

E/2374  
E/CN.11/372



UNITED NATIONS

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
ECONOMIC COMMISSION  
FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST**

**(9 FEBRUARY 1952 — 14 FEBRUARY 1953)**

**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL  
OFFICIAL RECORDS: FIFTEENTH SESSION**

**SUPPLEMENT No. 6**

**NEW YORK**

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E/2374  
E/CN.11/372  
2 March 1953



UNITED NATIONS  
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL  
OFFICIAL RECORDS  
FIFTEENTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 6

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST  
Annual report to the Economic and Social Council, covering the period  
9 February 1952 — 14 February 1953

INTRODUCTION

SCOPE OF THE REPORT

1. This annual report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East is presented for the consideration of the fifteenth session of the Economic and Social Council in accordance with paragraph 16 of the Commission's terms of reference, which states that "the Commission shall submit to the Council once a year a full report on its activities and plans, including those of any subsidiary bodies".
2. The present report covers the period 9 February 1952 to 14 February 1953.
3. The report is divided into six parts: part I, the organization and work of the Commission, its subsidiary bodies and the secretariat; part II, relations and activities in collaboration with specialized agencies and other organizations; part III, an account of the ninth session, held in Bandung (Indonesia) from 6 February

to 14 February 1953; part IV, the texts of the resolutions adopted by the Commission at its ninth session; part V, the programme of work and priorities; and part VI, the proposed programme of meetings up to and including the tenth session of the Commission. The latest texts of the terms of reference and rules of procedure of the Commission are given in appendices I and II respectively. Appendix III lists the meetings of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies in the period under review, and appendix IV lists the principal documents issued in connexion with these meetings, as well as major studies and publications by the Secretariat.

4. This report was adopted by the Commission at its 120th meeting on 14 February 1953, the representative of the USSR abstaining.

PART I

REVIEW OF THE ORGANIZATION AND WORK OF THE COMMISSION, ITS SUBSIDIARY BODIES AND THE SECRETARIAT

A. Organization

*Geographical scope*

5. The Economic and Social Council adopted, on 10 June 1952, resolution 419 (XIV) accepting the Commission's recommendation to amend the terms of reference of the Commission to include Japan in its geographical scope. The Commission's activities now cover the following territories: Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Laos, Federation of Malaya, Nepal, North Borneo, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sarawak, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam.

*Membership*

6. The present members of the Commission are: Australia, Burma, China, France, India, Indonesia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom, the United States of America.
7. The present associate members of the Commission, i.e., countries within the geographic scope of the Commission which are Non-Self-Governing Territories or are self-governing but not Members of the

United Nations, are: Cambodia, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Japan, Republic of Korea, Laos, Malaya and British Borneo, Nepal and Vietnam. Japan was admitted on 10 June 1952 as an associate member of the Commission (Commission resolution E/CN.11/335 and Council resolution 419 (XIV)).

*Commission sessions*

8. The Commission, since its inception, has held nine sessions at — (1) Shanghai, China, (2) Baguio, Philippines, (3) Ootacamund, India, (4) Lapstone, Australia, (5) Singapore, (6) Bangkok, Thailand, (7) Lahore, Pakistan, (8) Rangoon, Burma, and (9) Bandung, Indonesia.

*Subsidiary bodies*

9. The meetings of the Commission's subsidiary bodies, including *ad hoc* conferences and meetings of experts, held in the period under review are listed in appendix III.

*The secretariat*

10. Liaison arrangements have been maintained between governments and the secretariat. Informal meetings have continued to be held between the secretariat and representatives nominated by govern-

ments as local liaison officers in Bangkok,<sup>1</sup> to foster close working relations between the secretariat and governments. Bearing in mind the views expressed by the Commission at its seventh session, members of the secretariat have travelled as widely and frequently throughout the region as the limited budgetary resources permitted. This has greatly assisted effective co-operation between governments and the secretariat.

11. The secretariat, as part of the United Nations Department of Economic Affairs, has worked closely with the Secretariat at the United Nations Headquarters and also with the secretariats of the other regional commissions. Special attention may be drawn to the increasingly close working relations established with the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration (TAA). This is described in part I, section C, below.

## B. Development of the work

### INDUSTRY AND TRADE

12. The fifth session of the Committee on Industry and Trade was held in Bandung, Indonesia, from 26 January to 2 February 1953. The Committee's deliberations covered electric power, mineral resources, shortage of trained personnel, housing and building materials, power alcohol, small-scale industries and handicraft marketing, supply of capital goods and materials, trade promotion, mobilization of domestic capital and financial aspects of economic development programming. Its report (E/CN.11/357) was submitted for consideration by the Commission at its ninth session.

#### (1) *Industry*

##### (a) *Industrial development and planning*

13. On the recommendation of the Committee on Industry and Trade, the secretariat prepared an outline of a study of resources budgets, the compilation of which is a prerequisite for the formulation of industrial development plans, and forwarded it to the governments of the region. Several governments have agreed to provide the necessary information and the study is expected to be completed during 1953.

14. On the recommendation of the Committee, the secretariat also started work on convening a seminar on the organization and administration of public enterprises in the industrial field. The TAA and the International Institute of Administrative Sciences have agreed to co-operate. The project outline has been forwarded to the governments.

##### (b) *Electric power*

15. The second session of the Sub-Committee on Electric Power was held in Bangkok, Thailand from 29 September to 2 October 1952. The secretariat submitted papers on "Rural Electrification" (E/CN.11/EP/13), "Techniques of Estimating Future Power Demands" (E/CN.11/EP/14), "Requirements and Availability of Electric Power Plant and Equipment" (E/CN.11/EP/15) and on "Lignite Resources of the Region, their Exploitation and Utilization" (A/CN.11/EP/16).

<sup>1</sup> The following Governments at present have representatives acting in this capacity: Australia, Burma, Cambodia, China, France, India, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Netherlands, Philippines, Thailand, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom (also representing Hong Kong and Malaya and British Borneo), United States of America, and Vietnam.

16. With regard to the estimation of future power demands, the Sub-Committee suggested that a combination of the field survey method and the statistical method should be used, and that surveys should be carried out at frequent intervals. With regard to lignite exploitation and utilization, it recognized that this would have to depend, among other things, on economic factors. The need was also expressed for additional technical information.

17. The Sub-Committee considered the problem of rural electrification and recommended the use of standard transmission and distribution voltages. It emphasized the importance of the cost of power for the rural consumers and suggested that the secretariat continue its study of tariffs. It also desired that the secretariat should study the problem of the financing of rural electrification systems. It suggested that a village experiment in the utilization of electrical equipment be undertaken during 1953. The Government of Pakistan desired that this experiment be carried out in one of the electrified villages of the North-West Frontier Province of Pakistan. The Sub-Committee considered that a group visit to countries with developed rural electrification systems would be useful, but noted that it might have to be deferred because TAA might not be able to finance it on account of its limited resources.

18. The Sub-Committee noted with satisfaction reports from manufacturing countries about their efforts to meet the requirements of the countries of the region in respect of electric power plant and equipment, resulting in an appreciable improvement in the supply situation, and desired that the secretariat should continue to disseminate information on the availability of such equipment. While a group visit of experts to countries manufacturing electric power plant and equipment was considered desirable, it recognized that it might have to be deferred for lack of the necessary financial resources.

19. The report of the Sub-Committee (E/CN.11/I&T/74) was considered and endorsed by the Committee on Industry and Trade at its fifth session.<sup>2</sup>

##### (c) *Iron and steel*

20. The Sub-Committee on Iron and Steel did not meet in 1952, but a group visit of iron and steel experts to Japan was made during September and October 1952. The group included participants from most countries of the region. The visit was organized in co-operation with TAA. The report of the group will be presented to the next session of the Sub-Committee on Iron and Steel.

21. With regard to the regional requirements of iron and steel, as well as the machinery for their manufacture, the secretariat, in accordance with the resolutions on supply of capital goods and materials (E/CN.11/343, B and D) requested the governments to provide information on their import requirements of pig iron, semi-finished and finished steel for 1952 and 1953, as well as for equipment and machinery for the manufacture of iron and steel. The information supplied by the governments was forwarded, with due emphasis on items urgently required, to the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Europe and to the govern-

<sup>2</sup> See report of the Committee on Industry and Trade (E/CN.11/357), pages 6-7.

ments of supplying countries. This was considered a useful service by the governments concerned. The secretariat proposes to continue this work and to disseminate information on the availability of iron and steel and capital equipment.

22. The secretariat's work on the amplification of the "Directory of Laboratory Facilities", the "Formulation of Uniform Statistical Reporting Methods" and on "Scrap Classification" continued.

23. The secretariat continued to render advisory services to the countries of the region. At the request of the Government of Ceylon, an expert from the Secretariat reviewed the tenders prepared by the Government in connexion with its proposed iron and steel plant; the Chairman of the Iron and Steel Subcommittee and the expert also advised the Government of the Union of Burma on the most suitable plant for the Government's steel project.

*(d) Mineral resources*

24. A Mineral Resources Conference is scheduled to be held in Tokyo in April 1953, the Government of Japan acting as the host. The TAA has agreed to co-operate. A draft agenda presented to the Committee at its fourth session has been issued as the provisional agenda for the Conference. Many member and associate member governments have indicated that they would send their mineral experts for participation in the Conference. Field trips by delegates to areas of geological and mining interest in Japan are planned to be undertaken immediately after the Conference.

25. As recommended by the Commission, the secretariat's report on Coal and Iron-Ore Resources of Asia and the Far East was printed for wider circulation (Sales No. 1952. II. F.1.).

26. The secretariat issued a document entitled "Activities in the Field of Mineral Resources Development" (E/CN.11/I&T/75 and Annexes A to E). The annexes include a report on the kaolin resources of the region and a paper entitled "Mining Development in Asia and the Far East during 1951", which was issued to the governments in connexion with the secretariat's programme of disseminating information on mineral resources development.

27. The Committee on Industry and Trade, at its fifth session, noted with satisfaction that good progress had been made in the study of the mineral resources of the region. The Committee emphasized the need for giving increasing attention to the technical and economic aspects of extraction and utilization of mineral resources.

*(e) Cottage and small-scale industries*

28. The second meeting of the Working Party on Small-Scale Industries and Handicraft Marketing was held in Bangkok in July 1952. The Working Party considered and approved the draft outline for a study of the economic aspects of cottage industries (E/CN.11/I&T/CIWP.2/6). It considered the report on "Research and Training Facilities" (E/CN.11/I&T/CIWP.2/2). It recommended that the countries should consider the desirability of adopting suitable measures for paying workers during the training period, particularly when this was associated with production activities.

29. The Working Party noted that several countries in the region were establishing pottery pilot plants and desired that a report on the working of those plants should be furnished to it at its next session. It also suggested that the secretariat should assist other countries, at their request, in the preparation of technical assistance requests for the establishment of pottery pilot plants.

30. The Working Party took note of the serious competition which the hand-loom industry was facing from the power-loom industry and requested that countries make a study of the type of textiles which would be most suitable for production by the hand loom.

31. It noted that problems involving development of cottage industries were similar in most countries of the region and delegations from various countries agreed, subject to the concurrence of their respective governments, to experiment and report at the next session on improved hand looms, hand-made paper and other cottage industries, as well as on problems relating to finance and common facility services.

32. The Working Party also considered problems of marketing the products of cottage and small-scale industries and handicrafts (see para. 55 below).

33. The Committee on Industry and Trade endorsed the report of the Working Party (E/CN.11/I&T/72). The Committee considered that there should be co-ordination between research and industry and that governments should consider the desirability of sponsoring research projects for development of specific industries which would be of regional benefit. It also recommended that governments should consider the desirability of opening technical training facilities to candidates from other countries of the region. It noted that countries of the region were actively participating in the exchange of technical information. It suggested that the secretariat should act as a clearing house for information on the use of labour-saving devices in handicraft production. In view of the successful development of cottage and small-scale industries in Japan, it recommended that a group visit of experts to Japan be organized in the near future with the co-operation of TAA.

*(f) Production of DDT and medical supplies*

34. The position with regard to supply of DDT has generally improved. Emphasis has shifted from procurement to distribution and utilization of the available supplies. This aspect of the problem, it was felt, could be better pursued on the national rather than the international level. The Economic and Social Council, in resolution 422 (XIV) of 2 July 1952 (E/2287), noted the finding of its Working Party (document E/2183 and Corr.1), namely that there was, at that time, no significant shortage of insecticides for public health purposes, but urged Members of the United Nations to pay attention to the recommendations of the Working Party including those relating to the time of placing orders. In the light of the above, it was not felt necessary to convene the Joint ECAFE/UNICEF/WHO/FAO Inter-Secretariat Working Party on DDT and Medical Supplies. It was proposed, however, that the secretariat should continue to watch for any change in the situation and to convene the joint Working Party, if necessary.

(g) *Fields of economic development handicapped by lack of trained personnel*

35. The joint ECAFE/ILO/UNESCO Inter-Secretariat Working Party held its second session in October 1952 at Bangalore, India. The Working Party concluded that the existing facilities for management training in the countries of the region were inadequate and recommended that countries should include in the curricula of their scientific and technical institutes subjects relating to industrial and business management, that they should consider the possibility of holding seminars on management techniques on a national basis, and that they should take advantage of the various technical assistance programmes to send personnel abroad for training in business administration. It also recommended that ECAFE, ILO and UNESCO jointly assist governments, at their request, in their plans for establishing departments of industrial management or in creating *ad hoc* institutes of management. After taking into account the different requirements of the Asian countries, the scope, expert personnel and curricula of seminars held in Europe might be taken as examples of what might be done in the region. The Working Party felt that the proposal for holding a regional seminar on management might be deferred and preference given to seminars organized on a national basis.

36. The Working Party reviewed the progress made, and the problems involved, in meeting specific shortages of trained personnel. It appeared that requests for academic training could be met quickly but that it was found difficult to provide facilities for practical experience in actual operating conditions. It emphasized the importance of the preparation of "manpower budgets" and recommended that the responsibility for this work be entrusted to a single national agency in each country. It requested ILO to advise governments wishing to undertake manpower surveys, either on their own or with the assistance of ILO, about the necessary organization to be set up. It considered that trained personnel at lower levels constituted an essential counter-part of higher grade technicians and experts, and thought that it was in this field that the need for training was perhaps most urgent.

37. The Working Party proposed to continue the close co-operative efforts of the organizations concerned, and to hold further meetings as and when necessary.

38. The report of the Working Party (E/CN.11/I&T/76) was considered by the Committee on Industry and Trade at its fifth session. The Committee endorsed the recommendations of the Working Party; noted with satisfaction that some countries of the region were making progress in providing training facilities; and emphasized the special importance of large-scale training of workers, artisans and village craftsmen. The Committee considered that an essential aim of technical assistance programmes was to enable countries in receipt of assistance to prepare for the eventual taking over of work and operations by national experts. Technical assistance should therefore be increasingly directed towards establishment of training centres and institutions within the countries concerned. The Committee, however, felt that for many years to come foreign experts and technicians will be required, whether from the region or outside it, to develop the economic resources of the region.

(h) *Seminar on production and use of power alcohol*

39. The Seminar on Production and Use of Power Alcohol, under the joint auspices of the Technical Assistance Administration and the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, met at Lucknow (India) from 23 October to 6 November 1952; the Food and Agriculture Organization also assisted by sending two experts. The agenda covered the raw material aspects, processes for the production of alcohol and their economic aspects, and technical and legislative aspects of the utilization of power alcohol. In view of the inadequate petroleum resources of the region, the seminar emphasized the imperative need for a supplementary source of fuel, in the form of power alcohol, which should be processed from raw materials available in the region. It made recommendations about the survey of raw materials, the increasing of the cultivation of heavy yielding alcohol crops, investigations on the hydrolysis of cellulosic materials, storage of molasses, analytical control of production and the need for the supply of gasoline of standard quality. It suggested that the countries of the region should share their research and training facilities and technical know-how with one another. It also recommended the adoption of a programme of fundamental research leading to the design and production of internal combustion engines adaptable to run on neat alcohol and suggested the organization of a documentation centre covering all aspects of the power alcohol industry to serve the countries of the region.

40. The Committee on Industry and Trade at its fifth session endorsed the report and recommendations of the Power Alcohol Seminar (E/CN.11/I&T/71) and noted that these were being considered by the governments concerned.

(i) *Housing and building materials*

41. The first meeting of the Inter-Secretariat Working Party on Housing and Building Materials was held from 17 to 21 November 1952 at New Delhi, India. Representatives of the secretariats of FAO, ILO, UNESCO, WHO, United Nations Department of Social Affairs and ECAFE attended. The Working Party considered the activities in the field of housing and building materials of the United Nations Department of Social Affairs and the Social Commission and of ECE. It also considered the preliminary report on "Housing and Building Materials in Asia and the Far East" (E/CN.11/I&T/HBWP/L.4) and statements presented by the representatives of WHO, ILO and UNESCO. Bearing in mind the resolution of the Economic and Social Council (434 I, (XIV), 25 July 1952) and the work programme and priorities of the Social Commission, the Working Party recommended a programme of work for ECAFE, FAO, ILO, UNESCO and WHO. It agreed that, at the regional level, ECAFE was a suitable agency for co-ordination of work between the various agencies in this field.

42. It suggested various methods for reducing building costs. It recommended increasing use of indigenous materials such as clays, inorganic binders, bamboo and palm, secondary species of wood other than teak and sal, and agricultural waste. It also recommended investigations by governments of suitable techniques of production and construction in respect of stabilised rammed earth, of grinding and mixing of mortars

and of kilns for curing purposes. High priority was suggested for pilot plant operations in respect of treatment of bamboo and secondary species of wood and wood wastes, and of clays. It recommended establishment of two regional research centres, one for the arid and the other for the humid zone of the region.

43. The Working Party welcomed the action taken by the Government of India in organizing an International Exhibition on Low Cost Housing and a regional Seminar on Housing and Building Materials to be held in New Delhi early in 1954. It noted that a regional conference on Housing and Town and Country planning will be held in New Delhi at the same time by the International Federation of Housing and Town Planning. It welcomed the offer of assistance by TAA in respect of the Seminar and the Exhibition. It also expressed the opinion that it would eventually be desirable to establish, in the ECAFE secretariat, a Division on Housing and Building Materials, jointly staffed by the interested specialized agencies. The Working Party recommended that its next meeting be held in New Delhi, India, to synchronise with the proposed regional seminar and conference and the international exhibition scheduled to be held in January 1954.

44. The Committee on Industry and Trade at its fifth session took note of Council resolution 434 (XIV) and of the report of the Working Party (E/CN.11/I&T/77). The Committee considered that the report of the Working Party was a concrete example of effective collaboration between the various United Nations agencies concerned in the vital problem of housing. It was agreed that ECAFE should assume the responsibility for co-ordination in this field at the regional level. In connexion with the Working Party's recommendation that a Building Division be established in the ECAFE secretariat, with staff assigned to it by the several interested specialized agencies, the Committee noted that a nucleus already existed within the secretariat and that the Executive Secretary was in consultation with the specialized agencies concerned on ways and means for achieving the fullest degree of co-operation.

## (2) Trade and Finance

### (a) Mobilization of domestic capital

45. The second session of the Working Party on the Mobilization of Domestic Capital was held in Bangkok in September 1952. It was attended by thirty-eight experts from member and associate member countries of the Commission and by representatives of FAO and WFUNA. Thirty-one papers were presented, including twenty-four by countries of the Commission, two by staff members of the International Monetary Fund, one by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, one by the Secretariat of the United Nations at Headquarters and three by the ECAFE secretariat.

46. The Working Party noted with satisfaction that several recommendations of the first meeting of the Working Party were in various stages of implementation in many countries of the region. It surveyed the experience of countries in mobilizing domestic capital, discussed the place of development and finance corporations in the economic development of the region and examined the relationship between foreign capital

and the mobilization of domestic capital, against the background of economic conditions less favourable than in the recent past. It made recommendations in all these fields. Among other things, it urged that the secretariat provide an annual comparative analysis of savings in the countries of the region; stressed the prospective value of a seminar on agricultural development finance to be jointly sponsored by FAO and ECAFE in 1953 or 1954; and recommended that steps be taken to assess the need for foreign capital, in both public and private sectors. It recommended that revision of the secretariat report on "Laws and Regulations Relating to Foreign Investment (1951)" be undertaken to take account of recent changes, after the governments have communicated them to the secretariat. The Working Party, in view of the interest which the governments had taken in its recommendations and conclusions, expressed a wish that a further meeting be called in 1953.

