



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

ANNUAL REPORT
(7 April 1974 - 7 March 1975)

**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS: FIFTY-NINTH SESSION**

SUPPLEMENT No.7

UNITED NATIONS



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NOTE

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

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ABBREVIATIONS

ACABQ	Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions
ACAST	Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development
ACDA	Asian Centre for Development Administration
ACTRSWD	Asian Centre for Training and Research in Social Welfare and Development
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AIDC	Asian Industrial Development Council
ANRPC	Association of Natural Rubber Producing Countries
AOPTS	Asia and Oceania Postal Training School
AREA	American Railway Engineering Association
ASAC	Asian Standards Advisory Committee
ASEAN	Association of South-East Asian Nations
CAFEA-ICC	Commission on Asian and Far Eastern Affairs of the International Chamber of Commerce
CCC	Customs Co-operation Council
CCOP	Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas
CCOP/SOPAC	Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in South Pacific Offshore Areas
CDPPP	United Nations Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies
CHBP	United Nations Centre for Housing, Building and Planning
CMEA	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance
CNRET	United Nations Centre for Natural Resources, Energy and Transport
DANIDA	Danish International Development Authority
DSCS	Development Support Communication Service
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECLA	Economic Commission for Latin America
ECOCEN	Economic Co-operation Centre for the Asian and Pacific Region
ECWA	Economic Commission for Western Asia
EEC	European Economic Community
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FES	FRIEDRICH EBERT-STIFTUNG
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GSP	Generalized system of preferences
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICARP	International Committee for Applied Research in Population
ICC	International Chamber of Commerce
ICOMP	International Committee on the Management of Population Programmes
IDE	Institute for Developing Economies
IDRC	International Development Research Centre
IEC	International Electrotechnical Commission
IGCC	Inter-Governmental Co-ordinating Committee
IIP	Institute for International Partnership
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMCO	Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund

IPPF	International Planned Parenthood Federation
IRF	International Road Federation
IRU	International Road Transport Union
ISI	International Standards Institute
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
ITC	International Trade Centre
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
IULA	International Union of Local Authorities
IUOTA	International Union of Official Travel Organizations
LAFTA	Latin America Free Trade Association
LRCS	League of Red Cross Societies
NGOs	Non-governmental organizations
NORAD	Norwegian Agency for International Development
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OGA	Other group activities
OTA	World Touring and Automobile Organization
OTC	United Nations Office of Technical Co-operation
PATA	Pacific Area Travel Association
RHC	Regional Housing Centre
SEARCA	Southeast Asia Regional Centre for Graduate Study and Research in Agriculture
SEATAC	South East Asian Agency for Regional Transport and Communications Development
SIDA	Swedish International Development Authority
SITPRO	Simplification of International Trade Procedures Board
SPEC	South Pacific Bureau for Economic Co-operation
TTB	Asian Highway Transport Technical Bureau
UIC	International Union of Railways
UITP	International Union of Public Transport
UNCDPPP	United Nations Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies
UNCITRAL	United Nations Commission on International Trade Law
UNCRD	United Nations Centre for Regional Development (Nagoya)
UNCSDHA	United Nations Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDAT	United Nations Development Advisory Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNIDROIT	International Institute for the Unification of Private Law
UNOTC	United Nations Office of Technical Co-operation
UNRISD	United Nations Research Institute for Social Development
UNSO	United Nations Statistical Office
UPU	Universal Postal Union
WAITRO	World Association of Industrial and Technological Research Organizations
WHO	World Health Organization
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WTO	World Tourism Organization

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Chapter I

ISSUES THAT REQUIRE ACTION BY OR ARE BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

A. DECISION TO BE ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

1. At its 501st meeting, the Commission approved the following decision for adoption by the Economic and Social Council:

".....Annual report of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

"At its meeting, on 1975, the Council:

(a) Took note of the report of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific for the period 7 April 1974 to 7 March 1975 and of the recommendations and resolutions contained in chapters II and III of that report;

(b) Decided to endorse the programme of work and priorities contained in chapter IV of the report."

B. RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Resolutions

2. The Commission draws the attention of the Council to the following resolutions contained in chapter III:

(a) Resolution 154 (XXXI). New Delhi Declaration: Regional Contribution to the Establishment of a New International Economic Order

(b) Resolution 155 (XXXI). Change of name of the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning

(c) Resolution 156 (XXXI). Establishment of the Asian Centre for Agricultural Machinery

(d) Resolution 157 (XXXI). Regional Plan of Action for the Enhancement of the Role of Women in Development

(e) Resolution 158 (XXXI). Regional training institutions of the Commission supported by the United Nations Development Programme

(f) Resolution 159 (XXXI). Regional centre for technology transfer

(g) Resolution 160 (XXXI). Arrangements on shipping and ports

Regional contribution to the establishment of a New International Economic Order

3. The Commission viewed the proceedings of its thirty-first session as constituting the preparations at the regional level for the forthcoming special session of the General Assembly

devoted to development and international economic co-operation, and the regional contribution to the establishment of a New International Economic Order.

Mid-term review and appraisal at the regional level of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade

4. The Commission draws the attention of the Council to the discussions of the mid-term review and appraisal contained in chapter II under agenda item 4.

Over-all review of regional training institutions

5. The Commission draws the attention of the Council to its decisions on the over-all review of the regional training institutions under agenda item 6(b)(i) in chapter II and, in particular, to resolution 158 (XXXI).

Study on regional structures

6. In considering the resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council and General Assembly which have a bearing on its work, the Commission, in particular, considered Council resolution 1756 (LIV) on the study on regional structures, under agenda item 8.

Rationalization of the conference structure of ESCAP

7. The Commission draws the attention of the Council to its decisions on the rationalization of the conference structure of ESCAP, including *inter alia* the formulation of the terms of reference of the main legislative committees, the future status of subsidiary bodies, and guidelines for the conduct of meetings under agenda item 7, which are contained in chapter II and its annexes.

Programme of work and priorities

8. The Commission draws the attention of the Council to the new integrated programme of work, 1975-1977, particularly in the identified priority areas, which is contained in chapter IV.

Date and place of meeting of the next session

9. The Commission accepted with appreciation the offer of the Government of Indonesia to be host to the thirty-second session of the Commission at Jakarta in March/April 1976.

Amendment of the terms of reference of the Commission

10. The Commission requests the Council to amend the wording in paragraph 2 of its terms of reference to read "Australia" instead of "Continental Australia".

Chapter II

THIRTY-FIRST SESSION OF THE COMMISSION

A. ATTENDANCE AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK

11. The thirty-first session of the Commission was held at New Delhi, India, from 26 February to 7 March 1975.

12. The session was attended by representatives of the following members and associate members: Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burma, China, France, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Khmer Republic, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Republic of Viet-Nam, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Cook Islands, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Hong Kong, Papua New Guinea and Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

13. By virtue of rule 3 of the Commission's rules of procedure, representatives of the following Members of the United Nations attended: Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Hungary, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, and Yugoslavia. A representative of Switzerland attended under Council resolution 860 (XXXII).

14. The following United Nations bodies were represented: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, United Nations Industrial Development Organization, United Nations Children's Fund, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Environment Programme, United Nations Fund for Population Activities and World Food Programme.

15. Representatives of the following specialized agencies were present in a consultative capacity: International Labour Organisation, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, International Civil Aviation Organization, World Health Organization, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Monetary Fund, Universal Postal Union, International Telecommunication Union, World Meteorological Organization, Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization, and Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization: General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

16. The following intergovernmental organizations attended as observers: Asian Coconut Community, Asian Development Bank, Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, Commonwealth Secretariat, European Economic Community, League of Arab States, Regional Co-operation for Development, and South Pacific Bureau for Economic Co-operation.

17. Observers from the following non-governmental organizations were present: International

Chamber of Commerce, International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, International Co-operative Alliance, International Council on Social Welfare, International Organization of Employees, International Planned Parenthood Federation, International Union of Local Authorities, League of Red Cross Societies, World Confederation of Labour, World Federation of Trade Unions, World Federation of United Nations Associations, World Veterans Federation, International Federation for Housing and Planning (EAROPH), International Federation of University Women, World Association of World Federalists and World Young Women's Christian Association.

Election of officers

18. In accordance with rule 13 of the rules of procedure, the Commission at its 492nd meeting elected H.E. Prof. D.P. Chattopadhyaya, Minister of Commerce (India), to be Chairman.

19. H.E. Prof. D.P. Chattopadhyaya thanked the participants for electing him Chairman of the Commission.

20. In view of the heavy agenda, it was proposed that the part of rule 13 of the rules of procedure of the Commission providing for the election of two Vice-Chairmen be held in abeyance, and 12 Vice-Chairmen were elected, namely: H.E. Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak (Afghanistan), H.E. Mr. Dewan Farid Ghazi (Bangladesh), H.E. Mr. Ma Mu Ming (China), H.E. Mr. Farrokh Najmabadi (Iran), H.E. Mr. Toshio Kimura (Japan), the Hon. Datuk Abdul Taib Mahmud (Malaysia), H.E. Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia), H.E. President Hammer de Roburt (Nauru), H.E. Mr. R.M. Miller (New Zealand), H.E. Mr. Gerardo P. Sicat (Philippines), H.E. Mr. T.B. Subasinghe (Sri Lanka) and H.E. Mr. Owart Suthiwart-Narueput (Thailand).

21. The Commission appointed a Committee of the Whole to consider agenda items 5 and 6.

22. H.E. Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak (Afghanistan) was elected Chairman of the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Carlos P. Ramos (Philippines) and Mr. A.T. Jayakoddy (Sri Lanka) were elected Vice-Chairmen.

23. The Commission also appointed a Drafting Committee, which elected U Thet Tun (Burma) to be Chairman and Mr. D.C. Goss (Australia) Vice-Chairman.

24. The Chairman announced at the Commission's 500th meeting that, in accordance with rule 12 of the rules of procedure, he and the Vice-Chairmen, constituting the credentials committee, had examined the credentials of the delegations. The Vice-Chairman from China had expressed his opposition to the qualifications of the representatives of three countries and reaffirmed his position as contained in his speech during the general debate. The Vice-Chairman from

Mongolia had expressed his reservations in regard to the qualifications of the representatives of two countries. With those reservations recorded, the credentials committee had found the credentials of all the representatives to be in order. Some delegations stated that they had reservations on the qualifications of certain delegations. Those reservations the delegations concerned, reasserting the legality of their representation, rebutted in protest. The reservations and the rebuttals were duly noted in the summary records of the plenary meetings.

B. AGENDA

25. The Commission unanimously adopted the following agenda at its 492nd meeting on 26 February 1975:

1. Opening addresses
2. Election of officers
3. Adoption of the agenda (E/CN.11/1189/Rev.2; E/CN.11/L.415, Corr.1 and Add.1)
4. Policies, programmes and perspectives for the development of the ESCAP region: Implementation of the Colombo Declaration and of the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order (E/CN.11/1210)
 - (a) Mid-term review and appraisal at the regional level of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade (E/CN.11/L.407, L.412 and Corr.1)
 - (b) Integrated programme of work and priorities, 1975-1977, and consideration of progress in respect of projects in priority areas (E/CN.11/L.413 and Add.1; E/CN.11/1206)
 - (c) Follow-up action on the decisions and recommendations of the
 - (i) World Population Conference (E/CN.11/1208)
 - (ii) World Food Conference (E/CN.11/1207)
 - (iii) Special Preparatory Meeting for the Second General Conference of UNIDO (E/CN.11/1181)
5. Consideration of activities in the fields of
 - (a) Economic and social development (E/CN.11/L.409 and Corr.1; E/CN.11/1190 and Corr.1; E/CN.11/1202)
 - (b) Food and agriculture (E/CN.11/1205)
 - (c) Trade, industry, housing and technology, and transport and communi-

cations (E/CN.11/1186; E/CN.11/1200 and Corr.1; E/CN.11/1193 and Corr.1)

- (d) Population and statistics (E/CN.11/L.414; E/CN.11/1191 and Corr.1)
 - (e) Natural resources: energy, water and minerals (E/CN.11/1182, 1195 and Add.1)
 - (f) Technical co-operation and development administration (E/CN.11/L.410, L.411; E/CN.11/1194, 1199)
6. Progress reports on major regional projects and regional institutions
- (a) Major regional projects
 - (i) Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin (E/CN.11/1188)
 - (ii) Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas (E/CN.11/L.406)
 - (iii) Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in South Pacific Offshore Areas (E/CN.11/L.405 and Corr.1)
 - (iv) Asian Highway (E/CN.11/1201)
 - (v) Typhoon Committee (E/CN.11/1180; E/CN.11/L.416)
 - (b) Regional institutions
 - (i) Report of the Executive Secretary on the over-all review of regional training institutions: Commission resolution 148 (XXX) (E/CN.11/1209, 1211)
 - (ii) Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning (E/CN.11/1187)
 - (iii) Asian Statistical Institute (E/CN.11/1197)
 - (iv) Asian Centre for Development Administration (E/CN.11/1196)
 - (v) Asian Centre for Training and Research in Social Welfare and Development (E/CN.11/1204)
7. Findings and recommendations of the Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives and Other Representatives Designated by Members of the Commission (E/CN.11/L.408)
- (a) Draft terms of reference of the main legislative committees of ESCAP

- (b) Future status of subsidiary bodies
 - (c) Legislative arrangements in regard to shipping and ports
 - (d) Guidelines for the conduct of meetings
8. Resolutions bearing on the work of the Commission adopted by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly (ESCAP/181 and Add.1, ESCAP/182)
 9. Any other business
 10. Annual report to the Economic and Social Council

C. ACCOUNT OF PROCEEDINGS

Opening and closure of the session

26. At the request of the Honourable T.B. Subasinghe, Chairman of the thirtieth session of the Commission, Her Excellency Shrimati Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India, declared the session open. Mrs. Helvi Sipila, Assistant Secretary-General, read a message from the Secretary-General, and Mr. J.B.P. Maramis, Executive Secretary, delivered an address at the opening meeting.

27. On behalf of all the participants, the Honourable T.B. Subasinghe thanked the Prime Minister for her inaugural address.

28. The Prime Minister welcomed those attending the session on behalf of the people and Government of India. In her inaugural address, the Prime Minister expressed the hope that the change of name of the Commission to Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific signified a reorientation of its approach to the problems of the region. The expression "Far East" was clearly a relic of the colonial age when even the relative position of nations on the globe was determined from a point of reference in the West. Another welcome aspect of the new name was that it recognized the inseparability of economic and social phenomena. In the previous two decades, economic progress had been evaluated in terms of one or two simple indicators, such as the growth of GNP or *per capita* income. That approach was currently being questioned by people all over the world. It was not the aggregate growth rate of GNP, but its distribution between different classes and regions and its impact on the environment and the quality of life which determined the level of content or discontent of citizens. Development programmes could make sense to the people only if they contributed directly to the alleviation of their poverty. Increases in production would be meaningful only to the extent that they made a difference to the lowest levels of living. In 1975, India had completed 25 years of planning and 25 years as a republic. In that quarter-century, its economy had acquired the technological capacity for self-reliant growth, food production had doubled, and industrial output had trebled. But unevenness in the distribution of that additionality had sharpened expectations and given rise to social tensions. That was one reason why the strategy of intensive

agriculture in irrigated areas and through the help of larger farmers had had to be supplemented by special programmes for dry regions and marginal farmers. The Indian experience during the last decade had underlined the importance of balancing growth with social justice.

29. Economic forces, seen and unforeseen, were so strong that no nation was in a position to attempt individual solutions to its domestic problems without international co-operation. The difficulties of developing countries had been seriously aggravated by the rise in world prices of foodgrains, fertilizers, industrial equipment and oil. It would be wrong to depict the current turmoil as arising purely from the energy crisis. Prices of grain and fertilizer had been rising even before. The increase in fertilizer prices had been out of all proportion to the rise in prices of its raw material components. Exporting countries charged much higher prices to the importers than to their own domestic consumers. Such discriminatory pricing policies made a mockery of international economic co-operation. Artificial increases threatened the programmes for agricultural self-sufficiency of developing countries. Much of the affluence of industrialized countries had been based on cheap energy and underpayment for raw materials. Depletable oil reserves had been used recklessly to maintain conspicuous consumption. The recent rise in the price of oil altered the assumptions on which developed countries had based their economic policies, seriously threatening the life styles of industrialized countries and the richer sections in the poor countries. Oil producers, industrial consumers and developing countries should sit together and work out a long-term strategy for the use and conservation of oil resources.

30. The ESCAP region included countries known to be the most seriously affected by the oil crisis, and was vitally interested in any effort to redress hardships. OPEC countries had shown some recognition of the impact of their pricing policies on developing countries and had taken some relief measures. Other steps should be evolved through consultations so that the developing world kept its unity. But order could not be brought about in the chaos of the existing international economic scene if attention was confined to the prices of oil. Advanced countries should examine their own policies in regard to the prices of foodgrains, fertilizers and other commodities.

31. Many oil-exporting countries, being industrially underdeveloped, planned to utilize the new revenues to develop and diversify their economies. Understandably, those countries turned to the industrialized world for technological and other forms of assistance in their development programmes. But there was also considerable scope for collaboration between the OPEC countries and other developing countries. The proposals initiated needed to be pursued with vigour and enlarged.

32. The countries of the ESCAP region were marked by great cultural and political diversity. The only common factor was their determination to end poverty. There was greater complementarity amongst their economies than was generally realized, and they should identify ways and means of helping each other in their developmental efforts. Developing countries had been conditioned

to believe that acquiring technology from highly industrialized countries would enable them to overstep many stages of development. But so large was the number of instances where development based on such premise had deepened their dependence on the highly industrialized countries, in tangible and intangible ways, that a new approach was indicated. Developing countries should have a major commitment to depend increasingly on technologies which they themselves had developed, which were suited to their needs and predicaments and their domestic natural resources, and which would enable the building-up of that national self-confidence in problem-solving which was the essence of independence. Those technologies should be shared with one another on the basis of policies, institutional mechanisms and, above all, modes of thought which would promote the collective self-reliance of the developing world as a whole. That could come about only when the customary process of what could be called 'trading in technology', by which developing countries had had to acquire technology from the highly industrialized ones, was replaced by a process of genuine 'technological co-operation' among developing countries.

33. Referring to 1975 as the mid-point of the Second United Nations Development Decade, the Prime Minister said that the United Nations and its various agencies were currently engaged in an appraisal of the progress achieved in realizing the targets of the International Development Strategy. It hardly needed analysis to see that progress had fallen seriously short of commitment. The combined impact of world inflation, international monetary instability and the increasing threat of recession in the industrial countries had brought about further deterioration in the environment for the development of many countries of the region. That had happened, not for lack of viable technical solutions, but because the political will was wanting. International co-operation was a condition of political sovereignty; national interest itself should be so defined as to include allegiance to international law. In any interdependent world, the idea of what U Thant described as 'prosperous provincialism' was dangerous for world order. Concluding her inaugural address, the Prime Minister declared that the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and each of its member nations should approach their tasks, not with narrow chauvinism, national or regional, but in the spirit of expanding and reconciled loyalty to nation, region and world.

