specialized agency concerned and with the approval of

the Council, establish such subsidiary bodies as it deems appropriate for facilitating the carrying out of its responsibilities.

4. The geographical scope of the Commission's work will be the whole continent of Africa, including Madagascar and other African islands.

5. Membership of the Commission shall be open to:

(a) African Members of the United Nations (i.e., Ethiopia, Ghana, Libya, Liberia, Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia, Union of South Africa, United Arab Republic and other African countries as they accede to the membership of the United Nations);

(b) Countries which are responsible for the international relations of territories in Africa;

(c) The United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

However, members of the Commission not in Africa (i.e., (b) and (c)) would, as a general rule, refrain from using their votes in opposition to economic proposals predominantly concerning the region which had the support of a majority of the countries of the region as mentioned in (a) above.

6. Any territory, or part or group thereof, within the geographic scope of the Commission's work may, on presentation of its application to the Commission by the Member responsible for the international relations of such territory, part or group of territories, be eligible for admission by the Commission as an associate member of the Commission. If it has become responsible for its own international relations, such territory, part or group of territories may be admitted as a member of the Commission on itself presenting its application to the Economic and Social Council through the Commission.

7. Representatives of associate members shall be entitled to participate without vote in all meetings of the Commission, whether sitting as Commission or as Committee of the Whole.

8. Representatives of associate members shall be eligible to be appointed as members of any committee or any other subordinate body which may be set up by the Commission.

9. The Commission shall invite any Member of the United Nations not a member of the Commission to participate, in a consultative capacity, in its consideration of any matter of particular concern to that non-member, following the practices of the Economic and Social Council, and other regional economic commissions.

10. The Commission shall invite representatives of specialized agencies to attend its meetings and to participate, without vote, in its deliberations with respect to items on its agenda relating to matters within the scope of their activities; and may invite observers from such other inter-governmental organizations as it may consider desirable, in accordance with the practices of the Council and other regional economic commissions.

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

12. The Commission shall make arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations which have been granted consultative status by the Council in accordance with principles approved by the Council for this purpose, and with such other non-governmental organizations in Africa which it deems valuable to its work.

13. The Commission shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its chairman, vice-chairman and other officers.

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

15. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall appoint the Executive Secretary at the rank of Under-Secretary. The staff of the Commission shall form part of the Secretariat of the United Nations.

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

17. The headquarters of the Commission and its secretariat shall be located in Africa. The site of the headquarters will be decided by the Council (taking into consideration the recommendations of the Secretary-General). The Commission may in due course also establish such sub-regional offices as it may find necessary, in order to provide adequate coverage of Africa as a whole.

18. The first session of the Commission shall be called by the Secretary-General of the United Nations not later than three months after the Commission has been established by the Economic and Social Council. The Commission shall at each session decide upon the locality of the meeting of its next session, due consideration being given to the principle that the independent countries of Africa be chosen in rotation.

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

DOCUMENT E/3095

Communication dated 9 April 1958 from the Acting Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations, addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original text: English]

[10 April 1958]

The Acting Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to transmit herewith, for circulation to the Economic

and Social Council at its twenty-fifth session as a Council document in connexion with item 6 of its provisional agenda, the draft terms of reference for the proposed Economic Commission for Africa which are annexed hereto.

DRAFT TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE PROPOSED
ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

1. The Economic Commission for Africa, acting within the framework of the policies of the United Nations and subject to the general supervision of the Council, shall, provided that the Commission takes no action in respect to any country without the agreement of the Government of that country:

(a) Initiate and participate in measures for facilitating concerted action for the economic development of Africa, for raising the level of economic activity in Africa and for maintaining and strengthening the economic relations of the territories of Africa both among themselves and with other countries of the world;

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

(c) Undertake or sponsor the collection, evaluation and dissemination of such economic, technological and statistical information as the Commission deems appropriate;

(d) Perform such advisory services, within the available resources of its secretariat, as the participants may desire, provided that such services do not overlap with those rendered by the specialized agencies or the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration;

(e) Assist the Economic and Social Council, at its request, in discharging its functions within the region in connexion with any economic problems, including problems in the field of technical assistance.