47. The Committee on Industry and Trade, noting that a number of countries were already putting the suggestions of the Working Party into effect, urged all members and associate members to give careful attention to its conclusions and recommendations. It approved the calling of a working party on financing of economic development during the later part of 1953 which would assure continuity of the activity while concentrating on fiscal measures for economic development with special reference to taxation policies. It also recommended that, provided that a sufficient number of countries indicated their intention to participate, a seminar on agricultural development financing should be held during 1954 in co-operation with FAO. The Committee also discussed the gap between the amount of investment needed for rapid economic development and the amount that could be raised by all practical devices. It therefore emphasized the importance of foreign aid and investment to supplement domestic resources, and commended the continued work of the secretariat on further methods of filling the gap, as well as methods to secure most efficient use of existing facilities.

48. At the request of the Government of Pakistan the secretariat provided advisory services with special reference to possible methods of improving postal savings facilities and related matters affecting the mobilization of domestic capital in Pakistan.

49. The Executive Secretary issued a progress report on the "Analysis of Financial Aspects of Development Programmes" (E/CN.11/I&T/82) outlining a scheme for the classification of development expenditures to facilitate analysis of development plans and methods for the estimation of foreign exchange requirements of development programmes. The Committee on Industry and Trade, at its fifth session, noted with satisfaction that the secretariat was in communication with governments and the Colombo Plan Consultative Committee on this subject with a view to developing acceptable techniques for the presentation of data.

### (b) Trade between ECAFE countries and Europe

50. Work on the study of trade between ECAFE countries and Europe, jointly undertaken by the secretariats of ECAFE, ECE and FAO, is proceeding. The study will cover exports of the ECAFE region to Europe, exports of Europe to the ECAFE region and the problems and prospects of the expansion of



trade between the two areas. In addition, it will include special commodity studies on rubber, tin, fats and oils, tea, jute and manufactures, cotton and manufactures, rice and wool. A preliminary report (E/CN.11/TP/8) has been submitted to the Second Conference, on Trade Promotion scheduled to be held in Manila in February 1953.

(c) *Supply of capital goods and materials*

51. In pursuance of a resolution adopted by the Commission at its eighth session regarding the supply of capital goods and materials (E/CN.11/343), the Executive Secretary issued a report (E/CN.11/I&T/79) indicating the progress of work in this field. The secretariat collected information on the ECAFE countries' urgent requirements of capital goods and materials in respect of iron and steel, electrical equipment, flood control, irrigation and transport equipment, and transmitted it to the supplying governments and the ECE secretariat. When governments in the region indicated their specific requirements to the Executive Secretary, he immediately communicated them to governments of the supplying countries and to the ECE secretariat. In his report (E/CN.11/I&T/79), the Executive Secretary found that the supply position generally had eased and that the problem facing the countries of the region was now less a matter of availability of supplies than difficulties in securing the necessary foreign exchange. The Committee also noted statements by supplying countries that a further easing of the supply position was expected during the remainder of 1953 and statements by a number of importing countries that there continued to be some difficulties in respect of the timing of deliveries, and the availabilities and prices of structural steel, certain items of equipment, and a few materials such as sulphur. The Committee agreed that the importance of the subject for the economic development of the region warranted that it be kept under continuous review.

(d) *Trade promotion*

52. The second ECAFE Conference on Trade Promotion is scheduled to be held in Manila in February-March 1953. The Conference is being convened on the recommendation of the Committee on Industry and Trade (E/CN.11/314) as approved by the Commission. Governments have been invited to contribute to the documentation for the Conference and to include business representatives in their delegations. Besides reviewing the implementation of the recommendations of the first ECAFE Conference on Trade Promotion, the subjects which the Conference is expected to consider include marketing research as an aid to trade, methods of increasing trade, methods of improving trade promotion machinery and selected import needs and export availabilities. In addition to members and associate members of the Commission, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations which may have interest in the Conference have also been invited, and the Assistant Secretary-General and the Executive Secretaries of ECE and ECLA were requested to bring the Conference to the attention of other United Nations Member States and participants in the regional commissions. The Committee stressed the importance of this Conference to countries of the region and noted the action taken by the Economic and Social Council on 19 December 1952 in resolution

459 (XIV) to permit certain European States, non-members of the United Nations, which had consultative status with the Economic Commission for Europe to attend the conference on the same basis as United Nations Members which are not members of the Commission.

53. The secretariat has prepared the following substantive papers for the conference: "Implementation of Recommendations of the First ECAFE conference on Trade Promotion" (E/CN.11/TP/6); "Technical and Marketing Research as an Aid to Trade" (E/CN.11/TP/7); "Preliminary Report on Trade between the ECAFE Region and Europe", in co-operation with the secretariats of ECE and FAO (E/CN.11/TP/8); "Regional Organization of Trade Associations" (E/CN.11/TP/4); "Suggested Form and Content of Market Reports by Trade Representatives Abroad" (E/CN.11/TP/3); "Training in Trade Promotion Techniques" (E/CN.11/TP/5); "Selected import needs and export availabilities" (E/CN.11/TP/10).

54. The secretariat, in co-operation with TAA, continued to assist governments in the improvement of their trade promotion machinery and in the provision of facilities for the training of trade promotion personnel. The possible organization of training courses in trade promotion techniques in the Philippines, India, Burma and China (Taiwan) is under discussion with TAA. The form and content of the *Trade Promotion News*, which is now issued every two months, have been revised in the light of replies received from governments and other interested organizations to a questionnaire issued by the secretariat. The fifth session of the Committee on Industry and Trade recommended that the secretariat undertake work to widen interest in arbitration and provide information on this subject to those interested. The preliminary draft of the "Glossary of Commercial Terms", a first draft of which was prepared by the secretariat in 1951, has been circulated to governments; and the Committee on Industry and Trade has recommended that it be published for wider circulation.

55. The Working Party on Small-Scale Industries and Handicraft Marketing paid considerable attention to marketing problems and the Secretariat organized an exhibition of hand-loom textiles produced in the countries of the region. Ten countries participated in the exhibition. The TAA experts in marketing and design examined and analysed the handicraft products to indicate their suitability for export sale and the improvements in production that would facilitate marketing. A spinning machine manufactured in Japan for the small-scale textile industry was also demonstrated at the exhibition. The Working Party concluded that the techniques used in the exhibition should be continued for other handicraft products, and recommended that the secretariat, with the co-operation of TAA, should continue to assist countries in connexion with the techniques of marketing the products of other small-scale and handicraft industries.

56. The Committee on Industry and Trade, at its fifth session, recommended increased work on the subject of marketing by the countries of the region and by the secretariat, and proposed that a project on domestic and export marketing of handicraft products



be included as a continuing project in the Commission's work programme. In addition to work on handicraft products, it noted that a small number of illustrative market studies were to be undertaken, the first to be on hides and skins.

57. In the field of travel promotion, an important development was the establishment of the Asian and the Far Eastern Travel Commission of the International Union of Official Travel Organizations. As the secretariat of this new regional body of the IUOTO has undertaken the travel promotion work hitherto done by the ECAFE secretariat, including the publication of *Asian Travelways* and the compilation of "Travel Formalities", the ECAFE secretariat discontinued its work in this field as of 1 August 1952.

#### INLAND TRANSPORT

58. The second session of the Inland Transport Committee was held in Bandung, Indonesia, 19 to 21 January 1953. The Committee's deliberations covered co-ordination of transport, library service, railways, highways, and inland waterways. The report of the Committee (E/CN.11/350) was submitted for consideration by the Commission at its ninth session.

##### (a) General

59. *Co-ordination of transport:* The Committee requested the secretariat to continue studies in this field in co-operation with ICAO and ECE with a view to ascertaining (1) the latest position in regard to the development of various methods of transport, (2) steps taken towards co-ordination and their effects and (3) further steps contemplated with a view to the utilization of existing knowledge on the subject. It was agreed that civil air transport should be taken into account in consultation with the ICAO when problems of co-ordination of transport were studied. The basic information on the co-ordination of transport supplied by the governments was analysed and summarized in document E/CN.11/Trans/88.

60. *Railways statistics:* Railway operating statistics of the countries of the region were issued in the *Quarterly Railway Statistical Bulletin*. These were based largely on the data supplied by the railway administrations of the countries in the region.

61. *Library service:* TAA has agreed to make available to the railway administrations of the region an English translation of the documentation bulletin of the International Union of Railways for a period of two years. The Inland Transport Committee, at its second session, recommended that the governments of the region should become members of the Permanent International Association of Road Congresses (Paris) and the Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses (Brussels) in order to benefit from the technical publications of these bodies.

62. In pursuance of the recommendations of the Inland Transport Committee made at its first session, the form of the *Transport Bulletin* has been improved and it now contains illustrations and photographs.

##### (b) Railways

63. The first session of the Railway Sub-Committee was held in Bandung, Indonesia, 14 to 17 January 1953. The Sub-Committee noted the progress made in connexion with the establishment, in co-operation with TAA, of a railway training centre for operating and

signalling officers at Lahore (Pakistan). As a first step, a group of sixteen senior railway officers drawn from the countries of the region undertook a study trip in Europe, North America and Japan to observe modern systems of train working under actual operating conditions. The group, on the completion of the trip, made detailed recommendations for the curriculum and demonstration equipment to be provided for the training centre.

64. The Sub-Committee considered the secretariat reports on the "Economic Use of Firewood in Steam Locomotives" (E/CN.11/Trans/Sub.1/5) (prepared jointly by the Secretariats of FAO and ECAFE), the "Use of Low Grade Coal as Locomotive Fuel" (E/CN.11/Trans/Sub.1/1), "Techniques of Burning Fuel Oil" (E/CN.11/Trans/Sub.1/2), "Best Types of Diesel Locomotives and Railcars for the Region" (E/CN.11/Trans/Sub.1/6 and Add.1 and 16), "Productivity of Labour in Railway Workshops" (E/CN.11/Trans/Sub.1/9, L.1 and L.2), "Improved Methods of Track Construction and Maintenance" (ECAFE/Trans/Sub.1/1) and "Standardization of Railway Rolling Stock" (E/CN.11/Trans/Sub.1/3 and E/CN.11/Trans/Sub.1/20).

65. Several delegations represented at the Sub-Committee session stated that they found the study on the economic use of firewood in steam locomotives to be of considerable practical value. The Sub-Committee, however, felt that the railways should approach the problems on the use of firewood only from the standpoint of economy to the railways themselves. The Sub-Committee desired that the secretariat collect information regarding the techniques of burning fuel oil in steam locomotives and the use of diesel locomotives and railcars from the countries which have had experience of these, and circulate this information to the countries of the region.

66. The Sub-Committee also requested the secretariat to undertake a detailed study on track construction and maintenance. The Sub-Committee recommended that the question of construction and track maintenance was important and urgent enough in their view to justify a detailed study by the Executive Secretary, and in doing so also requested him to use his good offices to obtain acceptance from TAA of the proposed study tour, preferably in 1953 but certainly not later than 1954, as most of the railways had large track renewal programmes already on hand. The Sub-Committee requested the secretariat to study and make recommendations regarding the measures to reduce incidence of claims and the elimination of delays in their settlement. In this connexion it prepared a questionnaire for circulation to the governments for the supply of the necessary data.

67. The Inland Transport Committee considered the report of the Sub-Committee (E/CN.11/Trans/85). It gave detailed attention to the staff requirements of the railway training centre, the languages to be used as the medium of instruction and the supply of the equipment required for the centre. It approved the report of the Sub-Committee (E/CN.11/Trans/85) and recommended that further work on the supply and utilization of wood as locomotive fuel be carried forward by individual countries interested, with TAA and FAO assistance if necessary.

(c) *Highways*

68. The Highway Sub-Committee met in Bangkok from 18 to 22 August 1952. It considered the "Standard Highways Maintenance Register" (E/CN.11/Trans/Sub.2/3) as finalized by the Secretariat in the light of the suggestions made at the first session of the Inland Transport Committee. It also considered the draft "Standard Forms for Recording Data on Cement Concrete Road Pavements" (E/CN.11/Trans/Sub.2/4), "Highway Bridge Register" (E/CN.11/Trans/Sub.2/5), "Highway Project Schemes" (E/CN.11/Trans/Sub.2/6) and requested the secretariat to finalize them in the light of the suggestions made by it.

69. The Sub-Committee considered the secretariat documents on "Vehicle Maintenance and Repair and Training of Mechanics" (E/CN.11/Trans/Sub.2/7) and "Reclamation of Worn Automotive Equipment" (E/CN.11/Trans/Sub.2/8). It noted that requests for technical assistance were made to the ILO by the Governments of China, Indonesia, Pakistan, Vietnam and Thailand. In view of the possibility of arranging fellowships for national experts to study modern techniques of reclamation of worn automotive parts, it recommended that interested governments should approach the TAA for fellowships. It desired that the secretariat and the ILO should take steps for the early completion of a simplified manual of instructions for drivers.

70. The Sub-Committee believed that attention should be given to the possibility of arranging an expert group to study abroad the latest technological advances in highway construction and maintenance. If this could be arranged, the expert group should concentrate on studying the construction of low-cost roads by modern soil stabilization techniques to enable the governments to construct the maximum length of roads with the limited funds available, as most of the countries in the region needed very large mileage of new roads.

71. The Inland Transport Committee approved the report of the Highway Sub-Committee (E/CN.11/Trans/86) and especially endorsed its recommendation regarding the early completion of a simplified manual of instruction for drivers.

(d) *Inland waterways*

72. The first session of the Inland Waterways Sub-Committee was held in Bandung, Indonesia, from 14 to 17 January 1953. The Sub-Committee considered the revised draft report of the Expert Working Group on Inland Water Transport from Asia and the Far East (E/CN.11/Trans/Sub.3/3 Add. 1, 2 and 3) and made certain suggestions in connexion with some of the recommendations made in the report. The Sub-Committee noted the progress made in regard to the two demonstration pilot projects of India and Pakistan, which are being considered by TAA, and recommended that efforts should be made to expedite their implementation. The Sub-Committee noted that preliminary work was already being done in India and Pakistan in connexion with the demonstration pilot projects of the two countries on improved design and operation of craft. The representatives of India and Pakistan indicated that their governments would welcome officials from other countries of the region

to observe the operations at any stage and to participate in the work.

73. The Sub-Committee recommended the establishment of a regional training centre for inland water transport personnel which should, to begin with, deal only with advanced training of diesel marine mechanics.

74. As regards uniform methods of craft measurements, the Sub-Committee recommended that, for purposes of census and registration, craft capacity should be measured according to the principles outlined in a schedule approved by it. It suggested the preparation of a draft convention for consideration at its next session.

75. The Sub-Committee recommended that coastal shipping should also be included in its terms of reference.

76. The Sub-Committee suggested that the secretariat should establish close liaison relations with the Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses.

77. The Inland Transport Committee approved the report of the Inland Waterway Sub-Committee (E/CN.11/Trans/87) and endorsed its recommendations that coastal shipping be included in its terms of reference.

FLOOD CONTROL AND WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

(a) *Multiple-purpose river basin development*

78. The Commission, at its eighth session, decided that, in the work of the Bureau of Flood Control, emphasis should be shifted to the wider aspects of water resources development. Accordingly, with a view to promoting multiple-purpose river basin development in the region, the Bureau has formulated a programme of work as follows:

79. (i) A country-by-country survey of water resources, present status and future plans of development, and a study and analysis of problems and difficulties encountered in water resources development. Country surveys for China (Taiwan), India, Philippines and Laos have been completed and surveys for Burma, Ceylon, Indonesia, Japan, Pakistan and Thailand are under way.

80. (ii) A manual giving the general principles and detailed methods of planning multiple-purpose river basin development for the use of engineers of the region is being prepared.

81. (iii) Preparatory work, in co-operation with TAA, for the organization of a training centre on water resources development (see paragraph 93) proposed to be convened in 1954.

82. (iv) Preparation for a regional technical conference on water resource development, proposed to be convened in 1953-1954.

(b) *Flood control methods*

83. With the aim of improving flood control methods, emphasis has been given to problems of common importance to countries of the region. The silt problem and the problems of bank protection and river training were included in the work programme for the current year.

84. (i) The silt problem. The joint study on the silt problem with the East Punjab Irrigation Research

Institute of India and the Hydraulic Laboratory of the Royal Irrigation Department of Thailand has been continued, with the object of clarifying problems relating to silting and scouring of rivers and reservoirs. A progress report, summing up the experience already gained both within and outside the region, is under preparation.

85. (ii) Bank protection and river training. The draft report on "Bank Protection and River Training" (Flood/9) prepared by the Bureau and distributed to various technical organizations of the region is being revised on the basis of the comments received and further field investigations are being conducted by experts of the Bureau.

(c) *Technical advice and assistance to governments*

86. Services rendered by the Bureau of Flood Control to governments in 1952 included:

87. (i) Flood control and extension of irrigation in the delta area of the Mahanadi River, Orissa, India. Experts of the Bureau, after having made a preliminary study of the problem in 1951, and having conducted field investigation in the Mahanadi delta early in 1952, prepared a report and submitted the same to the Government of Orissa, which decided to implement the suggestions made in the report as soon as possible.

88. (ii) Flood control of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, India. An expert of the Bureau conducted field investigations early in 1952, on the basis of which the Bureau prepared a report which is being considered by the Government of Pepsu, India.

(d) *Flood control of international rivers*

89. With the concurrence and co-operation of the Governments of Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and Vietnam, the Bureau started a technical study of the lower Mekong river basin in 1951. A preliminary report on "Technical problems relating to Flood Control and Water Resources Development of the Mekong" (Flood/8) was prepared and submitted to the governments concerned for their consideration. This report dealt with measures of international co-operation to facilitate flood prediction, flood control and other aspects of water resources development. The Bureau conducted further detailed field investigations of the river basin with a view to ascertaining the technical feasibility of developing irrigation, water power and navigation of the Mekong River between Vientiane and Paksé, where the river forms the common border between Laos and Thailand over a distance of 800 kilometres. Detailed studies will be continued over other sections of the river and findings, when completed, will be made available to the governments concerned.

(e) *Hydraulic research stations*

90. With a view to keeping hydraulic research workers informed of the research facilities and current work programmes of various research stations of the region, the Bureau publishes annually, in the *Flood Control Journal*, information on the personnel, essential equipment and problems under investigation in the various hydraulic laboratories of the region as well as a digest of recent development in the field of hydraulic research being carried out in other regions. The information relating to the hydraulic research stations for 1951-1952 was published in the October 1952 issue of the *Journal*.

(f) *Dissemination of technical reports and publications*

91. During the year, the Bureau distributed five publications<sup>8</sup> and reports and also supplied specific data, upon request, to the national technical organizations of the region.

92. Fifty sets, generally of fifty copies each, of technical handbooks, standard works, research publications and technical reports on certain water resources development projects were made available, in co-operation with TAA, to technical organizations of the region.

(g) *Training centre on water resources development*

93. The Commission adopted, at its eighth session, a resolution (E/CN.11/338) requesting TAA to give favourable consideration to the organization of an Asian training centre on water resources development in 1952 or early 1953 for the training of engineers.

(h) *Hydrological observations*

94. A draft proposal prepared by the Bureau on Standards of Terminology, Methods and Records of Hydrological Measurements (Flood/7), was circulated to technical organizations of the region. The draft has been revised in the light of comments and suggestions received and has been submitted to member and associate member governments for their consideration and comments. It is also intended to discuss the proposed standards at the regional technical conference on water resources development.

RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

(a) *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East*

95. The 1951 *Survey* consists of three parts, i.e., production; international trade and payments; and money, prices and finance. The *Survey* no longer contains chapters of a general background character and is, therefore, appreciably shorter than earlier issues.

96. The date of publication of the 1952 and subsequent issues of the *Survey* has been advanced to February, so that it would be available to the Commission and the Economic and Social Council in connexion with the debates respectively on the regional and world economic situation. The 1952 *Survey* describes and analyses economic developments mainly during the first half of the year. Subsequent *Surveys* will cover the period from mid-year to mid-year.

(b) *Quarterly Economic Bulletin*

97. Publication of the *Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East* continued. Governments of the region, especially statistical offices and departments, co-operated in the regular supply of current and statistical data for the preparation of (1) the semi-annual review of economic developments in the region, and (2) the quarterly section on Asian statistics of production, transport, trade, prices, money and banking. Regular compilation of information on trade agreements has continued. The *Bulletin* also contained a number of special articles on economic problems of the region.

