

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

# OECD

## a centre of economic co-operation and development

*The 21 countries which make up OECD are partners in a permanent co-operation designed to harmonise national policies ; five years of experience have resulted in the structures and programmes described in the following pages.*

*OECD serves as :*

- *an instrument for making available all knowledge relevant to the formulation of rational policy in every major field of economic activity ;*
- *a forum, in which meetings are held the year round, in which such policies may be worked out in the light of shared ideas and experiences.*

*This co-operation, rooted in a sense of the growing interdependence of national economies, came into being in 1948, when a group of European countries founded OECD's parent body, the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation (OEEC), to allocate Marshall Plan Aid and to work together for post-war recovery.*

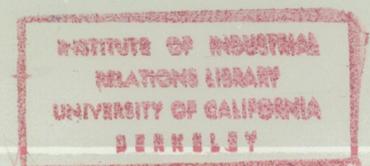
*The establishment of OECD on 30th September 1961 to succeed OEEC reflected a decision to broaden the scope of co-operation.*

*The principal goals to which OECD Members have committed themselves are :*

- 1. to promote the highest sustainable economic growth and employment and a rising standard of living in the Member countries, while maintaining financial stability ;*

- 2. to contribute to the sound economic expansion of both Member and non-member nations which are in the process of development ; and*

- 3. to further the expansion of world trade on a multilateral, non-discriminatory basis in accordance with international obligations.*