2. The geographical scope of the Commission shall be the continent of Africa, Madagascar and other African islands.

3. Membership of the Commission shall be open to Belgium, Ethiopia, France, Ghana, Italy, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Portugal, Spain, Sudan, Tunisia, the Union of South Africa, the United Arab Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and to any State in the area which may hereafter become a Member of the United Nations.

4. The associate members shall include...

5. Any territory, part or group of territories within the geographical scope of the Commission as defined in paragraph 2 may, on presentation of its application to the Commission by the member responsible for the international relations of such territory, part or group of territories, be admitted by the Commission as an associate member of the Commission. If it has become responsible for its own international relations, such territory, part or group of territories may be admitted as an associate member of the Commission on itself presenting its application to the Commission.

6. Representatives of associate members shall be entitled to participate without vote in all meetings of the Commission, whether sitting as Commission or as Committee of the Whole.

7. Representatives of associate members shall be eligible to be appointed as members of any committee,

or other subordinate body, which may be set up by the Commission and shall be eligible to vote and hold office in such body.

8. The Commission is empowered to make recommendations on any matters within its competence directly to the Governments of members or associate members concerned, Governments admitted in consultative capacity, and the specialized agencies concerned. The Commission shall submit for the Council's prior consideration any of its proposals for activities that would have important effects on the economy of the world as a whole.

9. The Commission shall invite any Member of the United Nations not a member of the Commission to participate in a consultative capacity in its consideration of any matter of particular concern to that non-member.

10. The Commission shall invite representatives of specialized agencies and may invite representatives of any inter-governmental organization to participate in a consultative capacity in its consideration of any matter of particular concern to that agency or organization following the practice of the Economic and Social Council.

11. The Commission shall make arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations which have been granted consultative status by the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with the principles approved by the Council for this purpose and contained in Council resolution 228 B (X), parts I and II.

12. The Commission shall take measures to ensure that the necessary liaison is maintained with other organs of the United Nations, with the specialized agencies and with other inter-governmental organizations in the region, with special attention to the avoidance of duplication of efforts.

13. The Commission may, after discussion with any specialized agency functioning in the same general field, and with the approval of the Council, establish such subsidiary bodies as it deems appropriate, for facilitating the carrying out of its responsibilities.

14. The Commission shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its Chairman.

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

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

17. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall appoint the staff of the Commission, which shall form part of the Secretariat of the United Nations.

18. The headquarters of the Commission shall be located in Africa. The Council shall determine the headquarters site, with due regard to such recommendations as the Secretary-General may make on this matter.

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

DOCUMENT E/L.780

Sudan: draft resolutions

[Original text: English]
[18 April 1958]

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The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered General Assembly resolution 1155 (XII) of 26 November 1957 recommending that for the purpose of giving effective aid to the countries and territories of Africa and in accordance with Article 68 of the Charter of the United Nations, the Economic and Social Council, at its next session, give prompt and favourable consideration to the establishment of an Economic Commission for Africa,

Bearing in mind the view expressed by the African countries, Ethiopia, Ghana, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia and the United Arab Republic (E/3093),

Establishes the Economic Commission for Africa, with the following terms of reference.

1. The Economic Commission for Africa, acting within the framework of the policies of the United Nations and subject to the general supervision of the Economic and Social Council, shall, provided that the Commission takes no action in respect to any country without the agreement of the Government of that country:

(a) Initiate and participate in measures for facilitating concerted action for the economic and social development of Africa for raising the level of economic activity in Africa and for maintaining and strengthening the economic relations of countries and territories of Africa both among themselves and with other countries of the world;

(b) Make or sponsor and disseminate such investigations and studies of economic, social and technological problems and developments within the territories of Africa as the Commission deems appropriate;

(c) Undertake or sponsor the collection, evaluation and dissemination of such economic, social, technological and statistical information as the Commission deems appropriate;

(d) Performs such advisory services, within the available resources of its secretariat, as the countries and territories of the region may desire, provided that such services do not overlap with those rendered by the specialized agencies or the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration;

(e) Assist the Council at its request in discharging its functions within the region in connexion with any economic and social problems, including problems in the field of technical assistance;

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

2. The Commission is empowered to make recommendations on any matters within its competence directly to the Governments of the members or asso-

ciate members concerned, Governments admitted in a consultative capacity, and the specialized agencies and other inter-governmental organizations concerned. The Commission shall submit for prior consideration by the Economic and Social Council any of its proposals for activities that would have important effects on the economy of the world as a whole.