<sup>8</sup> (1) *Annual Report of CWINC Research Station, Poona.* (2) *The Burdekin Research Irrigation, Hydro-electric and Flood Mitigation, Australia.* (3) *Slope discharge formula for alluvial streams and rivers, New Zealand.* (4) *Annual Report of the Central Board of Irrigation, India, Part I.* (5) *Annual Report of the Central Board of Irrigation, India, Part II.*

(c) *Statistical compilation and service*

98. The building up of files on basic statistical series on production, transport, trade, finance, prices, etc., has continued, in collaboration with statistical offices and departments of governments, the Statistical Office of the United Nations and several specialized agencies, including the International Monetary Fund, the International Labour Organisation and the Food and Agriculture Organization.

99. The index of economic statistics, which is intended to provide ready reference to the basic statistical series compiled by governments in the region, is expected to be ready for publication towards the end of 1953 or early 1954.

(d) *Statistical conference*

100. In accordance with the resolution adopted by the Commission at its seventh session in March 1952, the second Regional Conference of Statisticians was convened in Bangkok by the ECAFE secretariat in collaboration with the United Nations Statistical Office, FAO, and the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration. The Conference was attended by forty-one representatives from seventeen member and associate member States.

101. Three groups of subjects were considered by the Conference, namely agricultural production statistics, industrial production statistics and wholesale price statistics. Particular attention was directed to the clarification of concepts, the improvement of definitions and classifications, and methods of collecting statistics, taking into account special conditions prevailing in the region.

102. Some of the specific problems of agricultural statistics considered included integrated farmhouses, mixed and associated crops, measurement of tree crops and classification of crops, livestock and poultry.

103. In the field of industrial statistics, the Conference concerned itself mainly with the development of a system of basic industrial statistics, and with associated problems connected with small-scale industries, integrated household activities and "borderline" activities.

104. The Conference adopted a resolution expressing its concurrence with the Commission resolution (E/CN.11/337), calling upon the Executive Secretary to convene a third Regional Conference of Statisticians in the ECAFE area in 1953 or 1954, for consideration of the application and promotion of international standards in the estimation of national income. In concurring with the resolution, the Conference laid stress on the urgent need for international guidance in estimating national incomes and related estimates in under-developed countries.

AGRICULTURE

105. Work in regard to the economic problems of food and agriculture in the region is the responsibility of both ECAFE and FAO. ECAFE has to study these problems in relation to all other economic matters of the region and the FAO has to study them in relation to the agricultural economic problems of other regions of the world and in connexion with its responsibility for all technical agricultural questions in Asia and the Far East. In order to avoid duplication in

areas of interest which overlap, a joint ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division has been set up, located at the working site of the Commission. The two organizations agreed to provide, jointly, the necessary staff. The FAO has provided the Chief of the Division who, in addition to his responsibility to the Director-General of FAO, is also responsible to the Executive Secretary of ECAFE, for the work of the Division. Other staff members of the Division are to be provided by FAO and ECAFE.

106. The work programme of the joint Division has been mutually agreed upon by the two organizations. It includes the following projects of high priority: continuing review of economic developments in the field of food and agriculture; agricultural development planning; agrarian reform; as well as assistance to FAO headquarters in the preparation for the Regional FAO Conference on the Agricultural Situation.

**C. Relations with the Technical Assistance Administration**

107. There has been very close co-operation between the ECAFE secretariat and the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration during the year under review. The secretariat, as a result of its various studies, has been able to bring to the notice of TAA many regional needs for technical assistance. TAA has also sought the advice of the secretariat in the preparation of its own operational programmes and in the implementation of requests from countries. The secretariat continued to comment on fellowship and scholarship applications, as well as on governments' requests to TAA for technical assistance. The presence of the TAA regional representative, stationed at ECAFE headquarters, has greatly facilitated this close liaison.

108. In collaboration with ECAFE, TAA arranged for a group of waterway experts from the region to visit countries in Europe and North America in the latter half of 1951 to study the latest developments in inland water transport. These experts presented a report on their visit, and their recommendations (E/CN.11/Trans/Sub.3/4) were approved by the first session of the Inland Waterway Sub-Committee.

109. As noted in earlier sections of this report, there has been an increase in the number of regional projects carried out with the co-operation of TAA during the year under review. These projects arose out of discussions at the meetings of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies. In accordance with the recommendations of the Inland Transport Committee, TAA has approved the establishment of a regional centre for training railway officials in improved methods of signalling and operation. A group of railway experts of the region undertook a study trip on the subject and, on the completion of the trip, made recommendations about the curriculum and the equipment required for the centre. Another group of experts has completed a study trip of iron and steel establishments in Japan. An Expert Seminar on the Production and Utilization of Power Alcohol was held in October/November at Lucknow, India, under the joint auspices of ECAFE and TAA, in which FAO also participated. TAA selected experts to prepare papers for and participate in the seminar. The second Regional Conference of Statisticians was held in Bangkok in September 1952 to consider the problems of production and price statistics. Technical documentation provided by TAA at

the suggestion of the secretariat was distributed by the latter to governments in the region.

110. As noted in earlier sections of this report, several other projects are under discussion between the secretariat and TAA. One of these is the establishment of a regional training centre on water resources development. Another is a proposal to train officials in trade promotion in their own countries by a series of national training centres conducted by travelling experts provided by TAA. TAA has agreed to depute some experts to participate in the regional conference on mineral resources to be held in April 1953. A seminar on the organization of public enterprises in the industrial field and a seminar and exhibition on

housing and building materials are also planned for 1953, with the co-operation of TAA.

111. Another useful line of development is the participation of TAA experts stationed in the countries of the region in the meetings of the various technical bodies of the Commission. Such participation has been mutually beneficial.

112. The resident TAA representatives in the countries of the region have been visiting the ECAFE working site (Bangkok) to acquaint themselves with the Commission's work. Members of the secretariat in the course of their field trips also contact the resident TAA representatives and the TAA experts concerned.

## PART II

### RELATIONS WITH SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

#### A. Specialized agencies

113. Close and extensive co-operation with several specialized agencies has been maintained during the period under review. Informal meetings have been held periodically between the secretariat and representatives of specialized agencies stationed in Bangkok, including FAO, WHO, UNESCO and ICAO, as well as UNICEF.

##### FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION

114. The close working relations established with FAO have continued. In this connexion the setting-up during the period under review of a joint ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division stationed at the ECAFE Headquarters deserves particularly mention.<sup>4</sup>

115. The FAO co-operated with the secretariat in the study of the economic use of firewood in steam locomotives, and a joint FAO/ECAFE report on the subject (E/CN.11/Trans/Sub.1/19) has been issued. FAO is also co-operating in the joint ECAFE/ECE/FAO study of the trade of ECAFE countries with Europe. It participated in the second Regional Conference of Statisticians and prepared five papers on agricultural statistics as its contribution to the documentation for the conference. It was also represented at the second session of the Working Party on Small-Scale Industries and Handicraft Marketing, the second session of the Working Party on Mobilization of Domestic Capital, and the second session of the Electric Power Sub-Committee. It supplied materials for the preparation of the chapters on foodstuffs and raw materials for the 1951 *Economic Survey*. It was represented at the ninth session of the Commission for which it prepared a report on food and agricultural conditions in Asia.

116. The Bureau of Flood Control maintained consultative arrangements with the FAO Regional Office in Bangkok, and FAO is preparing a chapter on watershed management in relation to river basin development for the Bureau's study on multiple-purpose river basin development.

117. A member of the ECAFE secretariat attended the second meeting of the Fertilizer Working Party of the FAO International Rice Commission, which met in May 1952 in Indonesia; a member of the ECAFE

secretariat attended the Singapore meeting of the Forest and Forest Products Commission in Asia and the Far East, which was organized by FAO in December 1952; and an expert of the Bureau of Flood Control attended the sixth session of the International Grassland Congress, organized by FAO and the United States Government in Pennsylvania, U.S.A., in August 1952.

##### INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

118. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development prepared a paper entitled "Development Loans to Private Enterprise in Underdeveloped Countries" (E/CN.11/I&T/WP.2/L.14) for the second Working Party on the Mobilization of Domestic Capital, held in Bangkok in September 1952.

##### INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

119. Staff members of the International Monetary Fund prepared papers on "The Impact of Different Types of Foreign Investments on the Balance of Payments Position of the Far East Countries" (E/CN.11/I&T/WP.2/L.22) and "Effect of Investment Programme on Foreign Exchange Reserves" (E/CN.11/I&T/WP.2/L.23) for the second session of the Working Party on the Mobilization of Domestic Capital. The Fund also supplied data on the direction of trade and the balance of payments for the 1951 *Economic Survey*. It was represented at the ninth session of the Commission.

##### INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

120. ILO is co-operating with the secretariat on a project for improving motor vehicle maintenance and repair, and in this connexion it has agreed, in principle, to prepare in English (if possible also in French) a standard simplified manual of instruction for drivers and mechanics, utilizing visual materials to the maximum extent, for translation into national and local languages of the countries of the region. It is supplying labour statistics regularly for inclusion in the *Quarterly Economic Bulletin*. It participated in the Joint ECAFE/ILO/UNESCO Inter-Secretariat Working Party on Fields of Economic Development Handicapped by Lack of Trained Personnel. It was represented at the second session of the Working Party on

<sup>4</sup> See paragraphs 105-106 above.

Small-Scale Industries and Handicraft Marketing, to which it presented a paper on model smithies and carpentry workshops (E/CN.11/I&T/CIWP.2/19). It was also represented at the first session of the Highway Sub-Committee. Co-operation was also maintained with ILO in connexion with projects such as labour productivity in regard to railway workshops, ceramic pilot plants, etc. It was represented at the ninth session of the Commission.

#### UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

121. UNESCO participated in the Joint ECAFE/ILO/UNESCO Inter-secretariat Working Party on Fields of Economic Development Handicapped by Lack of Trained Personnel. It co-operated with the secretariat on a project on educational and scientific supplies for countries of the region. It also furnished materials for the survey of research and technical training facilities for cottage and small-scale industries. An expert of the Bureau of Flood Control attended the third session of the Advisory Committee on Arid Zones and the International Scientific Symposium on Arid Zone Hydrology, organized by UNESCO and the Government of Turkey, in Ankara, in April 1952, and a Symposium on Desert Research, organized by UNESCO and the Government of Israel, in Jerusalem in May 1952. UNESCO was represented at the ninth session of the Commission.

#### WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

122. WHO co-operated with the secretariat by supplying information on health regulations affecting tourists in connexion with ECAFE's travel promotion work (which was discontinued by the secretariat in the second half of 1952 after the establishment of the IUOTO Asian and Far East Travel Commission). WHO was represented at the ninth session of the Commission.

#### INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION

123. ICAO co-operated with the secretariat by supplying information on international civil aviation for ECAFE's travel promotion work (which was discontinued by the secretariat in the second half of 1952 after the establishment of the IUOTO Asian and Far East Travel Commission). ICAO was represented at the ninth session of the Commission.

#### INTERIM COMMISSION FOR THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE ORGANIZATION

124. Exchange of information continued between the ECAFE secretariat and the secretariat of ICITO. The ECAFE secretariat supplied to ICITO, at its request, periodic information on trade and financial agreements concluded by countries of the region.

#### B. Other inter-governmental organizations

125. Relations between the secretariat and the Consultative Committee for Co-operative Economic Development in South and Southeast Asia — Colombo Plan — which had already been close, though informal, increased in 1952 when the Executive Secretary of the Commission received an invitation to attend or be represented as an observer at the appropriate meetings of the Committee. The Executive Secretary accepted this invitation and attended the fourth session of the Committee held at Karachi in March 1952. Since then the secretariat has assisted in the work of preparing factual and analytical material for the next meeting of the Committee.

#### C. Non-governmental organizations

126. There has been useful co-operation with a number of non-governmental organizations. The World Federation of United Nations Associations and the World Power Conference were represented at the second session of the Sub-Committee on Electric Power. The World Federation of United Nations Associations was also represented at the second session of the Working Party on Mobilization of Domestic Capital. The International Institute of Administrative Sciences is co-operating with ECAFE and TAA in sponsoring a seminar on the structure and operation of industrial organizations in the public sector. As noted above, the Asian and the Far Eastern Travel Commission, which was set up by the International Union of Official Travel Organizations in the second half of 1952, has undertaken the work on travel promotion hitherto done by the ECAFE secretariat. A member of the secretariat attended the United Nations Regional Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Manila in October. The International Chamber of Commerce, International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, International Organization of Employers, Inter-Parliamentary Union, World Federation of Trade Unions, World Federation of United Nations Associations and the International Fiscal Association were represented at the ninth session of the Commission.

### PART III

#### NINTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION

#### A. Membership, attendance, organization of work, etc.

##### I. OPENING AND CLOSING OF MEETINGS

127. The ninth session of the Commission began on 6 February 1953 at the Pension Fund Building, Bandung, Indonesia. Addresses were delivered by H.E. Dr. Wilopo, Prime Minister of the Republic of Indonesia, by the Hon. U Kyaw Myint, retiring Chairman of the Commission, by Mr. Guillaume Georges-

Picot, Assistant Secretary-General in charge of the Departments of Economic Affairs and Social Affairs, and by Dr. P. S. Lokanathan, Executive Secretary of the Commission.

128. His Excellency Dr. Wilopo warmly welcomed the delegates on behalf of the Government and people of Indonesia. He said that the problem of securing and maintaining economic stability was a world problem and could only be solved through international collaboration. The developed countries could maintain full



employment by trading with under-developed countries which needed their investment and capital goods. The Commission's efforts in emphasizing the needs of the region and securing the means of economic development would promote the objectives of the United Nations Charter.

129. The Hon. U Kyaw Myint, opening the session, said that the Commission had made a valuable contribution in giving the people of the region an insight into the intricacies of the problems of economic development and in the initiation of concerted action for the reconstruction of the economies of the various countries. It was the primary duty of the Commission to devise means of improving the lot of the teeming millions of Asia which would otherwise continue to be a hindrance to the peace and happiness of mankind. He concluded by saying that the Commission had rightly been called "the Parliament of Asia", as it afforded an opportunity to the countries of the region to meet and discuss their common problems.

130. Mr. Georges-Picot conveyed the best wishes of the Secretary-General for the success of the session and expressed, on behalf of the Secretary-General, warm appreciation and thanks to the Government and people of Indonesia for the gracious hospitality extended to the Commission. He stated that the record of work so far done by the Commission, which enjoys the strong support of member countries of the United Nations, had shown it to be an effective instrument for furthering the economic development of the region. He drew the attention of the Commission to the General Assembly resolution 627 (VII) commending the work of the regional commissions; resolution 623 (VII) concerning the establishment of fair and equitable international prices for primary commodities and resolution 622 (VII) concerning the establishment of an international finance corporation and of a special fund for grants-in-aid and for low interest, long-term loans. It was gratifying to observe the active collaboration between the Commission's secretariat and the TAA on the one hand and the specialized agencies on the other. He was confident that the Commission would continue to advance its basic objectives, namely, higher living standards and economic and social progress and development.

131. Dr. Lokanathan reviewed the work of the Commission in the past year. He reported that the governments participating in the meetings of the Commission's subsidiary bodies had been sending experts having specific experience of the problems under discussion or having responsibility for making actual operational decisions. He pointed out, with satisfaction, the growing sense of international and regional co-operation. Many countries which commenced the implementation of an economic development project on a purely national basis, had proceeded to widen it so as to enable other countries to derive benefit from it. This was especially the case with technical experiments with new types of equipment, pilot plant undertakings, exhibitions, and research and training projects. Thus there was a definite trend towards the fulfilment of the goals expressed in the United Nations Charter.

132. The closing meeting of the session was held on 14 February 1953.

## II. MEMBERSHIP AND ATTENDANCE

### (a) Attendance

133. Representatives of all member and associate member countries except Nepal and New Zealand attended the session. Japan was represented at the session as an associate member for the first time. In accordance with paragraph 9 of its terms of reference, the Commission invited a representative of Canada to participate in a consultative capacity. Also in attendance were representatives of the Food and Agriculture Organization, International Civil Aviation Organization, International Labour Organisation, International Monetary Fund, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and World Health Organization, as well as representatives of the following non-governmental organizations: International Chamber of Commerce, International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, International Organization of Employers, Inter-Parliamentary Union, World Federation of Trade Unions, World Federation of United Nations Associations and International Fiscal Association. A list of the delegations is given below.

#### *List of delegations*

##### MEMBERS

##### *Australia*

Mr. D. J. Munro, representative  
Mr. G. S. Anderson, alternate  
Mr. R. R. Fernandez, adviser

##### *Burma*

Hon. U Kyaw Myint, representative  
U Soe Tint, alternate  
U Pin Pe, alternate  
Mr. E. Barnard, alternate  
U Tun Thwin, alternate  
U Bi, alternate  
U Saw Tun, alternate  
U Soe Tin, alternate  
U Tun Thein, alternate  
U Ba Saing, alternate

##### *China*

H.E. Mr. S. K. Chow, representative  
Dr. T. S. Hsu, adviser  
Mr. Y. H. Hsu, adviser  
Mr. T. K. Chu, adviser  
Dr. P. C. Ma, adviser  
Mr. T. J. Liu, secretary

##### *France*

Mr. P. Abelin, representative  
Mr. R. Offrey, alternate  
Mr. L. Dauge, alternate  
Mr. M. de Ladoucette, adviser  
Mr. S. de Tschaikowsky, adviser  
Mr. E. F. Flichy, adviser  
Mr. J. M. Soulier, secretary

##### *India*

H.E. Mr. D. P. Karmarkar, representative  
Mr. K. J. Cleetus, alternate  
Mr. B. K. Kochar, alternate  
Mr. S. L. N. Simha, alternate  
Mr. M. K. K. Nayar, alternate secretary

##### *Indonesia*

H.E. Dr. Sumitro Djojohadikusumo, representative  
H.E. Mr. Sumanang, alternate  
Dr. D. Mangoenkoesoemo, alternate  
Mr. A. P. Makatita, alternate  
Dr. S. Wirodihardjo, alternate  
Mr. Achmad Soenartadirdja, alternate  
Mr. B. Djatiasmoro, alternate  
Dr. Purwosudarmo, alternate  
Dr. Sastromoeljono, alternate