34. The Secretary-General of the United Nations in his message stated that the thirty-first session was of particular importance as it formed a vital part of the preparations for the upcoming special session of the General Assembly on international development and co-operation, and it occurred at the mid-point of the Development Decade. It also followed important global meetings and preceded the Second General Conference of UNIDO and the International Women's Conference. The importance of the contribution of the United Nations regional commissions to the solution of global problems had never been greater. At its current session, ESCAP would have the opportunity of reviewing the many important activities which had taken place at the regional level to implement the resolutions passed at the

sixth special session of the General Assembly concerning the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order. The mid-term regional review and appraisal highlighted the major development problems of the region, and particularly the difficulties of meeting the targets set forth in the International Development Strategy. It also contained short-term and long-term proposals for consideration, and emphasized certain priorities for the future development of the region.

35. The dominant problem before the United Nations was how to draw together national, regional and global policies into a coherent strategy which could at least reduce the ever-widening gulf between the poorer nations and the more affluent. The headway so far achieved in that direction represented only a beginning and, although progress had been made in comprehending the scale of the new challenges, the reservations expressed by several nations clearly indicated that there was a long way to go before the general consensus on priorities could be reached which was imperative for effective global strategies.

36. The Secretary-General expressed real concern that the movement towards general agreements might be reversed if a spirit of genuine co-operation and mutual understanding did not exist. The United Nations, as the world forum, should have frank discussions, and he welcomed the candour with which divergent views were expressed in their various meetings the previous year. With a better understanding of the fears and aspirations of others, he felt that the time had come to move positively towards concrete, practical policies which commanded wide agreement. The task would not be easy, and provided a massive challenge to all and not least to the United Nations. However, the world situation and, above all, the plight of the hungry and the deprived demanded bold and imaginative action. It was important to ensure that the upcoming special session of the General Assembly was thoroughly prepared, and could deal with specific and well-planned action programmes to meet the global problems which affected all nations and all regions.

37. In conclusion, the Secretary-General stated that the contribution of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific was of major importance. Its activities in the past, particularly in 1974, and the agenda of the action programmes for consideration at the current session gave him encouragement that it would be a session of real progress.

38. The Executive Secretary, Mr. J.B.P. Maramis, expressed his sincere gratitude to the Government and the people of India for their warm and kind hospitality and for the excellent facilities provided by the Government for the thirty-first session of the Commission. He observed that it was only fitting that such an important session of the Commission, which was expected to define the regional contribution to a new international economic order, should be convened in the capital city of India, where an experiment was being conducted, more difficult than anything yet attempted, to infuse into modern technology and scientific knowledge the traditional and timeless values that had been a source of

strength to the peoples of that country through the centuries.

39. Mr. Maramis stated that the peoples of the region shared similar problems and a common vision of a better future. They had substantial resources, both human and material, and had created large capacities in various sectors. The essential thing was to devote all their energies to maximizing the use of their capacities, and to channel their resources appropriately so that they might rapidly achieve the desired goals in a spirit of co-operation and concord. Only through such co-operation among the countries of the region would they be able to promote their self-reliance, not in any limited sense but in the context of a wide-ranging partnership for development. In pursuance of the directives given by the Commission at its previous session, the secretariat had embarked upon new approaches to regional development, including an integrated strategy of action in the priority areas, particularly those of food, energy, raw materials, technology and external financial resources. Much had also been done during the previous year to rationalize the form and substance of the Commission's work, and it was his earnest belief that the regional contribution to the implementation of the new international economic order would be substantial and far-reaching.

40. The draft report prepared by the Drafting Committee was adopted by the Commission at its 501st meeting on 7 March 1975. The Chinese delegation stated that it had reservations regarding some parts of the contents of the annual report.

Policies, programmes and perspectives for the development of the ESCAP region: Implementation of the Colombo Declaration and of the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order

41. In discussing item 4, the Commission had before it the following documents: E/CN.11/1210, E/CN.11/L.407, E/CN.11/L.412 and Corr.1 and 2, E/CN.11/413 and Add.1, E/CN.11/1206, E/CN.11/1208, E/CN.11/1207 and E/CN.11/1181. In its deliberations under item 4, the Commission was particularly guided by the speech of Her Excellency Shrimati Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India, presented under item 1, and by the policy statement of the Executive Secretary introducing item 4. The Commission devoted special attention to the mid-term review and appraisal at the regional level of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, to the integrated programme of work and priorities, 1975-1977, and to the "Report on progress in respect of selected projects in priority areas".

42. The Commission regarded the current session as being of great significance in the preparation at the regional level for the forthcoming special session of the General Assembly devoted to development and international economic co-operation. Since the Colombo Declaration, there had been an unprecedented debate and activity in United Nations forums. The Commission recalled the Colombo Declaration, which upheld the principle of national independence and self-reliance in economic and social development and

the need for increased co-operation among the countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. The Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and the related Programme of Action had also called for a new orientation in international economic relationships. Some delegations stressed that the evolution of a new international economic order could best be achieved through a process of full dialogue, compromise and consensus. In that context, the Commission envisaged the role of ESCAP as that of finding the most appropriate and fitting solution to the needs of the Asia and Pacific region in the global context; it should supplement global activities and obtain assistance through them.

43. The Commission commended the comprehensive presentation of the mid-term review and appraisal, contained in document E/CN.11/412, Corr.1 and 2, which reflected a careful and thorough preparation, especially in its very detailed documentation and analyses of the most urgent problems in the region which had affected development. It considered that the mid-term review provided a valuable basis for the formulation and evaluation of future development policies, programmes and perspectives.

44. The Commission noted with concern that the deteriorating international economic conditions had continued to exert a profound and adverse influence on the region, and that the current situation for many countries in the region was far more critical than was the case the previous year. The world-wide food shortages, the high prices of essential commodities and inputs, widespread inflation accompanied by recession in many developed market economies, the recurrent instability of the international monetary system, the energy situation, falling prices of raw materials and the danger of renewed trade protectionism had all seriously impeded the development process. For a number of countries, including several regional countries, the previous year had been a struggle for survival and, unless drastic corrective action was taken, the very survival of millions of people would be in jeopardy. The Commission therefore stressed that the most seriously affected countries should continue to receive special assistance under the Special Programme of the United Nations Emergency Fund, and that such assistance should be intensified.

45. One delegation from a war-torn country expressed the view that ESCAP and the countries of the world should have special consideration for the socio-economic development of the war-torn countries in the region.

46. The Commission found the record of achievement of the developing countries in the ESCAP region to be uneven. Some of them had achieved, or had come close to achieving, the annual rate of growth established by the Second United Nations Development Decade; their continued growth prospects were, however, vitally dependent on their export performance. Lower growth rates were recorded for countries with massive populations living at the subsistence level; however, many of them had built up, over a period of time and against heavy odds, a significant capacity for future growth. Some progress had been achieved in the field of social develop-

ment, particularly in health and education. It was nonetheless woefully short of the growing requirements.

47. The delegation from the People's Republic of China stated that, since the sixth special session of the United Nations General Assembly, the developing countries in the Asia and Pacific region had deepened their struggle against imperialism and hegemonism in the economic sphere and steadily strengthened their unity and co-ordination in the struggle. During the previous year, they had made vigorous efforts and achieved gratifying progress in controlling and protecting their national resources, securing reasonable prices for their raw materials, expanding their export markets, improving their international balance of payments, developing their agriculture, and building and developing their industry, thereby gradually changing their lopsided single-product economy and developing a self-reliant national economy. They were uniting with the developing countries in other regions to form an irresistible force, working for a change in the old international economic order, based on colonialist, imperialist and hegemonic exploitation, plunder and control, and for the establishment of a new international economic order.

48. The Commission viewed with grave concern the food shortages in the region, particularly in some parts of south Asia where they were of alarming proportions. It noted that, in fact, almost all developing ESCAP countries had so far fallen short of the Second United Nations Development Decade growth target of 4 per cent for the agricultural sector, while the population of Asia was growing at an annual rate of more than 2 per cent. It was imperative to make determined efforts fundamentally to adjust the imbalance between agricultural production and population growth. While scarcity had developed in imported agricultural inputs, unstable climatic conditions had continued to plague agricultural performance. Increased attention should be paid to rainfed agriculture as well as dry farming. The participation of small farmers and landless labourers in the process of economic growth and in the distribution of economic gains needed to be ensured. Scarce imported inputs should be allocated by national authorities so that small farmers might derive the maximum benefit. At the same time, greater reliance should be placed on locally available inputs. Continuing efforts would have to be made to bring about the necessary institutional changes.

49. The Commission noted with appreciation the follow-up action on its resolution at the Colombo session concerning the establishment of a world fertilizer fund. It welcomed the declaration of the Government of Iran that it would be prepared to assist financially in the creation of a new and economically justified fertilizer capacity in the countries bordering on the Indian Ocean in order to meet local and regional needs; in addition to its extensive programme for fertilizer production, the Government of Iran was also prepared to enter into bilateral arrangements to expand the fertilizer industries.

50. The Commission noted with approval the many interrelated activities proposed in the work programme as a multidisciplinary attack on the continuing problems of agricultural stagnation

and food shortages, and it endorsed the programme of work in the priority areas that had been presented to the session. It was proposed to take action at the regional level to solve the neglected problem of increasing the production of coarse grains and pulses in the region. Initial steps had already been taken in association with UNIDO in the field of chemical fertilizers to seek new and mutually advantageous production-cum-trade arrangements, which would be worked out between the oil-exporting and fertilizer-deficit countries of the region. Methods for the improved utilization and processing of organic manures were also to be studied in co-operation with FAO in the light of the experience gained in the region. It was also suggested that co-operation among the countries in the region would be useful in the production and distribution of other agricultural inputs like pesticides.

51. The Commission stressed the importance of food security arrangements for emergency needs, and the need for the poor to have a share in available food supplies at reasonable prices. Food imports were secured in the context of a declining trend in food aid, low global stocks and high prices. In the context of the global arrangements undertaken by FAO for food security, massive food aid to the most seriously affected countries of the region, supplemented by other external assistance, would be most urgent. While many delegations stressed that arrangements for regional food security should form part of the global arrangements, one delegation requested the Executive Secretary to take steps towards the establishment of a food bank on a regional and subregional basis. In that connexion, the Commission welcomed the increase in the value and quantum of food aid announced in 1975 by some important donors of food aid and the increased aid forthcoming for agricultural projects. It also considered the early establishment and operation of the International Fund for Agricultural Development to be vital.

52. The Commission noted that, in the developing countries of Asia and the Pacific, industrial production had registered a modest increase. In the export-based developing economies, where industrial production had registered a sizable increase, the phasing-out of the commodity boom was beginning to have adverse effects on the growth of industrial output. Industrial growth, based on the export of manufactured goods, faced not only difficulties from the rising cost of imports but also recessionary trends in developed market economies. The Commission observed that the strategies of industrialization had necessarily to be drawn up by countries in the light of their own characteristics. However, greater efforts should be devoted to the fuller utilization of excess capacity in all the developing ESCAP countries.

53. The Commission endorsed the Declaration of the Ministers of Industry of the developing countries of the Asia and Pacific region, adopted at the ESCAP Special Preparatory Meeting for the Second General Conference of UNIDO, held at Bangkok in October 1974, on "Industrialization in the Asia and Pacific region: principles and programmes of action". Some delegations reiterated in the plenary session their reservations on the said Declaration made at the Preparatory Meeting. The Declaration called for

the intensification of co-operative arrangements among developing countries within the region and outside and for new patterns of co-operation between the developing and developed countries. It noted the emphasis placed on the creation of adequate job opportunities for securing the ends of social justice through the promotion of the small-scale industry sector.

54. With a view to overcoming one of the main obstacles to rapid industrialization and in pursuance of a new strategy of development in developing countries, the development of selected non-conventional sources of energy, including bio-gas, had been chosen as a priority project for immediate implementation, and the Commission expressed its support in that connexion.

55. The Commission stressed that the adaptation of modern technology and the indigenous development of products and processes suitable for local resources endowment were vital to self-reliant growth. Contributing to the rising costs of development had been the uncritical use of imported technologies, together with the costs of "know-how" licensing and patents. Research undertaken in certain developing countries had already given indications that an intermediate technology suited to their existing stage of development could emerge out of their traditional and modern methods. The experience of an ESCAP member country in the decentralized, small-scale reorganization of the traditionally large-scale machine-building industry provided valuable guidance. Regional co-operation was becoming a viable alternative to dependence on certain exclusive sources of expertise.

56. The Commission noted with appreciation the offer from the Government of India of facilities for the setting up of a regional centre for the transfer of technology. The need for such a centre to stimulate the development, adaptation, absorption and transfer of technologies appropriate to the local environment had long been felt. The offer from the Government of India was a specific step forward in fulfilling such a need. The Commission urged the Executive Secretary to convene a group of regional experts to make a feasibility study on the proposal to establish a regional centre for the transfer of technology in India and to prepare a project report for a decision at the following Commission session.

57. With respect to the problems of land-locked and developing island countries in the region, the Commission noted that in general their performance and that of their aid donors since the beginning of the Second United Nations Development Decade suggested that further efforts were necessary to overcome the special disabilities arising from their geographical situation. The expansion and diversification of trade were essential for the rapid growth of all those countries. In that context, the Commission welcomed the conclusion of a new transit agreement between Iran and Afghanistan. A view was expressed by a land-locked country that assistance should be designed to increase its absorptive capacity, and the Commission supported the implementation of the programme providing for the training of personnel from Governments and the business community in the field of economic development and trade promotion. The Commission was pleased to note the growing co-operation

between ESCAP and the South Pacific Bureau of Economic Co-operation. A suggestion was made for the establishment at ESCAP of a separate committee on transit facilities. Several delegations suggested the creation within the secretariat of a unit for Pacific island countries as well as exploring the feasibility of establishing a South Pacific regional development bank.

58. The Commission noted that progress in the region in the development of infrastructure, especially transport and communications, had remained uneven during the first half of the Decade. The Commission stressed in particular the need for the development of feeder roads in the context of integrated rural development and the priority areas of food and agriculture. It also emphasized the need for intensified efforts to develop shipping and ports in the region. Adequate statistical development and services were urgently needed for the implementation of such programme and projects.

59. The Commission stressed the importance of the development of shipping in the region and expressed the view that there were ample opportunities for regional co-operation that would benefit all the member countries.

60. The Commission noted with concern that almost all the ESCAP developing countries were faced with growing deficits in trade and payments. Although exports had registered impressive gains, the trade gap had widened because of the soaring prices of essential imports. In that connexion, it further noted the statement of a developing country on discriminatory price policies in such an essential commodity as fertilizers to the effect that prices had registered a steep increase out of all proportion to the price increase in the raw material component, and that the exporting countries charged prices much higher than those charged to their own domestic consumers.

61. The Commission also noted that the upsurge in commodity prices had been short-lived; the few exceptions might well be oil and certain other non-renewable resources. Some of the developing countries with export commodities like tea and iron ore had not shared in the commodity boom. The Commission took note of the extensive debate, stemming from the sixth special session of the General Assembly, concerning a better deal for raw material exports. Some delegations observed that there were many areas in which producers' communities in the ESCAP region could play a useful role. They requested that efforts in that direction be intensified in the Asian Coconut Community, the Pepper Community and the Association of Natural Rubber Producing Countries. Some delegations thought that it should also be possible to take similar co-operative action in regard to other commodities of relevance to the region. A delegation suggested that speedier action for the establishment of Jute International would be useful. Concerning oil, one delegation recalled the proposal made by its Government for the holding of an energy conference in order to open a dialogue between producers and consumers that might lead to mutually profitable concerted efforts.

62. The Commission noted that the long-run stability of raw material prices was essential

to both consumers and producers for the forward-planning of production and investment. Another powerful inducement for the orderly expansion of commodity production was the opportunity given to any country to develop industries based on its natural resources. The Commission emphasized that regional and subregional action on commodities should complement and strengthen the action needed at the international level through the concerted efforts of both producer and consumer countries. It took note of the ongoing work by UNCTAD in the integrated programme for commodities and supported the priority project of the secretariat for the study of the feasibility of further co-operative action on commodities in the region.

63. The Commission emphasized that the ultimate purpose of development was to provide opportunities for a better life to all sections of the population. While there had been some progress towards achieving the social goals set out in the International Development Strategy, much remained to be done. Development had to be brought closer to the large mass of the poor people more effectively than in the past. Emphasis should be placed on rural development and land reforms and on improving the standard of living of the small farmers and landless labourers, who together constituted the overwhelming majority of the population of the region. The Commission, therefore, emphasized the importance of integrating the rural population, including women and youth, in the development process.

64. Noting the imbalance between economic and social development and population growth, the Commission stressed that the benefits of developmental efforts would be steadily but surely eroded without an effective population strategy. It was pointed out that the gap between food production and requirements was widening. The Commission generally endorsed the recommendations of the Regional Post-World Population Conference Consultation, held at Bangkok in January 1975, as set out in the document "Population strategy for development". Emphasizing the interrelationship between population and economic and social factors in development, the Commission endorsed the work programme for 1975-1977, which aimed at ensuring that the formulation and implementation of effective population policies and programmes were integral parts of the development process.

65. The Commission observed that the spirit behind the recent international efforts to provide emergency aid to needy countries should animate global development efforts to a greater degree. The Commission welcomed the emphasis placed by aid donors on large programmes which would have a direct impact on the redistribution of income in the poor countries. It also noted with appreciation that, parallel with the assistance in the creation of heavy industries, in geological prospecting and in electric power production, the CMEA member countries were co-operating with some developing countries in other manufacturing industries and agriculture.

66. While some countries had increased their official development assistance in the previous year, and expressed their intention of increasing aid flows in the following years, the Commission expressed its concern at the non-fulfilment of the

targets for ODA. Out of the ongoing international deliberations, the Commission hoped that an early political decision would emerge on the link and enhanced credit facilities in favour of developing countries, including the recycling of 'oil money'. The Commission noted that, while the terms applied to credit facilities were moderate enough in the context of the inflationary situation in 1974, they might well prove harder than some countries could bear. It was to be hoped that whatever forms of credit finally emerged would be on terms soft enough to avoid situations of unmanageable indebtedness.

67. The Commission welcomed the statement by the Government of Iran that its bilateral and multilateral commitments had now reached \$US 10.5 billion, constituting 8 per cent of the GNP. The Commission noted with appreciation that the establishment of a neutral international development fund, proposed by His Imperial Majesty the Shahshah Aryamehr of Iran as a means of augmenting financial resources for development, had been included in the Plan of Action of the Group of 77, which met at Algiers in February 1975.