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

4. The geographical scope of the Commission's work will be the whole continent of Africa, including Madagascar and other African islands.

5. Membership of the Commission shall be open to:

(a) African members of the United Nations (i.e., Ethiopia, Ghana, Libya, Liberia, Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia, Union of South Africa, United Arab Republic and other African countries as they accede to the membership of the United Nations);

(b) Countries which are responsible for the international relations of territories in Africa;

(c) The United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

However, members of the Commission not in Africa, (i.e., (b) and (c)) would, as a general rule, refrain from using their votes in opposition to proposals predominantly concerning the region which had the support of a majority of the countries of the region as mentioned in (a) above.

6. Any territory, or part or group thereof, within the geographic scope of the Commission's work may, on presentation of its application to the Commission by the Member responsible for the international relations of such territory, part or group of territories, be eligible for admission by the Commission as an associate member of the Commission. If it has become responsible for its own international relations, such territory, part or group of territories, may be admitted as a member of the Commission on itself presenting its application to the Economic and Social Council through the Commission.

7. Representatives of associate members shall be entitled to participate without vote in all meetings of the Commission whether sitting as Commission or as Committee of the Whole.

8. Representatives of associate members shall be eligible to be appointed as members of any committee or any other subordinate body which may be set up by the Commission.

9. The Commission shall invite any Member of the United Nations not a member of the Commission to participate, in a consultative capacity, in its consideration of any matter of particular concern to that non-member, following the practices of the Economic and Social Council, and other regional economic commissions.

10. The Commission shall invite representatives of specialized agencies to attend its meetings and to participate, without vote, in its deliberations with respect to items on its agenda relating to matters within the scope of their activities; and may invite observers from such other inter-governmental organizations as it may consider desirable, in accordance with the practices of the Council and other regional economic commissions.

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

12. The Commission shall make arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations which have been granted consultative status by the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with principles approved by the Council for this purpose, and with such other non-governmental organizations in Africa which it deems valuable to its work.

13. The Commission shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its chairman, vice-chairman and other officers.

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

15. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall appoint the Executive Secretary at the rank of Under-Secretary. The staff of the Commission shall form part of the Secretariat of the United Nations.

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

17. The headquarters of the Commission and its secretariat shall be located in Africa. The site of the headquarters will be decided by the Economic and Social Council (taking into consideration the recommendations of the Secretary-General). The Commission may in due course also establish such sub-regional offices, as it may find necessary, in order to provide adequate covering of Africa as a whole.

18. The first session of the Commission shall be called by the Secretary-General of the United Nations as a soon as practicable but not later than the end of 1958. The Commission shall at each session decide upon the locality of the meeting of its next session, due consideration being given to the principle that the independent countries of Africa be chosen in rotation.

19. The Economic and Social Council shall, from time to time, make special reviews of the work of the Commission.

B

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of the provisions of article 6 of the terms of reference of the Economic Commission for Africa,

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

Requests the members of the Economic Commission for Africa concerned to forward applications for associate membership to the Commission.

DOCUMENT E/L.780/Add.1

Financial implications of draft resolution A contained in document E/L.780: note by the Secretary-General

[Original text: English]
[22 April 1958]

1. Draft resolution A contained in document E/L.780 would have financial implications for the United Nations budget inasmuch as administrative expenses for the Economic Commission for Africa are to be financed from United Nations funds.