- Dr. Sadli, alternate  
 Mr. M. Pardi, alternate  
 Dr. O. Kosasih, alternate  
 Mr. R. S. Darmosutanto, alternate  
 Dr. L. G. Tampubolon, alternate  
 Dr. S. Ranudirodjo, alternate  
 Dr. R. Hadinoto, alternate  
 Mr. K. Kridoharsojo, alternate  
 Mr. A. Djojohadikoesoemo, alternate  
 Dr. L. Jansen, alternate  
 Miss L. J. Supit, alternate  
 Mr. Walsito, alternate  
 Dr. L. G. van Hemert, alternate  
 Mr. W. J. Butteling, alternate  
 Mr. D. de Jong, alternate  
 Dr. A. E. de Kantor, alternate  
 Dr. T. T. Hong, alternate  
 Dr. Soedarsono, adviser  
 Prof. Dr. Soetedjo, adviser  
 Mr. T. B. Sabarudin, adviser  
 Dr. K. A. Tohir, adviser
- Netherlands*  
 Dr. W. J. Cator, representative  
 Mr. J. B. S. Lankamp, alternate  
 Dr. R. Muller, adviser  
 Dr. F. J. Brouwer, secretary
- Pakistan*  
 Mr. A. Khaleeli, representative  
 Dr. S. A. Wajid Khan, alternate  
 Mr. M. H. E. A. Baig, alternate  
 Mr. M. I. Chaudhry, adviser
- Philippines*  
 Mr. S. R. Mendinueto, representative  
 Mr. T. C. Baja, alternate
- Thailand*  
 M. C. Sakol Varavarn, representative  
 Mr. S. Hongladarom, alternate  
 Luang Thavil, alternate  
 Luang S. Visavakam, adviser  
 Mr. Jin Divari, adviser  
 Dr. Thavil Khutrakul, adviser  
 Mr. K. Kitiyakara, adviser  
 Dr. B. Binson, adviser  
 Mr. L. Wasiksiri, secretary
- Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*  
 H.E. Mr. S. S. Nemtchina, representative  
 Mr. V. Kamonsky, adviser  
 Mr. B. Volkov, adviser  
 Mr. A. Grigoriev, adviser  
 Mr. P. Erzine, adviser  
 Mr. A. Alexandrovsky, adviser  
 Mr. Y. Filippov, secretary
- United Kingdom*  
 Sir John Sterndale Bennett, representative  
 Mr. A. E. Percival, alternate  
 Dr. F. C. Benham, alternate  
 Mr. T. F. Brenchley, adviser  
 Mr. H. Braham, adviser  
 Mr. H. D. V. Pakenham, adviser  
 Mr. K. G. Ritchie, adviser  
 Mr. R. Tristram, adviser
- United States of America*  
 Hon. Merrill C. Gay, representative  
 Dr. E. M. Braderman, adviser  
 Mr. A. S. Chase, adviser  
 Dr. W. W. Diehl, adviser  
 Dr. H. L. Parsons, adviser  
 Dr. R. Burr Smith, adviser  
 Mr. K. T. Young, adviser
- ASSOCIATE MEMBERS
- Cambodia*  
 H.E. Sonn Voeunsai, representative  
 Mr. Chamroeun-Bunroeun, alternate
- Ceylon*  
 H.E. Mr. A. E. Goonesinha, representative  
 Dr. B. B. Das Gupta, alternate
- Mr. C. A. Coorey, alternate  
 Mr. C. H. J. Amaratunga, alternate
- Hong Kong*  
 Mr. Kwok Chan, representative  
 Mr. M. D. A. Clinton, alternate
- Japan*  
 H.E. Mr. I. Ohta, representative  
 Mr. F. Kai, alternate  
 Mr. Y. Goto, adviser  
 Mr. S. Yamamoto, adviser  
 Mr. K. Furusawa, adviser  
 Mr. M. Isurugi, adviser  
 Mr. T. Ishimaru, adviser  
 Mr. S. Moriya, adviser  
 Mr. T. Ohyane, adviser  
 Mr. T. Hori, adviser
- Korea*  
 Mr. Y. C. Kang, representative
- Laos*  
 Mr. H. Boucharron, representative  
 Mr. Kouylam, alternate  
 Mr. L. Nhouyvanisvong, alternate  
 Mr. Bouaket, alternate  
 Mr. T. Vidhamali, alternate
- Malaya and British Borneo*  
 Hon. Dato Mahmud bin Mat, representative  
 Hon. Mr. A. Gilmour, alternate  
 Hon. Abang Haji Mustapha, alternate  
 Mr. P. G. Yap, adviser  
 Hon. Mr. R. Jumabhoy, adviser  
 Mr. Ismail Mohamed Ali, adviser  
 Mr. B. A. St. I. Hepburn, adviser
- Vietnam*  
 Mr. Tran-Van-Meo, representative  
 Mr. Nguyen-Minh-Khai, alternate
- MEMBER OF THE UNITED NATIONS, NOT MEMBER OF THE COMMISSION
- Canada*  
 Mr. R. D. Wallace
- SPECIALIZED AGENCIES
- Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)*  
 Mr. A. H. Boerma  
 Mr. W. H. Cummings  
 Mr. B. Majumdar
- International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)*  
 Mr. C. S. Sundaram
- International Labour Organisation (ILO)*  
 Mr. R. M. Lyman
- International Monetary Fund (IMF)*  
 Mr. W. R. Natu  
 Mr. A. G. B. Fisher  
 Mr. S. A. Pandit
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)*  
 Mr. M. N. Masud
- World Health Organization (WHO)*  
 Dr. N. Jungalwalla
- NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS
- International Chamber of Commerce (ICC)*  
 Mr. K. Takaku  
 Mr. M. Yamagami  
 Mr. K. Shimizu  
 Mr. S. K. Sen  
 Mr. K. N. Mukerjee  
 Mr. G. N. Kapoor
- International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU)*  
 Mr. D. Mungat  
 Hon. Mr. M. P. Rajagopal
- Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU)*  
 Mr. O. Rondonnuwu  
 Mr. A. R. Djokoprawiro

**World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU)**

Mr. C. P. Li  
Mr. Indersen Gupta  
Mr. Runturambi  
Mr. Y. Chen  
Mr. Situmeang  
Mr. H. Porkas  
Miss C. Y. Lu  
Mr. Y. P. Tsai  
Miss M. C. Kuan  
Mr. C. C. Mo

**World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA)**

Mr. J. B. Webb

**International Fiscal Association (IFA)**

Dr. K. H. Dronkers

(b) *Credentials*

134. The Chairman, in accordance with Rule 12 of the Commission's Rules of Procedure, reported to the Commission that the credentials of the delegations to the ninth session as presented to the Executive Secretary had been found to be in order.

(c) *Representation of China, Korea and Vietnam*

135. Before the election of the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics presented two motions, the first calling for the exclusion of the "representative of the Kuomintang" and the invitation of a representative of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China to participate in the work of the Commission, and the second calling for the exclusion of the "representatives of South Korea and Bao-Dai" on the ground that they did not really represent Korea and Vietnam respectively. The representative of Thailand moved the adjournment of the debate on the first motion till the next session of the Commission. The motion for adjournment was supported by the representative of the Philippines. It was put to the vote and adopted by nine votes (Australia, China, France, the Netherlands, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, United Kingdom and United States of America) against four (Burma, India, Indonesia and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics). The representative of Australia reminded the Commission of its previous decision on the subject matter of the second motion of the Soviet representative and requested the Chairman to rule it out of order. The Chairman ruled the second motion of the Soviet representative out of order. This ruling was challenged by the USSR representative. The ruling was put to vote by roll-call and was upheld by nine votes (Australia, China, France, the Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, United Kingdom and United States of America) against one (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) with three abstentions (Burma, India and Indonesia). The Soviet representative considered that the decisions taken by the Commission on the subject of the representation of China, Korea and Vietnam were in violation of the Rules of Procedure and were illegal.

(d) *Organization of work of the ninth session*

136. The retiring Chairman, the Hon. U Kyaw Myint (Burma) acted as Chairman until the new Chairman was elected. In accordance with Rule 13 of the Commission's Rules of Procedure the following officers were elected at the 107th meeting of the Commission:

*Chairman:* Dr. Sumitro Djojohadikusumo (Indonesia);

*Vice-Chairman:* Mr. P. Abelin (France).

137. The Commission had before it a provisional agenda (E/CN.11/346 Rev.2) submitted by the Executive Secretary. The Soviet representative stated that the inclusion in the provisional agenda by the Executive Secretary of two items, originally proposed by Cambodia (one on the amendment of the Rules of Procedure and the other on the amendment of the Terms of Reference), was procedurally incorrect, and requested that these items be deleted. After the Chairman had ruled that the inclusion of these two items in the provisional agenda was in conformity with the Rules of Procedure of the Commission, the Soviet representative requested that his proposal to delete these two items from the agenda be put to vote. The proposal was put to vote and rejected by ten votes to one, with one abstention. After certain rearrangement of the items, the agenda was adopted (E/CN.11/346 Rev.3) and is reproduced in section B below.

138. The Commission set up two Committees, the first to draft the annual report in the light of the Commission's discussions of the various items of the agenda and the second to consider the programme of work and priorities. The first Committee consisted of the representatives of Burma, France, India, Japan and Pakistan. Mr. A. Khaleeli (Pakistan) was elected Chairman. The report of this Committee (ECAFE/L.50/Rev.2) was submitted to the Commission at its 120th meeting. The second Committee consisted of representatives of Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Indonesia, Japan, Pakistan and the United Kingdom. U Saw Tun (Burma) was elected Chairman and Mr. Achmad Soenartadirdja (Indonesia) Vice-Chairman. The Committee submitted its report (ECAFE/L.69) to the Commission at its 120th meeting.

**B. Agenda of the session**

139. The agenda of the ninth session was as follows:

	<i>Document No.</i>
1. Election of Chairman and Vice-man	
2. Adoption of agenda	E/CN.11/346 Rev.3
3. Economic situation in Asia	E/CN.11/349; <i>Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1951</i> (printed August 1952); <i>Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1952</i> (printed February 1953).
4. Report of the Committee on Inland Transport	E/CN.11/350
5. Report of the Committee on Industry and Trade	E/CN.11/357
6. Annual report of the Bureau of Flood Control	E/CN.11/352
7. Reports of specialized agencies	E/CN.11/347 and Corr.1, E/CN.11/353
8. Report of the Second Statistical Conference	E/CN.11/354
9. United Nations (TAA) technical assistance activities in the region	E/CN.11/348
10. Proposed amendment in Rules of Procedure	E/CN.11/358
11. Proposed amendment in terms of reference	E/CN.11/358

12. Programme of work and priorities ECAFE/L.53 Rev.1 (second revision of E/CN.11/355)
13. Item deferred from the last session E/CN.11/330 (originally submitted at Eighth Session) (Philippine proposal to establish Commission's temporary headquarters at Manila)
14. Time and place of next session
15. Adoption of the annual report of the Commission to the Economic and Social Council

### C. Account of proceedings

140. The Commission noted with satisfaction the rapid growth of a regional consciousness in economic matters. There is general recognition of the practical worth of sharing experiences and studying problems on a regional as well as an international basis. Consequently, there is a growing trend for economic development to proceed through co-operative effort. The Commission has become an effective and favoured instrument for further economic development of the countries in the region. During its brief existence, the Commission has steadily grown in stature and its honour and dignity are now the concern of one and all.

#### I. ECONOMIC SITUATION IN ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

141. In accordance with the decision taken at the eighth session of the Commission, the present session opened with a discussion on the economic situation in the region. The *Economic Surveys* for 1951 and 1952 prepared by the secretariat served as background documents for the discussion which continued for three days.

142. Several points emerged from this debate. Sharp fluctuations in prices had created many serious problems for the countries of the region. The recent steep fall in some commodity prices had adversely affected the terms of trade and national incomes and had created balance of payments difficulties resulting in a fall of foreign exchange reserves in the case of many countries. In the case of food importing countries, the pressure on the balance of payments had been further intensified by the recent rise in the price of rice. The national budgets which, in many cases, are largely dependent on customs revenues, were also adversely affected.

143. There was general agreement on the need for measures designed to ensure stability in commodity prices and to create general conditions of trade in which the prices of capital goods and other manufactured articles bear an adequate, just and equitable relation to the prices of primary commodities. The Commission noted with satisfaction that the subject was being studied by a group of experts appointed by the Secretary-General. It requested the Executive Secretary to follow closely the above-mentioned study and consult governments of the region as to the manner in which the secretariat could assist in the examination of the problem.

144. The effect of the changes in the level of economic activity in the United States on the rest of the world was recognized and the Commission expressed the hope that the United States would continue to take into consideration, in an increasing measure, the needs and aspirations of the countries of the region as well as its own enlightened self-interest, in formulating its economic policies. The Commission welcomed the

United States policy to promote an expanding economy in which are inherent greater opportunities for export trade of the region.

145. In discussing problems of economic reconstruction and development, many countries reported progress in agricultural and industrial production. The Commission noted with satisfaction that several countries of the region had drawn up and were implementing integrated development plans. In these plans increased production of food occupies a key position. Concern was, however, expressed by several countries at the possibility of curtailment of development expenditure on account of diminished financial resources. In this connexion, the Commission laid great emphasis on the need for increased external assistance to the region. It rejected the view that foreign capital was essentially of an exploitative character. There was substantial interest in the establishment of an international finance corporation and of a special fund for grants-in-aid and low interest, long-term loans. It also noted with interest the setting up, in London, of the Commonwealth Finance Corporation intended to finance development projects in Commonwealth countries. The Commission further noted the steps being taken to promote the flow of private capital into the region.

146. Whilst aware of the dangers of deficit financing for the purpose of economic development, the Commission recognized that, under certain conditions, and within certain limits, deficit financing might be appropriate.

147. At the conclusion of the debate the Commission adopted resolution E/CN.11/356, the USSR abstaining.

#### II. INLAND TRANSPORT

148. The Commission took note of the report of the second session of the Inland Transport Committee (E/CN.11/350) and commended it for the useful work done. It expressed satisfaction at the successful conclusion of the group study tour by railway operating and signalling officers of the region and the progress made in respect of the establishment of a railway training centre at Lahore (Pakistan).

149. The Commission approved the programme of work as recommended by the Committee including the study on the co-ordination of the various means of transport. The Commission urged that a standard manual for the instruction of automobile drivers and mechanics should be completed by the end of 1953.

150. Several countries which were spending large sums of money on the rehabilitation and construction of railway tracks, desired that high priority be given to the study on improved methods of track construction and maintenance.

151. Many countries showed interest in the waterway demonstration/pilot projects of India and Pakistan and expressed the hope that both these projects would be implemented at an early date, in co-operation with TAA.

152. The Commission agreed to enlarge the terms of reference of the Inland Waterway Sub-Committee to cover coastal shipping.

153. The Commission approved the report and adopted resolution E/CN.11/365, the representative of the USSR abstaining.

### III. INDUSTRY AND TRADE

154. The Commission took note of the report of the fifth session of the Committee on Industry and Trade (E/CN.11/357). It commended the useful work done by the Committee and drew attention again to the very satisfactory techniques, including those of sub-committees, conferences, expert working parties, etc., which the Committee had developed for carrying out much of its work.

155. The Commission generally felt that the Working Party on Financing of Economic Development in Asia, which is scheduled to meet late in 1953, should concentrate its attention on fiscal and financial measures for economic development, particularly taxation problems and policies. Regarding the financing of economic development, the Commission requested the Executive Secretary to continue his consultation with governments and with the Colombo Plan Consultative Committee, with a view to developing acceptable techniques for the presentation of data in this field. The Commission also endorsed the recommendation of the Committee to organize a joint ECAFE/FAO seminar in 1954 on the subject of agricultural development financing.

156. The Commission agreed with the Committee that an essential aim of technical assistance programmes was to enable countries in receipt of assistance to prepare for the eventual taking over of work and operations by national experts and that technical assistance should, therefore, be increasingly directed towards the establishment of training centres within the region. In this connexion, it requested the Executive Secretary to explore the possibility of establishing an institute of management in the region, with the co-operation of TAA.

157. In adopting the report of the Committee, the Commission approved, among other things, recommendations concerning the economic and financial aspects of rural electrification, with particular reference to the use of power in agriculture; technical and economic aspects of extraction and utilization of lignite and other mineral resources; and a group visit of experts to Japan in the field of small-scale industries and handicrafts marketing.

158. In the field of housing and building materials, the Commission agreed that the secretariat should assume responsibility for co-ordination at the regional level. The Commission emphasized the importance of aided self-help and supported the recommendation of the Committee to establish two research centres, one in the arid and the other in the humid zone of the region.

159. The Commission also approved the recommendations of the Committee regarding trade promotion, supply of capital goods, and raw, semi-finished and finished materials.

160. Several delegations recommended the issue of the more important reports and studies in printed form, in order to permit their wider distribution and use.

161. The Commission adopted resolution E/CN.11/361/Rev.2, the representative of the USSR abstaining.

### IV. FLOOD CONTROL AND WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

162. The Commission considered the annual report of the Bureau of Flood Control (E/CN.11/352). It commended the useful work done by the Bureau, in

particular with regard to multiple-purpose river basin development.

163. The Commission, after noting the preparatory work that had been done in co-operation with TAA, approved the organization of a training centre on water resources development and the holding of a regional technical conference on water resources development in 1954. In this connexion, the Commission took note of the offer of the Government of Japan to act as host for the technical conference.

164. The Commission attached great importance to the proposed group visit of experts to Europe and America for the purpose of studying water resources development techniques. Taking note of the possible inability of TAA to find the entire funds required for the purpose, the Commission desired that the Executive Secretary should explore the possibility of the study trip being financed jointly by TAA and the participating and host countries.

165. The Commission approved the suggestion to re-designate the Bureau as "Bureau of Flood Control and Water Resources Development"; and adopted resolution E/CN.11/366, the representative of USSR abstaining.

### V. REPORTS OF THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

166. The Commission considered the reports submitted by FAO (E/CN.11/353) and ILO (E/CN.11/347) and the memorandum submitted by UNESCO (ECAFE/L.60) and heard the statements of the representatives of FAO and ILO. It was happy to note the growing collaboration between the secretariat and the specialized agencies. Many delegations warmly welcomed the establishment of a joint ECAFE/FAO Agricultural Division located at ECAFE headquarters. Several countries expressed their satisfaction with, and gratitude for, the co-operation that they had received from the specialized agencies.

167. The Commission noted with appreciation the reports which had been submitted to it by the specialized agencies.

### VI. REPORT OF THE SECOND REGIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATISTICIANS

168. The Commission generally commended the report and approved the recommendations concerning statistics of agricultural and industrial production and wholesale prices. The Commission adopted resolution E/CN.11/364, the USSR abstaining.

169. The Commission took note of the offer of the Government of India to act as host for the third Regional Conference of Statisticians, scheduled to be held in 1953 or 1954, to consider the application and promotion of international standards for the estimation of national incomes in the countries of the region.

170. The Commission noted that, at the suggestion of the International Monetary Fund, the Executive Secretary was considering a proposal to convene a working party of experts from the countries in the region for the purpose of improving statistics on money and banking.

### VII. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES IN THE ECAFE REGION

171. The Commission expressed its appreciation of the valuable report presented by TAA and the

information paper prepared by the TAB secretariat and noted with satisfaction the considerable extension, during 1952, of technical assistance activities in the region, under the Expanded Programme. It noted particularly the organization, during the year, of a group visit of railway experts from the region to study the latest techniques of operation and signalling in Europe, the United States and Japan, and of another group of experts to study the developments regarding the production of iron and steel in Japan. The Commission also welcomed the establishment of a regional training centre for railway operation and signalling at Lahore (Pakistan).

172. The Commission drew the special attention of all the agencies providing technical assistance to the fact that, for such assistance to be fully effective, it was essential that they should provide the equipment required by the experts deputed by them.

173. Whilst the Commission noted with satisfaction that TAA had carried out an increasing number of regional projects with the co-operation of ECAFE, it felt that there was a pressing need for further expansion of its activities in the region. The Commission adopted resolution E/CN.11/369, the USSR abstaining.

#### VIII. AMENDMENT IN RULES OF PROCEDURE

174. The Cambodian delegation proposed that the Commission amend rule 5, paragraph (c) of its Rules of Procedure so that the provisional agenda for any session shall include items proposed by any associate member of the Commission. The representative of the USSR opposed the Cambodian proposal on the ground that it had been illegally included in the agenda, that it was in violation of the provisions of the United Nations Charter, and that it attempted to by-pass the Security Council. The draft resolution submitted by the Cambodian delegation was adopted by ten votes to one, with two abstentions (resolution E/CN.11/367).

#### IX. PROPOSED AMENDMENT IN TERMS OF REFERENCE

175. The Cambodian delegation proposed that the Commission recommend to the Economic and Social Council that it amend paragraph 3 of the Commission's terms of reference (E/CN.11/29 Rev.4, 30 July 1952) by adding the following clause: "... and provided also that any associate member of the Commission that has applied for membership in the United Nations Organization and has received a number of votes which the Economic and Social Council considers sufficient shall thereon be admitted as a member of the Commission".

176. The Pakistan delegation tabled the following draft resolution on the proposed amendment to the terms of reference:

*"The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East*

*"Having considered the proposal of the Cambodian delegation to the ninth session of the ECAFE on the admission of associate members to full membership of the Commission;*

*"Taking into account the decision of the Commission at its seventh session at Lahore as embodied in paragraph 341 of the annual report of the Commission to the ECOSOC for the year 1950-51 in regard to member countries belonging to the region taking their own decisions in the Commission in their own economic problems and the part which*

associate members can play in the making of such decisions;

*"Taking also into account the manner in which these arrangements have so far worked;*

*"Considering the time ripe for a further advance in this field;*

*"Recommends to the ECOSOC that it authorize the Commission to admit to membership those associate members who are responsible for their own international relations and who apply for such membership; and*

*"Requests that a new paragraph, 5 a, be inserted after paragraph 5 of the terms of reference of the Commission reading as follows:*

*"Paragraph 5 a. Any associate member which is responsible for its own international relations may on application to the Commission be admitted as a member of the Commission."*

177. The Soviet representative stated that both draft resolutions violated the principles of the United Nations Charter and were a hidden attempt to by-pass the Security Council in the matter of the admission of new members to the United Nations.

178. The two resolutions were debated at considerable length, and there was a general concensus of opinion in favour of giving associate member States responsible for their own international relations full membership rights in the Commission.

179. There were, however, differences of opinion in respect of certain details regarding the manner in which this could best be done. In order to enable the various delegations to consult together and, if possible, present a draft resolution which might be generally acceptable, the meeting was adjourned for a short while.