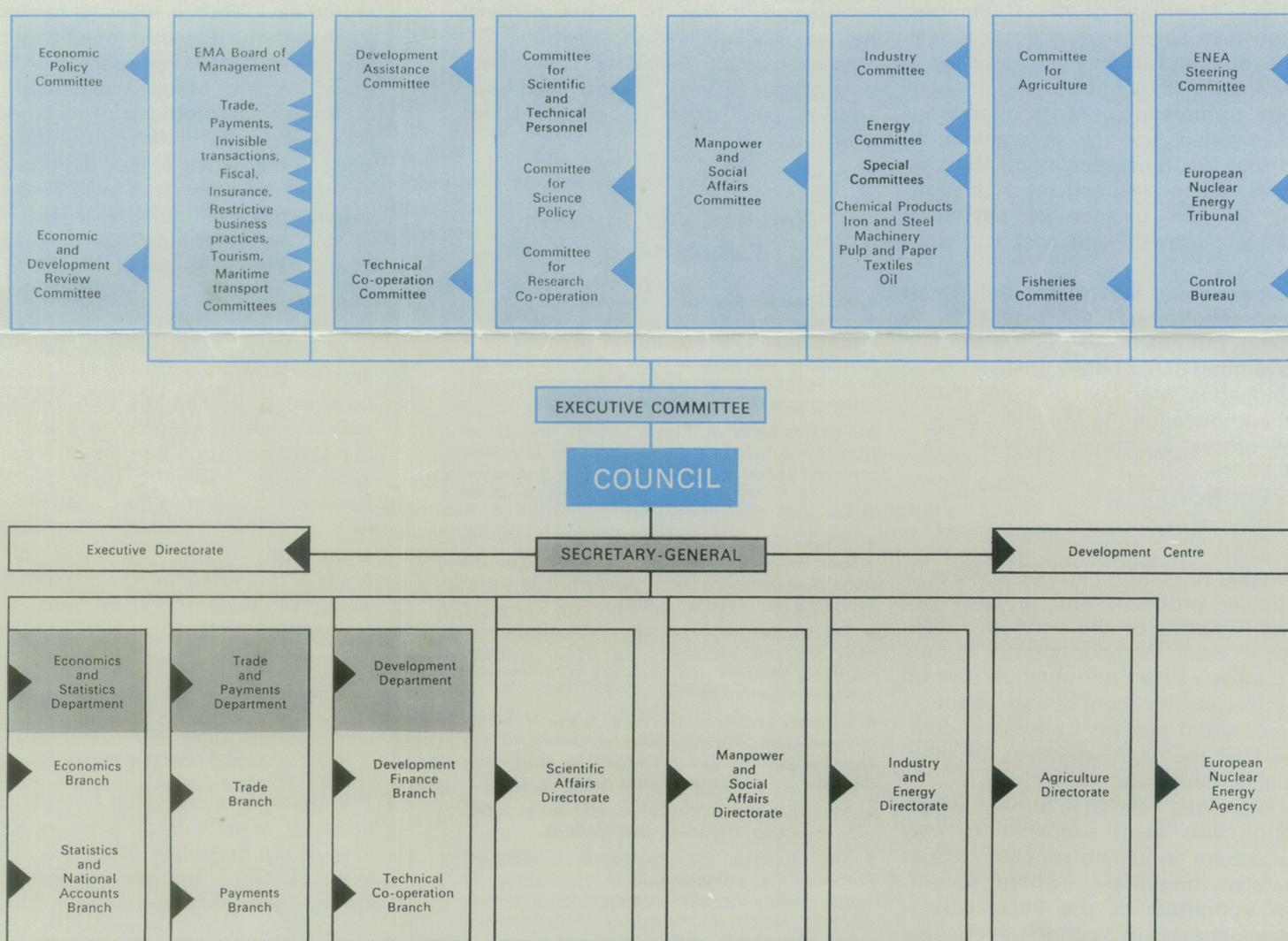


## Membership of the Organisation

*In addition to the eighteen European and two North American countries whose representatives signed the Convention of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development on 14th December 1960, Japan became a full Member on 28th April 1964.*

*Without being full Members, Yugoslavia takes part on an equal footing with Member countries in certain OECD activities, and enjoys observer status in others; while Finland sends observers to meetings of certain OECD bodies.*

*Australia, though not a Member of the Organisation, is a member of the OECD Development Assistance Committee.*



## OECD Publications

*To the following descriptions of the activities of the Organisation, by main sectors, a selective list of the principal OECD reports and surveys published has been appended in each case as indications of the ground covered.*

# ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

## Economic Policy Committee

A major forum for reviewing current economic trends and prospects, exchanging ideas and, when necessary, advising on appropriate courses of action. Meetings of the Committee, which take place several times a year, bring together top-level officials directly concerned with economic and financial policy formulation. More continuous and detailed scrutiny is ensured by the work of three specialised Working Parties, dealing respectively with problems of the balance of payments, economic growth, and cost and price stability.

This permanent review not only helps more enlightened policy-making in general, but has facilitated the solution of a number of temporary crises suffered by individual Member countries, thanks to the knowledge the Members have of each others' economic situation.

## Economic Development and Review Committee

Equipped to conduct *ad hoc* surveys of particular problems and to carry out annual studies of the economic situation of each Member country in turn, by the use of the confrontation method — cross-examination of the country's situation and policies by a panel composed of the representatives of other Member countries.

The published Economic Surveys which emerge from these examinations may concentrate on immediate policy issues but also frequently include longer-term appraisals of the achievements and weaknesses of a country's economy and of the policy instruments developed by its authorities.

## Statistics

Over 10,000 pages of statistical tables are published every year by OECD for the use of governments, members of parliament, trade associations, trade

unions, research institutes and businessmen throughout the world. In carrying out this task, so essential for the Organisation's work, the Economics and Statistics Department takes care to make figures as comparable as possible. To achieve a "common language" it has to adjust national figures, convert values, weights, dimensions, etc., reclassify basic data in accordance with standardised procedures, and draw up certain series itself.

## Reports and Surveys Published

● Policies for Economic Growth and Policies for Price Stability : *analysing the policy instruments available to governments for sustaining the general level of demand while avoiding the dangers of inflation, with particular emphasis on incomes policies.*

● The Problem of Prices, Profits and Other Non-Wage Incomes : *a study of the problems involved when an incomes policy is applied not only to wages and salaries but to other incomes as well.*

● Wages and Labour Mobility : *the role of wages in allocating labour analysed for the benefit of policy makers engaged in trying to formulate an incomes policy.*

● Techniques of Economic Forecasting : *new methods employed by OECD governments to improve the accuracy of short-term economic forecasts.*

● Country Economic Surveys : *a yearly review of economic developments in every OECD Member country (plus Yugoslavia) and commentary on policy measures taken.*

● Main Economic Indicators and other regularly recurring statistical publications.