2. Precise calculation of the annual cost of the Commission would be premature in the absence of decisions as to site and an initial programme of work. When the decision as to site has been taken, the Secretary-General would expect to be able to develop budgetary estimates covering the year 1959 for presentation to the General Assembly at its thirteenth session. These estimates would take into account the arrangements for premises agreed on with the host country and would provide, as necessary, for the installation of furnishings and equipment, as well as for the establishment of the secretariat at the site of the Commission. Bearing in mind that the Economic Commission for Africa is to come into full operation as rapidly as feasible, it seems reasonable to assume that expenditures in the formative year of 1959 would be no less than \$500,000 and might reach a higher figure.

The annual requirements thereafter would be determined by such programme of work and structural arrangements as may be decided upon by the Commission.

3. If a decision in principle is taken by the Council to establish an Economic Commission for Africa, the Secretary-General would foresee certain immediate measures entailing new expenses during the current year:

(a) The Secretary-General would consider it valuable to undertake certain preparatory work for the Commission's early use. Specifically, he would contemplate expanding the scope and speeding up by one year the preparation of the review of African economic developments from 1949, as a basic contribution to United Nations understanding of the economic problems of the area. That is, areas in the region not previously covered would be included and the date of publication would be moved forward from 1960 to 1959. Also in other fields, such as urbanization and rural development, special materials should be collected. In order to finance the additional expert and clerical staff

temporarily required for these purpose, a new expenditure in 1958 of up to \$55,000 would be needed.

(b) The Secretary-General also believes that provision should be made for training in the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, both at Headquarters and in the secretariats of other regional commissions, a small group of junior professional staff selected from the region.

To initiate this programme for some six to nine persons in 1958, an expenditure of up to \$30,000 would be required.

(c) Presumably the first session of the Commission, to be held before the end of 1958, would take place at Headquarters and would not in itself entail additional budgetary requirements. However, some new expenses would arise in connexion with the site selection, the initial organization of secretariat services at the site location, and the initial recruitment of staff. Provisionally, a lump-sum allowance of up to \$50,000 may be assumed for such costs.

4. If the approach outlined by the Secretary-General commends itself to the Council, the Secretary-General

would request the approval of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to incur such expenses as were needed for 1958. As mentioned above, the submission of a detailed plan of expenditure for 1959 would be presented to the General Assembly at its thirteenth session, preferably after the first session of the Commission had been held.

5. In summary, the establishment of an Economic Commission for Africa would appear to entail additional cost as follows:

(a) For 1958, extraordinary expenses of \$85,000 or more, estimated not to exceed \$135,000;

(b) For 1959, an expense in connexion with the formative year of the Commission of about \$500,000;

(c) For 1960 and thereafter, at levels to be determined annually.

6. The Council will appreciate the fact that the present statement of financial implications is provisional. The financial aspects of the establishment of the Commission will be kept under study as the Council's discussion proceeds, and the present statement will be revised or supplemented as appropriate.

DOCUMENT E/L.781

France: amendments to document E/L.780

[Original text: French]
[22 April 1958]

1. Draft resolution A, paragraph 8: Complete the paragraph as follows: "and shall have the right to vote and to hold office in such bodies".

2. Draft resolution B, operative paragraph: Replace the words "to forward applications for associate membership to the Commission" by the words "to forward applications for associate membership to the Council at its twenty-sixth session".

DOCUMENT E/L.782

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: amendments to draft resolution A (E/L.780)

[Original text: English]
[22 April 1958]

Paragraph 4: Delete the words "whole" and "including".

Paragraph 5: Replace by the following text:

"Membership of the Commission shall be open to Belgium, Ethiopia, France, Ghana, Italy, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Portugal, Spain, Sudan, Tunisia, the Union of South Africa, the United Arab Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and to any State in the area which may hereafter become a Member of the United Nations."

3. After paragraph 5 insert a new paragraph reading:

"The associate members shall include...";

and renumber the succeeding paragraphs accordingly.

4. Paragraph 6: Replace the words "be eligible for admission" in the first sentence by the words "be admitted".

5. Paragraph 11: After the words "specialized agencies" add the words "and other inter-governmental organizations in the region".

DOCUMENT E/L.783

United States of America: amendments to draft resolution A (E/L.780)

[Original text: English]

[22 April 1958]

1. (a) In paragraph 1 (a), (b) and (c), delete the word "social"; in paragraph 1 (e) delete the words "and social".