180. When the Commission reconvened, the Pakistan representative presented, in the place of his original resolution, a revised draft resolution in which the last three paragraphs in his original resolution were replaced by the following two paragraphs:

*"Considering the time ripe for a further advance in this field by admitting to full membership those associate members who are responsible for their own international relations,*

*"Recommends that the Council take early and full cognisance of the views of the Commission in the matter and admit to membership of the Commission those associate members who are responsible for their own international relations and who apply to the Commission for such membership."*

181. The Cambodian delegation, while insisting on the need for providing the associate members with fuller participation in the work of the Commission and stressing the fact that their admission to the United Nations would be studied by the competent organs, withdrew its resolution in favour of the revised Pakistan resolution. The revised Pakistan resolution was, after some discussion, adopted by the Commission by 10 votes to 1 with 2 abstentions (resolution E/CN.11/370).

#### X. PROGRAMME OF WORK AND PRIORITIES

182. The Commission approved the work programme and priorities as set out in the report of the Committee on Work Programme (ECAFE/L.69). The pro-

gramme of work and priorities as approved is reproduced in part V of this report.

#### XI. TEMPORARY HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMISSION

183. The Commission considered the question of the location of its working site. The representative of the Philippines renewed his Government's invitation to the Commission to locate its working site in Manila. He did not, however, want to press for an immediate decision on the matter, and said that he would be happy to leave it in the hands of the Secretary-General.

184. The Assistant Secretary-General made the following statement:

"The Commission will recall that its terms of reference provide that the headquarters of the Commission shall be located at the seat of the office of the United Nations in Asia. Since the latter has not been determined, the Commission cannot at present have a permanent site. Its first temporary headquarters was in Shanghai and its present working site is in Bangkok.

"Ever since the Commission moved to Bangkok in January 1949, His Majesty's Government of Thailand have extended to the secretariat many facilities, have supplied it with office accommodation without rent, and have recently completed a new building which, I understand, is intended to house the ECAFE secretariat and the regional offices in Bangkok of the specialized agencies. I should like to take this opportunity on behalf of the Secretary-General to thank the Government and the people of Thailand for the gracious hospitality extended to the Commission and its secretariat.

"On a number of occasions, especially in the last two sessions of the Commission, the Philippine delegation had indicated the desire of their Government to house the ECAFE secretariat in Manila. On 8 September 1951, at the 542nd meeting of the Council the representative of the Philippines again offered Manila as the temporary site of the Commission. The offer of the Philippine Government, as well as the offer of another country of the region, was considered by the Commission at its eighth session and it was agreed to postpone the discussion of the question until the present session.

"We have been informed by the representatives from Burma, India, and Pakistan that their Governments, in addition to that of the Philippines, are ready to extend an invitation to the Commission to establish its temporary headquarters in their respective countries; the representative of Thailand has apprised us that ECAFE will be most welcome to remain in Thailand. Each has pointed out many facilities and advantages which his country could provide.

"We are sure that all the members of the Commission will warmly appreciate the generous offers of the Governments of Burma, India, Pakistan, the Philippines, and Thailand.

"In considering the question of the temporary headquarters of the Commission, one of the primary considerations is the cost to the United Nations of operating the secretariat. In the spring of 1952, as a result of the appreciation of the Thai currency from 21-22 baht to a dollar to 16-17 baht (without a corresponding decrease in the prices of commodities), the cost of operating the secretariat has considerably increased and it is expected that in 1953 more than one quarter of one million dollars will have to be added to a total budget of approximately one million dollars in order to cover operating costs. In view of the policy of rigid economy now being pursued by the General Assembly, the Bureau of Finance of the United Nations Secretariat at Headquarters is most anxious that the secretariat's present very difficult financial problems in Bangkok should be solved as soon as possible.

"I have had an opportunity of exchanging views on these questions with the representatives from Burma, India, Japan, Pakistan, the Philippines, and Thailand. They have all agreed, as the representative of the Philippines just indicated, that the Secretary-General be requested to explore conditions and facilities at the various sites offered, including Bangkok itself, to ascertain what would be the most suitable working site of the secretariat, from the points of view both of operating costs and of other relevant factors. It is further their suggestion that after having made such explorations and keeping in touch with the Chairman of the Commission, the Secretary-General use his administrative discretion and take appropriate action concerning the best arrangements for successful and economic operation of the work of the secretariat of the Commission.

"If this commends itself to the Commission, I believe, the Secretary-General will be glad to act on that basis."

185. After a discussion, in the course of which the USSR representative desired that the decision be taken by the Commission at its next session, the representative of India formally moved that "the Commission endorses the statement of the Assistant Secretary-General on the subject of the working site of the ECAFE and requests the Secretary-General to act accordingly". The Commission adopted the Indian proposal by 11 votes to none with two abstentions (resolution E/CN.11/368).

#### XII. DATE AND PLACE OF THE TENTH SESSION

186. The Commission unanimously recommended the acceptance of an invitation from the Government of Ceylon to hold the tenth session of the Commission and the meetings immediately preceding it, in February 1954, in Ceylon.

187. The Commission also took note of the proposed programme of meetings up to and including the tenth session (see part VI).

PART IV

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE NINTH SESSION

188. The Commission, at its ninth session, adopted the following resolutions:

(1) Resolution E/CN.11/356 on Economic Situation in Asia and in Far East

(2) Resolution E/CN.11/365 on Report of the Inland Transport Committee

(3) Resolution E/CN.11/361/Rev.2 on Report of the Committee on Industry and Trade

(4) Resolution E/CN.11/366 on Annual Report of the Bureau of Flood Control

(5) Resolution E/CN.11/364 on Report of the Second Regional Conference of Statisticians in the ECAFE Region

(6) Resolution E/CN.11/369 on The United Nations Technical Assistance Activities in the ECAFE Region

(7) Resolution E/CN.11/367 on Amendment in the Rules of Procedure of the Commission

(8) Resolution E/CN.11/370 on Proposed Amendment in the Terms of Reference of the Commission

(9) Resolution E/CN.11/368 on the Working Site of the Commission

(10) Draft resolution for Action by the Economic and Social Council

189. Following are the full texts of the resolutions:

(1)

**Economic situation in Asia and the Far East**

RESOLUTION ADOPTED 10 FEBRUARY 1953 (E/CN.11/356)

*The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East*

*Having noted* with satisfaction the two economic surveys for 1951 and 1952 prepared by the Secretariat, particularly their considerable improvement over earlier editions and their more analytical character as desired by the Commission at its eighth session;

*Recognizing* the need for intensifying the region's economic development and for protecting it against the effects of violent fluctuations of prices of principal products in world markets;

*Noting* the resolutions taken by the General Assembly at its seventh session, particularly:

1. Resolution 622 (VII) on "Financing of economic development of under-developed countries", and

2. Resolution 623 (VII) on "Financing of economic development through the establishment of fair and equitable international prices for primary commodities and through the execution of national programmes of integrated economic development",

*Draws attention to:*

1. The urgent need for measures designed to assure stability of prices, particularly of the primary export products from countries of the region,

2. The need to bring about general conditions of trade in which the prices of capital goods and other manufactured articles bear an adequate, just and

equitable relation to prices of primary commodities, and

3. The continued need for foreign capital and assistance on mutually agreed terms for the development of the region's agricultural and industrial resources; and

*Requests* the Executive Secretary to follow closely the studies arising out of the resolutions referred to above, to incorporate in future issues of the Survey and Bulletin, as well as in relevant parts of the Secretariat's work programmes, results of inquiries relating to these problems and to consult the governments of the region as to the manner in which the Secretariat can further assist in the examination of the question referred to in the preceding paragraphs.

(2)

**Report of the Inland Transport Committee**

RESOLUTION ADOPTED 11 FEBRUARY 1953 (E/CN.11/365)

*The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East*

*Noting* the report of the second session of the Inland Transport Committee (E/CN.11/350);

*Noting* with satisfaction the successful conclusion of the group study tour by railway operating and signalling experts of the region and the progress made in respect of the establishment of the Railway Training Centre;

*Commends* the Committee for the useful work achieved;

*Approves* the report of the Committee, general lines of work, and the specific projects set out therein;

*Amends* the terms of reference of the Inland Waterways Sub-Committee as contained in document E/CN.11/TRANS/81 by adding, "and (in co-operation with IMCO when it starts functioning) coastal shipping from one port to another of the same country, in conjunction with inland transport" at the end of the first part of sub-paragraph (b) after "inland water transport" and by adding further "and (in co-operation with IMCO when it starts functioning) problems of coastal shipping from one port to another of the same country in conjunction with inland transport" after "inland water transport problems" at the end of sub-paragraph (e); and

*Requests* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration and the specialized agencies concerned, to take steps towards the early implementation of the recommendations of the Committee and report to the next session of the Commission.

(3)

**Report of the Committee on Industry and Trade**

RESOLUTION ADOPTED 12 FEBRUARY 1953 (E/CN.11/361/Rev.2)

*The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East*

*Notes* with satisfaction the report of the fifth session of the Committee on Industry and Trade (E/CN.11/



357) and the work being undertaken by the Secretariat;

*Noting* especially the effective manner in which much of its work is carried out through sub-committees, expert working parties and special conferences;

*Commends* the Committee for its useful work;

*Approves* the report of the Committee and the recommendations included therein;

*Requests* the Executive Secretary to explore the possibility of the establishment of an Institute of Management in the region with the co-operation of TAA; and

*Further requests* the Executive Secretary to transmit to countries for appropriate action, the recommendations included in the report.

(4)

**Annual Report of the Bureau of Flood Control**

RESOLUTION ADOPTED 12 FEBRUARY 1953 (E/CN.11/366)

*The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East*

*Having considered* the annual report of the Bureau of Flood Control (E/CN.11/352);

*Having noted* Economic and Social Council resolution 417 (XIV) on International Co-operation on Water Control and Utilization and on the Development of Arid Land;

*Reaffirms* the view as embodied in the resolution (E/CN.11/292) adopted by the Commission at its seventh session that flood control is fundamentally a part of, and cannot be separated from, unified river basin development;

*Commends* the Bureau for the steps taken and progress made in the promotion of multiple-purpose river basin development;

*Approves* the programme of work of the Bureau;

*Recommends* that a Regional Technical Conference on Water Resources Development be held in 1954.

(5)

**Report of the Second Regional Conference of Statisticians in the ECAFE Region**

RESOLUTION ADOPTED 12 FEBRUARY 1953 (E/CN.11/364)

*The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East*

*Notes* with satisfaction the Report of the Second Regional Conference of Statisticians in the ECAFE Area (E/CN.11/354);

*Approves* the recommendations therein; and

*Urges* upon the governments in the region to consider the recommendations with a view to their implementation for the improvement of production and price statistics.

(6)

**The United Nations Technical Assistance Activities in the ECAFE region**

RESOLUTION ADOPTED 12 FEBRUARY 1953 (E/CN.11/369)

*The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East*

*Recognizing* the value and growing importance of technical assistance in the programmes of economic development of the countries of the region;

*Notes* with satisfaction the close co-operation between the Secretariat and the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration;

*Places* on record its appreciation of the activities of the Technical Assistance Administration in the ECAFE region; and

*Requests* the Technical Assistance Administration, in order to accelerate the pace of economic development, to intensify its activities in the region.

(7)

**Amendment in the Rules of Procedures of the Commission**

RESOLUTION ADOPTED 13 FEBRUARY 1953 (E/CN.11/367)

*The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East*

*Decides* to amend Rule 5, paragraph (c) of the Commission's Rules of Procedure (E/CN.11/2/Rev.8, 6 February 1952) as follows:

"Article 5,

"The provisional agenda for any session shall include:

"(a) ...

"(b) ...

"(c) Items proposed by any member or associate member of the Commission.

"(d) ...

"(e) ...

"(f) ..."

(8)

**Proposed Amendment in the Terms of Reference of the Commission**

RESOLUTION ADOPTED 14 FEBRUARY 1953 (E/CN.11/370)

*The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East*

*Having considered* the proposal of the Cambodian delegation to the ninth session of the Commission on the admission of associate members to full membership of the Commission;

*Taking into account* the decision of the Commission at its seventh session at Lahore as embodied in paragraph 341 of the Annual Report of the Commission to the Economic and Social Council for the year 1950-51 in regard to member countries belonging to the region taking their own decisions in the Commission in their own economic problems and the part which associate members can play in the making of such decisions;

*Taking also into account* the manner in which these arrangements have so far worked;

*Considering* the time ripe for a further advance in this field by admitting to full membership those associate

members who are responsible for their own international relations;

*Recommends* that the Economic and Social Council take early and full cognisance of the views of the Commission in the matter and admit to membership of the Commission those associate members who are responsible for their own international relations and who apply to the Commission for such membership.

(9)

#### Working Site of the Commission

RESOLUTION ADOPTED 14 FEBRUARY 1953 (E/CN.11/368)

#### *The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East*

*Endorses* the statement of the Assistant Secretary-General on the subject of the working site of the Commission; and

*Requests* the Secretary-General to act accordingly.

190. The Commission also adopted the following draft resolution for submission to the Council:

#### Draft Resolution for Action by the Economic and Social Council

(ADOPTED 14 FEBRUARY 1953 BY THE COMMISSION)

#### *The Economic and Social Council*

A

*Takes note* of the annual report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East and the programme of work and priorities contained therein;

B

*Takes note* of the Commission's recommendation to admit to the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East those associate members who are responsible for their own international relations (E/CN.11/370);

C

*Takes note* of the Commission's recommendation regarding the future location of its working site; and

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

### PART V

## PROGRAMME OF WORK AND PRIORITIES

### Introduction

191. The Commission approved the programme of work and priorities set out below.

192. This programme was adopted in the light of the report of the second session of the Inland Transport Committee (E/CN.11/350), the report of the fifth session of the Committee on Industry and Trade (E/CN.11/351), the report of the Second Regional Conference of Statisticians (E/CN.11/354), and the report of the Bureau of Flood Control, December 1951 — October 1952 (E/CN.11/352); Economic and Social Council resolutions 362 B (XII); 402 BII (XIII), and 451 A (XIV); reports of the Council Co-ordination Committee of 10 September 1951 (E/2121), and of 25 July 1952 (E/2306); and the relevant resolutions and decisions adopted at the ninth session of the Commission.

193. In formulating the proposed programme of work and priorities set out below, the basic criterion of the Commission was that stated in Council resolution 362 B (XII), as follows:

"...the question of the economic development of under-developed countries in all its aspects is by virtue of Articles 55 and 56 of the Charter a problem to which the Council must...give most urgent attention because... 'a more rapid economic development of under-developed countries, in particular an increase of their production, is essential for raising the level of productive employment and the living standards of their populations, for the growth of the world economy as a whole and for the maintenance of international peace and security'."

194. The Commission carefully considered the "List of priority programmes in the economic and social

fields" included in the report of the Council Co-ordination Committee (E/2306) of 25 July 1952. The Commission wished to draw the attention of the Council to the fact that all the projects listed below, in group 3 as well as groups 1 and 2, fell squarely within one or another of the six categories recommended by the Council Co-ordination Committee or were covered by paragraphs 9 (i) and (k) of its statement. Specifically the majority of all projects listed below fell within the Council's categories B, "Increased production in fields other than food", including "Promotion of industrial development... utilization of... natural resources... expediting... establishment of plans and development projects in heavy and light industry, transport, power and related fields... [and] expediting... the planning and exploration of means of financing such projects..."; and C, "Measures for promoting... economic stability within an expanding economy", including, "Promotion of a steady growth of international trade, with due regard to achieving an equilibrium in international accounts...". All projects listed below under agriculture, and many of the projects listed under flood control and water resources development and inland transport, fell within the Council's category A, "Increased food production and distribution". Three of the projects listed below were embraced in "Extension of housing programmes" in the Council's category D, "Acceleration of Welfare, social security and basic public health programmes", while a few of the projects listed below touched upon the Council's category E, "Development of Education and Science".

195. In the programme of work and priorities, no implication of priority was intended as between major divisions of projects designated by Roman numerals

or as between sub-divisions designated by capital letters. Within each division (I, II, III, etc.) or within each sub-division (A, B, C, etc.) projects were listed, as recommended by the Council and its Co-ordination Committee, in three groups defined as follows:

#### GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

196. This group was defined as consisting of projects and activities in which the responsibility of the Secretariat, pursuant to the Commission's terms of reference and resolutions, was such that studies and reports were to be presented from time to time, although each study might differ from and supplement the others in scope (country coverage), substance (different aspects of major problems), and time (developments during a given period). No relative priorities were assigned to projects within this group, or as between group 1 and group 2.

#### GROUP 2. *Ad hoc* PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

197. This group was defined as consisting of projects for which an approximate duration could be estimated, and including projects outside the broad scope of the continuing projects (group 1) as well as specific aspects of continuing projects. Pursuant to the recommendation of the Council and its Co-ordination Committee an estimate of the probable duration of virtually all projects in group 2 has been indicated. No relative priorities were assigned to projects within this group, or as between group 2 and group 1.

#### GROUP 3. OTHER PROJECTS

198. This group was defined as consisting of projects which, in view of staff limitations, would have to be deferred for the present and probably until 1955. Within this group, projects were listed in order of priority; i.e., if and as resources become available, the Commission desired that group 3 projects should be taken up, in each division or sub-division, in the order listed.

199. The criteria used in proposing the distribution of projects in the above three groups included an estimate of the basic importance of each project concerned, as well as an estimate of the most effective way in which to utilize available resources.

200. It will be noted that, under this arrangement, no distinction is required between the current year and future years, as the estimated date for completion is shown for virtually every *ad hoc* project in group 2 and the probable duration for virtually every *ad hoc* project in group 3. Where "continuing" projects are included in group 3, a possible starting date is shown some cases.

201. The Commission noted that it was proposed that twenty-six of the group 1 and group 2 proposed projects were to be carried out jointly or in co-operation with the specialized agencies, and that, in thirty group 1 and group 2 projects, the Technical Assistance Administration had agreed to assist or was already assisting or its assistance was to be sought.

202. The Commission also noted that twenty-eight projects were placed in group 3, and were thus to be deferred for a very considerable period, in most cases until 1955, in order to concentrate resources on projects of high priority.

203. The Commission recommended that six group visits of experts be undertaken with the assistance of the Technical Assistance Administration (21-09 — water resources development; 32-04 — cottage and small-scale industries; 35-02 — iron and steel production; 36-05 — lignite; 42-01 (c) — road construction and maintenance; and 44-02 — track construction and maintenance). The Commission attached very great importance to each of these projects, and placed them all in groups 1 and 2 to indicate the belief that they should be undertaken as early as possible. In view of the explanations of the Executive Secretary and the Regional Representative of TAA indicating that TAA might not be able to finance all six visits in 1953 or 1954, however, and taking into account group visits and other regional projects which had been or shortly were to be carried out with assistance of TAA, the Commission requested the Executive Secretary to convey to TAA the Commission's recommendation that, if all six group visits could not be carried out at an early date, they be undertaken in the following order of priority:

- (i) Cottage and small-scale industry directors to Japan;
- (ii) Lignite experts, to selected countries;
- (iii) Senior railway track construction and maintenance engineers;
- (iv) Iron and steel experts, to the United Kingdom, Europe, and the United States;
- (v) Water resources development experts, to Europe and America; and
- (vi) Highway construction and maintenance experts.

204. The Executive Secretary drew the attention of the Commission to the observations submitted by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on concentration of effort and resources, especially the six criteria listed therein (appendix II of document E/2306). The Commission kept these criteria in mind when preparing this programme of work and priorities and was satisfied that it was in harmony with the recommendations of the Advisory Committee.<sup>5</sup>

205. The proposed work programme was drawn up on the assumptions that rigid economy was to be sought in all parts of the United Nations and that the size of the ECAFE secretariat would thus remain, during 1953 and 1954, at approximately the level approved by the seventh session of the General Assembly. The Commission had the assurance of the Executive Secretary that no new projects listed in group 1 and group 2 would require the addition of new posts, but instead could be carried out by personnel freed by completion of earlier projects and by deferring many projects to group 3, as proposed below. On the assumption that the number of posts and amount of consultants funds approved by the General Assembly at its seventh session would be maintained in 1954, a separate statement on financial implications was therefore deemed unnecessary. The Commission noted that the question as to whether the objective of increased quality and usefulness of secretariat work on the high priority projects proposed by the Commission required additional posts, or the re-grading

<sup>5</sup> For a detailed consideration of the six criteria, see document E/CN.11/355, pages 10-11.

of certain posts, would be constantly before the Executive Secretary, and would be carefully reviewed by the Secretary-General at appropriate periods of organization appraisal and budget preparation.

206. In proposing the calendar of events for 1953, as set forth in part VI below, the Commission recommended Paris as a venue for the second session of the Railway Sub-Committee on the understanding that arrangements could be made with the Government of France which would mean that the meeting would entail no special financial implications for the ECAFE secretariat.