● The Balance of Payments Adjustment Process : *a complement to the Group of Ten's studies on the international monetary system. Discusses the means whereby imbalances may be kept within limits and eliminated with reasonable speed.*

● Economic Growth, 1960-70 : *a mid-decade review of the achievement so far and of the prospects for fulfilling the aim of raising the combined output of OECD countries by 50 per cent during the decade.*

● The Economic Outlook : *a thrice-yearly series of articles in THE OECD OBSERVER assessing short-term prospects and policy questions.*

# INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND PAYMENTS

## Trade Committee

The Trade Committee, in pursuance of the objective of extending world trade on a multilateral non-discriminatory basis, conducts confrontation sessions on problems of commercial policy facing Member countries in their relations with each other and with third countries. With a view to increasing trade with the less-developed countries, the Committee serves as a major forum in which the Member countries can consider trade problems of these countries and prepare their actions along the most constructive lines. In this connection, the Committee also keeps the Organisation in touch with the work of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

The Committee is undertaking work regarding problems in the field of non-tariff trade barriers (for example, those which might occur in government purchasing procedures and practices) with a view to keeping to a minimum the effects of such barriers on international trade. Specific trade problems are also discussed as they arise between two or more countries; and work is undertaken under the aegis of the Trade Committee in specialised fields such as export credits and credit guarantees.

## Board of Management of the European Monetary Agreement

The Board is a restricted committee of financial experts from Member countries of the European Monetary Agreement (EMA). Representatives of the United States Government, the Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund and the Bank for International Settlements also attend the Board's meetings. The Board, apart from its general task of watching over questions of monetary and financial co-operation, is responsible in particular for supervising the execution of the EMA and advising the Council of OECD on all matters concerning the EMA. It makes recom-

mendations to the Council concerning the granting of credits out of the European Fund, established under the EMA to assist Member countries to overcome temporary balance of payments difficulties; and the Board can itself decide, under delegated power, to grant credits for amounts up to \$50 million and for periods of up to one year.

## Committee for Invisible Transactions

This is a restricted Committee of ten experts who watch over the implementation of the two Codes of Liberalisation of Current Invisible Operations and of Capital Movements, which are the only Acts of the Organisation through which Member States have accepted specific liberalisation commitments. The Committee also examines to what extent it is opportune and possible to increase existing liberalisation of international exchanges in these two sectors, and is, from time to time, given special mandates on subjects which correspond to the qualifications of its members, such as the preparation of the Draft Convention on the Protection of Foreign Property and of a study on the improvement of capital markets.

## Payments Committee

This committee examines all matters arising in the payments field before they are transmitted to the Executive Committee and the Council of OECD. All Member Governments of OECD are represented on it and its role is to reach a common view on the reports and recommendations of expert bodies such as the Committee for Invisible Transactions or the Board of Management of the EMA and, as appropriate, of other committees.

## Insurance Committee

This plenary group discusses any problems arising in governmental insurance supervision and in the insurance industry itself. One of its principal

tasks is to advise the Invisibles Committee on expansion of international insurance operations by liberalising transactions across frontiers as well as through the establishment in one Member State of insurers from another.

## Fiscal Committee

The work of the Fiscal Committee in connection with international fiscal questions has until now been chiefly concerned with double taxation, on which the Fiscal Committee has drawn up two Draft Conventions respectively on income and capital and on estates and inheritances. The Committee has also prepared a report on fiscal incentives for private investment in developing countries and is surveying developments in this field.

## Committee of Experts on Restrictive Business Practices

The Committee of Experts on Restrictive Business Practices undertakes a permanent review of Member countries' legislation and policies on restrictive business practices and studies the specific problems arising from the application of such legislation. It is at present studying the adverse effects of certain private restrictive business practices on international trade and is examining the possibility of establishing a procedure for co-operation with OECD with regard to such practices.

## Tourism Committee

International tourism is expanding every year and the forms it takes are rapidly changing. The annual reports of the Tourism Committee provide governments with a detailed analysis of developments, in particular of tourist traffic and tourist receipts and expenditure in foreign currency, thus enabling them to make the appropriate adjustments in their tourist development policies and programmes.

## Maritime Transport Committee

This Committee is responsible for consultations concerning the relevant policies of Member and non-member countries and for keeping the Organisation informed of significant developments in this field and regarding maritime transport generally. The general structure of maritime transport is undergoing a marked transformation, consequent on the increased sizes of certain vessels and the development of rationalisation and automatic techniques. The Committee studies and reports on all aspects of this evolution.