(b) Reword paragraph 1 (f) to read as follows:

"In carrying out the above functions give due attention to the social aspects of economic development and the interrelationship of economic and social factors."

2. In paragraph 1 (d) replace the words "the specialized agencies or the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration", by the words "other bodies of the United Nations or the specialized agencies".

3. In paragraph 17 replace the word "will" in the second sentence by the word "shall"; in the third sentence, after the words "The Commission", add the following: "subject to the approval of the Council".

4. In paragraph 18, after the words "due consideration being given to the", add the following: "desirability of holding its session every second year at the seat of its headquarters and to the".

DOCUMENT E/L.784

Poland: amendment to draft resolution A (E/L.780)

[Original text: English]

[22 April 1958]

At the end of paragraph 11 add the following phrase: "in particular the Commission shall establish liaison and co-operation with other regional economic commissions".

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

671 (XXV). Establishment of an Economic Commission for Africa

A

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered General Assembly resolution 1155 (XXII) of 26 November 1957 recommending that, for the purpose of giving effective aid to the countries and territories of Africa and in accordance with Article 68 of the Charter of the United Nations, the Economic and Social Council, at its next session, give prompt and favourable consideration to the establishment of an Economic Commission for Africa,

Bearing in mind the views expressed by the African Countries Ethiopia, Ghana, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia and the United Arab Republic (E/3093), and by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (E/3095), and the views of other delegations expressed in the Council,

Establishes an Economic Commission for Africa, with the following terms of reference:

1. The Economic Commission for Africa, acting within the framework of the policies of the United Nations and subject to the general supervision of the Economic and Social Council, shall, provided that the

Commission takes no action with respect to any country without the agreement of the Government of that country:

(a) Initiate and participate in measures for facilitating concerted action for the economic development of Africa, including its social aspects, with a view to raising the level of economic activity and levels of living in Africa, and for maintaining and strengthening the economic relations of countries and territories of Africa, both among themselves and with other countries of the world;

(b) Make or sponsor such investigations and studies of economic and technological problems and developments within the territories of Africa as the Commission deems appropriate, and disseminate the results of such investigations and studies;

(c) Undertake or sponsor the collection, evaluation and dissemination of such economic, technological and statistical information as the Commission deems appropriate;

(d) Perform, within the available resources of its secretariat, such advisory services as the countries

and territories of the region may desire, provided that such services do not overlap with those rendered by other bodies of the United Nations or by the specialized agencies;

(e) Assist the Council at its request in discharging its functions within the region in connexion with any economic problems, including problems in the field of technical assistance;

(f) Assist in the formulation and development of co-ordinated policies as a basis for practical action in promoting economic and technological development in the region;

(g) In carrying out the above functions, deal as appropriate with the social aspects of economic development and the interrelationship of economic and social factors.

2. The Commission is empowered to make recommendations on any matter within its competence directly to the Governments of the members or associate members concerned, to Governments admitted in a consultative capacity, and to the specialized agencies. The Commission shall submit for prior consideration by the Economic and Social Council any of its proposals for activities that would have important effects on the economy of the world as a whole.

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

4. The geographical scope of the Commission's work shall be the whole continent of Africa, Madagascar and other African islands.

5. Membership of the Commission shall be open to: Belgium, Ethiopia, France, Ghana, Italy, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Portugal, Spain, Sudan, Tunisia, the Union of South Africa, the United Arab Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and to any State in the area which may hereafter become a Member of the United Nations, provided that States which shall cease to have any territorial responsibilities in Africa shall cease to be members of the Commission.

6. Any territory, or part or group thereof, within the geographical scope of the Commission's work may, on presentation of its application to the Commission by the Member responsible for the international relations of such territory, part or group of territories, be admitted by the Commission as an associate member of the Commission. If it has become responsible for its own international relations, such territory, part or group of territories, may be admitted as a member of the Commission on itself presenting its application to the Economic and Social Council through the Commission.

7. The following territories are admitted as associate members of the Commission in accordance with paragraph 6 above, without prejudice to applications which may be presented on behalf of other territories: the Federation of Nigeria, Gambia, Kenya and Zanzibar, Sierra Leone, Somaliland Protectorate, Tanganyika, Uganda.