68. The Commission emphasized that international co-operation in the form of reductions in barriers to developing countries' exports would be consistent with the efforts of developing countries to promote self-reliance. It noted the recent developments in GATT on the carrying forward of the multilateral trade negotiations, particularly the establishment of groups on tropical products, agriculture, tariffs, and non-tariff barriers by the Trade Negotiations Committee. The Commission also noted the progress made with respect to the generalized scheme of preferences and the arrangements concluded by EEC with many developing countries, including some in the region. Many delegations stressed the need for further progress regarding access to markets for the exports of developing countries and for the formulation and speedy implementation of adequate adjustment measures to facilitate imports from developing countries, including the least developed countries.

69. The Commission stressed that co-operation among developing countries, establishing new production and trade relationships, was vital to their attainment of self-reliance. In that respect, it welcomed the establishment of the Asian Clearing Union and the Asian Rice Trade Fund, and noted that negotiations for the expansion of intraregional trade had continued with increasing success. Intraregional co-operation had a vital role to play in the development of processing industries, particularly in overcoming the difficulties of limited markets. It noted that such efforts had met so far with only partial success and urged that the full benefits should be reaped from such an approach.

70. The Commission endorsed the growing concern of the world with the proper utilization and development of natural resources and emphasized the need for an integrated approach to human problems in the context of environment. Hope was expressed that the regional preparatory meeting to be held in Iran would provide important recommendations for Habitat-1976, to be held at Vancouver in 1976.

71. The Commission endorsed the integrated programme of work and priorities, 1975-1977,

and welcomed the changes in the format of the programme of work, drawn up in close consultation with the member Governments through the Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives. It urged the Executive Secretary to continue to place increasing emphasis on the projects in priority areas identified at the Colombo session. In particular, the Commission approved the selection of several priority projects for immediate implementation, and urged the Governments of the member countries concerned to extend their fullest possible co-operation in the early and successful completion of the projects.

72. The Commission noted with approval that the projects had been chosen on the basis of urgency, resources availability, interdisciplinary approach, and maximum possible impact in the near future. It urged the Executive Secretary to keep the work programme under constant review to select only those projects which satisfied the above criteria. It welcomed the proposed establishment of a progress evaluation and monitoring unit in the secretariat.

73. The Commission made several specific amendments and additions to the programme of work. It was decided that the work programme should, in the near future, be revised in consultation with the Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives to fully reflect those and other suggestions made during discussions at the Commission session, particularly on agenda item 5. The tentative calendar of meetings, 1975-1976, would also be revised to the necessary extent.

74. The Commission welcomed the steps taken towards the rationalization of the conference structure of ESCAP and the streamlining of the secretariat to ensure flexibility and an efficient response to newly emerging tasks. In that connexion, the Commission urged donor countries and organizations to enlarge their extrabudgetary contributions so as to enable the Executive Secretary expeditiously to carry out the programme of work in priority areas. It expressed the hope that ESCAP would soon be designated executing agency for UNDP regional projects in order to further facilitate the speedy and effective implementation of priority programmes.

75. The Commission adopted resolution 154 (XXXI) containing the New Delhi Declaration: Regional Contribution to the Establishment of a New International Economic Order.

76. The delegation of Afghanistan reserved its position with regard to operative paragraph 6 of the New Delhi Declaration contained in resolution 154 (XXXI) in view of the fact that the words "or between" and "as appropriate" continued to be retained in the second and last lines respectively of that operative paragraph.

Consideration of activities

Economic and social development

77. In reviewing activities in the field of economic and social development, the Commission had before it documents E/CN.11/1202, E/CN.11/1190, E/CN.11/L.409, and E/CN.11/L.413.

78. The Commission, in its review and appraisal of the economic and social progress made in the region during the first half of the Second

United Nations Development Decade, took note of the report of the Committee on Economic Planning, identifying the major problems facing the countries of the region, setting out the development issues of major importance at the national, regional and international levels, and making policy recommendations on the over-all strategy for development. It endorsed the Committee's recommendations concerning its change of name to the "Committee on Development Planning", and noted the desire of some delegations for an increase in the frequency of meetings and the convening of more intergovernmental expert group meetings. Some other delegations, however, were in favour of maintaining the existing conference structure as defined in resolution 143 (XXX). It was decided that the question would be looked into by the Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives before the following Commission session.

79. The Commission expressed support for the increasing emphasis placed by the secretariat, both in its documentation and work programme, on the importance of a unified approach to development planning. It was stressed that it was impossible to grasp the plurality of development issues by means of any single indicator, and that the trends of several significant indicators had to be followed; such a policy called for the employment of experienced planners and the collection and rearrangement of related data.

80. The Commission stressed that the increased participation of the mass of the people in plan formulation and implementation at the local and national levels was a vital component of development, and that such participation should be ensured in the development process.

81. The Commission welcomed the growing emphasis placed in development efforts on the elimination of mass poverty. In the final analysis, each country must find its own solution to the problem as the extent and nature of poverty varied from country to country. However, the redistribution of income and wealth and changes in the economic and social structures so as to remove the glaring disparities existing in many countries of the region could form the basis of a common solution to that problem. The Commission emphasized that the programmes to eliminate poverty could and should contribute to the process of growth; they should aim not only at a redistribution of the existing national product but also at increasing its level at the same time.

82. The Commission endorsed the integrated programme of work for 1975-1977 in the field of economic development and planning. Although appreciative of the work done by the secretariat, including the Seminar on the Mobilization of Private Savings, it felt that further substantial work could be usefully undertaken by the secretariat in the following areas: (a) rural and urban employment, (b) removal of poverty, (c) development of backward areas, and (d) mobilization of rural savings. The problems in those areas had to be identified and their dimensions quantified with a view to recommending the necessary integrated institutional framework and policy instruments.

83. Several delegations described a variety of measures and policies adopted by their respective countries in the interests of social progress,

which reflected the concept of economic growth with social justice. Such measures included: the extension of social services in the fields of health, education, employment and welfare; the participation of youth and women; and integrated rural development programmes aimed at achieving a better distribution or redistribution of income and development benefits, more particularly in favour of the poorest sections of the community.

84. The Commission noted with appreciation the current activities in the field of youth development through leadership and technical training courses for youth workers in various fields of youth policy, and the programmes aimed at enhancing their skills and capacity for contributing to the over-all national development. A number of delegations referred to the national efforts being made in that respect in order to integrate the younger generation, including girls, in the development process.

85. The Commission unanimously recalled General Assembly resolution 3010 (XXVII) proclaiming the year 1975 International Women's Year, and invited all member countries urgently to undertake the programmes and activities called for in that resolution with a view to enhancing the role and contribution of women in the development process. It was stressed that the exclusion of women and youth from the development process meant that a large proportion of the population was not involved in development or benefiting from it. Several delegations reported the establishment of high-level national committees, whose purpose was to plan, implement, review and promote such women's activities during and beyond 1975.

86. The Asian Plan for the Integration of Women in the Development Process, forming part IV of document E/CN.11/1202, was endorsed as a realistic and appropriate proposal, and it was suggested that the Asian Plan be integrated within the global Plan of Action which would be discussed and approved at the Conference of the International Women's Year, to be convened by the United Nations at Mexico in June/July 1975.

87. It was further recommended that a programme for the development of women, similar to the ECA programme in existence since 1971, be established at ESCAP, and that specific programmes and activities for young girls form an integral part of such a plan. The plan might cover an initial period of 10 years, after which it could be phased out.

88. In that connexion, the Commission noted with appreciation the statement of Iran in the plenary session, concerning the hosting of a training, research and information centre, which would be a regional institution of ESCAP, undertaking technical assistance activities for the benefit of member countries aimed at the fuller integration of women in all fields of development. The centre would initially be concerned with the collection and dissemination of data and information on existing programmes and policies in member countries with a view to assisting them in evolving new strategies and action-oriented research to promote a more active role for women in development.

89. The Israeli delegation stated that it was prepared to increase its extrabudgetary assis-

tance to ESCAP through the award of five fellowships and the assignment of two experts/consultants under the Asian Plan, and could offer further training facilities at its own national centre for plan implementation, if so desired.

90. In the context of the International Women's Year and the Asian Plan, the Commission adopted resolution 157 (XXXI) on a Regional Plan of Action for the Enhancement of the Role of Women in Development. In its resolution, the Commission urged member Governments to include in their development plans and programmes projects designed to train and equip women to make a greater contribution to, and become more fully integrated in, the social and economic development of the nation, and to establish as a priority measure and in the spirit of the International Women's Year appropriate national machinery for that purpose. It also requested the Executive Secretary to undertake the early implementation of the Asian Plan, and to seek the necessary financial and staff resources to establish a research and information centre in Iran for achieving the regional objectives of the Plan.

Food and agriculture

91. The Commission considered the problems of food and agriculture in the ESCAP region and took note of the activities of the secretariat in the field of food and agriculture as set out in the following documents: consideration of activities in the field of food and agriculture (E/CN.11/1205 and Corr.1); report on progress in respect of selected projects in priority areas (E/CN.11/1206, annex I); report of the Expert Group Meeting on Regional Co-operation in the Production of Coarse Grains and Pulses in the ESCAP Region; follow-up action on the decisions and recommendations of the World Food Conference (E/CN.11/1207); and the integrated programme of work and priorities, 1975-1977 (E/CN.11/L.413, pp. 1-13).

92. The Commission expressed its grave concern at the unsatisfactory performance of the agriculture sector in many countries of the region and, in particular, in most of the developing member countries. The growth rate of agricultural production of the region as a whole was estimated to be negative in spite of the great efforts made by the countries. The Commission emphasized the urgency of increasing food production in the member countries, and reiterated the need for ESCAP to accord high priority to that field.

93. Recognizing that the region as a whole was a net importer of foodgrains and of major agricultural requisites such as fertilizers, the Commission expressed its serious concern at the rise in prices of both imported foodgrains and agricultural requisites, which had placed a considerable burden on the foreign exchange resources of many importing countries. The efforts of such countries to achieve economic and social development had in consequence received a serious setback. Some member countries which exported foodgrains were also adversely affected by the increase in prices and the shortages of agricultural requisites.

94. The unsatisfactory performance of agricultural production in the region, and in parti-

cular of food production, had been aggravated by unfavourable climatic conditions, insufficient utilization of modern agricultural technology, inadequate supply of the necessary agricultural requisites, and slow progress in agrarian reform and in the reform of the rural socio-economic structure. It was therefore considered essential to vigorously initiate remedial measures. The Commission emphasized the need for an imaginative implementation of the work programme regarding the increased supply of agricultural requisites with a view to stabilizing and expanding food supplies. Attention was drawn to the comprehensive nature of such requisites, which should include all those factors necessary for production, such as fertilizers and pesticides, irrigation water, mechanization, agricultural credits, farm management and incentive policies. It was urged that serious consideration be given to the fuller utilization of labour resources by the creation of new employment opportunities through measures such as agricultural diversification, the adoption of improved technology and integrated rural development programmes, and by the provision of adequate incentive measures so that the mass of the population might effectively participate in the development process.

95. The Commission expressed its appreciation of the progress achieved in the project on regional co-operation in the production of coarse grains and pulses. It noted with appreciation the findings and recommendations of the Expert Group convened at Bangkok in December 1974 and urged the secretariat to take the vigorous follow-up action required and to report on its progress to the Committee on Agricultural Development at its first session. Many delegations stressed the importance of coarse grains and pulses, which were sometimes referred to as inferior food crops.

96. Noting that coarse grains and pulses, generally grown in dry soil under rainfed conditions, were relatively cheap and constituted an important food resource of the low-income groups, the Commission stressed the importance of technical co-operation among the member countries of the region for the purpose of promoting the production of such grains, which in past years had received little attention. Some of those crops contributed to foreign exchange earnings through export as feedgrain. Improvements in both domestic and international marketing for such crops would induce further development in that direction. Such grains might also provide a possible link between agriculture and the processing industries.

97. The Commission welcomed the establishment of the Asian Rice Trade Fund as a legal entity as from December 1974 with the membership of Bangladesh, India and Sri Lanka.

98. The Commission was informed of the decisions and the recommendations of the Board of Directors of the Asian Rice Trade Fund, which were made at its first session held in February 1975. The decision concerning the more effective operation of the Fund deserved serious attention and further study. In such a study, the scope, functions and eligibility of members should be emphasized in order to facilitate co-operation of other ESCAP member countries with the Fund. Some delegations suggested in that connexion

that a study be made of the possibility of expanding the future role of the Fund within the framework of the International Undertaking on World Food Security.

99. Recognizing the importance of the systematic collection, maintenance and improvement of basic and up-to-date data on the food and agriculture situation in the region and the dissemination of such information among member countries, the Commission urged the secretariat to formulate suitable regional measures which would complement the global efforts being undertaken by FAO in that field.

100. Noting that the first session of the newly established Committee on Agricultural Development was tentatively scheduled for August/September 1975, the Commission approved the outline of the provisional agenda to be discussed at that session. It expressed its appreciation of the offer made by the Government of Indonesia to host the first session of the Committee on Agricultural Development in Indonesia, and accepted it.

101. The Commission was informed that the work programme of the World Food Council would be formulated by the Council at its first session, to be held in June 1975. It felt that any effective regional action required in pursuance of the World Food Conference decisions and recommendations could only be made after the World Food Council had elaborated its world-wide programme. It recommended that the results of that session be taken fully into consideration in the formulation of effective regional follow-up action at the first session of the ESCAP Committee on Agricultural Development.

102. The Commission noted the merit of the recommendation made by the FAO Regional Conference at its twelfth session, held the previous year, that the servicing of the Committee be effected in close collaboration with the FAO regional office.

103. The Commission, noting the immensity and gravity of the food and agricultural problems of the region, emphasized the need for and the possibility of initiating practical projects which could be undertaken most profitably by ESCAP at the regional level through intercountry co-operation. It considered that the programme components and specific activities included in the integrated programme of work and priorities for 1975-1977, and in particular the programme for the development of food and agriculture, were eminently suitable for regional action and would be consistent with the general global policies adopted at the World Food Conference. The Commission approved the programme of work and activities for 1975-1977 and recommended that, in implementing the programme of work, close co-ordination and co-operation be maintained with the work being undertaken in related fields by other international and regional organizations, in particular by FAO.

104. The Commission noted the efforts so far made by the Executive Secretary to strengthen the joint ESCAP/FAO Agriculture Division, and urged further action on those lines to enable the Division effectively to implement its programme of work. In that connexion, the Commission ex-

pressed its appreciation of the offer of continued financial assistance made by the Government of Japan for the 1975 fiscal year for that purpose and also of the offers made by a number of other Governments to co-operate in various fields of activity of the joint ESCAP/FAO Agriculture Division

Trade

105. The Commission generally endorsed the report of the Committee on Trade on its eighteenth session (E/CN.11/1186), which reviewed the recent developments in trade, trade policies, and shipping and ocean freight rates within and outside the region, as well as activities in those fields. It attached considerable importance to the current multilateral trade negotiations under GATT. The hope was expressed that the negotiations would provide a solution to some of the developing countries' trade problems, including the dwindling share of the developing countries in world trade, as reflected in the Tokyo Declaration.

106. The Commission heard with interest the statement of the representative of GATT on the arrangements made for the commencement of the substantive phase of the negotiations, particularly the current work programmes of the groups on tropical products, tariffs, non-tariff measures and agriculture, established within the Trade Negotiations Committee. It noted that technical assistance would continue to be provided by ESCAP, in co-operation with UNCTAD, UNDP and GATT, to the developing ESCAP countries in their preparatory work so as to enable them to secure the maximum benefits from the negotiations. The assistance included a regional seminar at the technical level, scheduled for April/May 1975, to be followed by another seminar for senior policy-level officials. Advisory services were available upon request to the developing ESCAP countries.

107. Many delegations pointed out that a number of commodities of interest to the countries of the region had not benefited from the recent economic boom. A large number of countries still depended upon the export of commodities. The efforts made in various consultations held under the umbrella of UNCTAD and FAO had not yielded significant results in the shape of improvement in prices or access to markets. They therefore suggested a new integrated approach to the commodity problems and the formation of commodity communities or producers' associations, as appropriate. The communities should try to secure prices remunerative to the producers and fair to the consumers, and take up research, development and improvement of the marketing distribution system in that connexion. It was hoped that such an integrated approach would be studied through the concerted efforts of both producing and consuming countries.

108. The Commission welcomed the recent establishment of the Asian Clearing Union and expressed its thanks to the Government of Iran for providing host facilities. The hope was expressed that more countries would soon join the Union. The Commission expressed its appreciation of the expert services made available to the secretariat by the Government of Japan in 1974

and also of the offer of Japan to continue giving such expert assistance in 1975. The Commission felt that further efforts should be made to achieve closer regional monetary co-operation and, in that connexion, the secretariat was requested to accelerate its work on the creation of an Asian reserve bank.

109. The Commission endorsed the work of the Trade Negotiations Group within the framework of the Asian Trade Expansion Programme, which provided for trade negotiations among the developing ESCAP countries. It noted that intensive technical preparations and increased efforts would be required at both the national and the regional levels if the first round of negotiations was to be completed in 1975. The Commission stressed the need to assist the developing countries in promoting schemes of subregional and regional trade and economic co-operation.

110. During the discussions on the generalized system of preferences (GSP), many countries reiterated the views on the generalized system of non-reciprocal and non-discriminatory preferences in favour of developing countries which were expressed by the Committee on Trade at its eighteenth session. The Commission welcomed the improvements made in the schemes of EEC and Japan, and the introduction of the scheme of Canada. It noted the legislative action taken by the United States, which would enable the United States scheme to become operative by approximately the autumn of 1975. The Commission further noted the statement of the United States representative that some legislative provisions contained elements which the United States Administration had opposed. The hope was expressed that the Administration would make every effort to eliminate such elements before the scheme came into operation.

111. The preference-giving countries were urged to take steps to liberalize their schemes with regard to products falling in the BTN group 1 to 24 and other areas such as textiles, leather products and handicrafts in which the developing countries had scope for trade expansion.

112. In the multilateral trade negotiations which had just started, delegations from developing countries suggested deeper tariff cuts on products of interest to them, which should not be included in the exception list. They suggested that such concessions be extended, where necessary, by the opening of new tariff headings and also on a non-reciprocal basis. They also suggested that the countries of the region interested in a group of commodities or products be allowed to present joint lists. They further suggested maintenance of margins of tariff preferences under GSP or, where that was not possible, corresponding improvements in GSP through advance implementation or enlargement of quotas. They generally suggested the advance implementation of commitments in favour of developing countries and the strengthening of part IV of GATT by providing for binding commitments and of a provision for preferential treatment in favour of developing countries.

113. The developing countries, it was suggested, should be given every encouragement to establish industries based on their natural resources and endowments. The developing countries expressed

the hope that the developed countries would consider allowing market access for such products, where necessary, by granting adjustment assistance to the developed countries' industries, particularly where the advantage lay in favour of the developing countries, in the case of hand-made and handicraft articles and industries requiring low technology and high labour inputs.

114. With regard to textiles, the Commission noted that bilateral agreements under the Multi-Fibre Arrangement (MFA) were being negotiated between some developed countries and some of the developing countries of the ESCAP region.