## The Consortia for Turkey and Greece

The Consortium for **Turkey** was set up in 1962 under the aegis of OECD to provide assistance for the long-term economic development of Turkey. There are at present fifteen members of the Consortium including almost all the developed countries in OECD. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development is also a member. The International Monetary Fund and The European Investment Bank attend as observers.

The Consortium exercise is a special activity of OECD in addition to the normal work of the Organisation with regard to Turkey as one of its Member countries. Financial support for Turkey's development efforts through the Consortium during the first three years, from 1963 to 1965, amounted to some \$900 million as regards agreements for aid and to some \$700 million in disbursements.

The Consortium for **Greece** was also set up in 1962 with the same purpose of providing long-term assistance to that country. Eleven OECD Member countries are at present members of the Consortium, while the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development participates in the Consortium's work without being a full member. The European Investment Bank and

the International Monetary Fund attend the meetings as observers.

## Reports and Surveys Published

● Code of Liberalisation of Capital Movements and Code of Liberalisation of Current Invisible Operations : *these documents set out the general and the specific commitments which Member States have accepted in these fields as well as any reservations lodged by individual countries. They are kept up-to-date as liberalisation is increased or reservations are modified.*

● The Annual Report by the Board of Management of the EMA : *this reviews the main developments in international financial relations and, in particular, the changes in monetary reserves and the major items in the balances of payments. It gives comparable balance-of-payments data for the previous year for all OECD countries and describes operations under the EMA in the previous year.*

● "The European Monetary Agreement", as amended up to 1st March, 1966. (The "Directives for the Application of the EMA" amended up to 1st March, 1966 are also published.)

● Draft Double Taxation Conventions on Income and Capital and on Estates and Inheritances : *models recommended by OECD Council for bilateral conventions between Member countries.*

● Fiscal Incentives for Private Investment in Member Countries : *fiscal measures that have been or might be taken, by OECD Member governments to encourage private investment in developing countries.*

● Guide to Legislation on Restrictive Business Practices in Europe and North America : *new legislation, administrative and court decisions reviewed and continually kept up to date.*

● Supervision of Private Insurance in Europe : *a comparison of rules and regulations existing in Member countries with a view to accelerating the liberalisation of the European insurance business.*

● Tourism in OECD Member countries : *trends year-by-year and government measures to encourage international tourism; detailed general and national tourist statistics.*

● Maritime Transport Committee Annual Report : *Activities of the Maritime Transport Committee of OECD, main features of inter-governmental activities in the field of shipping, structure and trends of the supply of and demand for shipping services, review of freight market developments, special chapters on topical developments.*

# DEVELOPMENT AID

## Development Assistance Committee

OECD is concerned not only with economic relations between its own Members but also with development of the less-developed countries of the remainder of the world. Members of OECD supply about 90 per cent of the net flow of assistance and private investment to the less-developed countries. The principal providers of assistance among the OECD Members co-operate in the Development Assistance Committee (DAC).

The DAC is concerned with problems of increasing the volume of development assistance; of indebtedness of the less-developed countries and the appropriate terms of assistance; and of increasing the effectiveness of assistance, both capital and technical, through exchange of information on policies and procedures and co-ordination of assistance efforts.

A central working method of the DAC is the Annual Aid Review, in which each country's aid programme is submitted to detailed examination and discussion. The DAC also holds meetings on particular subjects of current concern. Some discussions have led to formal recommendations to Members — e.g. on Assistance and Development Efforts and on Financial Terms and Conditions (July 1965) and on Food Problems of Less-Developed Countries (July 1966).

## OECD Development Centre

In order to transfer to developing countries the knowledge and experience acquired by the Organisation in the different fields of economic development, and thus to aid their own growth efforts, OECD has set up a scientifically independent body, the Development Centre. The Centre has undertaken to carry out, both through its own efforts and in stimulating the co-operation of development, research and training institutions, a programme consisting in the main of : research on economic problems selected from among the most important of those faced by developing countries; advanced training for senior officials from these countries; special sessions devoted to the transfer of experience on selected subjects; and the provision of documentary information in reply to specific questions raised by economic policy makers in developing countries, and the gradual establishment of an international documents network.