8. Representatives of associate members shall be entitled to participate without vote in all meetings

of the Commission, whether sitting as commission or as committee of the whole.

9. Representatives of associate members shall be eligible to be appointed as members of any committee or any other subordinate body which may be set up by the Commission, and to hold office in such bodies.

10. The Commission shall invite any Member of the United Nations not a member of the Commission to participate, in a consultative capacity, in its consideration of any matter of particular concern to that non-member, following the practices of the Economic and Social Council.

11. The Commission shall invite representatives of specialized agencies to attend its meetings and to participate, without vote, in its deliberations with respect to items on its agenda relating to matters within the scope of their activities; and it may invite observers from such other inter-governmental organizations as it may consider desirable, in accordance with the practices of the Economic and Social Council.

12. The Commission shall take measures to ensure that the necessary liaison shall be maintained with other organs of the United Nations and with the specialized agencies, with special attention to the avoidance of a duplication of effort. The Commission shall establish appropriate liaison and co-operation with other regional economic commissions in accordance with the resolutions and directives of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly.

13. The Commission may establish such liaison as it deems appropriate with inter-governmental organizations in Africa operating in the same field.

14. The Commission shall make arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations which have been granted consultative status by the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with the principles approved by the Council for this purpose.

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

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

17. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall appoint the Executive Secretary of the Commission. The staff of the Commission shall form part of the Secretariat of the United Nations.

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

19. The headquarters of the Commission and its secretariat shall be located in Africa. The site of the headquarters shall be decided by the Economic and Social Council in consultation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Commission may in due course also establish such sub-regional offices as it may find necessary.

20. The first session of the Commission shall be called by the Secretary-General of the United Nations as soon as practicable, but not later than the end of 1958. The Commission shall at each session decide upon the locality of the meeting of its next session, due consideration being given to the principle that the

Commission should meet at its headquarters or in the different countries of Africa.

21. The Economic and Social Council shall, from time to time, make special reviews of the work of the Commission.

1017th plenary meeting,
29 April 1958.

B

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of the provisions of paragraph 6 of the terms of reference of the Economic Commission for Africa,

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

Requests the members of the Economic Commission for Africa concerned to complete as soon as possible the initial list of associate members in paragraph 7 of the Commission's terms of reference for admission by the Council not later than at its twenty-sixth session.

1017th plenary meeting,
29 April 1958.

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

Note. This check list includes the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda item 6 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Observations and references</u>
E/3052 and Corr.1	Note by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed
E/L.780/Rev.1	Sudan: revised draft resolution	For the text of this document, as amended by the Council at its 1017th meeting, see resolution 671 (XXV) above



 Agenda item 8: United Nations Children's Fund*

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

670 (XXV). United Nations Children's Fund

The Economic and Social Council

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the reports of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund (E/2977, E/3050, E/3083);

2. Expresses the hope that countries all over the world will consider ways and means of increasing the support they give to the United Nations Children's Fund.

1011th plenary meeting,
23 April 1958.

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

Note. This check list includes the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda item 8 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Observations and references</u>
E/2977	United Nations Children's Fund: report of the Executive Board (8-16 April 1957)	<u>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 2</u>
E/3050	United Nations Children's Fund: report of the Executive Board (3-12 September 1957)	<u>Ibid., Supplement No. 2A</u>
E/3083/Rev.1	United Nations Children's Fund: report of the Executive Board (3-11 March 1958)	<u>Ibid., Supplement No. 2B</u>
E/L.785	Brazil, France, Greece, Sudan and Yugoslavia: draft resolution	For the text of this document, as amended by the Council at its 1011th meeting, see resolution 670 (XXV) above

*For the discussion of this item, see Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-fifth Session, 1010th and 1011th meetings.