115. The Commission noted with satisfaction the activities of the Trade Promotion Centre (TPC), which had expanded considerably in the previous year, and the close co-operation existing with the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre, which contributed to the growth of TPC. It supported the development of a trade documentation unit in TPC as a necessary step towards making TPC fully effective. The Commission expressed its gratitude to UNDP for the timely approval of the project on regional advisory services on trade documentation, which would facilitate the full and early operation of the unit and enable the ESCAP countries to improve or initiate their national trade documentation and trade promotion services. It was suggested that the Centre should take up on a priority basis surveys for the marketing of products of interest to exporting developing countries of the region, and that the facilities existing in the institutions in the region should be utilized to the maximum extent.

116. The Commission noted with appreciation that the Government of Australia would make available to TPC the services of a trade promotion expert in 1975/76, and that the Government of Japan would finance a trade promotion seminar, to be organized jointly by TPC and the Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO). The services of the market research and development expert contributed by the Government of Japan would also be made available for at least a further year. The Commission noted the statement by the Japanese Government that the Government had carried out a survey on the possibility of holding a trade fair on a cruising boat jointly with ESCAP for the promotion of exports of products from southeast Asian countries, and that the Government would examine the feasibility of that project and develop the actual programmes for it in co-operation with the secretariat.

117. The Commission stressed the vital importance of shipping to the economic development of the developing countries of the ESCAP region, and took note of the work done by the ESCAP Centre for Shipping Information and Advisory Services. The Centre's activities in the previous year included promoting the creation of shippers' councils, freight study units, freight booking and chartering centres, the implementation of a uniform system of shipping statistics (L-2 scheme), subregional shipping pools, the rationalization of shipping services, cargo pooling, studies on the choice of vessels for specific commodities and routes, and maritime training in various specialized fields.

118. The Commission expressed its deep gratitude for the considerable financial and expert

assistance provided by the various countries from within and outside the region, which had enabled the Centre to undertake such a wide range of activities, and urged that those activities be intensified. It noted with appreciation the offer of the Government of the USSR to host a workshop on centralized chartering and freight booking in 1976.

119. Some delegations expressed the view that the developing member countries of ESCAP should be provided with soft-term loans for the development and expansion of their merchant marines, and supported the efforts made by the ESCAP Shipping Centre to encourage the building of the merchant fleet in shipyards in the region.

120. The Commission noted the successful results of the Meeting of Experts in Maritime Training among COORDCOM Member Countries, organized by the ESCAP Shipping Centre in August 1974. It supported the request of the Association of Natural Rubber Producing Countries (ANRPC) for further assistance from the Centre for the undertaking of studies on the ocean transportation of natural rubber and other compatible commodities. The close co-operation with the South Pacific Bureau for Economic Co-operation (SPEC) in the development of a subregional shipping pool was also noted. The Commission urged that co-operation between the ESCAP Shipping Centre and other regional and subregional bodies, including commodity communities, be strengthened.

121. The Commission welcomed the offer of the Republic of Korea to host one in a series of ESCAP seminars on shippers' co-operation, scheduled for 1975, and to make training facilities at the Seafarers' Polytechnical Training Centre at Pusan available to other developing ESCAP member countries as an ESCAP regional centre.

122. The Commission was informed of the efforts being made regarding the evolution of model rules of arbitration by the International Arbitration Congress in matters relating to trade, and it welcomed that development.

123. The Commission noted the statement by the UNCTAD representative that UNCTAD IV was envisaged as a problem-solving conference, focusing on a limited number of fairly well-defined trade and development issues of major importance.

124. The Commission noted with interest the integrated programme for commodities proposed by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD. The programme consisted of five basic elements, namely: international stocking arrangements for commodities; a common fund for financing the stocks; multilateral commitments among buyers and sellers over a specified period within agreed price-ranges; a revised system of compensatory financing; and a new thrust in the processing of primary commodities. It was pointed out that such an integrated approach to commodity problems did not imply a denial of single commodity approaches where problems could indeed be solved on such a basis. The Commission noted that the UNCTAD Committee on Commodities had agreed at its recent session that the proposal provided a useful basis for further work on an over-all integrated programme of commodities,

and that such work should become a major focus of UNCTAD activities.

125. The Commission recognized the need for adequate assistance to the land-locked countries and developing island countries of the region, and urged the developed and other countries and international agencies, in a spirit of regional co-operation, to afford them full support and assistance in seeking solutions to their trade and transit problems, keeping in view the rights and interests of the countries concerned. While recognizing the need for assisting the land-locked countries, some developing countries stated that problems of transit trade could best be solved by bilateral understanding. In that connexion, the Commission noted with appreciation a new transit agreement concluded between Afghanistan and Iran, in addition to those in existence among other member countries of ESCAP.*

Industry, housing and technology

126. The Commission considered secretariat document E/CN.11/1200 on the activities of the Division of Industry, Housing and Technology, and endorsed the integrated work programme for 1975-1977 relating to those fields.

127. The Commission reaffirmed the crucial role that industry played in the economic development of the member countries. Most of the delegates expressed their grave concern at the slowing down in the growth of industrialization, which had been caused mainly by sharp price increases and shortages in the supply of raw materials, diminishing availability of adequate foreign exchange and restrictions on the transfer of technology. They also observed that the obstacles to the fuller utilization of the established industrial capacities had compounded the difficulties of attaining the targets for industrial growth envisaged for the Second United Nations Development Decade. In the light of that situation, the Commission urged that there was a greater need to reinforce the industrial efforts in the region through the radical orientation of national policies and strategies.

128. The Commission laid the greatest emphasis on the development and promotion of agro-industries, in view of their relevance to the maximization of the benefits of the "green revolution", the creation of employment, and the improvement of the living standards of the large masses of the rural population. It welcomed the report of the *Ad Hoc* Expert Group Meeting to Examine the Feasibility of Establishing a Regional Technology Bank for Agro-Industries, which revealed the potential for co-operation within the region for the transfer and adaptation of technologies that were appropriate to the developing countries and had proved to be successful in operation in the region. The Commission urged that early steps be taken to implement the major recommendations of that report, especially those pertaining to the organization of an ESCAP agro-industries information service which would not only assist in preparing inventories but also

help to identify needs for the transfer of technology or components thereof in specific agro-industries. Some delegations suggested that the information service might serve as part of a regional network for the transfer of technology and carry out relative activities in the field of agro-industries. Some delegations also felt that the proposed agro-industries service should work in close co-ordination with the proposed agricultural machinery centre.

129. Recognizing the importance of intraregional co-operation for the development of agro-industries in the region and the need to evolve a practical mechanism for such regional co-operation, the Commission considered that an intergovernmental meeting should be convened to identify specific areas of co-operation in the field of agro-industries and work out possibilities of co-operation among the member countries. The drawing up of agro-industrial proposals on a joint market basis was also suggested for consideration.

130. The Commission noted with appreciation the progress made towards the setting up of a regional organization for the development and adaptation of agricultural machinery, and endorsed in principle the proposals relating thereto, which were contained in the report of the joint mission. The Commission agreed that the proposed regional centre should be located in the Philippines. It welcomed the decision of UNDP designating the Commission as executing agency for the preparatory assistance phase of the project. It further requested UNDP, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1896 (LVII), to designate the Commission as executing agency for the project. The Commission also noted with appreciation the support extended by UNDP for the preliminary work on the project, which was expected to commence by the end of March 1975.

131. The Commission reiterated the conclusion of the thirtieth session that there was a need for a regional centre for technology transfer. The Commission welcomed with appreciation the offer made by the Government of India to furnish host facilities for the setting up of the proposed centre, and recommended that a group of regional experts be appointed by the Executive Secretary to make a feasibility study of the proposal to establish the centre in India and to prepare a comprehensive project report for consideration by the Committee on Industry, Housing and Technology at its first session and, if that was not possible, by the Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives and, in any case, for decision by the Commission at its thirty-second session. It was proposed that the centre should not only serve as a clearing-house for information on available technologies but also evaluate their costs and appropriateness to the conditions of individual countries of the region. It was also suggested that the proposed centre should organize regional training functions and sponsor work and programmes on the adaptation, absorption and improvement of technology borrowed from the developed and developing countries. It was also stressed that it should develop close links with the research institutions and universities in the region so as to bring in the largest inflow of information as well as strengthen the national capabilities.

* The delegation of Afghanistan reserved its position on this paragraph.

132. With regard to the Asian Industrial Survey, the Commission noted that the meeting of planners was to be held in May 1975 to consider the proposed "packages" for co-operation. In view of its importance, the intensification of follow-up work on that project was strongly urged.

133. The Commission appreciated the usefulness of the Seminar on Foreign Investment and Tax Administration. It observed that foreign investment within the framework of a country's national policies could continue to play a useful role in the industrialization of developing countries. However, it was observed that, unless subjected to an enlightened policy control, foreign capital could prove costly and unhelpful to industrial growth. Some delegations stressed the need for a forum to examine and review the investment and taxation policies of the developing countries of the region.

134. The Commission considered the report of the Special Preparatory Meeting for the Second General Conference of UNIDO and took note of the Declaration prepared by the Ministers of Industry of the developing countries of the Asia and Pacific region and subsequently adopted, with reservations by certain delegations, at the Preparatory Meeting for presentation at the Lima Conference. It observed that the Declaration had dealt in a comprehensive manner with the problems confronting the ESCAP region and endorsed its contents, which reflected the reasonable desire of the developing countries to accelerate the pace of their industrial growth. Some of the developed countries, however, expressed reservations with regard to certain proposals and concepts contained in the Declaration. Some other developed countries noted that, while they regarded the Declaration as a generally fair and balanced statement of the region's needs, they would have appreciated the opportunity to contribute to its preparation.

135. The Commission noted that the serious imbalance in the structure of industrialization, international finance and trade between developed and developing countries, particularly with regard to industrial processing and the utilization of the natural resources of the developing countries to their detriment, could be corrected only by the setting up of new mechanisms and practices for meaningful co-operation between and among the developing and developed countries. The Commission agreed that efforts should be intensified through the promotion of national capacities and capabilities to enable the developing countries of the region to increase substantially their share of the world industrial output. In that connexion, it noted the Declaration of the Ministers of Industry of the developing countries of the Asia and Pacific region concerning the increase in their share of the world industrial output from the current 2.7 per cent to about 10 per cent by the end of the century. In that regard, it was urged that every effort be made by member countries to formulate realistic policies aimed at achieving the above-mentioned targets.

136. As the Declaration constituted the unanimous desire of the developing countries to usher in a new international economic order, it was urged that early steps be taken to examine ways and means of implementing the Declaration, including the plan of action incorporated therein

and those recommendations of the Lima Conference which might have relevance to the industrial plans of the region. In that connexion, it was suggested that the integrated programme of work for 1975-1977 in the field of industry and technology be adjusted, to the extent necessary, to reflect the conclusions of the Lima Conference, and that such adjustments be submitted to the new Committee on Industry, Housing and Technology at its first session, scheduled for September 1975.

137. The Commission welcomed the steps taken by the Executive Secretary to establish a joint ESCAP/UNIDO Industries Division, which would strengthen co-operation between the two organizations and enable the secretariat to play a more effective and positive role. It was suggested that the Division be considerably strengthened so that it might shoulder its increasing tasks and responsibilities in the field of industry and technology.

138. The Commission heard a statement from the representative of UNIDO regarding the preparations being made for that body's Second General Conference, to be held at Lima from 12 to 27 March 1975.

139. The representative of UNCTAD stated that his organization would work closely with ESCAP in matters connected with the transfer of technology and that it had set up a committee to look into the possibilities of evolving an international code of conduct to facilitate technology transfer on easy terms. It was also observed that, since the Declaration made by the Ministers of Industry of the developing countries of the ESCAP region envisaged substantial increases in the production of manufactured and semi-manufactured products, the implications of such increases with regard to trade would need to be studied in greater detail.

140. With regard to housing, building and planning, the Commission noted with appreciation the organization of a Roving Seminar on the Improvement of Modular Co-ordination and Component Building, the conducting of a Study Tour on Comprehensive Regional Planning and Development, with special emphasis on rural settlements, and the setting up of the Advisory Group on the Improvement of Slums and Squatter Settlements, which had conducted a study tour of India, Iran, the Philippines, the Republic of Viet-Nam and Sri Lanka.

141. The Commission, however, observed that, in view of the growing relevance of housing to industry and human environment and its benefits to development, more detailed work should be undertaken in that field with special reference to the development of low-cost housing, rural planning and city planning. The Commission also urged the need to give attention to projects related to the improvement of rural housing and the rehousing of squatters and slum-dwellers. The Commission was gratified to learn that a manual on the incorporation of environmental considerations into plans for economic and social development was completed and urged that it be distributed to member countries and other international organizations as early as possible. It also observed that, in view of the growing importance of environment with specific reference to industrialization, additional activities relevant

to developing countries in that area of work should be undertaken.

142. The Commission noted with appreciation the preparations being made for a preparatory regional conference on human settlements, scheduled for June 1975 at Teheran. The regional meeting would provide a useful opportunity for mutual consultations on the special problems faced by the developing countries with a view to harmonization of their positions before the important policy discussions that would take place during the Conference-Exposition on Human Settlements to be held at Vancouver in 1976, which would be known as Habitat-1976.

Transport and communications

143. The Commission adopted the report of the Transport and Communications Committee on its twenty-third session and its work programme (E/CN.11/1193) with the exception of the draft terms of reference in respect of shipping considered under agenda item 7.

144. The Commission welcomed the continuing periodic analytical reviews of national transport development plans and programmes, with special reference to the co-ordination and complementarity of all modes of transport and of investment decisions. There was a need to balance and equate transportation policies with the national wealth. Again, the need was felt for the equitable allocation of government resources and assistance as between infrastructure facilities and different modes of transport of the over-all transportation sector, based on economic, social and financial feasibility considerations, in order to meet the total transport needs of a country at a minimum cost.

145. The Commission, in view of the increasing importance of the railways, especially in the context of the energy situation, recognized the necessity of undertaking programmes for the rehabilitation, modernization and augmentation of the railway systems, track and traction, including rolling stock.

146. It was noted that France was organizing for the region a seminar-cum-study tour on diesel traction and gas turbine traction in June 1975 and another on suburban transport in 1977, while the USSR would be organizing in 1975 a seminar-cum-study tour on the methods of training for engineers and technical personnel and the establishment of scientific research in the field of railway transport. Japan also offered to host another railway seminar-cum-study tour on track rehabilitation, construction and maintenance in the fiscal year 1975.

147. Generous assistance had already been provided by the Governments of India, Japan, the USSR and the International Union of Railways (UIC) with regard to the general railway research problems of the region. It was noted with appreciation that Japan had sponsored a field mission to identify railway research problems in Bangladesh and Thailand and, subject to their satisfactory conclusion, would be prepared to send a few experts again to other countries in 1975. It noted India's offer to participate in the joint roving missions of railway research experts. The Re-

search, Design and Standards Organization of the Indian Railways (RDSO), with its considerable experience and expertise, including design research and development, service engineering and inspection, had already undertaken a number of surveys in other developing countries within and outside the region for the construction of new railway lines and provided various types of consultancy services, including feasibility studies on increase of speeds. It hoped that the newly established consultancy organization of the Indian railways would provide assistance to railway administrations of the region. Noting the various techno-economic studies on improved operation and maintenance, especially the measures to cope with the energy crisis, the Commission emphasized the need for research to assess the problems of the railway administrations in the field and for identifying further areas of research to ensure the optimum utilization of existing assets with marginal expenditure.

148. The Commission noted with appreciation the provision of technical support by UNDP for the Trans-Asian Railway project, which, it hoped, would be continued and expanded in the second intercountry programme cycle of 1977-1981. It expressed its gratitude for the surveys undertaken by Japan on the railway electrification of the Greater Karachi area, which had already been completed, and for the offer of Japan to further co-operate with interested countries in the region by sending one or two survey teams a year on railway projects, subject to the co-ordination by ESCAP of the survey programme with the recipient countries.

149. The Commission approved the 17 subprojects of the Trans-Asian Railway as proposed by the Committee. It was noted that one of the subprojects related to the conversion and extension of the rail link between India and Nepal, for which a preliminary survey had been completed in 1971 at the request of His Majesty's Government of Nepal, and that further action on this matter would be initiated on a bilateral basis or by ESCAP, depending upon the request and consent of the Governments concerned.

150. The Commission endorsed the request of Afghanistan for assistance not only for the detailed studies and surveys but also for the actual implementation of the missing links and spur lines in Afghanistan.

151. The Commission welcomed the inclusion in the work programme for 1975-1977 of workshops on (a) the economic and engineering aspects of feeder roads and rural transport, (b) pavement design and other related matters, and (c) traffic engineering and highway safety, as well as studies on the improvement of the carrying capacity and operational efficiency of rural road transport. The need for providing assistance for the improvement and extension of the feeder road systems in the context of the problems of food and agriculture was emphasized. There was a further need to develop technology for the construction of all-weather roads at low cost, using locally available materials and labour-intensive techniques, and for the improvement of their operational efficiency.

152. The Commission welcomed the field surveys and studies being undertaken on the techno-

economic aspects of international road transport for passengers and goods in the western zone of the Asian Highway, on the development of administrative measures and regulations, and on the removal of obstacles in the way of heavy traffic flow. That was especially important in view of the traffic potential, which tended to become denser in countries of that subregion.

153. It was felt that, even after the merger of the Asian Highway project with the Transport and Communications Committee, assistance should continue to be provided on a long-term basis for the development of the highway projects.

154. The Commission noted the work undertaken in the field of shipping, ports, containerization and inland water transport for the development of the national merchant marines and the improvement of their operational efficiency as well as on the applicability of the barge-carrying systems with regard to the maritime traffic of the region. In the context of a new economic order, it was necessary to develop shipping facilities within the countries of the region in order to earn and save scarce foreign exchange and also give a fillip to satellite industries in the field of shipping. In that connexion, it was the view of several delegations that the achievement of those objectives would be better accomplished if a separate Committee on Shipping were to be established. The national shipping companies had also to be encouraged to play a full part in the development of shipping operations, including the handling of their national traffic, and that would also provide training to their nationals. It was noted that India intended to sign and ratify at an early date the United Nations Convention on the Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences, and it was hoped that other countries would take similar action as a priority measure.

155. The Philippines had developed a 10-year maritime industry development programme providing for the integrated and rational development of its maritime industry, including inter-island shipping operations, shipbuilding and manpower training. To support the programme, another Philippines shipbuilding industry programme providing for the local construction of 334 vessels had been developed with the aim of supplying 33 per cent of its shipping needs for the 10-year period from 1975 to 1984. Owing to the heavy investments involved, an investment programme had been formulated based on foreign borrowings and local sources to provide for the rational replacement of inter-island and ocean-going ships consistent with the current or projected requirements of its national economy.