## Reports and Surveys Published

● Development Assistance Efforts and Policies : *a yearly survey of the size and nature of the aid flow and the main features of donor countries' policies.*

● The Flow of Financial Resources to Countries in Course of Development, 1956-1963 : *the long-term trends.*

● Government Finance and Economic Development : *fiscal policy applied to the problems of developing nations; the present state of knowledge.*

● Foreign Skills and Technical Assistance in Economic Development : *policy proposals for more effectively organising this form of aid.*

● Foreign Aid Policies Reconsidered : *the historical motives for national aid policies and public opinion on foreign aid.*

# Manpower and Social Affairs

## Manpower and Social Affairs Committee

An active manpower policy, advocated by OECD as a means for promotion of economic and social progress, includes measures to facilitate the occupational and geographic adaptation of workers to the ever-changing needs of the economy, to draw disadvantaged groups into gainful occupation, and to create employment opportunities in labour surplus areas.

The Manpower and Social Affairs Committee is the OECD body in which ideas and experiences of the different countries in this field are discussed. For this purpose, the Committee gathers annual reports from Member governments, centred on policy innovations. Individual Member countries are examined in a more thorough-going way in order to analyse valuable policy methods which could benefit other countries, and to provide the country studied with constructive criticism. With a view to assisting governments in the development of national policies the Committee also sponsors investigations of particular problems : employment and mobility of manpower, vocational training, employment forecasting, social aspects of change and economic growth, development of levels of living, etc.

## Reports and Surveys Published

● Manpower Policy and Problems : *a series of comprehensive and critical studies of Sweden, the United States, Greece and Canada; Italy, Austria, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom to follow.*

● Workers' Attitudes to Technical Change : *a sociologist's analysis for use by the practical policy maker.*

● Employment of Older Workers : *job re-design, placement techniques and other measures to facilitate the employment and increase the productivity of older workers.*

● Office Automation : *administrative and human problems; case studies to minimise conflict and maximise efficiency.*

● Accelerated Vocational Training for Adults : *a comparative study carried out in Belgium, France, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom.*

● Guidelines for Programmes for Area Economic and Social Redevelopment : *policies for distressed areas and those slated for development.*

● Women workers, Working Hours and Services : *policies that encourage female employment without neglect of home and family.*

● National Rural Manpower : *adjustment to industry.*

- The Training of Skilled Workers.
- Retraining and Further Training.
- Demographic Trends (3rd Survey).
- Forecasting of the Active Population by Occupation and Level of Skill.
- Employment Forecasting.

● Reports on Management and Trade Union Seminars on active manpower policy, economic and social programming, manpower mobility, adaptation of rural and foreign workers to industry, automation, older workers, public employment service, non-wage incomes and prices policy.

# Agriculture, Food-Fisheries

## The Committee for Agriculture

is concerned :

- with the adjustment of agricultural policies in the context of a rapidly expanding economy — to this end its Working Party on Agricultural Policies carries out confrontations of agricultural policies and studies of special problems;
- with the short-term market outlook, the long-term problem of adjusting production and demand, and the promotion of trade;
- with programmes aimed at stimulating the adaptation of farm structures, education, research, advisory services and marketing;
- with technical assistance to Member countries in process of economic development. The Committee is also paying increasing attention to the implications for OECD of food problems in the rest of the world and is co-operating closely with the Food and Agriculture Organisation and other interested bodies in OECD.

## Reports and Surveys Published

● Low Incomes in Agriculture : *identifies low income groups in agriculture, indicates the causes of their weak economic situation and outlines policies which countries can follow to solve the problem.*

● Interrelationships Between Income and Supply Problems in Agriculture : *the dual aspect of the farm problem — low incomes and supply-demand imbalances — and policies to deal with it.*

● Food Aid — its Role in Economic Development : *the extent to which food aid programmes can contribute to economic growth in less-developed countries, and implications for policies in OECD countries.*

● Documentation in Agriculture and Food — a series of publications on various subjects

such as manpower problems, rural development, marketing, advisory work, education, etc.

- Agriculture and Economic Growth : *a report by a panel of independent experts on the adjustments required of agriculture in a growing economy.*

## The Committee for Fisheries

Besides catching about half of the world fish landings, OECD Member countries provide a major market for fish and fish products. It follows that the Committee is closely concerned in economic developments affecting national and international fisheries. This is reflected in their work covering confrontation of fishing policies, exploitation of the sea's fishery resources, utilisation, marketing, and international trade in fishery products.