Agenda item 9: Establishment of and elections to the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees*

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RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

672 (XXV). Establishment of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered General Assembly resolution 1166 (XII) of 26 November 1957 concerning international assistance to refugees within the mandate of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

Noting that under the terms of the above-mentioned resolution the Council is to establish an Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme consisting of representatives of from twenty to twenty-five States Members of the United Nations or members of any of the specialized agencies, elected by the Council on the widest possible geographical basis from those States with a demonstrated interest in, and devotion to, the solution of the refugee problem,

1. Decides:

(a) To establish an Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to take the place of the Executive Committee of the United Nations Refugee Fund;

(b) That the Executive Committee of the United Nations Refugee Fund shall cease to exist after 31 December 1958 and that the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme shall take office on 1 January 1959;

(c) That the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme shall consist of twenty-four States, 1/ the membership being subject to review at the thirty-first session of the Council;

2. Decides further that the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme, being entrusted with the terms of reference set forth in General Assembly resolution 1166 (XII), shall:

(a) Determine the general policies under which the High Commissioner shall plan, develop and administer

the programmes and projects required to help solve the problems referred to in resolution 1166 (XII);

(b) Review at least annually the use of funds made available to the High Commissioner and the programmes and projects being proposed or carried out by his Office;

(c) Have authority to make changes in, and give final approval to the use of funds and the programmes and projects referred to in sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) of the present paragraph;

3. Requests the High Commissioner to submit to the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme, for its review at its first session draft financial rules, to be drawn up in accordance with paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 1166 (XII), for the use of all funds received by the High Commissioner under the terms of that resolution;

4. Authorizes the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme to elect its own officers, to establish its own rules of procedure, and to set up such standing sub-committee or sub-committees as may be required for the execution of its functions;

*For the discussion of this item, see Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-fifth Session, 1019th meeting.

1/ At its 1019th meeting on 30 April 1958, the Council elected the following States as members of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Greece, the Holy See, Iran, Israel, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

5. Further requests the High Commissioner to attach to his annual report to the General Assembly the report or reports of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme;

393 B (XIII) of 10 September 1951, 565 (XIX) of 31 March 1955 and 639 (XXIII) of 24 April 1957.

6. Further decides that from 31 December 1958 this resolution shall supersede Council resolutions

1019th plenary meeting,
30 April 1958.

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

Note. This check list includes the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda item 9 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Observations and references</u>
E/L.787	United States of America: draft resolution	Adopted without change. For the text see resolution 672 (XXV) above



Agenda item 10: Non-governmental organizations*

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DOCUMENT E/3073

Applications and re-applications for consultative status

Report of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

[Original text: English]
[4 March 1958]

1. Acting in accordance with Council resolution 288 B (X), paragraph 35 (a), the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations met at Headquarters on 3 March 1958 to consider applications and re-applications for consultative status. The Committee elected Miss J. D. Pelt (Netherlands) Chairman. It had before it a memorandum by the Secretary-General (E/C.2/R.25). A summary record of the meeting is given in document E/C.2/SR.170 (restricted).

2. The Committee recommends that the Council adopt the following draft resolution:

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See resolution 673 (XXV) below.]

DOCUMENT E/L.788

Applications and re-applications for consultative status

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: amendment to the draft resolution submitted by the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (E/3073)

[Original text: Russian]
[29 April 1958]

Replace paragraph 6 of the draft resolution presented by the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (E/3073) by the following:

"6. Decides to grant the request of the Women's International Democratic Federation for category B consultative status."

*For the discussion of this item, see Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-fifth Session, 1019th meeting; and E/C.2/SR.170 and 171.

DOCUMENT E/L.789

Applications and re-applications for consultative status

Costa Rica and Mexico: amendment to the draft resolution submitted
by the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (E/3073)

[Original text: Spanish]

29 April 1958

In paragraph 5 delete the word "not".

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

673 (XXV). Non-governmental organizations: applications and re-applications for consultative status

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report of its Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (E/3073),

1. Decides to grant the request of the following organization for reclassification from Register to category B:

Associated Country Women of the World;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to place the following organization on the Register in accordance with paragraph 17 of Council resolution 288 B (X) of 27 February 1950:

International Bureau of Motorcycle Manufacturers;

3. Decides to defer until 1959 consideration of the applications of the following organizations for category B consultative status:

Inter-American Planning Society;

International Confederation of Senior Public Servants;

4. Decides not to grant the request of the following organization for category B consultative status:

Association of European Jute Industries;

5. Decides not to request the Secretary-General to place the following organization on the Register:

American Coffee Federation;

6. Decides not to grant category B consultative status to the following organization:

Women's International Democratic Federation

and to deny the request of the organization to be placed on the Register.