156. It was noted that advisory services were being rendered for the improvement of the operational efficiency of ports, including the setting up of primary port-performance indicators and the rationalization of port-tariff structures. The Commission urged the re-activation of the regional dredging advisory services to assist the member countries regarding the various aspects of dredging problems at the ports as well as the deployment and performance of dredgers already in use. The Commission noted with gratitude the offer of the Netherlands to consider the financing of a dredging team from its allocations to ESCAP. It was hoped that other developed countries would also provide additional experts to the team. It

was urged that the counterparts of the recipient countries be designated to facilitate the transfer of technology.

157. It was hoped that assistance would be provided for the development of inland water transport to the member countries of the region. In that context, it was noted that India planned to augment the fleet of the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation through the addition and replacement of tugs and barges.

158. The Commission expressed its gratitude to the Government of the United Kingdom for the provision through SITPRO (Simplification of International Trade Procedures Board) of an expert, who would visit a number of countries in the region to promote the establishment of national facilitation committees and provide assistance on the simplification of documentation, as well as for its offer to consider providing additional expert assistance on such matters as aligned documentation, basic automatic data-processing and transmission standards. It expressed the hope that national facilitation bodies would be set up in the region to make the best use of such advice and to develop distinct national solutions in the context of regional facilitation efforts.

159. The Commission noted that specific studies had been programmed on guidelines for the preparation of national tourism master plans, problems relating to the financing of tourism development programmes, and the measures necessary to increase the role of national tourist organizations in the development of the industry. In view of the increasingly important role of the tourism industry in the economy of the developing countries of the region, it urged the intensification of efforts to implement the programme in the field of tourism, including assistance for professional training at national, subregional and regional levels. It noted with interest that assistance had been proposed for the co-ordination of joint promotional and marketing programmes and for the evaluation of the economic, cultural and ecological impact of tourism on the countries of the region.

160. Noting with satisfaction the rapid progress achieved in the field of telecommunication in the region, the Commission expressed its appreciation of the enlarged technical assistance provided by ITU and ESCAP to the developing countries of the region. However, because of the prevailing inflation and the increasingly vital role of that sector in the development strategy, it was felt that a much higher priority and greater allocation in their development plans should be given to that sector by the countries of the region. It considered that ITU and ESCAP should continue to provide technical assistance, as necessary, in the fields of planning and management and, in particular, for the introduction of new technological improvements essential for promoting the ever-increasing telecommunication needs of the different services, including civil aviation, broadcasting, tourism, newspapers, television relay and data transmission.

161. National training centres had been established with the assistance of ITU and UNDP in 15 countries of the region, and it was felt that such assistance should also be provided for the establishment of similar centres in other coun-

tries such as Bangladesh, Burma and the Khmer Republic. Expressing its appreciation of the offer of India to provide training facilities to the regional countries at the advanced-level training centre recently established near Delhi under the UNDP country programme, the Commission further stressed the urgency of convening seminars on the latest technology as well as the need for enlarged fellowship programmes through UNDP country and intercountry programmes.

162. The Commission noted the progress made in the implementation of the Asian telecommunication network through the assistance and co-ordination provided by the ESCAP/ITU Unit to 14 participating countries of the region, which would enable the network to be completed in 1977-1978. It expressed its appreciation of the bilateral assistance provided by India and Iran in facilitating the expansion of the network through Sri Lanka and Afghanistan respectively, particularly with regard to the financing of the various links of the network in those two countries, namely the Colombo-Madurai micro-wave link and the Kabul-Kandhar-Herat and Kabul-Jalalabad-Dalhousie micro-wave and troposcatter links, for which two experts had been provided by Japan.

163. The Commission endorsed the early establishment of the Asian telecommunity with a view to the successful operation of the telecommunication network of the region and the co-ordination of the future regional telecommunication development and settlement of telecommunication matters susceptible of being treated on a regional basis. It urged compliance with the time-frame of the programme for the formulation of the statute of the telecommunity by early 1976. The offer of Thailand to provide host facilities for the telecommunity was noted with appreciation.

164. The Commission endorsed the projects for: (a) co-ordinated feasibility studies on the long-term expansion and development of international telecommunication in the region to cover the use of different transmission media and modern techniques, (b) training programmes in the South Pacific in close co-ordination with SPEC, (c) feasibility surveys for the establishment of telecommunication facilities in the Pacific island countries, and (d) assistance in the development of radio and TV broadcasting facilities in the region.

165. Concurrently with the completion of the network and other projects referred to in the preceding paragraph, the Commission stressed the urgent need for the countries of the region to improve their domestic networks and to extend the same to the rural areas.

166. In view of the expanded technical assistance needs in connexion with the completion of the projects, the Commission drew attention to the necessity of maintaining the ESCAP/ITU Unit at least at the current level.

167. The Commission noted the request of the Philippines concerning the extension of the ITU-UNDP Philippines training programme for a further five years, the provision of experts, particularly from the Government of Japan, in micro-wave surveys and troposcatter-system feasibility tests, as well as its proposal on the

proposed undersea coaxial cable system survey for the Pacific area of the ESCAP region.

168. The Commission expressed its appreciation of the assistance provided by UPU and the regional postal experts to the countries of the region for the development and modernization of their postal services. It endorsed the continuity and strengthening of the regional advisory services through the provision of additional experts as recommended by the Committee. It also recommended the institutionalization of those services as an ESCAP/UPU Unit on the same lines as the ESCAP/ITU Unit, and noted with satisfaction that the establishment of such a unit was being seriously studied by UPU. As an interim measure, it welcomed the UPU proposal for the holding of periodic meetings of senior ESCAP and UPU officials to define or revise the UPU programme of action in the context of the ESCAP work programme.

169. It endorsed the recommendation concerning prefeasibility studies for the setting up of a regional research studies and development centre, a regional postal data bank and a regional institute for higher management training.

170. It supported the establishment of a common postal region for the provision of common postal rates, airmail rates, terminal and transit charges, improved circulation of mails and co-operation on common postal customs liaison. It was noted that the Asian-Oceanic Postal Union, comprising 10 developing and developed countries of the region, also aimed at providing common postal services for the region.

Population

171. The Commission reviewed the activities of the secretariat in the field of population as set out in the document: report of activities in the field of population (E/CN.11/L.414). The inter-relationship of population and economic and social factors in development was emphasized, and it was recognized that efforts to reduce high growth rates through a positive population policy would be successful only if the population component was treated as an integral part of socio-economic policy, involving *inter alia* improvements in the status of women and youth and socio-economic transformations, particularly in the rural areas. It was stated that a positive population policy was a matter of decision for each country, based on national needs and objectives, without external constraints, taking human rights fully into account and with the full participation of the population.

172. Besides rapid population growth, other problems referred to included the geographic maldistribution of population and the related problem of uncontrolled internal migration; the difficulties resulting from an age structure heavily weighted towards the younger ages; and the lack of adequate population data considered essential to effective development planning.

173. The recognition of the scope and importance of such problems in the activities of the Commission and the efforts made to assist in their solution were noted. While the 1975-1977 work programme in the population field was in

general endorsed, a number of constructive suggestions were made with respect to programme orientation and improvements in specific activities.

174. The World Population Plan of Action and the Population Strategy of Development for the ESCAP region had highlighted the complexity of dealing with population policies and programmes within an integrated development process. In that context, it was suggested that the role of ESCAP should include: (a) assistance on request to countries in the framing of population policies and stimulating of action programmes, (b) provision on request of technical assistance in the formulation and implementation of programmes, and (c) periodic review of policies and programmes.

175. In the context of programme development, attention was drawn to the importance of policy-oriented research, including the need for more vigorous efforts to study the integration of family planning into development in terms of efficacy, equity considerations and "side-effects".

176. It was felt that more attention should be given to action-oriented or operational research, including population aspects of manpower, population aspects of food and nutrition, and motivational components of fertility and family planning behaviour. All such activities should be undertaken in close collaboration with other parts of the United Nations system in order to avoid duplication and to ensure maximum utilization of the limited resources available. The need for further improvement in data collection was noted, as was the need for joint action by the Population and Statistics Divisions in determining the applicability within the region of techniques intended to estimate population parameters from incomplete vital data.

177. While research into the role of population factors in the planning process was welcomed, it was suggested that ESCAP should collaborate with those specialized agencies which were preparing models relevant to the study, and should consider an extension of the study to the micro-level, utilizing recently available household data.

178. Emphasis was also placed on the necessity for the collection, exchange and dissemination of information, for which adequate clearing-house and information services were required at the national and regional levels. To facilitate a wider exchange of information and experience, the translation of significant materials on population should be encouraged.

179. Views were expressed on the importance of training in the fields of demography and family planning and on the utility of short-term training courses. Reference was also made to the importance of improving, with the help of the latest techniques and equipment, the demographic training facilities of the International Institute for Population Studies at Bombay, India. By making such facilities available to United Nations fellows, the Government of India had trained almost 500 demographers from 16 countries of the region since the Institute was established in 1957.

180. The Commission expressed its appreciation of the support that UNFPA and the Governments

had given to regional activities, and welcomed the offers to provide assistance in the future. The Government of Australia indicated that it would continue to contribute to regional population studies through ESCAP and other international agencies and through its bilateral programme. The Government of France would continue to provide a demographic expert to ESCAP to assist in the preparation of country monographs, as well as experts to function as trainers in short-term training courses. The Government of Japan was contributing an expert to assist in the analysis of population aspects of manpower. It had also established a national committee of experts, through which it would make available to ESCAP English translations of population materials. The Government of Malaysia, which had hosted the Regional Training Course on the Analysis of Migration Data, expressed its interest in providing further assistance of that nature, subject, of course, to availability of resources. The Government of the USSR, noting the need for training in demography, declared its readiness to assist in that field.

Statistics

181. In considering the development of statistics in the region, the Commission had before it the report of the Committee on Statistics on its first session (E/CN.11/1191).

182. The Commission noted with appreciation the activities in the field of statistics, including the organization of meetings, seminars and training courses, which had been of considerable assistance to countries in improving their statistical systems.

183. Noting that, while the terms of reference of the Committee on Statistics had been finalized and approved by the Commission at its thirtieth session, the Committee's advice had not been sought as requested by the Conference of Asian Statisticians at its twelfth session, the Commission suggested that the terms of reference be reviewed by the Committee at its second session in the light of the experience gained in the meantime.

184. The Commission recognized that the lack of statistics on shipping was a major handicap in the formulation of shipping and port policies. It felt that the L.2 scheme was the best way of obtaining the required statistics at a reasonable cost, and recommended that the L.2 scheme continue to be one of the priority components of the secretariat's work programme.

185. The Commission endorsed the view of the Committee on Statistics that the basic set of tables on energy statistics, prepared by the Statistical Office of the United Nations, provided a useful starting point for the presentation of such data. It welcomed the Committee's recommendation regarding the preparation of a manual incorporating all relevant definitions by the secretariat in consultation with the experts working in the field of energy.

186. Recognizing the need to initiate action to build up an adequate statistical framework on environmental statistics, the Commission en-

dorsed the Committee's view that a 'step-by-step approach' was the most suitable one for the development of environmental statistics. It urged countries to initiate action in that direction.

187. Recognizing the importance of the problems of confidentiality in statistical operations, the Commission agreed with the views of the Committee that, while there was an obvious need for the wider dissemination and use of data collected, the protection of confidential information concerning individual respondents by the statistical agency was essential.

188. In view of the importance of the employment problem in the ESCAP region, the Commission recommended that developing countries of the region which at present were not organizing labour force surveys make the necessary arrangements for the organization of such surveys at periodic intervals.

189. Concern was expressed at the non-availability of the requisite funds for the organization of working groups. Recognizing that such meetings served a useful purpose by getting experts together in order to exchange views and experiences, the Commission urged that the necessary allocation be made for their organization. The Commission strongly urged that the advisory services be strengthened, particularly in such fields as sampling and economic and social statistics.

190. In view of the fact that, under the new conference structure, the Committee could meet only once in two years, the Commission endorsed the recommendation of the Committee that the Executive Secretary organize a small intergovernmental working group, which would meet at least once in the interval between any two sessions of the Committee and review the statistics development activities of the countries of the region and those of the secretariat. A view, however, was expressed that the working group should be constituted for a specific purpose only, in order to carry out specific projects or programmes defined in the work programme.

191. The Commission expressed its appreciation of the offer of the Government of Iran to be host to the second session of the Committee on Statistics, to be held in 1976, and accepted that offer.

Natural resources

192. The Commission considered the report of the Committee on Natural Resources on its first session (E/CN.11/1182), and the document: consideration of activities in the field of natural resources: energy, water and minerals (E/CN.11/1195 and Add.1). The recommendations were endorsed, together with the proposed work programme as summarized in document E/CN.11/L.413 (pp. 14-20, 83-92).

193. The Commission noted with appreciation the wide range of activities that had been undertaken in connexion with the investigation, development and management of natural resources. Most countries of the region were reasonably well-endowed with natural resources, the orderly development of which was of fundamental importance to national and regional development in

general. While the sovereign rights of countries should be respected, co-operative effort was essential for both the optimum use of resources and the speedy and effective transfer of technology associated with the programmes. Thanks to extensive extrabudgetary assistance from countries inside and outside the region, UNDP and other bodies, useful progress had been made towards the attainment of the objectives. Attention was drawn to the importance of helping the developing countries to increase their own capabilities in the various fields, including the provision of training activities and forums for the exchange of information and experience.

194. Recognizing the importance of adequate and consistent data for monitoring water resources development in the region, the Commission endorsed the proposal by the Committee on Natural Resources that an item on improvement in the compilation of and reporting on water resources statistics be included in the work programme of the water sector. The representatives of Australia and the United States indicated their willingness to assist with that activity.

195. The Commission noted that the Committee's consideration of the joint management of surface and ground water resources had led to two recommendations for action in relation to that matter: (a) that member countries give particular attention to their river basins with limited water resources with a view to applying the principles and techniques of joint management of their surface and ground water resources for optimum development, and (b) that a seminar on the joint management of surface and ground water be convened at an appropriate time. The importance of such activities in stimulating improved water management was recognized, and the hope was expressed that the proposed seminar would cover in its work the collection and appropriate storage of data, and the degree of accuracy attained.

196. The Commission expressed its appreciation of the offer of the Indonesian Government to provide host facilities for the Third Symposium on the Development of Deltaic Areas, to be held in 1977, and of the offer of the Netherlands Government to provide technical and financial assistance for that symposium and also for the Symposium on Social and Non-economic Factors in Water Resources Development and the Roving Seminar on the Use of Computers in Hydrology and Water Resources Planning.

197. Having been informed of the importance and significance of the proposed regional preparatory programme for the United Nations Water Conference, to be convened in 1977, and the opportunity that the preparatory programme provided to the developing countries of influencing the Conference, the Commission approved the proposed programme, including the convening of an *ad hoc* intergovernmental regional preparatory meeting in 1976. It was noted that a meeting of selected national experts with appropriate consultant support was likely to produce effective results.

198. The Commission noted with appreciation the work of the WMO/ESCAP Panel on Tropical Cyclones in its efforts to mitigate cyclone damage. It endorsed the recommendations of the WMO/ESCAP Panel on Tropical Cyclones at its

second session that ESCAP collaborate with WMO and LRCS, as the case might be, in: (a) providing guidance and other assistance in the establishment of flood-forecasting and warning systems in selected pilot river basins, (b) preparing guidelines for the organization of effective disaster-prevention systems, (c) organizing a regional seminar on community preparedness and disaster prevention in 1975, (d) completing plans for joint missions on community preparedness and disaster prevention, as required by member countries, and (e) preparing a project for submission to UNDP covering expert services, fellowships and limited equipment. The Commission was gratified to learn that the Netherlands Government had approved funds for the recruitment of an expert to form the nucleus of a secretariat for the Panel.

199. The representative of India drew attention to the proposed regional Monsoon Experiment (MONEX), to be conducted as part of the Global Atmospheric Research Project (GARP) in 1978-1979, and urged ESCAP members to play an active part in the experiment, since monsoons were of crucial importance to many countries in the region.

200. The Commission noted with satisfaction that the main emphasis of activities in the energy field had been on initiating an integrated programme for the investigation, development and management of energy resources.

201. A short progress report on the preliminary mission on energy development, which had completed visits to eight countries over a period of about two months ending in February 1975, was noted with interest. It was evident that the concept of an integrated approach to energy development was gaining widespread acceptance, and that it should be encouraged by all available means. Support was therefore expressed for the intention of the secretariat to seek UNDP financial assistance for a team to spend a period of two to three months, in countries interested in receiving assistance, in planning the investigation, development and management of their energy resources. At the same time, it was hoped that the earliest possible attention would be given to assistance for prefeasibility studies of any projects which could be identified as being compatible with integrated energy plans.

202. The Commission also noted with interest the extent to which countries were working on the development of wind and solar energy and bio-gas. The importance of the development of those and other non-conventional resources such as geo-thermal energy was emphasized. Emphasis was also placed on the potential for hydro-electric development in the region. Attention was drawn to the need for intercountry co-operation in research and development relating to all forms of energy, and to the need for ESCAP to promote such co-operation.

203. The Commission expressed satisfaction at the progress achieved in the field of geology and mineral resources development.

204. It was noted with appreciation that the draft of the second edition of the Regional Mineral Distribution Map, which would be beneficial to the developing countries in their efforts to for-

mulate and implement their mineral exploration programmes, was nearing completion. In that connexion, the Commission noted with interest the report that the USSR had completed compilation of geological data for Europe and Asia, and would publish a geological map of Eurasia on the scale 1:5,000,000 in 1975. Compilation and analysis of hydrogeological data for Asia had also been completed and a monography "Hydrogeology of Asia" published. The map of quaternary deposits and the hydrogeological map of the ESCAP region on the same scale were under preparation.

205. The Commission agreed that, since the Ninth World Petroleum Congress would be held at Tokyo in May 1975, the Fifth ESCAP Petroleum Symposium, which had been scheduled for 1976, should be postponed until 1977. It noted with gratitude the Indonesian Government's reiteration of its offer to host the symposium, and it expressed the hope that UNDP would favourably consider providing financial support to facilitate the participation of developing member countries, and to provide for the participation of appropriate experts.

206. The Commission noted with appreciation that the three countries primarily concerned with the establishment of the Southeast Asia Tin Research and Development Centre had expressed their intention to sign both the agreement and the project document as planned before the end of March 1975, and to finalize the selection of a suitable project manager in the near future.

207. The Commission expressed its gratitude to the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan and the Netherlands for making available the experts for the Regional Mineral Resources Development Centre. Three experts were currently posted at Bangkok, and a fourth was expected to join them as from the beginning of March 1975. Noting that the transfer of the Centre to Bandung for the interim period of about two years was dependent on the finalization of the agreement between ESCAP and the Indonesian Government, it expressed the hope that early agreement would be reached, and that the Centre would be transferred to Bandung as quickly as possible.