## Reports and Surveys Published

● Financial Support to the Fishing Industry : *surveys, subsidies and other aid given in the renewal of fishing fleets and other sectors of the industry.*

● Price Systems in the Fishing Industry : *describes the various methods of price determination and examines their impact on international trade.*

● The Situation in the Shipbuilding Industry : *problems caused by distortion of competition; a survey of government measures to assist the shipbuilding sector.*

● Oil Today - 1964 : *a greater dependence on oil imports and the policy issues facing OECD Member governments.*

● The Gas Industry - 1964 : *the rapid growth of output, in particular of natural gas, to affect fuel and power structure.*

● The Chemical Industry in European Member Countries of OECD : *a long-range view of the fastest growing large manufacturing industry.*

● The Engineering Industries in North America, Western Europe and Japan : *a review of trends in the key sector for Member countries' economies and for the development of the less industrialised world.*

● Modern Cotton Industry : *the change from a labour-intensive to a capital-intensive industry.*

● Iron and Steel Industry : *a comprehensive study of a sector in full structural evolution.*

● Pulp and Paper : *annual survey of a sector with incipient over-capacity problems.*

Problems arising from the industrial policies of Member countries have in particular been dealt with in the Industry Committee's working parties on depressed sectors, ship-building, regional development and industrial investments. In addition to their basic tasks of keeping their sectors under constant observation, reporting on their developments and prospects and detecting any nascent problems calling for inter-governmental action, the Special Committees have directed their attention to certain topical problems in their respective fields, such as : problems created by excess capacity (iron and steel); adaptation to the rapidly growing production in less industrialised countries (textiles); changing structure of organic chemicals industry (chemical products); technical regulations hamper-

ing the expansion in trade (engineering products); advance notice of capacity development and observation of stock variations (pulp and paper).

## Energy and Special Oil Committees

The energy policies of Member countries are systematically studied at confrontations organised by the Energy Committee. The Committee's analysis of events and acquired experience helps it to harmonise measures to balance the estimated trend of supply and demand in the energy sector in Western Europe, North America and Japan. The Special Committee for Oil keeps the oil policy of its members under review and contributes to the growth of the economy in general by detecting any factors in its own sector likely to affect growth.

## Reports and Surveys Published

● Energy Policy, Problems and Objectives : *governments' influence and responsibilities in meeting future requirements of Western Europe, North America and Japan, and in solving foreseeable problems.*

● The Situation in the Shipbuilding Industry : *problems caused by distortion of competition; a survey of government measures to assist the shipbuilding sector.*

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The European Nuclear Energy Agency (ENEA) was set up in December 1957 to develop collaboration among the countries of Western Europe in the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. ENEA groups the 18 European Member countries of OECD. Ca-

# OECD Membership

 *Member countries*

 *Special status*

 *Member of DAC*



nada, Japan and the United States are Associate Members of the Agency, and Euratom also takes part in its work. The objectives of ENEA are :

- Creation of joint undertakings, joint research programmes, and common services. Three major joint undertakings — the Eurochemic fuel reprocessing company at Mol in Belgium, the Halden boiling heavy water reactor project in Norway, and the Dragon high-temperature reactor Project at Winfrith in the United Kingdom — are in operation. A joint research programme on food preservation by gamma radiation is being carried out at Seibersdorf in Austria : a special study is being made of European possibilities for producing and using radio-isotopic power sources. The ENEA Neutron Data Compilation Centre at Saclay (France), and the ENEA Computer Programme Library at Ispra (Italy) have been in operation since 1964. A European information centre on food irradiation, jointly sponsored by ENEA and the French Commissariat à l'Énergie Atomique, has been in operation since 1960.

- Establishment of international expert committees in specific fields. Three such committees, the European-American Nuclear Data Committee (EANDC), the European-American Committee on Reactor Physics (EACRP), and the Committee on Reactor Safety Technology (CREST) have been in operation since 1959, 1962 and 1965 respectively; in June of this year (1966) an international group of specialists in MHD power generation was set up under the aegis of ENEA.

- Development in Western Europe of a uniform regulatory and administrative regime for atomic energy — especially for health and safety (basic protection norms against radiation have been established and adopted by ENEA Member countries); nuclear liability (an international Convention has been signed by nearly all Member countries); and the transport of radioactive materials.