207. The Commission, as in the past, authorized the Executive Secretary, in dealing with the work projects, to convene, within available resources, such conferences, expert working parties, meetings or panels of specialists as he might deem necessary provided he obtained prior approval of the governments concerned and had appropriate consultations with specialized agencies.

208. While it was desirable to adopt as firm a programme as possible, the Commission believed that the programme given below was not and by nature could not be definitive, as unforeseeable factors might later make it necessary that certain projects be altered or abandoned, or that different priorities be established. The Commission therefore left discretion to the Executive Secretary to modify or defer projects, or establish different priorities, should developments not foreseen at the time of the ninth session make this necessary in his opinion, provided such alterations remained within the framework of the programme.

209. The Commission expressed the wish that at each subsequent session the Executive Secretary would draw to the attention of the Commission the cases in which he had found it desirable to alter priorities, as provided for in paragraph 208 above; and also to draw the attention of the Commission at each session to such new projects as were then being proposed, alterations proposed in the priorities of existing projects, and projects which had been terminated or which it was proposed to eliminate.

210. It was also the wish of the Commission that new projects proposed for the consideration of future meetings of the Commission or any of its subsidiary bodies, from whatever source, be accompanied by a statement of explanation.

211. The programme of work and priorities is as follows.

### Projects and activities

(Note: The letter "s" indicates projects involving co-operation with one or more of the specialized agencies; the letter "t" indicates projects on which the co-operation of the Technical Assistance Administration has been agreed to or is to be sought. There are 26 "s" projects and 30 "t" projects in groups 1 and 2.)

#### I. Agriculture

##### GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

- 11-01 *Continuing review of current economic developments in the field of food and agriculture in Asia and the Far East.* Supply of information on food and agricultural matters required for the preparation of the ECAFE annual *Eco-*

*nomie Survey* and quarterly *Economic Bulletin* and for the FAO annual report on *State of Food and Agriculture*.

- 11-02 (s) *Agricultural development planning.* Legislation and policies affecting prices in relation to agricultural incomes, production, and consumer prices, and long-term production plans; assistance to governments in preparation of plans when requested and aid in securing them technical assistance. This project will be undertaken in co-operation with the Industrial Development Division which is responsible for project 31-01, Industrial Development Planning, and will lead to a comprehensive publication on Economic Development Planning in the region. Studies prepared by the Unit will be issued as joint ECAFE-FAO studies.
- 11-03 (s,t) *Agrarian reform.* Study in co-operation with the specialized agencies concerned including FAO, and pursuant to Council resolution 370 (XIII), General Assembly resolutions 401 (V) and 524 (VI), FAO resolution 6, Sixth Conference, and ECAFE resolution E/CN.11/341, of specific measures for agrarian reform in the perspective of the economic development plans of countries of the region, and assistance to governments on request in the formulation and implementation of such measures in a co-ordinated manner. This project to be undertaken in agreement with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of FAO, and in co-operation with TAA. Seminar on Agricultural Development Finance (also referred to in project 73-03 below) proposed for 1954.

##### GROUP 2. Ad hoc PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

- 11-04 (s) *Regional FAO conference on agricultural situation; targets and programmes of agriculture developments in Asia and the Far East.* Conference to be held in 1953. Assistance to FAO headquarters in the collection of material by undertakings field trips, when necessary, along with staff members of FAO headquarters deputed for this purpose, for the preparation of a report on food and agriculture in the region for discussion at the conference.

##### GROUP 3. OTHER PROJECTS

- 11-05 (s) *Marketing studies in agricultural commodities.* Supplying regional information to FAO headquarters in connexion with study of trade and marketing facilities for agricultural commodities.

#### II. Flood control and water resources development

##### GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

- 21-01 (s) *Multiple-purpose river basin development.*<sup>6</sup> Investigation and promotion of multiple-purpose river basin development of the region. Country-by-country survey of water resources, present status of utilization and future plans of development and the study and analysis of problems and difficulties encountered. Prepara-

<sup>6</sup> Related to electric power project 33-03 below.

- tion of a manual giving principles and methods of planning multiple-purpose river basin development. In co-operation with FAO and WHO.
- 21-02 *Flood control and water resources development of international rivers.* Study of technical problems of flood control and water resources development of international rivers.
- 21-03 *Flood control methods.* Improvement of flood control methods including joint study with technical organizations of the region on various specific problems such as the silt problem, river bank revetment, and river training, etc.
- 21-04 *Advice and assistance to governments on request.* Technical advice extended at the request of governments and within limits of the Bureau's staff resources.
- 21-05 *Hydraulic research stations and hydrological observation.* Promotion of co-ordinated utilization of existing facilities and research programmes of hydraulic research stations; and study of specific hydrological problems and promotion of the collection of basic hydrological data.
- 21-06 *Dissemination of technical information on flood control works and water resources development, including water tariffs.*<sup>6</sup> Publication of *Flood Control Series* and the *Flood Control Journal*, and the distribution of technical reports and publications. In co-operation with TAA.

GROUP 2. *Ad hoc* PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

- 21-07 *Training centre for water resources development.* Proposed one-year course possibly to be continued thereafter, to be financed by TAA and to begin 1954.<sup>6</sup>
- 21-08 *Regional technical conference on water resources development.*<sup>6</sup> Proposed for 1954. Preparation to begin in early 1953.
- 21-09 *Group visit of experts to Europe and America on water resources development schemes.* Co-operation of TAA and ECE to be sought.

GROUP 3. OTHER PROJECTS

- 21-10 *Study of rainfall and run-off.* Study of relation of rainfall and run-off on some important rivers of the region with special reference to flood flow; supplementary to project 21-04.
- 21-11 *Study of stream gauging equipment.* Supplementary to project 21-06.

III. Industrial development

A. General

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

- 31-01 *Industrial development planning.* Review of progress of industrial development planning throughout the region, with analysis of difficulties confronting preparation and execution of such plans. Study of resources budgets and advisory services to requesting countries on methods of estimating resources requirements. Proposed date for completion of next report, October 1953.

<sup>6</sup> See footnote, page 24.

- 31-02 *Fields of economic development handicapped by lack of trained personnel.* Joint project with ILO and UNESCO. Study of inter-relation of changes in national development plans and trained manpower position. Examination of possibilities of exchange of engineering personnel between countries of the region. Collection and dissemination of information on facilities for apprenticeship and training available at all levels within and outside the region. Third report, October.

GROUP 2. *Ad hoc* PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

- 31-03 *Seminar on organization and administration of public enterprises in the industrial field.* Seminar agenda to include types of organization suitable for industrial undertakings; scope of public enterprises in the industrial field; financial, commercial and economic aspects; administration and other related problems. In co-operation with TAA and International Institute for Administrative Science (IIAS). Preliminary work begun in 1952; seminar to be convened in early 1954.
- 31-04 *Institute of management.* Exploration of the possibility of establishing an institute of management for Asia and the Far East; collaboration of TAA to be sought.
- 31-05 *Training centre for managerial personnel* under the joint auspices of individual governments, ECAFE, ILO and UNESCO, and in co-operation with TAA.

GROUP 3. OTHER PROJECTS

- 31-06 *Comparative study and dissemination of information on industrial organization and management.* Dissemination of information through technical papers and annotated bibliographies on structure and operation of industrial enterprises. Institutes, administrative blueprints, project outlines for study of productivity and efficiency. TAA co-operation to be sought, if necessary. Duration, two to four years.

B. Cottage and small-scale industries

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

- 32-01 *Dissemination of technical information* concerning methods of production, equipment, layouts, processes and standards used in specific industries, for example textiles, fibre, jaggery, etc. Work begun in 1951. Special emphasis to be given to the co-ordination of studies by countries on the type of textiles suitable for handloom production.
- 32-02 *Promotion and co-ordination of research and experiments by countries of the region.* Report to be submitted to future working party meetings.

GROUP 2. *Ad hoc* PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

- 32-03 *Ceramic (pottery) pilot plants.* Study of progress made by governments in the establishment of pilot plants, and assistance to countries upon request in preparing technical assistance proposals. Co-operation of TAA and

ILO to be sought by sponsoring governments for the establishment and operation of the pilot scheme or schemes. Completion date will depend upon progress with pilot plants in individual countries.

- 32-04 *Study tour to Japan of cottage industry directors.* Technical study of Japanese production and marketing methods. Desired date of visit, 1954. TAA assistance to be sought.
- (t)
- 32-05 *Economic aspects of cottage and small-scale industries.* Integrated study of the economic aspects of cottage and small-scale industries, including the problem of protection from imports and study of competitive relations with large-scale domestic manufactures. In co-operation with ILO. Work to begin in 1953; furnishing of statistical data and information and memoranda from governments sought by March 1954; proposed date for completion of report, December 1954.
- (s)

#### GROUP 3. OTHER PROJECTS

- 32-06 *Standardization.* Study of possible methods of standardizing materials used in cottage industries, to ensure maximum and predictable durability of products and thus enhance marketability. Proposed duration, two to three years.

#### C. Electric power

#### GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

- 33-01 *Electric Power Bulletin for Asia and the Far East.* To be published annually; contents to include review of progress in electric power developments; and tables of comparable statistics and data on generation and capacity by types of plant, transmission lines by length and voltage, consumption of fuels by types and quantities, efficiencies and load factors attained, and utilization by heavy and light industries. Progress of rural electrification to be covered by population and area. Special articles of regional interest to be included from time to time.

#### GROUP 2. Ad hoc PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

- 33-02 *Rural electrification.* Second report to include:
- (s)
- (a) *Tariffs and finance.* Study with special reference to tariffs and finance, and including types of tariffs in use in countries inside and outside the region. Special significance of tariffs in rural electrification to be analysed in the light of the generally low income of rural consumers and the comparative high cost of electric supply due to the scattered nature of loads and the low KW demand per consumer. In co-operation with FAO. Probable date of completion, 1954;
- (b) *Village experiment.* Preparation of a scheme or schemes for carrying out tests of specific equipment for the application of electricity in rural industries in one or more electrified villages of countries of the region. TAA co-operation to be sought by countries concerned. Completion will

depend upon progress of the experiment or experiments in the countries concerned.

- 33-03 *Co-ordinated development of hydro and thermal power and integrated power development.* Consequences of unbalanced development of hydro resources with particular reference to experience in the region to be examined. Benefits of power system integration to be analysed with particular reference to securing maximum efficiency, marshalling reserves on all inter-connected systems when abnormal emergencies occur on any one system, reduction of normal spinning and cold reserves carried by each of the inter-connected systems, etc. Related to flood control and water resources development projects 21-01, 21-06, 21-07, 21-08 above. Probable date of completion, 1954.

#### GROUP 3. OTHER PROJECTS

- 33-04 *Electricity in metallurgical industry.* The role of electricity in the metallurgical industry to be studied with specific reference to (i) replacement of other types of fuel, and (ii) effect on product quality.
- 33-05 *Electricity in chemical industry.* The role of electricity in chemical industry to be studied, with specific reference to (i) replacement of other types of fuel, (ii) effect on product quality, and (iii) items of production in which electricity is the sole power used.
- 33-06 *Electricity in mining.* Possible exclusive application of electricity in deep mining to be examined. Potential benefits in increasing production and improving product quality to be studied.

#### D. Housing and building materials

#### GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

- 34-01 *Housing and town and country planning and building:*
- (s, t)
- (a) Co-ordination at the regional level of work of various agencies on the basis of work projects and programmes of the Social Commission and the Economic and Social Council, through periodic inter-secretariat working parties, composed of ECAFE, the United Nations Department of Social Affairs, FAO, ILO, UNESCO and WHO. First meeting held in November 1952. Second meeting proposed to be held in January 1954;
- (b) Collection and dissemination of information on technical problems of housing and building materials, results of research, experimentation and demonstration on building materials, construction methods, types of houses, standardization, aided self-help methods, capital cost and other details concerning manufacture of new building materials; in co-operation with United Nations agencies mentioned in (a), and TAA. Second report, November 1953.

GROUP 2. *Ad hoc* PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

- 34-02 *Housing and Building Materials Exhibition and Seminar.* In co-operation with the Government of India, TAA, FAO, ILO, WHO, and the United Nations Department of Social Affairs at Headquarters:

- (a) Exhibition to be arranged by the Government of India;
- (b) Seminar to be held at site of and to utilize materials assembled in Exhibition.

Proposed dates of exhibition and seminar: early 1954.

GROUP 3. OTHER PROJECTS

- 34-03 *Integrated study of economics of housing.* Economic and technical analysis of use of various building materials; in co-operation with the United Nations Department of Social Affairs, WHO, ILO, UNESCO and FAO. Outline of study contained in E/CN.11/I&T/HBWP/L.4. Proposed date for completion of study, 1955.

E. Iron and Steel

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

- 35-01 *Survey of existing and planned expansion of iron and steel industry and trade in ECAFE countries.* Follow-up of progress of plans and problems and dissemination of technical information related to such plans and problems, to include items mentioned under group 1, 22-01, in the report of the fourth session of the Committee on Industry and Trade, document E/CN.11/314 (E/CN.11/I&T/50), dated 29 January 1952, and under group 1, 22-01, in the annual report of the Commission to the Economic and Social Council, document E/2171 (E/CN.11/342), dated 8 February 1952. Reports on these items to be issued from time to time. The report for 1953 will highlight the Japanese production techniques on the basis of the recommendations resulting from the group visit carried out in 1952 with the assistance of TAA.

GROUP 2. *Ad hoc* PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

- 35-02 *Group visit and technical study* in the United Kingdom, Europe and the United States of experts from countries of the region. TAA co-operation and assistance to be sought. Visit may include study of operations with low shaft furnaces and other plants making iron without blast furnace coke, and plants for preparation of scrap, especially heavy scrap. Desired starting date, 1954.

GROUP 3. OTHER PROJECTS

- 35-03 *Library service and "Iron and Steel Bulletin".* Continuing project. Collection and dissemination of information, abstracts from technical reports and publications quarterly regarding iron and steel manufacturing processes and allied subjects, and latest developments and

practices of particular interest to ECAFE countries.

- 35-04 *Pilot plants.* Study of possibilities of establishment with the help of TAA of a pilot plant for making iron without the use of coke. TAA assistance to be sought. Preliminary work to begin in 1955.

F. Mineral resources

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

- 36-01 *Regional Mining Development Review.* Annual review of current mining activities in the region including discoveries of new mineral deposits, development of new mines including small mines, installation and expansion of mineral processing plants, and economic aspects of mineral production. Earlier ECAFE reports have reviewed progress from 1945 through 1951.
- 36-02 *Technical studies and dissemination of information on selected mineral resources and mineral discovery and extraction methods.* Studies limited to resources basic to the industrial development of the region or in short supply in the world market. Earlier general reports have dealt with coal and iron ore, and sulphur; and a general report has been issued on kaolin resources, to be supplemented in 1953 by a detailed study of kaolin resources in relation to the development of pottery manufacture.

GROUP 2. *Ad hoc* PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

- 36-03 *Regional conference on mineral resources development.* A meeting of experts operating in the region; to exchange views, review the progress already made in secretariat studies, and consider measures for accelerating the development of mineral resources of the region, advising on scope for further action by the secretariat. In co-operation with TAA. Date of meeting, April 1953.
- 36-04 *Lignite resources of the region; their exploitation and utilization.* Comprehensive study and dissemination of information covering availability and extraction, including distribution, quantity, quality, mining, and beneficiation, utilization (including consumption by electric power and steam raising, iron and steel and other industries and transport), and economic aspects; country studies including recommendations for development in individual countries. Interim report completed in July 1952. Proposed date for completion, June 1954.
- 36-05 *Lignite group study and visit, to selected countries.* Co-operation of TAA to be sought. Desired date, 1953 or 1954.

GROUP 3. OTHER PROJECTS

- 36-06 *Technical studies and dissemination of information on selected mineral resources and minerals discovery and extraction methods.* (See project 36-02 above.) Proposed future studies:
- (a) Ilmenite: estimated duration, 1 year;
- (b) Geological air survey methods: estimated duration, 1 year;
- (c) Petroleum: estimated duration, 2 years.



- 36-07 *Integrated study of fuel economy of the region.* Estimated duration, 2 years.
- 36-08 *Joint research and pilot projects.* Examination of possibility of encouraging expansion of joint research and of assisting some country or countries of the region in setting up a pilot plant for treating low grade coals including lignite; exploration of possibility of regional use of such projects; with the help of TAA.
- 36-09 *Standard classification of coal for regional use.* Work begun in 1950. Preliminary report completed in 1950, with 2 addenda issued in 1951. Estimated preparation of final report, 2 years.

#### IV. Inland transport

##### A. General

###### GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

- 41-01 *Collection, analysis and dissemination of information,* in the fields of railways, highways and inland waterways, including transport statistics, library service, quarterly *Transport Bulletin*, and *Railway Statistics Bulletin*. Distribution of railway documents in co-operation with TAA.

###### GROUP 2. *Ad hoc* PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

- 41-02 *Co-ordination of transport.* Study and recommendations. In co-operation with ICAO. Proposed date of completion, 1954.

###### GROUP 3. OTHER PROJECTS

- 41-03 *Mechanization of accounts in transport undertakings.* Estimated duration, one year.

##### B. Highways

###### GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

(See also project 41-01)

- 42-01 *Road construction and maintenance.* Continuing study and recommendations:
- (a) Finalization of:
- (1) Standard form for recording data on concrete pavements;
  - (2) Highway bridge register; and
  - (3) Standard form for preparation and presentation of highway project schemes;
- (b) Economics of highway engineering;
- (t) (c) Possibility of arranging an expert group to study abroad the latest technological advances in highway construction and maintenance with special reference to low-cost roads and soil stabilization. Co-operation of TAA to be sought.

###### GROUP 2. *Ad hoc* PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

- 42-02 *Training of drivers and mechanics,* including utilization of mobile demonstration vans, and preparation of a simplified instruction manual for translation into the national and local

languages of the region, utilizing visual materials to the maximum extent possible for this purpose. In co-operation with ILO. Proposed duration, 1953-1955.

- 42-03 *Reclamation of worn automotive parts.* Co-operation of TAA to be sought. Proposed duration, 1953-1955.

- 42-04 *Highway safety.* Studies and recommendations, with particular reference to traffic congestion in urban areas, with regard to:

- (a) Engineering aspects of highway safety; layout of junctions and other aspects of road design in relation to highway safety; and
- (b) Traffic aspects of highway safety: traffic control systems, and standard forms for recording accident statistics. Proposed duration, 1953-55.

###### GROUP 3. OTHER PROJECTS

- 42-05 *Uniform standards of specification for roads and bridges.* Estimated duration, three years.
- 42-06 *Uniform standards of specification for machinery for road projects.* Estimated duration, two years.
- 42-07 *Mechanization of road construction and maintenance.* Study of various types of equipment for the mechanization of road construction and maintenance suitable for adoption in the region. In co-operation with TAA. Estimated duration, two years.
- 42-08 *Road life studies and control sections, including rubberized roads.* Estimated duration, two years.

##### C. Inland waterways

###### GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

(See also project 41-01)

- 43-01 *Improvement of inland water transport*
- (t) (a) Examination of improved methods of river and canal conservancy for navigation;
- (b) Dissemination of information regarding methods of improving efficiency of inland water transport.
- TAA co-operation to be sought, if necessary.

###### GROUP 2. *Ad hoc* PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

- 43-02 *Improved design and operation of craft, including use of pusher craft and towing methods:*
- (t) (a) Report of the Expert Working Group on Inland Water Transport; finalization of report. In co-operation with TAA. Proposed date of completion, December 1953;
- (b) Demonstration/pilot projects; joint pilot projects with TAA under discussion. Proposed duration, 1953-1955.
- 43-03 *Comparative study of various types of marine engines,* for use in IWT craft in countries of the region. Proposed duration, 1953-1954.
- 43-04 *Uniform methods of craft measurement.* Further study and draft convention regarding the mea-

surement of vessels employed in inland navigation. Proposed duration, 1953-1954.

- 43-05 (t) *Training centre for IWT personnel.* Study of possibility of establishing regional centre for the advanced training of diesel marine mechanics. TAA co-operation to be sought. Proposed duration of preparatory work, 1953-1954.

#### GROUP 3. OTHER PROJECTS

None.