208. The representative of Indonesia offered a sum equivalent to \$ 2,500 a year in local currency towards the operational costs of the Centre, in addition to the provision of host facilities. The representative of Japan stated that, subject to approval by the Diet, a sum of \$100,000 would be provided in the fiscal year 1975, to be used mainly in connexion with the provision of experts by his Government, and also to help to meet other costs. The representative of India also announced that his Government had agreed in principle to make a contribution towards the operational cost of the Centre.

209. The representatives of Australia, India, the United States and the USSR reiterated their previous offers of support for the Centre through the provision of expert services.

210. The Commission expressed its gratitude to the Governments concerned for their generous offers of assistance. At the same time, it urged the developing countries of the region wishing to make use of the services of the Centre to make

cash contributions without delay, since such contributions would be needed to help meet its operational costs.

211. The Commission noted the action taken to seek UNDP financial support for the international recruitment of a co-ordinator/project manager for the Centre, and the intention to seek UNDP support for the project as a whole.

212. Noting that over three years had elapsed since the initial survey leading to the establishment of the Centre, the Commission endorsed the proposal that the acting co-ordinator or project manager, if appointed in time, should visit interested countries of the region, together with an ESCAP staff member, in order to make a revised assessment of countries' requirements. At the same time, the draft statute for the Centre would be discussed and, as appropriate, consideration would be given to the financial contribution countries might make towards the cost of operation of the Centre so as to provide a better basis for planning. The Commission agreed that an inter-governmental meeting might be convened in 1975 to consider the draft statute and operational plan for the Centre, as revised in the light of the discussions held during the visits to the interested countries.

213. Recognizing that the use of remote-sensing facilities associated with earth resources satellites was of considerable and increasing interest to many countries, the Commission endorsed the proposal that the secretariat seek extrabudgetary funds of \$ 30,000 to enable a study to be carried out on the feasibility of establishing a regional remote-sensing facility for receiving and disseminating earth resources satellite data. It was noted that the study would be planned and conducted in collaboration with the United Nations Centre for Natural Resources, Energy and Transport, the Outer Space Affairs Division, and other appropriate bodies.

214. The offer of the Australian Government to give consideration to requests for assistance in any field of natural resources development, and the offer of the United Kingdom Government to consider sympathetically any requests for short-term technical assistance in respect of proposed seminars were noted with appreciation.

215. The representative of UNESCO stated that effective liaison was being maintained with ESCAP in various areas of mutual interest. Assistance would be provided for the hydrogeological atlas, and other possible areas of co-operation in the water resources programme were under discussion. An international forum on energy technology would be arranged by UNESCO in December 1975 in order to identify fruitful areas for international action to solve scientific problems associated with the harnessing of some of the less conventional resources. It was also planned to set up a regional centre for heat and mass transfer in south Asia in 1976. In co-operation with the Government of Japan, UNESCO had been running a series of training courses on geothermal energy at the University of Kyushu.

216. UNESCO was continuing its co-operation with ESCAP in geological mapping and stratigraphic correlation, and was planning to co-operate in a study on training programmes and

facilities in geology and geophysics, which would provide a basis for future programmes in that field. The support and services of the UNESCO regional office in Jakarta had been offered to assist in the development phase of the Regional Mineral Resources Development Centre.

217. In the field of natural disasters, UNESCO was implementing or planning a number of programmes aimed at promoting a study of natural hazards of geophysical origin, namely, earthquakes and volcanoes, as well as the means of protection against such disasters, which included the development of a UNDP-financed seismological network in southeast Asia, surveys of seismicity and seismo-tectonics, and the convening of a conference in March 1976 on the assessment and mitigation of earthquake risk.

Technical co-operation

218. In the field of technical co-operation, the Commission showed keen interest in developments concerning the delegation of executing agency functions to ESCAP for projects financed by UNDP. The Commission expressed concern that Commission resolution 144 (XXX) and Economic and Social Council resolution 1896 (LVII) had apparently not yet been fully implemented in that respect, since a study group at Headquarters was reported to be looking into the matter of the apportionment of overhead funds. The Commission stressed the importance of expeditiously ensuring delegation of executing agency functions to ESCAP for the implementation of regional projects, particularly in the priority areas, accompanied by suitable decentralization of the means to implement those projects, including appropriate sub-allotment to the Commission of overhead costs.

219. The further increase in the volume of technical co-operation provided through ESCAP in 1974 was noted, and attention was drawn by some delegations to the urgent need to strengthen the administrative apparatus handling the flow. A few delegations expressed the opinion that the designation of ESCAP as executing agency should be confined to projects in fields considered until then to fall within the purview of the United Nations Office of Technical Co-operation, and not extended to areas covered by the specialized agencies. One delegation expressed the view that the decentralization of technical co-operation activities should be to UNDP resident representatives, the emphasis being placed on country programmes.

220. The general topic of technical co-operation attracted a wide variety of further comments from delegations, covering *inter alia* the following points: (a) the desirability of exchanges of technical co-operation among countries of the region through the provision of fellowships and expertise, either bilaterally or through a multilateral body such as ESCAP; (b) the possibility of untangling extrabudgetary contributions by donor countries, which would thus, in appropriate cases, finance technical co-operation among developing countries of the region; (c) the effectiveness of the existing system of technical co-operation through the medium of experts and fellowships, each of which was held by different delegations to be outmoded; (d) the feasibility of using technical co-operation for bridging the existing technological

gap; (e) the merits of structured, action-oriented and large-scale extrabudgetary projects as compared with the impact of seminars, workshops, training courses and fellowships; (f) the need to build institutions and develop national expertise; (g) the utility of a study of ESCAP management procedures for technical co-operation by the Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives, and of a possible ESCAP technical co-operation committee.

221. The Commission expressed its appreciation of the increased commitment of UNDP resources to the region, as evidenced by the most recent indicative planning figures for individual countries and for the region as a whole. It expressed its gratitude for the continued and, in some cases, increased extrabudgetary support from donor countries. Delegations from some of the latter countries gave a brief review of their contributions and of the types of activity they would be prepared to finance in the future, ranging from the strengthening of the ESCAP secretariat to the organization of seminars and training courses, the granting of fellowships and the provision of expertise.

Development administration

222. The Commission had before it for consideration the document: consideration of activities in the field of development administration (E/CN.11/1194).

223. The Commission, in approving the work programme in the field of development administration, noted with appreciation the efforts being made to help the national administrative systems to improve their capability in the light of the increasingly sophisticated requirements of their economic and social development.

224. It noted that the demands of economic and social change required an administrative system geared to respond to the new needs, and that, in the face of the increasing responsibilities of the Governments, particularly in the developing countries, public servants had to be equipped with the requisite knowledge, skills and appropriate attitudes.

225. The Commission, recalling its decisions and resolutions concerning the identification of the priorities of the region, the reformulation of its work programme in terms of an integrated and cohesive framework, and the adjustment of its structure so that it might better serve the needs of the countries in the ESCAP region and promote their economic and social development, emphasized the interrelationship of regional efforts and country-level endeavours, and stressed the need for commensurate changes in the administrative machinery of those countries.

226. In that context, the Commission emphasized the important role that ESCAP had to play in helping the countries of the region to improve their over-all administrative and managerial capability, and urged that adequate priority be accorded and resources made available so that expanded integrated programmes of training, advisory services and research might be developed.

227. The Commission, while endorsing the current activities in that field, recommended that the expanded programmes focus attention on the administrative and managerial needs of the least developed among the developing countries of the region, the land-locked and island countries. To that end, it noted that some countries of the region, including India and the Philippines, would welcome collaboration with ESCAP in projects and programmes aimed at institutional and personnel development and at the strengthening of the administrative and managerial capability of the developing countries in the region.

228. Regarding the content of the programme, the Commission welcomed the programme for the training of development administration trainers and expressed its appreciation of the generous financial contribution of the Netherlands Government ESCAP Fellowship Fund, which had made the implementation of that programme possible. Noting with satisfaction the 1974 programme for the training of trainers, undertaken jointly with the University of the Philippines, the Commission approved the proposed programme for 1975-1976, to be conducted jointly with the Asian Centre for Development Administration in Indonesia and Iran on a subregional basis. In view of the importance of the programme, it expressed the hope that the Netherlands Government would continue its support as in previous years.

229. The Commission took note of the attention given to the problems of local government in the region and, in particular, of the ESCAP/IULA Regional Seminar on Local Government Finance, which was organized in collaboration with the International Union of Local Authorities and with technical inputs from the United Nations Headquarters, the Asian Centre for Development Administration, the German Foundation for International Development and the International Centre for Local Credit. It also noted with appreciation the generous contribution of the Government of Malaysia, which hosted the seminar and the financial support of the Netherlands Government.

230. The Commission endorsed the proposed regional seminar on local government personnel systems, to be held in 1976, which aimed at examining the different aspects of local government personnel systems and policies in relation to the changing role of local government in the context of national development, and was intended to develop a systematic training programme for the respective personnel.

231. The Commission noted that the area of public enterprise had gained importance in development administration in the region, and endorsed the proposed regional workshop on the use of management techniques in such enterprises, to be held during 1975. It noted with appreciation the generous financial support of the German Foundation for International Development for the project.

232. The Commission noted with satisfaction the advisory services and assistance rendered to the Governments and national institutions of Iran, Maldives, Pakistan and Sri Lanka, which were aimed at the improvement of administrative capability in support of the respective national development efforts. It urged that such services and assistance be augmented, and the resources strengthened.

233. The Commission endorsed the proposed activity in the area of plan implementation, which was to commence in 1975, namely, a study on the administrative aspects of the implementation of development plans, with particular reference to the agricultural sector.

234. The Commission welcomed the support provided to the Asian Centre for Development Administration in the areas of: (a) institution building for management development, and (b) policies and programmes for rural development, and recommended that such collaboration with the regional institutions be continued.

Progress reports on major regional projects

Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin

235. The Commission reviewed the annual report of the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin and heard statements by the Chairman and members of the Mekong Committee, and by the Committee's Executive Agent.

236. Several representatives commended the Committee and the riparian countries on the successes achieved during the previous year, in spite of the difficult conditions prevailing in parts of the basin, as well as on the continued progress made with many projects in different fields, including implementation of the Nam Ngum phase II hydropower project, Pa Mong optimization and downstream effects studies, navigation improvements, agricultural development, fisheries, mineral surveys, public health, and environmental studies. The Commission noted that, during its current session, proposals had been approved by the Committee for the implementation of two projects of considerable social significance in Laos: schistosomiasis control and Nam Ngum resettlement. For the Nam Ngum project, also in Laos, the representative of France announced a new grant of \$US 100,000 to be added to the earlier pledges for loans or grants totalling \$US 24.3 million received from Australia, Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, India, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States.

237. The Commission noted with satisfaction the special attention paid by the Committee to small-scale projects that could rapidly bring important direct benefits to rural communities, while studies and planning had continued for large-scale projects, to be built in the longer term, for major power production, irrigation, flood control and other benefits.

238. The Commission further noted that both the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank had, in 1974, approved loans to the riparian countries for pioneer agricultural projects in the lower Mekong basin, and that project documents and review memoranda had been recently completed for another six such projects, including plans to seek the necessary financing during the current year.

239. The Commission was informed that support for the Committee by many co-operating countries, the United Nations and its agencies, the

World Bank, the Asian Development Bank and private foundations had continued at an encouraging level; there was a notable increase in the number of bilateral experts whose services were being made available to the Committee by various co-operating countries.

240. The Commission welcomed the many expressions of support and offers of continuing assistance made by co-operating countries, noting that the Committee had accepted such offers and had authorized its Executive Agent to make the necessary detailed arrangements.

Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas (CCOP)

241. The Commission had before it the report of CCOP on its eleventh session (E/CN.11/L.406), the report of its Technical Advisory Group on its tenth session, and the report of the Workshop on Metallogenesis and Tectonic Patterns in East and Southeast Asia, held under the joint sponsorship of CCOP and the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC), in co-operation with the International Decade of Ocean Exploration (IDOE) Office of the National Science Foundation of the United States.

242. The Commission recognized that CCOP, since its inception in 1966, had played an important part in the search for and prospecting of mineral resources in offshore areas and related activities in east and southeast Asia. Such activities had been further intensified after UNDP had begun to give assistance through a regional project on offshore prospecting in east Asia. It was to the credit of CCOP that southeast Asia had become a focus of attention in the search for hydrocarbon deposits. The Commission noted that a significant production of petroleum and natural gas was already being obtained in the offshore areas of Indonesia as well as of Malaysia, and that prospecting in offshore areas in several other countries in southeast Asia had yielded encouraging results. Exploration had progressed into increasingly deeper waters of the area. The Commission noted that CCOP was beginning to evaluate the potential of hydrocarbons and other types of mineral resources in the oceanic region, and to assess the deep-water capability of economic exploration and exploitation, as it was considered that such an evaluation would be useful to its member countries in formulating national policy concerning mineral resources beyond the continental shelves.

243. With regard to the survey for tin and other heavy mineral deposits, the Commission noted that investigations had been carried out off the east coast of peninsular Malaysia and the west coast of south Thailand, with survey vessels and counterpart personnel provided by both countries and with the assistance of experts and equipment provided by the Government of the Netherlands and the Project Office. Preparations had been initiated for a joint investigation for tin and other minerals in the Strait of Malacca, in 1975, involving Indonesia and Malaysia and with assistance expected from the Federal Republic of Germany.

244. The Commission attached importance to the joint CCOP/IOC/IDOE programme for the

study of metallogenesis, hydrocarbons and tectonic patterns in east Asia. It was considered that that programme represented an outstanding example of joint planning and research between the United Nations agencies, national organizations and scientific institutions, which could usefully be followed elsewhere. The Commission noted that five member countries of CCOP had formulated 16 concrete proposals for inclusion in the programme. The Indonesian delegation particularly requested the Project Office to assist in the early implementation of Banda Arc geophysical investigations.

245. In view of the increasing activities in offshore and related surveys, the need for a larger number of technical personnel was apparent. The Commission was therefore glad to note that CCOP had paid considerable attention to the training aspects, and had recommended the organization of several new studies, seminars and other training opportunities. The Commission also noted that CCOP had proposed the selection of a number of specialists for training in special fields, who could assume the responsibility of conducting offshore programmes, managing marine resources development, and contributing to the scientific knowledge of mineral resources of CCOP offshore areas and the western Pacific.

246. The Commission recalled that, at its previous session, several delegations had stressed the age determination of granites and associated mineralization in the CCOP work programme. The Commission was pleased to note that the Project Office would convene a Seminar on Radiometric Age-dating at Bangkok during April/May 1975.

247. The Commission recognized that the increased number of activities of CCOP and its member countries would continue to require outside assistance in addition to UNDP support. Throughout the years, bilateral contributions, both in cash and kind, had been important to the CCOP programme. The Commission noted with appreciation the statement of the Japanese representative that his Government would continue to support the CCOP programme by: (a) organizing group training courses in offshore prospecting, (b) providing non-reimbursable experts to the Project Office, (c) printing CCOP Technical Bulletins, and (d) assisting other member countries through bilateral arrangements. In addition, subject to parliamentary approval, Japan would make a cash contribution of \$US 20,000 for the fiscal year 1975, to be placed at the disposal of the Project Manager for the work of CCOP. Japan had also offered to provide facilities for the twelfth session of CCOP at Tokyo in August 1975.

248. The Commission expressed its gratitude to the Government of the Netherlands for its assistance in the surveys in Malaysia and Thailand mentioned above, which exceeded \$US 250,000 in cash equivalent.

249. The Commission also expressed its appreciation of the offers made by other developed countries to continue their support to CCOP. It was pleased to learn that Canada had joined the countries which were co-operating with CCOP, namely, Australia, France, the Federal Republic

of Germany, the Netherlands, the United States and the United Kingdom. The Commission was informed that the USSR was prepared to become a co-operating country.

250. The Commission was informed that CCOP had acted as a sponsor of the Circum-Pacific Energy and Mineral Resources Conference, held at Honolulu in August 1974, and that it would participate in the Circum-Pacific Council for Energy and Mineral Resources established by that Conference.

251. The Commission noted that CCOP had initiated studies on environmental protection related to offshore exploration, and that it would assist member countries in their anti-pollution efforts, including the planning and training of personnel.

Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in South Pacific Offshore Areas (CCOP/SOPAC)

252. The Commission considered the report of CCOP/SOPAC on its third session together with the report of the Technical Advisory Group on its third session (E/CN.11/L.405).

253. The Commission, in considering the Committee's activities, endorsed the proposal that UNDP be approached for financial support for an expanded project for a period of three years. Experience had clearly established the importance of the project for the region.

254. The Commission noted that the activities of CCOP/SOPAC during the previous year had made considerable progress. Investigations carried out under its work programme had led to the discovery of a significant bed of manganese nodules southwest of the Cook Islands, and prospects for the discovery of phosphate rocks in the equatorial region of the southwest Pacific were encouraging. Investigations of detrital heavy mineral deposits in the coastal and near-shore areas of Fiji had resulted in the location of concentrations of magnetite of commercial interest.

255. The Commission welcomed the establishment of the nucleus of a technical secretariat at Suva, Fiji, with one marine geologist provided by UNDP as co-ordinator to manage the inter-sessional affairs of the Committee. Recognizing the wide dispersal of the participating island countries and their limited resources, the Commission was pleased to note that ESCAP would continue to give its administrative support to the Committee.

256. The Commission was pleased to note the close co-operation existing between the participating countries, and the assistance provided from a variety of sources. The Commission noted with appreciation the intention of the Government of New Zealand to continue its strong support for that programme, and the willingness of the Government of Australia to continue its support and to consider requests for assistance in the field of mineral resources development. Reference was made to the desirability of seeking closer co-operation between the two CCOP pro-

grammes, particularly since support was being sought in some cases from the same sources.

257. The Commission was informed that an International Decade of Ocean Exploration (IDOE) Workshop, jointly sponsored by the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) and CCOP/SOPAC, had been organized and would be held at Suva, Fiji, in September 1975 and would be immediately followed by the fourth session of CCOP/SOPAC at Honiara in the British Solomon Islands. The Commission expressed its gratitude to the Governments of Fiji and the British Solomon Islands for the provision of host facilities, and to the United States Government for its offer to assist in organizing the workshop.

Asian Highway

258. The Commission noted the progress made on the Asian Highway (E/CN.11/1201) and expressed its appreciation of the approval by UNDP of phase II of the project, which would last for 2 1/2 years until the end of 1975. Phase II was intended to consolidate the work already completed and to integrate the project in the programme of work of the Transport and Communications Committee; it included the readjustment of alignment, data collection on the inventory on roads, traffic, construction, maintenance and needs for upgrading and improvement, and determination of the Asian Highway standards. In order to make a final evaluation of the project activities and their impact, particularly in regard to the training programmes, the optimum utilization of the road research laboratory equipment supplied under phase I and the advisory services rendered and technical reports prepared, the Asian Highway countries were requested to provide data for the verification of the pre-project physical conditions of the routes according to their various classifications so that they might be compared with those at the end of 1975 and a reasonable assessment made of the investments on roads in connexion with the project.