- Study of both the immediate and long-term contribution of nuclear power to Europe's expanding energy demands, in particular the type of reactor system likely to be used in meeting these demands, and the corresponding requirements for nuclear fuel.

## Reports and Surveys Published

- *Activity Reports of the Agency itself and of the Joint Undertakings (Halden, Dragon, Eurochemic).*

- *Results of specific scientific or technical enquiries (World uranium and thorium resources, power reactor characteristics).*

- *Proceedings of scientific and technical conferences and symposia (fuel reprocessing, criticality, dosimetry, nuclear electronics, magnetohydrodynamic power generation).*

- Radiation protection norms.

- *Annual Catalogue of courses in nuclear science and technology in European countries of OECD.*

- *The Saclay Neutron Data Compilation Centre, the Ispra Computer Programme Library, and the Saclay Food Irradiation Information Centre publish Newsletters and other material.*

# Science and Education



## Committee for Science Policy

Following the two Ministerial Meetings on Science organised on OECD initiative in 1963 and 1966, a Committee for Science Policy has recently been established within the Organisation as a means of ensuring continued co-operation among Member countries on various aspects of science policy, both national and international. These include the confrontations of national science policies, the link between science and economic growth, the role of technological innovation, standardised statistics on Research and Development, science in developing countries and governmental policies for fundamental research and the social sciences.

## Committee for Research Co-operation

Under the new arrangements for the scientific activities of the Organisation a Committee for Research Co-operation has been set up to continue the work of the former Committee for Scientific Research relating to international co-operation in scientific and technological research. The growing extent and rising cost of research has made it increasingly necessary for international confrontation and pooling of efforts. A practical mechanism evolved in OECD makes it possible for countries interested in a particular large scale project to contribute their own research facilities as part of a joint research programme.

## Committee for Scientific and Technical Personnel

The programme of this Committee concentrates on educational planning and development problems. Following the Washington Conference in 1961, where European educational targets were set for a period of ten years, the Committee launched two major programmes in educational planning, the Mediterranean Regional Project and the Educational Investment and Planning Programme to meet the needs of its developing and the more industrialised Member countries respectively. Parallel with this work, which is based on national groups, research is being carried out into various aspects of the link between education and economic growth, as well as statistical and methodological studies for educational investment planning. Other activities include science education, educational building, supply and demand of teachers, the training and utilisation of scientific and technical personnel.

## Reports and Surveys Published

- Proposed Standard Practice for Surveys of Research and Development, *a framework to facilitate international comparisons of R and D statistics and to stimulate work in this area in OECD countries.*

- Review of National Science Policy in Belgium, France, Greece, Sweden and a comparison of Germany and the United Kingdom.

- The Research and Development Effort in Western Europe, North America and the Soviet Union : *an international comparison of research expenditures and manpower.*

- Fundamental Research and the Policies of Governments and other studies prepared for Ministers' attention including reports on social sciences, governments and technical innovation, allocation of resources to science.

- The Pollution of Water by Detergents : *description of international co-operation in research ; other publications describe such research in a wide variety of other fields.*

- The Residual Factor and Economic Growth ;

- Economic Aspects of Higher Education ;

- Financing of Education, and

- Organisational Problems in Planning Educational Development : *attempts to isolate and quantify the contribution of education to economic growth, and explore policy issues involved in educational development.*

- Forecasting Educational Needs, Planning Education for Economic and Social Development, and Econometric Models of Education : *basic methodological approaches to educational planning and some of their applications.*

- Handbook of Statistical Needs for Educational Investment Planning (*to be published early in 1967*), *a study of the statistical implications of recent developments in educational planning, and recommendations for the improvement of educational planning statistics.*

- The Mediterranean Regional Project : *an endeavour by six countries to assess their educational needs up to 1975 and arrive at detailed plans to meet these needs ; a summary description of the Project and Country Reports for Greece, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Turkey and Yugoslavia have been published in this series.*

- School Building Resources and Their Effective Use : *a comprehensive analysis of the issues and underlying concepts involved in the effective use of school building resources with special emphasis on the inter-relationships between financial, educational and architectural considerations.*

- New Thinking in School Mathematics : *helps in bringing school curricula up to date. Fields covered in other publications include biology, chemistry, physics and mathematics for engineers.*