1019th plenary meeting,
30 April 1958.

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

Note. This check list includes the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda item 10 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Observations and references</u>
E/3100	Applications for hearings: report of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations	Mimeographed
E/C.2/R.25 and Add.1	Applications and re-applications for consultative status: memorandum by the Secretary-General	Ditto



Agenda item 11: Elections*

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Observations and references</u>
E/3084 and Add.1 to 3	Election of one-third of the membership of functional commissions of the Council: note by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed. For the list of members, see <u>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 1</u> , "Other decisions taken by the Council at its twenty-fifth session".
E/L.778 and Add.1 to 4	Election of members of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund: note by the Secretary-General	<u>Idem</u>

*For the discussion of this item, see Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-fifth Session, 1020th meeting.



Agenda Item 12: Confirmation of members of functional commissions of the Council*

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Observations and references</u>
E/3087	Note by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed. For the list of members, see <u>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 1, "Other decisions taken by the Council at its twenty-fifth session"</u>

*For the discussion of this item, see Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-fifth Session, 1020th meeting.



Agenda Item 13: Financial implications of actions of the Council*

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DOCUMENT E/3115

Note by the Secretary-General

[Original text: English]
[1 May 1958]

1. The following statement summarizes the financial implications of actions which the Council has taken or has under consideration at its twenty-fifth session:

(a) Action establishing the Economic Commission for Africa

Financial requirements, set forth in document E/L.780/Add.1, would entail additional budgetary provisions as follows: 1958, \$85,000 to \$135,000; 1959, \$500,000; subsequent years, to be determined annually.

(b) Proposal concerning industrialization

Financial requirements, set forth in document E/AC.6/L.206/Add.1, would entail additional budgetary provisions as follows: 1959, \$9,000; subsequent years, to be determined.

(c) Proposal concerning water resources

Financial requirements, set forth in document E/AC.6/L.205/Add.1, would entail additional recurring costs amounting, in the initial year of 1959, to \$57,800.

2. The Secretary-General will seek the concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and

Budgetary Questions to incur the additional expenditures shown as required for 1958. Additional requirements for 1959 will be presented to the General Assembly at its thirteenth session in connexion with its budgetary requirements for 1959. Requirements for subsequent years will be included in the Secretary-General's annual budget estimates for the year concerned, assuming that the proposals to which the expenditures relate are accepted by the General Assembly at its thirteenth session.

3. The Secretary-General is required under paragraphs 15 and 16 of the annex to Council resolution 664 (XXIV) to present to the Council at the beginning of its summer session a statement showing the financial implications related to decisions taken at the Council's spring session as well as full particulars, on a provisional basis, of the financial implications related to decisions to be taken on documentation before the council for the summer session. Accordingly, the above financial implications will be carried forward in the provisional statement to be submitted at the beginning of the summer session, and, for this purpose, will be subjected to the Secretary-General's further review.

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

Note. This check list includes the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda item 13 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Observations and references</u>
E/AC.6/L.205/Add.1	Financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document E/AC.6/L.205: note by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed
E/AC.6/L.206/Add.1	Financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document E/AC.6/L.206: note by the Secretary-General	Ditto
E/L.780/Add.1	Financial implications of draft resolution A contained in document E/L.780: note by the Secretary-General	<u>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 6</u>

*For the discussion of this item, see Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-fifth Session, 999th and 1021st meetings.



Agenda Item 14: Consideration of the provisional agenda for the twenty-sixth session and establishment of dates for opening debate on items*

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Observations and references</u>
E/3068 and Add.1	Note by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed
E/3103	Note by the Secretary-General	Ditto
E/L.786	Arrangement of business at the session: working paper prepared by the Secretary-General	Ditto

*For the discussion of this item, see Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-fifth Session, 1020th and 1021st meetings.