259. It was noted that the Asian Highway guidebook covering the section between Vientiane and Singapore (3,000 kilometres) had been distributed on a world-wide basis at the request of the various agencies, and another map, covering the section between the Iran/Turkey border and the Pakistan/India border (4,000 kilometres) was now ready for distribution. It was hoped that every effort would be made to prepare similar maps for other Asian Highway countries on the east-west axis routes, such as the zone comprising India, Bangladesh and Nepal.

260. It was noted that India had already completed A-1 and the other arterial route A-2, with the exception of two short sections on either side of Nepal, which would be completed when the A-2 was ready in Nepal. The rest of the Asian Highway network would also be upgraded though mostly to minimum standards.

261. The Commission endorsed the request of Afghanistan for assistance for the survey of 560 kilometres on the central section of the direct route A-77 from Kabul to Herat, the construction of which would open up extensive areas to the outside world, including the most backward parts of that country, and the request

of the Republic of Viet-Nam for assistance with the rehabilitation, repair and upgrading of roads and bridges destroyed during the war.

262. With the network nearing completion, the Commission emphasized the need to promote international traffic and ensure optimum utilization. The surveys initiated on the western zone of the Asian Highway through the assistance of the Federal Republic of Germany were steps in the right direction. In that context, it was felt that a subregional approach might be more practical and feasible, particularly in areas where the road haulage of passengers and goods could be shown to be economical compared with other modes of transport.

263. The Commission emphasized the need for intensified efforts to develop feeder roads linking up with the Asian Highway routes on the one hand, and for assistance to integrated rural development on the other hand, in the context of the priority areas of food and agriculture.

264. The Commission expressed its gratitude to: (a) the Governments of Australia, Japan, the United States, the USSR and IBRD for providing assistance to Thailand, Burma, Bangladesh and Afghanistan for studies and construction of roads and bridges along the Asian Highway; (b) the Government of Thailand for establishing and operating the Asian Highway Technical Information Centre at Bangkok, which provided excellent documentation; (c) the Government of India for providing training facilities to highway engineers and for assistance rendered to Laos for the completion of the studies on the construction of the Nam Ngum, Nam Cading bridges on route A-3 (it was noted that, as an interim measure, a pontoon bridge had been constructed over the Nam Cading); (d) the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany and Japan for providing highway engineers to render advisory services to the Asian Highway countries; (e) the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany for funding two seminars on soil testing methodology and traffic engineering, to be held in 1975; (f) the Government of France for providing training facilities to 14 Asian Highway engineers in France; and (g) the Government of the USSR for its offer to participate actively in the Asian Highway project by deputing specialists on highway engineering and road transport development.

265. It was felt that the Asian Highway Coordinating Committee should be convened as and when necessary.

Typhoon Committee

266. The Commission had before it the report of the Typhoon Committee on its seventh session (E/CN.11/1180), and the note by the secretariat (E/CN.11/L.416). The conclusions and recommendations of the Committee were endorsed.

267. It was noted that significant progress had been achieved in a number of fields: meteorological telecommunication systems, implementation of a pilot flood-forecasting scheme in the Republic of Korea, initial steps towards the implementation of a similar scheme in Laos, community preparedness and disaster prevention, and training associated with all those aspects. Such

progress was attributed mainly to the assistance provided by several countries inside and outside the region and by UNDP, and to the co-operation between WMO, LRCS and ESCAP in assisting the Committee in its work. The Commission expressed its appreciation of that valuable support.

268. The Commission noted that, with regard to the long-term staffing of the Typhoon Committee secretariat, the Philippines Government was prepared to provide a synoptic meteorologist for as long as the secretariat had its headquarters in Manila, and that the Japanese Government would consider providing a hydrologist in 1976. The staffing of the secretariat after the end of the current UNDP project thus appeared to be assured. The Committee considered that a senior international technical adviser to advise and guide the professional staff would still be necessary, and the Commission agreed that ESCAP, in co-operation with WMO, should approach UNDP to seek an extension of technical support to the Committee beyond the current project, by the provision of at least the services of such an adviser.

269. Progress had also been made in the area of community preparedness and disaster prevention. A principal activity in that component had been the second Joint LRCS/WMO/ESCAP Mission, which had visited Japan and the Philippines in 1974. The Typhoon Committee had felt that a joint mission should also visit the remaining members, the Khmer Republic and Laos, at the earliest opportunity. It had expressed doubts, however, about the feasibility of carrying out that mission in 1975. The Commission endorsed the request of the Committee that LRCS, WMO and ESCAP keep the matter under review, and make proposals to those member countries at the earliest feasible time.

270. It was noted that, pursuant to a recommendation made by the Joint Mission, a detailed proposal for the holding of a regional seminar on community preparedness and disaster prevention in Japan had been drawn up. The Commission noted with appreciation the offer of the Japanese Government to provide funds for the seminar in the fiscal year 1975, ending March 1976, on the understanding that the date and detailed arrangements would be worked out between the Government of Japan and ESCAP. The seminar would be open to participants from all the member countries of the Typhoon Committee and of the WMO/ESCAP Panel on Tropical Cyclones.

271. Appreciation was expressed of the group training courses held in Japan and of the financial support provided by member countries to enable the staff of countries associated with the Typhoon Committee to attend.

272. The Commission noted with interest the programmes and plans of the United States and the USSR for observations and research related to various aspects of the work of the Typhoon Committee. In that connexion, the representative of China pointed out that many countries were greatly affected by typhoons, which had beneficial as well as harmful effects, the associated rainfall being a resource of vital importance. Experiments on typhoon modification, which would have unpredictable results, should therefore be carried out only with the concurrence of all the countries concerned.

273. The representatives of LRCS and WMO referred to the continuing close collaboration between those bodies and ESCAP in the support for the various activities of the Typhoon Committee secretariat. LRCS was deeply involved in the project, which had essentially humanitarian objectives in its concern for community preparedness and disaster prevention. Work had begun on a manual setting out guidelines for community preparedness and disaster prevention in relation to tropical cyclones and associated floods, and publication was planned by mid-1976.

274. WMO through its voluntary assistance programme had contributed over \$2 million in the form of equipment and associated expert services to the work associated with the Typhoon Committee. The typhoon programme and the related programme on tropical cyclones were in effect the operational part of the WMO Tropical Cyclone project; the complementary part included studies aimed at improving techniques for cyclone warning and storm-surge prediction.

Progress reports on regional institutions

Over-all review of the regional training institutions

275. The Commission, recalling its resolution 148 (XXX) concerning the over-all review of its regional training institutions supported by the United Nations Development Programme, noted the report of the Review Mission to the Executive Secretary of ESCAP (E/CN.11/1211), and considered the Executive Secretary's report and recommendations regarding the regional institutions (E/CN.11/1209).

276. Expressing its satisfaction at the prompt action taken by the Executive Secretary to implement resolution 148 (XXX), the Commission commended the members of the Mission on having prepared a report which critically and objectively analysed the over-all situation of the regional institutions, and recommended far-reaching changes with regard to the institutions under review.

277. The Commission noted that the United Nations Centre for Regional Development had also been included in the scope of the over-all review, although it was a global institution and not a regional institution supported by UNDP. It welcomed the continued co-operation of that Centre with the Commission's regional institutions in future schemes of collaboration and joint effort for the benefit of the region.

278. The Commission noted that the Executive Secretary's report and recommendations had been put forward with due consideration to the views expressed by the government representatives, the governing/advisory councils of the institutions, UNDP, appropriate offices of the United Nations and other parties concerned.

279. In that context, the Commission recognized the need to postpone the implementation of the Mission's recommendation regarding a consolidated budget for the institutions, and felt that the question of the eventual integration of the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning and the Asian Centre for Development Administration should be kept under review.

280. With regard to relocation, the Commission noted and expressed its appreciation of the offer of the Royal Government of Thailand to host on a permanent basis the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning at Bangkok by providing land and 20 per cent of the cost of the building construction.

281. The Commission, in considering the recommendations of the Executive Secretary relating to programme co-ordination, financial considerations and the executing agency role of ESCAP, noted that the implementation of those recommendations would result in the effective utilization of resources and the avoidance of unnecessary duplication of efforts. At the same time, however, the Commission noted the views of some delegations, which drew attention to several points in connexion with certain recommendations, namely: that the institutions needed to enjoy some degree of autonomy in order to preserve their specialized academic character; that the chairmanship of the co-ordinating committee be on a rotational basis among the directors of the institutions; that the functions of the single intergovernmental governing council, the co-ordinating committee and the advisory committees of the institutions be clearly divided; that the proposed changes relating to the legal status of the institutions be undertaken in close consultation with the Governments concerned, particularly with the Governments of the host countries; and that, while accepting the principle of tapering-off of institutional support by UNDP, such action be carried out gradually over a period of 10 to 15 years, and with the simultaneous phasing-in of programme support by UNDP.

282. The Commission felt the need for appropriate changes in the various legal instruments or plans of operation governing the regional institutions in order that those institutions might become intergovernmental entities. It also generally endorsed the recommendations of the Executive Secretary concerning the establishment of a single intergovernmental governing council for the regional institutions under review.

283. In that context, the Commission also noted the views of one delegation, which suggested that the objectives of improved co-ordination and avoidance of duplication could be attained through the modified organization of the proposed co-ordinating committee, and without the establishment of the single intergovernmental governing council. That delegation further expressed the view that there was no special need to alter the existing legal status of the institutions, and that the existing independent governing/advisory councils of the institutions could continue their functions with the assistance of the suggested modified co-ordinating committee.

284. The Commission emphasized the importance of the executing agency role of ESCAP, and urged that all parties concerned act expeditiously to delegate the functions of executing agency to ESCAP and make available to it the necessary funds to permit the effective implementation of the recommendations relating to the regional institutions.

285. In concluding its general endorsement of

the recommendations of the Executive Secretary, the Commission considered and adopted resolution 158 (XXXI) concerning its regional training institutions supported by the United Nations Development Programme.

Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning

286. The Commission reviewed the progress and achievements of the Institute as presented in the report of its Governing Council (E/CN.11/1187). The Commission noted with appreciation the activities of the Institute in the previous year and endorsed the direction and content of its proposed programme.

287. The Commission noted that the project document for 1974-1975 and, more particularly, the guidelines for phase III took fully into account the changing needs of the countries in development training and research. The work plan of the Institute had been devised with a view to providing scope for a multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary approach to action-oriented programmes. In carrying out its activities, the Institute also aimed at an integrative approach to its three main functions of training, research and advisory services, and envisaged the closest collaboration with the national institutions engaged in training and research in social sciences in both the formulation and implementation of its programmes.

288. The Commission expressed its satisfaction that the Institute had undertaken extensive consultations with the Governments and national and international institutions in developing its guidelines. Such consultations had laid bare a few problems which seemed to be of critical importance to the developing countries and which included: income generation for the poorer sections of the people in the rural and urban areas; lessening of the inequalities in personal income distribution; the special handicaps of the least developed countries, including the land-locked countries and the smaller island countries; and the need to harmonize the development plans of groups of countries. A view was expressed that the Institute should pay more attention to the problems of the war-torn countries.

289. It was noted with appreciation that the central theme selected for phase III was "The eradication of poverty, unemployment and inequality", as those problems had defied solution and were of immediate concern to the developing countries of the region. It was also noted that the Institute intended to develop its detailed activities for phase III in consultation with the Governments and the national and regional institutions.

290. The Commission noted the efforts made by the Institute to develop a work programme for the island countries of the Pacific and the intention of the Institute to set up a branch office in the Pacific region. A view was expressed that the Institute possessed the necessary receptivity and technical capabilities to respond to the specific problems of the subregion relating to the upgrading of vitally needed skills, institution building and human development.

291. The Commission was informed that the current year's budget was estimated at \$US 2 million

and that the estimated annual financial requirements for phase III were approximately \$US 2.5 million. The Commission hoped that the Governments, UNDP and other existing and potential donors would come forward with liberal pledges of financial support to enable the Institute to carry out its imaginative phase III work programme.

292. The Commission endorsed the recommendation of the Governing Council of the Institute and decided to change its name from 'Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning' to 'Asian Development Institute' in order to reflect the Institute's activities in the economic and social fields of development as well as in development planning, implementation and evaluation. The Commission adopted resolution 155 (XXXI) in that connexion.

293. The Commission noted with appreciation the Government of Thailand's offer to extend host facilities to the Institute on a permanent basis, and to provide a piece of land at Bangkok and contribute 20 per cent towards the building cost for the Institute. The hope was expressed that the member countries would make voluntary contributions to cover the remaining 80 per cent.

294. The Commission welcomed the continued financial assistance provided by the member countries and various international agencies, including WHO and UNICEF. It also noted with gratitude the donations received from several Governments of the developed countries. It thanked the Government of Australia for the grant of \$A 15,000 for fellowships in addition to its annual contributions. The Commission noted with appreciation the offers made by the Governments of France and the USSR for the provision of teaching staff to the Institute.

295. The Commission decided that the current term of the Governing Council of the Institute be extended by one year until the following Commission session.

Asian Statistical Institute

296. The Commission reviewed the report of the Asian Statistical Institute for the period April 1974 to February 1975 as presented by the Project Manager/Director (E/CN.11/1197). It noted the satisfactory contribution that the Asian Statistical Institute had been making during the previous five years to the development of statistics in the region through its training programmes for government statistical personnel. By the end of phase I in September 1975, the Institute would have provided training to nearly 400 statisticians from 28 countries of the ESCAP region through its general, advanced, country and subregional courses, involving a total of approximately 2,000 man-months of training.

297. The Commission noted that a five-week workshop on the basic aspects of general applied statistics had been conducted by the Institute at the request of the Government of Afghanistan at Kabul during June/July 1974. The Commission also noted that the Institute had collaborated with the South Pacific Commission in a subregional training course on national accounts, held at Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea, for senior statisticians of the countries of the South Pacific.

298. The Commission endorsed the recommendation of the Advisory Council of the Asian Statistical Institute that the duration of the general course be reduced to six months in phase II of the Institute in order to make the faculty available for a greater number of advanced and country courses as well as for related research and advisory services.

299. The Commission also endorsed the recommendation of the Committee on Statistics at its first session that training be given priority over research and advisory services at the Asian Statistical Institute, and that the research activities of the Institute supplement the work of ESCAP and be conducted in close collaboration with ESCAP and other relevant agencies.

300. The Commission also endorsed the view of the Committee on Statistics that the Institute should lay more emphasis on the training of potential trainers and that the activities of the Institute should be directed to the necessary extent towards supporting the national training programmes.

301. The Commission expressed its gratitude to the Governments, which had until then pledged total contributions of approximately \$ 3.3 million for phase II of the Institute (October 1975 - September 1980). Since the estimated outlay for phase II at current rates of salary for staff and stipends for fellows and other costs was \$ 5.1 million, the Commission urged UNDP to consider increasing its contribution to the level needed to bridge the gap between the estimated outlay and the contributions pledged by the Governments so that phase II of the Institute might proceed smoothly.

302. The Commission expressed its gratitude to the Governments of Australia, India, Japan, the United Kingdom, the United States and the USSR, the Asian Development Bank and the specialized agencies such as FAO, ILO, UNESCO and WHO for the services of short-term guest lecturers provided to the Institute during the period under report.

303. The Commission shared the hope expressed by the Committee on Statistics that contributions-in-kind in the form of experts on a non-reimbursable basis, either short-term or long-term, would be provided to the Asian Statistical Institute in greater numbers by developed member countries of ESCAP and international organizations, so that the Institute might expand and diversify its training activities and undertake related research and advisory services during phase II.

304. The Commission also expressed the hope that, in addition to the fellowships provided by UNDP and the Governments of Japan and the Netherlands, other countries which were in a position to do so would offer contributions-in-kind of fellowships for the training of statistical personnel of member countries of the region at the Institute.

Asian Centre For Development Administration (ACDA)

305. The Commission considered the report of the Governing Council of ACDA (E/CN.11/1196),

together with the report by the secretariat on the major regional institutions contained in the secretariat note of 26 February 1975.

306. The Commission noted that the initial work programme approved for the Centre by its Governing Council envisaged activities in the following five fields: (a) policy planning and analysis for development, (b) performance improvement in public enterprises, (c) policies and programmes for rural development, (d) performance improvement in family planning, and (e) institution building for management development. The Commission also noted that the additional fields of work, which were subsequently included in the work programme, consisted of: (a) a programme on development of management consultancy in the public sector, (b) a programme on infrastructure management, and (c) a programme for the collection and dissemination of information relating to development administration. A programme for the training of trainers in development administration, to be conducted at Teheran jointly with the Government of Iran, was also on the expanded work programme of the Centre.

307. The Commission noted that considerable progress had already been made in implementing the Centre's approved work programme and that, in each of those fields, the Centre was conducting an integrated programme consisting of problem-oriented research and comparative studies combined with training and, more recently, consultancy. The Commission also noted that, in carrying out its work programme, the Centre was working in close collaboration with, and in many cases through, national training and research institutions and government organizations concerned with problems of development administration.

308. The Commission noted that a total of 167 persons had participated in the training programmes and expert study groups organized by ACDA. The more important of these programmes included a programme on administrative control and management information systems in public enterprises, conducted at Manila in October 1974 in collaboration with the University of the Philippines, and a Colloquium on Policy Analysis and Development, held at Kuala Lumpur in November 1974. The colloquium aimed at analysing the institutions and processes for policy formulation and development at the highest national level, and was attended by very senior officials.

309. The Commission also noted that several studies had been conducted and papers prepared by the Centre in each of its fields of work and, in particular, for the programmes relating to: (a) policy analysis and development, (b) performance improvement in public enterprises, (c) management of family planning programmes, and (d) policies and programmes of rural development.

310. The Commission endorsed the areas of work selected for the initial activities of ACDA and the methodologies that were being utilized for the implementation of the work programme as set out in the Governing Council's report. The Commission underlined the importance of giving special attention to the changing needs of development administration in the region, and suggested that the Centre should have periodic

consultations with member Governments in order to identify those needs and ensure harmonization between the programmes of the Centre and those of the national training and research institutions in the field of development administration.

311. The Commission noted that, since the beginning of its previous session, four more Governments had signed the ACDA plan of operation, bringing the total number of signatories to 19.

312. The Commission noted that, as required by the plan of operation, a draft charter in the form of an agreement to be entered into by the participating Governments had been prepared and approved by the Legal Office of the United Nations. The charter had not, however, been presented at the current session as it might require revision in the light of the decisions taken by the Commission on the report of the Executive Secretary on the over-all review of the regional training institutions, carried out in pursuance of Commission resolution 148 (XXX). The charter would be revised in the light of those decisions and be presented at a subsequent session of the Commission.

313. The Commission noted that 11 members of the professional staff, drawn from the nine countries in the region, had been appointed and had assumed duties in the Centre.

