

### Part III

#### RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION AT ITS TWENTY-SEVENTH SESSION

113 (XXVII). RENAMING OF ECAFE: GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
RESOLUTION 2686 (XXV)

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

Having considered General Assembly resolution 2686 (XXV), requesting *inter alia* the views of the regional commissions on the renaming of the regional economic commissions to reflect the social aspects of their work,

Recalling that (a) ECAFE's terms of reference already embrace the social aspects of economic development and the relationship between economic and social factors; (b) through special subsidiary bodies and through its secretariat ECAFE has for several years carried out important activities in the social field; (c) a comprehensive review of the economic and social situation in Asia is now carried out annually by the Commission; (d) additional activities in other important fields, such as population control, and science and technology, have also been embarked upon recently by ECAFE without entailing a change in its name; and (e) the Asian regional commission of the United Nations has been widely known in the region and in the world for the past several years as ECAFE,

1. Recommends to the Economic and Social Council that the name "Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East" continue to be used for the present on the understanding that the term "economic" be considered to include "social" development;

2. Recommends further that due consideration should be given to recruiting an increasing number of social development experts for service in the ECAFE secretariat.

442nd meeting,  
28 April 1971.

114 (XXVII). SPECIAL PROBLEMS OF LAND-LOCKED  
COUNTRIES<sup>11</sup>

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

Recalling its resolutions 51 (XX) and 107 (XXVI) on transit trade of land-locked countries,

Further recalling the principles relating to the transit trade of land-locked countries adopted by the first session of UNCTAD and resolution 11 (II) on special problems of the land-locked countries adopted by the second session of UNCTAD,

Inviting attention to the declaration of the Fourth Meeting of the Council of Ministers at Kabul

<sup>11</sup> Reservations were expressed by India, Iran and Pakistan in regard to the 1965 Convention on Transit Trade of Land-locked Countries.

(December 1970) which *inter alia* urged the member and associate member countries in the region "to render every possible assistance to land-locked countries of the region to enjoy the right of free access to the sea and to provide port and transport facilities, minimum and simple customs formalities, reasonable transport charges and transit by air and overland routes",

1. Requests the Executive Secretary to establish a special body of the Commission to make recommendations for the purpose of implementation of the above provision of the Kabul Declaration in regard to the land-locked countries as well as the United Nations Convention on Transit Trade of Land-locked Countries, 1965;

2. Further requests the Executive Secretary to report to the Commission at its twenty-eighth session the result of the work of the special body.

442nd meeting,  
28 April 1971.

115 (XXVII). ASIAN PLAN OF ACTION FOR THE  
APPLICATION OF SCIENCE AND  
TECHNOLOGY TO DEVELOPMENT

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

Being aware of the importance of the application of science and technology for ensuring that the targets for development set for the Second Development Decade are achieved,

Noting that the General Assembly in adopting an International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade gave emphasis to science and technology and resolved that "concerted efforts will be made by the developing countries, with appropriate assistance from the rest of the world community, to expand their capability to apply science and technology for development so as to enable the technological gap to be significantly reduced",

Noting also that the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development already at its fourteenth session in February 1971 had adopted a World Plan of Action, and recommended that the regional economic commissions consider the proposals contained in the World Plan of Action in the light of the needs of the countries in each respective region with a view to preparing specific regional plans of action for each region,

Welcoming the creation of a joint ECAFE/UNESCO Science and Technology Unit within the ECAFE secretariat in pursuance of CASTASIA's recommendation for the establishment of machinery in Asia to promote the integrated development of scientific and economic infrastructures, to assist member States as well as facilitate regional co-

operation in these fields, including the formulation of an adequate programme to serve as Asia's contribution to the Economic and Social Council's World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development in the Second United Nations Development Decade,

1. *Endorses* the formulation of an Asian Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development in relation to and based on the World Plan of Action recently adopted by the Advisory Committee;

2. *Requests* the specialized agencies concerned, other organizations of the United Nations, and international and regional organizations as appropriate, to co-operate in the formulation and subsequent implementation of the Asian Plan of Action, including therein the transfer of technology among developing countries as well;

3. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary to co-ordinate the preparation and organization of the materials to be included in the Asian Plan of Action;

4. *Calls upon* the member and associate member States of the Commission to consider carefully the proposals and recommendations contained in the World Plan of Action and the more specific projects to be included in the Asian Plan of Action which will be formulated on the basis of the World Plan for their implementation through national, bilateral, regional and/or international efforts.

442nd meeting,  
28 April 1971.

116 (XXVII). THE SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE  
OF UNIDO

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

*Recognizing* that the Special International Conference of UNIDO is to be held at the beginning of the Second United Nations Development Decade,

*Recalling* General Assembly resolution 2152 (XXI) delegating to UNIDO the global responsibilities for promoting industrial development and co-ordinating the activities of the United Nations system in industry,

*Aware* that the International Development Strategy for the Decade adopted by the United Nations General Assembly includes the key elements of a strategy for industrial development,

*Recalling* the Tokyo Declaration adopted by the Second Asian Conference on Industrialization, which recognized the Asian Industrial Development Council (AIDC) as appropriate machinery for the promotion of industrial development and the identification of needs in the region, and a suitable forum for consultation among ECAFE regional member countries,

*Further recalling* the Kabul Declaration of the Council of Ministers for Asian Economic Co-opera-

tion adopted in December 1970, which urged member states to evolve and implement regional co-operation programmes relevant to the industrial component to the Strategy,

*Encouraged* to learn that the Special International Conference of UNIDO will consider, among other matters, orientation of its activities in the Second Development Decade as well as its organizational structure and financing,

1. *Considers* that UNIDO should endeavour to:

(a) pursue the main elements defined in the International Development Strategy related to the field of industrial development, particularly in the promotion of manufactures and semi-manufactures;

(b) study schemes and projects which will have a maximum impact on industrial growth at the national, subregional and regional levels;

(c) take into account the different stages of industrial development prevailing in the developing countries and provide specific assistance suited to each of them, especially to countries at the lower stages of development;

(d) evolve its long-range strategy in harmony with the national development plans of developing countries;

(e) promote policy discussions and provide schemes for concrete action in such dynamic sectors as international division of labour and complementarity in production;

(f) continue its promotional activities, taking into consideration:

(i) policy aspects of industrialization;

(ii) the benefits which developing countries could derive from investment promotion meetings on a single country or single product basis; and,

(iii) in addition to the existing activities, the desirability of holding intraregional investment promotion meetings among developing countries with a view to channelling domestic, intraregional resources and expertise leading to the promotion and expansion of intraregional trade;

(g) give further impetus to the transfer of technology to the developing countries and to promotion of such transfers among the developing countries themselves;

(h) promote harmonious co-operation between the developed and developing countries as equal partners in development, and continue its efforts to ensure the transfer of suitable labour-intensive industries from the developed to the developing countries wherever feasible taking into account the appropriate recommendations and resolutions adopted at the various forums of the United Nations system;