#### D. Railways

#### GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

(See project 41-01)

#### GROUP 2. Ad hoc PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

- 44-01 (t) *Training centre for railway operating and signalling officials,* including preparatory study trip. In co-operation with TAA. Proposed duration, 1953-1958.
- 44-02 *Improved methods of track construction and maintenance*  
(1) Study and recommendations. Proposed duration, 1953-1954.  
(t) (2) Study tour of senior railway engineers in 1953; or as soon as possible. Co-operation of TAA to be sought.
- 44-03 *Diesel locomotives and railcars.* Study and recommendations concerning best type of diesel locomotives and railcars for the region. Proposed duration, 1953-1954.
- 44-04 *Claims prevention and speedy disposal.* Comparative study and recommendations. Proposed duration, 1953-1954.

#### GROUP 3. OTHER PROJECTS

- 44-05 (s) *Standardization of timber sleepers.* In co-operation with FAO. Estimated duration, two years.
- 44-06 *Statistical study of performance of transport systems with a view to quality control.* Estimated duration, two years.
- 44-07 *Locomotive boiler water treatment.* Study and recommendations. Estimated duration, one year.

#### V. Research and statistics

#### A. Research

#### GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

- 51-01 (s) *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East* (annual). In co-operation with specialized agencies concerned.
- 51-02 *Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East* (quarterly). Includes periodic reviews of the economic situation in Asia and the Far East, current economic statistics, and special articles. *Bulletin* articles generally are related to subjects under study in other secretariat projects, especially the annual *Economic Survey*.

#### GROUP 2. Ad hoc PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

- 51-03 *Impact of industrialization on population growth in ECAFE countries.* Study of the demographic

and economic effects of industrialization on the growth and distribution of population in ECAFE countries. Work to begin in 1953; planned date of completion, 1955.

#### GROUP 3. OTHER PROJECTS

None.

#### B. Statistics

#### GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

- 52-01 *Basic statistical series.* Basic statistical series on production, transport, trade, prices, finance, etc. For use in the annual *Economic Survey*, the quarterly *Economic Bulletin*, and otherwise as needed throughout the secretariat.
- 52-02 (s) *Statistical methods in ECAFE countries.* Study of methods used in collection and compilation of statistics in ECAFE countries with special reference to comparability and conformity to international standards, and to seek ways of improvement, in collaboration with the Statistical Office and other divisions of the United Nations and the specialized agencies concerned. The fields of statistics to be covered include production, prices, trade and balance of payments, currency and banking, public finance (including budget reclassification), national income, labour, population, etc. Reports to be issued from time to time upon completion of work in specific fields.
- 52-03 *Statistical organization and activities in ECAFE countries.* Surveys of statistical organization in countries of the region, current changes or reorganization and the types of statistical work undertaken. First survey issued 1951; further surveys planned each second year, the second to appear in 1953.

#### GROUP 2. Ad hoc PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

- 52-04 (s,t) *Regional Conference of Statisticians in the ECAFE area.* Third conference to be held in 1954 in collaboration with the United Nations Statistical Office and specialized agencies concerned, with national income statistics as principal agenda items. TAA co-operation to be sought.
- 52-05 (s) *Index of economic statistics in Asia and the Far East.* Arising from projects 52-01 and 52-02. Compilation of classified index of economic statistics for Asia and the Far East in co-operation with the United Nations Statistical Office and the specialized agencies. To include a description of statistical series published by international organizations as well as of subsidiary series in national publications. Proposed completion date of first report, 1953.
- 52-06 (s) *Working party on money and banking statistics.* To review draft manual on money and banking statistics prepared by the International Monetary Fund. To be convened with the concurrence of member and associate member governments of the Commission. In collaboration with the United Nations Statistical Office and the International Monetary Fund.

### GROUP 3. OTHER PROJECTS

None.

### VI. Technical assistance and advisory services

#### GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

61-01 *Advisory services* (E/CN.11/231 and 300).

- (t) The secretariat, within available resources, and in consultation with TAB, TAA, and the specialized agencies, will upon request, and in connexion with approved projects in the work programme, especially projects in electric power, iron and steel (problems concerning establishment of iron and steel plants, utilization of regional and other laboratories for testing ores, scrap collection, introduction of standard statistical methods), mineral resources, trade and financial agreements, market analysis, trade promotion, handicrafts marketing, mobilization of domestic resources, and statistics: (a) provide short-term expert advisory services to countries of the region, including advice on the preparation of applications for technical assistance; (b) assist governments of the region to obtain experts either directly from countries of the region or through the expanded programme of technical assistance; and (c) participate in exploratory and other missions organized under the United Nations programmes of technical assistance.

61-02 *Fellowships*. The secretariat will continue as heretofore to provide comments, for guidance of TAA, on fellowship and scholarship applications submitted to TAA by governments of the region.

#### GROUP 2. *Ad hoc* PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

None.

### GROUP 3. OTHER PROJECTS

None.

### VII. Trade and finance

#### A. Trade studies

#### GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

71-01 *Analysis of trade development and prospects of the region*. Continuing over-all project, of which various aspects will be studied from time to time. Those scheduled for 1953 and 1954 are the following:

- (s) (a) *Joint ECAFE/ECE/FAO Report on Trade between Asia and the Far East and Europe*. Work to be completed in 1953;
- (b) *Methods of increasing ECAFE intra-regional trade*. Analysis of present trade between ECAFE countries. Possibilities of further development of intra-regional trade. Estimated completion date, 1953 or 1954;
- (c) *Supply of capital goods and raw, semi-finished, and finished materials*. Continuous review of supply position including, when specifically requested by governments, search for new sources of supply for urgent requirements.

### GROUP 2. *Ad hoc* PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

71-02 *Market analysis* (see also project 11-05). Surveys of selected products of countries of ECAFE region including:

- (a) The preparation of a series of illustrative market analysis reports for some of the important products of the countries of the region;
- (b) Preparation of guides to market reports for use by trade representatives of individual countries stationed abroad.

To be conducted in co-operation with FAO, other specialized agencies, and other international organizations. Surveys to be issued as completed. Target date for completion of first report (hides and skins) under (a), December 1954.

### GROUP 3. OTHER PROJECTS

71-03 *Analysis of trade and financial agreements, including studies of:*

- (s) (i) Development of trade agreements;
- (ii) Bulk purchase arrangements; and
- (iii) Financial and trade arrangements with Europe, and financial and trade arrangements, actual or possible, in connexion with other projects to expand trade.

#### B. Trade promotion services

#### GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

72-01 *Development of trade promotion services*. Assistance to national trade promotion agencies by supplying them with information, advice on problems confronting them, and advice on organization for training in trade promotion techniques and services; in co-operation with TAA.

72-02 *Clearing house for collection and dissemination of commercial information*. Including publication of *Trade Promotion News*, *Trade Promotion Series*, and *Calendar of Regional Conferences, Fairs and Exhibitions*; and finalization of joint project with UNESCO regarding measures to increase availability of educational and scientific supplies in the region.

72-03 *Handicraft domestic and export marketing*. Assistance to countries in development of domestic and export marketing; in co-operation with TAA; and dissemination of information concerning customs and import regulations.

#### GROUP 2. OTHER PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

72-04 *ECAFE Conference on Trade Promotion*. Second conference to be held in February 1953.

72-05 *Commercial arbitration facilities*. Review of existing facilities in the region and dissemination of information concerning establishment of national arbitration organizations, and gradual standardization of arbitration practices. New project; estimated date of completion of first report, December 1953.

GROUP 3. OTHER PROJECTS

72-06 *Standardization*. Dissemination of information; special working parties of the agencies concerned with this subject. Co-operation of TAA, FAO and the International Standards Organization to be sought. Probable duration, one year.

C. *Financial and economic studies*

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

73-01 *Mobilization of domestic financial resources*. Study and working party. Continuing over-all project of which various aspects will be studied from time to time. Those scheduled for 1953 and 1954, after consultation with the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the Food and Agriculture Organization, are:

- (i) Postal facilities and rural savings banks;
- (ii) Reports on measures taken and experience of countries of the region in encouraging mobilization of domestic capital;
- (iii) Analysis of rural capital formation and credit needs: In co-operation with FAO and countries of the region, assistance to be provided in systematic and regionally uniform surveys of capital formation among agricultural, cottage industry and other rural groups together with attempts to measure credit needs, costs of credit, and rural facilities available and required (related to project 11-03).

73-02 *Financial aspects of economic development programmes*. Study and working party. Compilation and analysis of budget data and financial aspects of long-term programmes of countries of the region; comparative review of method of

financing economic development in relation to available resources, tax structure, foreign loans and grants, national income and inflationary or deflationary pressures, and relation of monetary policy to economic development, in co-operation with appropriate specialized agencies and other interested organization. Particular attention to be given to:

- (i) Financial aspects of development projects of local interest, including community development projects;
- (ii) National income and capital formation;
- (iii) Fiscal policies appropriate to economic development including techniques of tax collection;
- (iv) Financial and inflationary problems involved in employing the under-employed;
- (v) Priorities in development programmes with special reference to financial implications.

GROUP 2. OTHER PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

73-03 *Seminar on agricultural development financing*, in co-operation with FAO and TAA; to be held in 1954. This seminar is also referred to in project 11-03 above; and is also related to project 73-01 (iii).

GROUP 3. OTHER PROJECTS

73-04 *Laws and regulations relating to foreign investment*. Revision of earlier Secretariat study to bring it up-to-date.

73-05 *Problems of integration of the organized and unorganized sectors of the money and capital markets*.

73-06 *Co-ordination of government and private finance so as to maximize investment*.

PART VI

PROPOSED CALENDAR OF EVENTS FOR 1953 ARISING FROM PROGRAMME OF WORK AND PRIORITIES

212. Following is the proposed calendar of meetings from the end of the ninth session to the tenth session of the Commission, including FAO conference of direct concern to the ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Site</i>
February	Second Regional Conference on Trade Promotion	Manila
April	Regional Conference on Mineral Resources Development	Tokyo
July	ECAFE/ILO/UNESCO Inter-Secretariat Working Party on Fields of Economic Development Handicapped by Lack of Trained Personnel (third session)	Bangkok
July	FAO Pre-Conference Regional Meeting (second session)	Bangalore (India)
August	Working Party on Small-Scale Industries and Handicraft Marketing (third session)	Bangkok
August	Highway Sub-Committee (second session)	Bangkok
September	Sub-Committee on Iron and Steel (fifth session)	Bangkok

<i>Date</i>	<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Site</i>
September	Sub-Committee on Electric Power (third session)	Bangkok
September	Working Party on Financing Economic Development in Asia	Bangkok
September, October	Railway Sub-Committee (second session)	Paris
January 1954	Housing Seminar	Delhi
Open	Working Party on Money and Banking Statistics	Bangkok
January-February 1954	Inland Transport Committee (third session)	Ceylon
January-February 1954	Committee on Industry and Trade (sixth session)	Ceylon
January-February 1954	Tenth Session of Commission	Ceylon

## APPENDICES

### APPENDIX I

#### Terms of reference of the Commission

*As adopted at the fourth session of the Economic and Social Council, and amended at the fifth, seventh, eighth, ninth, thirteenth and fourteenth sessions of the Council.*

#### *The Economic and Social Council*

*Having considered the resolution adopted at the 55th plenary meeting of the General Assembly on 11 December 1946, namely, that the General Assembly "... recommends that, in order to give effective aid to the countries devastated by war, the Economic and Social Council, at its next session, give prompt and favourable consideration to the establishment of an Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East", and*

*Having noted the report of the Working Group for Asia and the Far East of the Temporary Sub-Commission on Economic Reconstruction of Devastated Areas,*

*Establishes an Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East with terms of reference as follows:*

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

(a) Initiate and participate in measures for facilitating concerted action for the economic reconstruction and development of Asia and the Far East, for raising the level of economic activity in Asia and the Far East and for maintaining and strengthening the economic relations of these areas both among themselves and with other countries of the world;

(b) Make or sponsor such investigations and studies of economic and technological problems and development within territories of Asia and the Far East as the Commission deems appropriate;

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

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

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

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

3. The members of the Commission shall consist of Australia, Burma, China, France, India, Indonesia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, provided that any State in the area which may hereafter become a Member of the United Nations shall be thereupon admitted as a member of the Commission.

4. The associate members shall include Cambodia, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Japan, Korea, Laos, Malaya and British Borneo

(i.e. North Borneo, Brunei, Federation of Malaya, Sarawak and Singapore), Nepal and Vietnam.

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 organizations to participate in a consultative capacity in its consideration of any matter of particular concern to that agency or organization following the practice of the Economic and Social Council.

11. The Commission shall make arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations which have been granted consultative status by the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with the principles approved by the Council for this purpose and contained in Council resolution 288 (X), parts I and II.

12. The Commission shall take measures to ensure that the necessary liaison is maintained with other organs of the United Nations and with the specialized agencies.

13. The Commission may, after discussion with any specialized agency functioning in the same general field, and with the approval of the Council, establish such subsidiary bodies as it deems appropriate, for facilitating the carrying out of its responsibilities.

14. The Commission shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its Chairman.

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

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

17. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall appoint the staff of the Commission, which shall form part of the Secretariat of the United Nations.

18. The headquarters of the Commission shall be located at the seat of the office of the United Nations in Asia and the Far East. Until such time as the site of the office of the United Nations in Asia and the Far East shall be determined, the working site of the Commission shall remain in Bangkok.

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

## APPENDIX II

### Rules of Procedure of the Commission

*As drawn up at the first session, confirmed and adopted at the second session, and amended at the third, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth sessions of the Commission.*

#### CHAPTER I. SESSIONS

##### Rule 1

The following principles shall apply as regards date and place for the sessions of the Commission:

(a) The Commission shall at each session recommend the date and place for its next session subject to the approval of the Council and in consultation with the Secretary-General. Sessions of the Commission shall also be held within forty-five days of the communication to the Executive Secretary of a request to that effect by the Economic and Social Council, and in that case, the Secretary-General shall establish the place of such sessions in consultation with the Chairman of the Commission.

(b) In special cases the date and place of the session may be altered by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Chairman of the Commission and the Council's Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences. At the request of the majority of the members of the Commission, the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Chairman of the Commission and the Council's Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences, may also alter the date and place of the session.

(c) Sessions shall ordinarily be held at the office of the United Nations in Asia and the Far East. The Commission may recommend holding a particular session elsewhere.

##### Rule 2

The Executive Secretary shall, at least thirty-five days before the commencement of a session, distribute a notice of the opening date of the session, together with three copies of the provisional agenda and of the basic documents relating to each item appearing on the provisional agenda. Distribution shall be similar to that under rule 46.

##### Rule 3

The Commission shall invite any Member of the United Nations not a member of the Commission to participate in a consultative capacity in its consideration of any matter of particular concern to that Member.

#### CHAPTER II. AGENDA

##### Rule 4

The provisional agenda for each session shall be drawn up by the Executive Secretary in consultation with the Chairman.

##### Rule 5

The provisional agenda for any session shall include:

- (a) Items arising from previous sessions of the Commission;
- (b) Items proposed by the Economic and Social Council;
- (c) Items proposed by any member or associate member of the Commission;
- (d) Items proposed by a specialized agency in accordance with the agreements of relationship concluded between the United Nations and such agencies;
- (e) Items proposed by non-governmental organizations in category A, subject to the provisions of rule 6; and
- (f) Any other items which the Chairman or the Executive Secretary sees fit to include.

##### Rule 6

Non-governmental organizations in category A may propose items on matters within their competence for the provisional agenda of the Commission subject to the following conditions:

(a) An organization which intends to propose such an item shall inform the Executive Secretary at least sixty-three days before the commencement of the session, and before formally proposing an item shall give due consideration to any comments he may make;

(b) The proposal shall be formally submitted with the relevant basic documentation not less than forty-nine days before the commencement of the session.

##### Rule 7

The first item upon the provisional agenda for each session shall be the adoption of the agenda.

##### Rule 8

The Commission may amend the agenda at any time.

#### CHAPTER III. REPRESENTATION AND CREDENTIALS

##### Rule 9

Each member shall be represented on the Commission by an accredited representative.

##### Rule 10

A representative may be accompanied to the sessions of the Commission by alternate representatives and advisers and, when absent, he may be replaced by an alternate representative.

##### Rule 11

The credentials of each representative appointed to the Commission, together with a designation of alternate representatives, shall be submitted to the Executive Secretary without delay.

##### Rule 12

The Chairman and the Vice-Chairman shall examine the credentials and report upon them to the Commission.

#### CHAPTER IV. OFFICERS

##### Rule 13

The Commission shall, at its first meeting of each year, elect from among its representatives a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman who shall hold office until their successors are elected. They shall be eligible for re-election.

##### Rule 14

If the Chairman is absent from a meeting, or any part thereof, the Vice-Chairman shall preside.

##### Rule 15

If the Chairman ceases to represent a member of the Commission, or is so incapacitated that he can no longer hold office, the Vice-Chairman shall become Chairman for the unexpired portion of the term. In that case, or if the Vice-Chairman ceases to represent a member of the Commission, or is so incapacitated that he can no longer hold office, the Commission shall elect another Vice-Chairman for the unexpired portion of the term.

##### Rule 16

The Vice-Chairman acting as Chairman shall have the same powers and duties as the Chairman.

##### Rule 17

The Chairman or the Vice-Chairman acting as Chairman shall participate in the meetings of the Commission as such and not as the representative of the member by whom he was accredited. The Commission shall admit an alternate representative to represent that member in the meetings of the Commission and to exercise its right to vote.

#### CHAPTER V. SECRETARIAT

##### Rule 18

The Executive Secretary shall act in that capacity at all meetings of the Commission and of its sub-commissions, other



subsidiary bodies and committees. He may appoint another member of the staff to take his place at any meeting.

*Rule 19*

The Executive Secretary or his representative may at any meeting make either oral or written statements concerning any question under consideration.

*Rule 20*

The Executive Secretary shall direct the staff provided by the Secretary-General and required by the Commission, its sub-commissions, and any other subsidiary bodies and committees.

*Rule 21*

The Executive Secretary shall be responsible for the necessary arrangements being made for meetings.

*Rule 22*

The Executive Secretary in carrying out his functions shall act on behalf of the Secretary-General.

CHAPTER VI. CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

*Rule 23*

A majority of the members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum.

*Rule 24*

In addition to exercising the powers conferred upon him elsewhere by these rules, the Chairman shall declare the opening and closing of each meeting of the Commission, shall direct the discussion, ensure the observance of these rules, and shall accord the right to speak, put questions to the vote and announce decisions. The Chairman may also call a speaker to order if his remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion.

*Rule 25*

During the discussion of any matter a representative may raise a point of order. In this case the Chairman shall immediately state his ruling. If it is challenged, the Chairman shall forthwith submit his ruling to the Commission for decision and it shall stand unless overruled.

*Rule 26*

During the discussion of any matter a representative may move the adjournment of the debate. Any such motion shall have priority. In addition to the proposer of the motion, one representative shall be allowed to speak in favour of, and one representative against the motion.

*Rule 27*

A representative may at any time move the closure of the debate whether or not any other representative has signified his wish to speak. Not more than two representatives may be granted permission to speak against the closure.

*Rule 28*

The Chairman shall take the sense of the Commission on a motion for closure. If the Commission is in favour of the closure, the Chairman shall declare the debate closed.

*Rule 29*

The Commission may limit the time allowed to each speaker.

*Rule 30*

Upon the request of any member, any motion and amendment thereto made by any speaker shall be given to the Chairman in writing and shall be read by him before any further speaker is called upon and also immediately before a vote is taken on such motion or amendment. The Chairman may direct that any motion or amendment be circulated to the members present before a vote is taken.

This rule shall not apply to formal motions such as one for closure or adjournment.

*Rule 31*

Principal motions and resolutions shall be put to the vote in the order of their submission unless the Commission decides otherwise.

*Rule 32*

When an amendment revises, adds to or deletes from a proposal, the amendment shall be put to the vote first, and if it is adopted, the amended proposal shall then be put to the vote.

*Rule 33*

If two or more amendments are moved to a proposal, the Commission shall vote first on the amendment furthest removed in substance from the original proposal, then, if necessary, on the amendment next furthest removed and so on, until all the amendments have been put to the vote.

*Rule 34*

The Commission may, at the request of a representative, decide to put a motion or resolution to the vote in parts. If this is done, the text resulting from the series of votes shall be put to the vote as a whole.

CHAPTER VII. VOTING

*Rule 35*

Each member of the Commission shall have one vote.

*Rule 36*

Decisions of the Commission shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

*Rule 37*

The Commission shall take no action in respect of any country without the agreement of the government of that country.

*Rule 38*

The Commission shall normally vote by show of hands. If any representative requests a roll-call, a roll-call shall be taken in the English alphabetical order of the names of the members.

*Rule 39*

All elections shall be decided by secret ballot.

*Rule 40*

If a vote is equally divided upon matters other than elections, a second vote shall be taken at the next meeting. If this vote also results in equality, the proposal shall be regarded as rejected.

CHAPTER VIII. LANGUAGES

*Rule 41*

English and French shall be the working languages of the Commission.

*Rule 42*

Speeches made in one of the working languages shall be interpreted into the other working language.

CHAPTER IX. RECORDS

*Rule 43*

Summary records of the meetings of the Commission shall be kept by the secretariat. They shall be sent as soon as possible to the representatives of members and to the representatives of any other government agency or organization which participated in the meeting concerned. Such representatives shall inform the secretariat not later than seventy-two hours after the circulation of any summary of any changes they wish to have made. Any disagreement concerning such changes shall be referred to the Chairman whose decision shall be final.

*Rule 44*

The corrected version of the summary records of public meetings shall be distributed as soon as possible in accordance with the usual practice of the United Nations. This shall include distribution to non-governmental organizations in category A and to the appropriate non-governmental organizations in category B and on the register, and on appropriate occasions to consultative members.

*Rule 45*

The corrected version of the summary records of private meetings shall be distributed as soon as possible to the mem-

bers of the Commission, to any consultative member participating in the meeting concerned, and to the specialized agencies. They shall be distributed to all the Members of the United Nations if and when the Commission so decides.

#### *Rule 46*

As soon as possible the text of all reports, resolutions, recommendations and other formal decisions made by the Commission, its sub-commissions or other subsidiary bodies and its committees shall be communicated to the members of the Commission, to the consultative members concerned, to all other Members of the United Nations, to the specialized agencies, and to the non-governmental organizations in category A and to the appropriate non-governmental organizations in category B and on the register.

### CHAPTER X. PUBLICITY OF MEETINGS

#### *Rule 47*

The meetings of the Commission shall ordinarily be held in public. The Commission may decide that a particular meeting or meetings shall be held in private.

### CHAPTER XI. RELATIONS WITH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

#### *Rule 48*

Non-governmental organizations in categories A and B and on the register may designate authorized representatives to sit as observers at public meetings of the Commission.

#### *Rule 49*

Written statements relevant to the work of the Commission or its subsidiary bodies may be submitted by organizations in categories A and B on subjects for which these organizations have a special competence. Such statements shall be circulated by the Executive Secretary to the members and associate members of the Commission except those statements which have become obsolete, e.g., those dealing with matters already disposed of.

#### *Rule 50*

The following conditions shall be observed regarding the submission and circulation of such written statements:

(a) The written statement shall be submitted in one of the official languages.

(b) It shall be submitted in sufficient time for appropriate consultation to take place between the Executive Secretary and the organization before circulation.

(c) The organization shall give due consideration to any comments which the Executive Secretary may make in the course of such consultation before transmitting the statement in final form.

(d) A written statement submitted by an organization in category A or B will be circulated in full if it does not exceed 2,000 words. Where a statement is in excess of 2,000 words, the organization shall submit a summary which will be circulated or shall supply sufficient copies of the full text in the two working languages for distribution. A statement will also be circulated in full, however, upon the specific request of the Commission or of one of its subsidiary bodies.

(e) The Executive Secretary may invite organizations on the register to submit written statements. The provisions of paragraphs (a), (c) and (d) above shall apply to such statements.

(f) A written statement or summary, as the case may be, will be circulated by the Executive Secretary in the working languages and, upon the request of a member or associate member of the Commission, in any of the official languages.

#### *Rule 51*

(a) The Commission and its subsidiary bodies may consult with organizations in categories A or B either directly or through a committee or committees established for the pur-

pose. In all cases, such consultations may be arranged on the invitation of the Commission or the subsidiary body or on the request of the organization.

(b) On the recommendation of the Executive Secretary and at the request of the Commission or one of its subsidiary bodies, organizations on the register may also be heard by the Commission or its subsidiary bodies.

#### *Rule 52*

The Commission may recommend that an organization which has special competence in a particular field should undertake specific studies or investigations or prepare specific papers for the Commission. The limitations of Rule 50 (d) shall not apply in this case.

### CHAPTER XII. SUB-COMMISSIONS, OTHER SUBSIDIARY BODIES AND COMMITTEES

#### *Rule 53*

After discussion with any specialized agency functioning in the same general field, and with the approval of the Economic and Social Council, the Commission may establish such continually acting sub-commissions or other subsidiary bodies as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions and shall define the powers and composition of each of them. Such autonomy as may be necessary for the effective discharge of the technical responsibilities laid upon them may be delegated to them.

#### *Rule 54*

The Commission may establish such committees and sub-committees as it deems necessary to assist it in carrying out its tasks.

#### *Rule 55*

Sub-commissions or other subsidiary bodies and committees and sub-committees shall adopt their own rules of procedure unless otherwise decided by the Commission.

### CHAPTER XIII. REPORTS

#### *Rule 56*

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

### CHAPTER XIV. AMENDMENTS AND SUSPENSIONS

#### *Rule 57*

Any of these rules of procedures may be amended or suspended by the Commission provided that the proposed amendments or suspensions do not attempt to set aside the terms of reference laid down by the Economic and Social Council.

### APPENDIX III

#### List of meetings of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies

9 FEBRUARY 1952 — 14 FEBRUARY 1953

##### *The Commission*

Ninth session: Bandung, 6 — 14 February 1953

##### *Committee on Industry and Trade*

Fifth session: Bandung, 26 January — 2 February 1953

##### *Sub-Committee on Iron and Steel*

No meeting in this year

##### *Group Visit of Iron and Steel Experts to Japan*

13 September — 25 October 1952

##### *Sub-Committee on Electric Power*

Second session: Bangkok, 29 September — 2 October 1952

##### *Working Party on Small-Scale Industries and Handicraft Marketing*

Second session: Bangkok, 28 July — 1 August 1952

##### *Seminar on Power Alcohol*

Lucknow, 23 October — 6 November 1952

*ECAFE/ILO/UNESCO Inter-Secretariat Working Party on Fields of Economic Development Handicapped by Lack of Trained Personnel*  
 Second session: Bangalore, 13 — 16 October 1952

*Working Party on Mobilization of Domestic Capital*  
 Second session: Bangkok, 22 — 27 September 1952

*Inter-Secretariat Working Party on Housing and Building Materials*  
 First session: New Delhi, 17 — 21 November 1952

*Inland Transport Committee*  
 Second session: Bandung, 19 — 21 January 1953

*Highway Sub-Committee*  
 First session: Bangkok, 18 — 23 August 1952

*Inland Waterway Sub-Committee*  
 First session: Bandung, 14 — 17 January 1953

*Railway Sub-Committee*  
 First session: Bandung, 14 — 17 January

*Group Visit of Railway Operating and Signalling Experts to Europe, North America and Japan*  
 October 1952 — January 1953

*Second Regional Conference of Statisticians*  
 Bangkok, 1 — 13 September 1952

#### APPENDIX IV

##### List of principal documents issued since the eighth session

###### COMMISSION

###### *Ninth session*

E/CN.11/345 *Economic survey of Asia and the Far East, 1951* (printed)

/347 Activities of the International Labour Organisation of special interest to Asia and the Far East

and Corr.1

/348 Technical Assistance activities in the ECAFE region

/349 Economic situation in Asia

/350 Report of the second session of the Committee on Inland Transport to the ninth session of the Commission

/351 Statement by the Food and Agriculture Organization representative

/352 Annual Report of the Bureau of Flood Control

/353 Activities of the Food and Agriculture Organization of special interest to Asia and the Far East

/354 Report of the Second Regional Conference of Statisticians in the ECAFE Area to the ninth session of the Commission

/357 Report of the fourth session of the Committee on Industry and Trade to the ninth session

/358 Communication from the Government of Cambodia

/359 General Assembly Resolution 627 (VII) on Activities of Regional Commissions and Economic Development

/360 Statement by the representative of the International Labour Organisation during the discussion at ECAFE of the 1952 Survey

/362 *Economic survey of Asia and the Far East, 1952* (printed)

###### COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY AND TRADE

E/CN.11/I&T/71 Report of the Seminar on Production and Use of Power Alcohol

and Corr.1

/72 Report of the Working Party on Small-Scale Industries and Handicraft Marketing

E/CN.11/I&T/73 Report of the Committee on Industry and Trade (Fifth Session) to the ninth session of the Commission

(E/CN.11/357)

/74 Report of the Sub-Committee on Electric Power

/75 Activities in the field of mineral resources development

and annexes A to E and Corr.1 to annex C

/76 Report of ECAFE/ILO/UNESCO Working Party on Fields of Economic Development Handicapped by Lack of Trained Personnel

/77 Report of the Inter-Secretariat Working Party on Housing and Building Materials

/79 Supply of capital goods and raw and semi-finished materials

/80 Secretariat trade promotion activities

and Add.1 & 2

/81 Report of the Working Party of Experts on Mobilization of Domestic Capital

and Corr.1

/82 Financial aspects of economic development programming

##### *Working Party of Experts on Mobilization of Domestic Capital*

###### *Second session*

E/CN.11/I&T/WP.2/L.3 Mobilizing capital for agriculture in the United States<sup>1</sup>

/L.4 Relation between tax and fiscal policy and capital mobilization in Japan<sup>1</sup>

/L.5 Industrial and agricultural development and financial institutions in Japan<sup>1</sup>

/L.6 Relation between foreign investment and domestic capital mobilization in Japan<sup>1</sup>

/L.7 Measures being taken and experiences of countries in encouraging mobilization of domestic capital

and Corr.1

/L.8 Industrial and agricultural finance and development corporations for Asia and the Far East

/L.9 Relations between foreign capital and the mobilization of domestic capital<sup>1</sup>

/L.10 Industrial and agricultural development and finance corporations in India<sup>1</sup>

/L.11 Measures being taken for, and experience gained in encouraging domestic capital in India<sup>1</sup>

/L.12 Present measures and experience in the mobilization of domestic capital in China (Taiwan)<sup>1</sup>

/L.13 Possible Secretariat work programme in the field of finance in 1953-1954

/L.14 Development loans to private enterprise in under-developed countries<sup>1</sup>

/L.15 Experiences of Pakistan and measures being taken for the mobilization of domestic capital<sup>1</sup>

/L.16 Monetary and fiscal policies and the mobilization of domestic capital<sup>1</sup>

/L.17 Note on mobilization of domestic capital in under-developed areas<sup>1</sup>

/L.18 The financing of land purchase and of farming operations in New Zealand<sup>1</sup>

/L.19 The mobilization of domestic savings in New Zealand<sup>1</sup>

/L.20 Development corporation and development financing in Latin America<sup>1</sup>

/L.21 Colonial development corporation<sup>1</sup>

/L.22 The impact of different types of foreign investments on the balance of payments position of the Far East countries<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Papers submitted by governments.

E/CN.11/I&T/ WP.2/L.23 and Corr.1	Effect of investment programme on foreign exchange reserves <sup>1</sup>	E/CN.11/I&T/ CIWP.2/15	Techniques for increasing production and improving the quality of handwoven textiles (Burma)
/L.24	The growth of development and finance corporations in Pakistan <sup>1</sup>	/16	Techniques for increasing production and improving the quality of handwoven textiles (Cambodia)
/L.25	Some problems of agricultural and industrial credit in Ceylon <sup>1</sup>	/17	Techniques for increasing production and improving the quality of handwoven textiles (Laos)
/L.26	Measures being taken in Korea for the mobilization of domestic capital <sup>1</sup>	/18	Sponsorship by countries of selected fields for experiment and report to the next meeting of the working party
/L.27	Financial association as financial corporation for agriculture <sup>1</sup>	/19	Model smithies and carpenters' shops
/L.28	Measures being taken and experience of Thailand in encouraging mobilization of domestic capital <sup>1</sup>	/22	Techniques for increasing and improving the quality of handwoven textiles with particular reference to spinning and weaving (Pakistan)
/L.29	Relations between foreign capital and mobilization of domestic capital in Thailand <sup>1</sup>	/23 (E/	Report to the Committee on Industry and Trade (fifth session)
/L.30	Impact of different types of foreign investment on balance of payments position in Australia <sup>1</sup>	CN.11/I&T/72)	
/L.31	Effect of post-war investment programmes on foreign exchange reserves in Australia <sup>1</sup>		SUB-COMMITTEE ON ELECTRIC POWER
/L.32	Mobilization of domestic capital in Australia <sup>1</sup>		<i>Second session</i>
/L.33	Measures being taken and the experience in encouraging mobilization of domestic capital in Japan <sup>1</sup>	E/CN.11/EP/11	Report and observations of the Committee on Industry and Trade (fourth session) and of the Commission (eighth session) on the report of the Sub-Committee on Electric Power (E/CN.11/EP/1, E/CN.11/314)
/L.34	Recent developments of relating to the mobilization of domestic capital, Ceylon <sup>1</sup>	/12	Electric power bulletin for Asia and the Far East
/L.35	The post office savings banks of the Federation of Malaya and Singapore <sup>1</sup>	/13	Rural electrification
/L.36	The French 1952 loan <sup>1</sup>	/14	Techniques of estimating future power demands
E/CN.11/I&T/ 81	Report to the Committee on Industry and Trade	/15	Requirements and availability of electric power plant and equipment
E/CN.11/I&T/ WP.1/L.23	Jointly organized efforts in promoting economic level <sup>1</sup>	and Add.1	First interim report on lignite resources of the region, their exploitation and utilization
/L.24	Development corporation <sup>1</sup>	/16	Proposed Secretariat programme of work and priorities in electric power
<i>Working Party on Small-Scale Industries and Handicraft Marketing</i>		/17	Report to the Committee on Industry and Trade (fifth session)
<i>Second session</i>		and Add.1	(E/CN.11/I&T/74)
E/CN.11/I&T/ CIWP.2/2	Survey of research and technical training institutes serving cottage and small-scale industries		<i>Inter-Secretariat Working Party on Housing and Building Materials in Asia and the Far East</i>
/3	Scheme for the establishment of a pottery pilot plant		<i>First session</i>
and Add.1/Corr.1	Methods for the collection of statistics for small-scale manufacturing establishments — A preliminary report	E/CN.11/I&T/ HBWP/L.2	United Nations activities in housing, building and town and country planning (United Nations Department of Social Affairs)
/4	Definition and classification of cottage and small-scale industries	/L.3	ECE's contribution to ECAFE's housing and building materials study
/5	Economic aspects of cottage and small-scale industries — Project outline	/L.4	A preliminary report on housing and building materials in Asia and the Far East
/6	Development of Thai silk industries	/L.5	Problems of hygiene and sanitation
/7	Handicraft marketing	/L.6	Scientific research on housing and building materials
and Corr.1	TAA reports on marketing of handloom textiles	/L.7	Cost of housing in Asia
/8	Preliminary report on silk weaving cottage industry (Union of Burma)		INLAND TRANSPORT COMMITTEE
/9	TAA activities in the field of small-scale and cottage industries		<i>Second session</i>
and Corr.1	Techniques for increasing production and improving the quality of handwoven textiles (Philippines)	E/CN.11/ TRANS/85 (E/ CN.11/TRANS/ Sub.1/23)	Report of the Railway Sub-Committee
/10	Techniques for increasing production and improving the quality of handwoven textiles (India)	E/CN.11/ TRANS/86 (E/ CN.11/TRANS/ Sub.2/10)	Report of the Highway Sub-Committee
/11	Techniques for increasing production and improving the quality of handwoven textiles (Malaya)	E/CN.11/ TRANS/87 (E/ CN.11/TRANS/ Sub.3/9)	Report of the Waterway Sub-Committee
/12			
/13			
/14			

<sup>1</sup> Papers submitted by governments.

E/CN.11/  
TRANS/88  
/89  
/90  
/91  
(E/CN.11/350)

Co-ordination of Transport

Library service  
Proposed Secretariat programme of work and priorities — 1953  
Report to the Commission (ninth session)

*Railway Sub-Committee*

*First session*

E/CN.11/  
TRANS/Sub.1/  
/1  
/16  
/19  
/20  
/21  
/22  
/23  
(E/CN.11/  
TRANS/85)

Improved methods of track maintenance (preliminary report)  
Railcars most suitable for the region  
The economic use of firewood  
Introduction of an automatic coupling on railway rolling stock  
Progress report on the setting up of a regional training centre for railway operating and signalling officers and on the study trip  
Possible Secretariat programme of work and priorities in railway transport for 1953  
Report to the Inland Transport Committee (second session)

*Highway Sub-Committee*

*First session*

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Finalized standard highway register  
Standard form for recording data on cement concrete road pavements  
Standard form for bridge register  
Standard form for preparation and presentation of highway project schemes  
Progress report on the implementation of ITC resolution 1.2 on training of motor vehicle drivers and mechanics  
Progress report on the implementation of ITC resolution 1.3 on reclamation of worn parts  
Proposed Secretariat's programme of work and priorities in highways  
Report to the Inland Transport Committee (second session)  
Resolution on simplified manual  
Final act and related documents of the United Nations conference on road and motor transport

*Inland Waterway Sub-Committee*

*First session*

E/CN.11/  
TRANS/Sub.3/3  
/4  
/5  
and Corr.1/6

Recommendation of the "Expert Working Group on IWT from Asia and the Far East" for countries of the region  
Progress report on demonstration/pilot project on improved design and operation of craft, incl. use of pusher craft and towing methods; training centre of IWT personnel  
Uniform craft measurement  
Inclusion of coastal shipping in terms of reference of the ITC

E/CN.11/  
TRANS/Sub.3/7  
/8  
/9  
(E/CN.11/  
TRANS/87)

Current inland waterway developments  
Proposed Secretariat's programme of work and priorities in IWT  
Report to the Inland Transport Committee (second session)

SECOND REGIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATISTICIANS

E/CN.11/STAT/  
Conf.2/1  
/2  
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/4  
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/9  
/10 and  
Corr.1  
/10 Add.1  
/11 and  
Corr.1  
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/13 and  
Rev.1  
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/24 (E/  
CN.11/354)

Definitions in basic industrial statistics  
Proposed system of basic industrial inquiries for under-developed countries  
Programme for developing a system of industrial statistics  
Current statistics of industrial production  
Statistics of wholesale prices  
Report on establishment of index of wholesale prices in Colombia  
Statistics of agricultural prices  
Methods of collecting statistics of agricultural production  
Concepts and definitions in statistics of agricultural production  
Industrial statistics in Asia and the Far East  
Selected schedules for industrial census in Asia and the Far East  
Wholesale price statistics in Asia and the Far East  
Classification of crops, livestock and poultry  
Methods for collection of statistics for small-scale manufacturing establishments  
International standards for basic industrial statistics — their application in India and possible adjustments to Indian conditions  
International standards for wholesale price statistics — their application to India and adjustment to Indian conditions  
Statistics of agricultural prices in India  
Statistics of agricultural production in India  
Industrial classification in China  
Collection and processing of agricultural production statistics in China  
Collection and processing of factory production statistics in China  
Use of random sampling in agricultural statistics  
Report to the Commission (ninth session)

SECOND REGIONAL CONFERENCE ON TRADE PROMOTION

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Suggested form and content of market reports by trade representatives abroad  
Regional trade association  
Training in trade promotion techniques  
Implementation of the recommendations of the first ECAFE Conference on Trade Promotion  
Technical and marketing research as an aid to trade  
Preliminary report on trade between the ECAFE region and Europe  
Availability of capital goods in Europe  
Selected import needs and export availabilities

OTHER MAJOR STUDIES AND PERIODICALS

Proceedings of the Regional Technical Conference on Flood Control in Asia and the Far East (UN Pub. Sales No. 1953.II.F.1)

Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East (Vol. II, No. 3, Third Quarter, 1951)

Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East (Statistical Supplement to Vol. II)

Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East (Vol. III, Nos. 1-2, January — June, 1952)

Flood Control Journal (ST/ECAFE/SER.C/10-13, April 1952 — January 1953 inclusive)

Transport Bulletin (ST/ECAFE/SER.E/6-9, April 1952 — January 1953 inclusive)

Quarterly Railway Statistics Bulletin (ST/ECAFE/SER.K/1-3, April — November 1952 inclusive)

Trade Promotion News (ST/ECAFE/SER.H/23-30, January 1952 — January 1953 inclusive)

Trade Promotion Series (ST/ECAFE/SER.J/103-105, March — November 1952 inclusive)

Asian Travelways (ST/ECAFE/SER.G/19-24, January — July 1952 inclusive)

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