314. The Commission expressed its gratitude to the Government of Malaysia, as host to the Centre, for the provision of excellent physical and staff facilities. The Commission noted that the new permanent headquarters of the Centre, to be constructed on an 8-acre site at Kuala Lumpur, would be completed by mid-1977.

Asian Centre for Training and Research in Social Welfare and Development (ACTRSWD)

315. The Commission noted the progress made towards the establishment of the Centre, as reported in Commission document E/CN.11/1204.

316. In considering the Executive Secretary's report on the over-all review of the regional training institutions (E/CN.11/1209), the Commission noted and endorsed the following recommendations as being specifically applicable to ACTRSWD: (a) that the amount of UNDP support for ACTRSWD, expected to be \$150,000 per annum, be increased by approximately \$100,000, and the financial base (i.e. the number of contributing Governments and the amount contributed) of the Centre also be enlarged on a long-term basis; and (b) that the proposed phasing of the implementation of the project be as specified in annex I to the Executive Secretary's report.

317. The Commission noted with appreciation that, in response to the Review Mission's recommendation that the initial phase of the Centre be extended from two to three years, the Government of the Philippines had proportionately raised its cash contribution from \$60,000 to \$90,000 to cover the extended period of phasing, and that the permanent building of the Centre financed by that Government was scheduled to be inaugurated by September 1975.

318. In view of the urgency of establishing the Centre as a going concern, the Commission au-

thorized the Executive Secretary to exercise the powers of its Governing Council, pending the formation of a single governing council for all UNDP-financed regional institutions, and thereby launch ACTRSWD at the earliest. It was also suggested in that connexion that a small advisory committee consisting of one representative each from UNDP, the Social Development Division of the United Nations and the host Government could, for such interim period, assist the Executive Secretary in carrying out the required tasks as indicated in paragraph 7 of document E/CN.11/1204.

319. The Commission welcomed the announcement of the following contributions to ACTRSWD: (a) a contribution of \$ 50,000 for fiscal year 1975 from Japan, in reiteration of their earlier offer announced at the thirtieth session of the Commission; (b) a new offer of \$ 50,000 from the United States; and (c) a new offer of \$ 1,000 from the Republic of Viet-Nam, and appealed to other member Governments to announce their contributions to ACTRSWD as early as possible. The Commission thanked those member Governments which had already deposited their contributions with their respective UNDP accounts and requested the other Governments which had earlier pledged their contributions to kindly do so as soon as possible.

320. Several delegations reiterated the need for the regional Centre for Social Welfare and Development in order to evolve integrated techniques and strategies for the development of the lower echelons of society, in keeping with the recommendations of the regional mid-term review of the Second United Nations Development Decade. The Commission felt that the Centre could help in the development of human resources, more particularly the involvement of youth and women in the development process, and also undertake action-oriented research and the compilation of the required data for social welfare planning.

321. It was suggested that, when professional staff were recruited for ACTRSWD, the talent available within the donor countries should be given special consideration.

Findings and recommendations of the Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives and Other Representatives Designated by Members of the Commission

322. The Commission had before it for consideration the findings and recommendations of the Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives and Other Representatives Designated by Members of the Commission (E/CN.11/L.408 and Add.1), which were introduced by Mr. H.I. Jasin, Permanent Representative of Indonesia to ESCAP. In his statement, Mr. Jasin pointed out that, since the thirtieth session of the Commission, the Advisory Committee had held eight sessions in close co-operation with the ESCAP secretariat. The findings and recommendations of the Advisory Committee covered the draft terms of reference of the main legislative committees other than those of the Committee on Agriculture and of the Committee on Statistics, the future status of subsidiary bodies, legislative arrangements in regard to shipping and ports,

and guidelines for the conduct of meetings. The Advisory Committee had also dealt with other matters, including the intended proposal by the Executive Board of the Registry of Scientific and Technical Services to offer the contents of the Registry to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for the use of ESCAP member countries, and the formulation of the integrated programme of work, 1975-1977.

323. The Commission unanimously expressed its satisfaction that the establishment of the Advisory Committee had proved to be a useful and constructive step taken in pursuance of Commission resolution 143 (XXX) on the rationalization of the conference structure of ESCAP. It urged the need for continued regular meetings of the Advisory Committee in the future and the further strengthening of co-operation between the Advisory Committee and the ESCAP secretariat with the object of facilitating the work of the Commission. The Commission generally endorsed the findings and recommendations of the Advisory Committee and heard specific proposals and suggestions on the various issues dealt with in its report.

324. The Commission endorsed the draft terms of reference of the Committee on Economic Planning, and the proposal to change the name of that Committee to Committee on Development Planning. It also endorsed the draft terms of reference, annexed to chapter II, of the Committee on Industry, Housing and Technology, the Committee on Natural Resources, the Committee on Population, the Committee on Social Development, the Committee on Trade and the Committee on Transport and Communications. The Commission also noted that the newly established Committee on Statistics, at its first session held in November 1974, had regretted that the Commission had not found it possible either to incorporate in the terms of reference the suggestion contained in paragraph 135 of the report of the Conference of Asian Statisticians on its twelfth session, or to seek the advice of the Committee before finalizing the terms of reference as suggested by the Conference. The Commission agreed that the Committee on Statistics might reformulate its draft terms of reference at its second session in 1976 and submit them to the Commission at its following session for approval. The Advisory Committee should assist in that task.

325. The Commission endorsed the recommendation of the Advisory Committee regarding the abolition of the existing sub-committees and their replacement by bodies of an *ad hoc* nature, the need for which would be adequately justified in relation to specific action-oriented projects and proposals in the work programme. In that connexion, a suggestion was made that there should be sufficient flexibility in arranging meetings of the *ad hoc* bodies to ensure the effective implementation of the programme of work. It was emphasized that the subjects covered by the existing sub-committees should continue to receive adequate attention in the reorganized structure. A view was expressed that the *ad hoc* bodies should be intergovernmental in nature.

326. The Commission endorsed the recommendation of the Advisory Committee that the meetings of the main legislative bodies and of the subsidiary bodies conform to the requirements of Commission resolution 143 (XXX) concerning the number of meetings and meeting days.

327. The Commission adopted a resolution on arrangements on shipping and ports. One developing member country emphasized that it was the general understanding that the resolution envisaged the establishment of a separate committee on shipping at the following session. It was the view of the Commission that:

- (a) Shipping should be given its appropriate place and priority;
- (b) Steps should be taken to maintain full co-ordination;
- (c) Existing arrangements with regard to shipping should be continued in the interim period.

328. The Commission endorsed the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on the guidelines for the conduct of ESCAP meetings, (E/CN.11/L.408 Annex IX). A view was expressed that the election of a rapporteur for ESCAP legislative meetings should be mandatory.

329. The Commission considered the request of the Executive Board of the Registry of Scientific and Technical Services, transmitted to the Executive Secretary of ESCAP by the Australian Minister for Foreign Affairs, inviting ESCAP to take over the assets of the Registry (ESCAP (XXXI)/CR.I). The Commission was informed that the Government of Australia had, in their aide-mémoire of 9 October 1974, conveyed to the Executive Secretary the offer to transfer to ESCAP the assets of the Registry located at Canberra. It was also informed of the steps taken by the Executive Secretary to obtain the legal opinion from the United Nations Headquarters as to how the transfer of assets might be accomplished. It was informed of the various measures taken to examine how the project might be fitted into the development information system and of the referral of the proposal to the Advisory Committee for examination. A resolution on the subject was tabled by the delegation of Australia.

330. Many delegations indicated their view that the Registry seemed to be a useful activity and expressed support, in principle, for acceptance of the assets by ESCAP. However, it was realized that there were long-term financial implications for the United Nations which could not be precisely defined at that stage. Some delegations also felt that, as a development information system was still being evolved, the place of the Registry in that system was not yet clear. Unless those two points were known, some delegations could not support the acceptance of the Registry's assets by ESCAP. One delegation indicated that it would oppose the resolution if its acceptance were to entail financial implications for the United Nations. The Australian delegation appreciated the problems raised. It noted, however, that clarification of the Registry's relationship with the development information system and the consequent financial implications for the United Nations would not be known for several years. Australia believed that the Registry was valuable and, since it could constitute a useful part of a development information system, an immediate decision was needed if those assets were not to be lost. The Australian Government would be prepared to continue to make a significant contribution to the operation of the Registry if other

ESCAP members endorsed the idea and also contributed towards it. The Australian Government was not, however, prepared to continue its financial contribution to the existing Registry beyond 30 June 1975 if it was not clear that member Governments desired that ESCAP ultimately accept the assets. Since the Commission meeting was not able at that stage to accept the assets, the Australian delegation withdrew the resolution.

331. Some delegations stressed the need to ensure that the requirement for a clear statement of the financial implications of all proposals submitted to the Commission should continue to be carefully observed.

332. The Commission expressed its appreciation of the work done by the Advisory Committee during the year, including the reformulation of the integrated programme of work, 1975-1977.

Resolutions bearing on the work of the Commission adopted by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly

333. The Commission considered documents ESCAP/181 and Add.1 containing summaries of resolutions bearing on the work of the Commission, adopted by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly, and ESCAP/182 containing the study on regional structures as requested by Economic and Social Council resolution 1756 (LIV). The Commission heard a statement from the Executive Secretary explaining in particular the action taken at the regional level to implement Council resolution 1756 (LIV), which also been brought to the attention of the Commission at its previous session.

334. In stressing the importance of enhancing the role and usefulness of the regional commissions as the main general economic and social development centres within the United Nations system, Council resolution 1756 (LIV) called upon all the organizations and agencies in the system to work closely with the regional commissions to achieve the over-all economic and social development objectives at the regional level. It further called for the gradual simplification and adjustment of regional structures to the realities, needs and aspirations of each region. It also requested the Secretary-General, in preparing his report, to take into account, *inter alia* the opinions of the member countries of the regional commissions.

335. In that connexion, the Commission noted that the several decisions adopted by it at its previous session, and in particular the Colombo Declaration contained in resolution 140 (XXX), resolution 143 (XXX) on the rationalization of the conference structure of the Commission, and resolution 144 (XXX) on the decentralization of technical assistance activities and strengthening of the Commission, had a direct bearing on the implementation of Council resolution 1756 (LIV).

336. It was also noted that the programme of work for 1975-1977 had been formulated in response to the realities, needs and aspirations of the Asia and Pacific region, and was intended to promote an integrated approach to the developmental problems of the region.

337. It was further noted that, as required by Council resolution 1756 (LIV), considerable progress had been made, in consultation with the Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives, towards rationalizing the conference structure of ESCAP on the lines directed by the Commission at its thirtieth session.

338. The Commission was also informed of further steps taken to intensify interagency co-operation.

339. The attention of the Commission was, in particular, drawn to Council resolution 1896 (LVII) on regional co-operation, to be considered in conjunction with resolution 1911 (LVII) on the implementation of the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order. Section I of the operative part of resolution 1896 (LVII) dealt with the role which the regional commissions had to play in relation to the implementation of the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, the presentation of the regional mid-term review of the International Development Strategy, and the preparation at the regional level of the special session of the General Assembly devoted to development and international economic co-operation.

340. It was noted that the programme of work and priorities, 1975-1977, submitted for consideration by the Commission, constituted an important regional contribution towards the establishment of a new international economic order. The mid-term review and appraisal at the regional level of the International Development Strategy had also been considered by the Commission. The deliberations and decisions of the Commission at the current session were expected to contribute effectively to the success of the special session of the General Assembly devoted

to development and international economic co-operation.

341. Section II of the operative part of the same resolution dealt with the delegation of executing agency functions to the regional commissions. In that connexion, it was noted that the Commission had, at its previous session, adopted resolution 144 (XXX) on the decentralization of technical assistance activities and strengthening of the Commission. The importance of the delegation of executing agency functions to ESCAP for the implementation of regional projects, particularly the selected projects in the priority areas, was endorsed. In order to discharge its new executing agency functions, the ESCAP secretariat should be appropriately strengthened.

Date and place of meeting of the next session

342. The Commission accepted with appreciation the offer of the Government of Indonesia to be host to the thirty-second session of ESCAP at Jakarta sometime in March/April 1976.

Amendment of the terms of reference of the Commission

343. The Commission noted the statement of the representative of Australia that, when Australia became a regional member of the Commission, it was designated in the terms of reference as "Continental Australia", and that it would be more appropriate if the terms of reference were amended to read "Australia" instead of "Continental Australia". The Commission decided to request the Economic and Social Council to amend the wording in paragraph 2 of its terms of reference to read 'Australia' instead of 'Continental Australia'.

Annex

TERMS OF REFERENCE OF LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES

1. Committee on Development Planning

The Committee on Development Planning shall have the following functions:

- (i) To review and appraise the progress made in economic development and planning in the region;
- (ii) To review, discuss and make recommendations on techniques of plan formulation, implementation and evaluation;
- (iii) To review, discuss and make recommendations for action on specific problems of economic development and planning in the region, bearing in mind the social implications of such development, and with particular reference to promotion of regional and subregional co-operation in this field;
- (iv) To review the activities of the secretariat in the field of economic develop-

ment and planning and to make recommendations for the formulation and implementation of the programme of work in this field, with particular emphasis on activities in priority areas as defined by the Commission from time to time;

- (v) To perform such other functions and activities as the Commission may request in all matters concerning economic development and planning in the region;
- (vi) To liaise as necessary with, and to take into account the relevant recommendations of, other legislative committees established by the Commission, especially the Committee on Social Development.

The Committee shall meet once every three years and report to the Commission.

2. Committee on Industry, Housing and Technology

The Committee on Industry, Housing and Technology shall have the following functions:

- (i) To review the plans, policies and strategies and examine problems of industrial development in the region;
 - (ii) To pursue and implement projects for industrial development, including those identified by the former Asian Industrial Development Council, whose activities shall be subsumed under those of the new Committee;
 - (iii) To review problems of science and technology, and to recommend measures for strengthening technological capabilities and facilitating transfer of technology in the region;
 - (iv) To study progress and problems and initiate action pertaining to human settlements, housing and the environment, taking account of global efforts in these fields;
 - (v) To promote regional and subregional co-operation in the fields of industry, housing, the environment and technology;
 - (vi) To review the activities of the secretariat in the fields of industry, housing, the environment and technology and to make recommendations for the formulation and implementation of the programme of work in these fields, with particular emphasis on activities in priority areas as defined by the Commission from time to time, taking into account the work being done in these fields by the United Nations and other relevant organizations;
 - (vii) To perform such other functions and activities as the Commission may request in all matters concerning industry, housing, the environment and technology in the region;
 - (viii) To liaise as necessary with, and to take into account the relevant recommendations of, other legislative committees established by the Commission.
- (iii) To recommend policies, strategies, methods and techniques for the proper investigation, development and utilization of water, energy and mineral resources, having due regard to economic, social and environmental considerations, to identify problems impeding the desirable rate of progress in these fields, and to recommend appropriate measures, including required training programmes;
 - (iv) To promote regional and subregional co-operation in water, energy and mineral resources development;
 - (v) To review the activities of the secretariat in water, energy and mineral resources development and to make recommendations for the formulation and implementation of the programme of work in these fields, with particular emphasis on activities in priority areas as defined by the Commission from time to time, taking into account the work being done in these fields by the United Nations and other relevant organizations;
 - (vi) To perform such other functions and activities as the Commission may request in all matters concerning water, energy and mineral resources development in the region;
 - (vii) To liaise as necessary with, and to take into account the relevant recommendations of, other legislative committees established by the Commission.

The Committee shall meet once every year and report to the Commission.

3. Committee on Natural Resources

The Committee on Natural Resources shall have the following functions:

- (i) To study, review and evaluate progress in natural resources development in the region, in particular in the fields of water, energy and mineral resources development;
- (ii) To discuss in depth technical and other relevant subjects dealing with water, energy and mineral resources;
- (iii) To review the activities of the secretariat in the field of population and to make recommendations for the formulation and implementation of the programme of work in this field, with particular emphasis on activities in priority areas as defined by the Commission from time to time, taking into account the work being done in this

4. Committee on Population

The Committee on Population shall have the following functions:

- (i) To keep under continuing review the current and prospective population situation in countries of the region and to advise the Commission on the implications for development;
- (ii) To consider all aspects of population questions in the light of their inter-relationship with the development process with a view to expediting the achievement of balanced demographic, economic and social development;
- (iii) To review the activities of the secretariat in the field of population and to make recommendations for the formulation and implementation of the programme of work in this field, with particular emphasis on activities in priority areas as defined by the Commission from time to time, taking into account the work being done in this

field by the United Nations and other relevant organizations;

- (iv) To perform such other functions and activities as the Commission may request in all matters concerning population problems in the region;
- (v) To liaise as necessary with, and to take into account the relevant recommendations of, other legislative committees established by the Commission.

The Committee shall meet once every three years and report to the Commission.

5. Committee on Social Development

The Committee on Social Development shall have the following functions:

- (i) To review and analyse the current and prospective social situation in countries of the region, and to make appropriate recommendations for promoting the realization of the basic principles and objectives set out in the United Nations Declaration on Social Progress and Development;
- (ii) To consider and make appropriate recommendations on all aspects of social development, especially its interrelationship with economic growth, policies to secure institutional changes, and training of personnel with a view to expediting the eradication of poverty and promoting equitable distribution of development benefits and higher standards of living;
- (iii) To review the activities of the secretariat in the field of social development and to make recommendations for the formulation and implementation of the programme of work in this field, with particular emphasis on activities in priority areas as defined by the Commission from time to time, taking into account the work being done in this field by the United Nations and other relevant organizations;
- (iv) To perform such other functions and activities as the Commission may request in all matters concerning social development in the region;
- (v) To liaise as necessary with, and to take into account the relevant recommendations of, other legislative committees established by the Commission, especially the Committee on Development Planning.

The Committee shall meet once every three years and report to the Commission.

6. Committee on Trade

The Committee on Trade shall have the following functions:

- (i) To keep under continuing review the trade and commercial policies of the countries of the region, and to promote the development of trade, both between the countries of the region and between the region and the rest of the world, with a view to assisting the economic development of the countries of the region;
- (ii) To review the progress made by the countries of the region in, and to promote the development of techniques and methods for, trade development and expansion, including the training of trade personnel;
- (iii) To consider problems of international trade, particularly those affecting the regional and subregional trade of countries in Asia and the Pacific, including matters relating to trade in commodities of interest to countries in the region, financial institutions and financing of trade, export credit insurance, insurance and reinsurance, debt servicing, standardization of commodities, commercial arbitration, customs administration, marketing and market research, product development, packaging, shipping and ocean freight rates, the special problems of the developing island countries, the least developed countries, the most seriously affected countries and the land-locked countries, including transit trade facilities, keeping in view the rights and interests of the countries concerned¹, and organization and machinery for trade and commerce, having due regard to the work being done in these fields by the United Nations and other international bodies;
- (iv) To perform such other functions and activities as the Commission may request in matters concerning international and regional and subregional trade;
- (v) To review the activities of the secretariat in the field of trade, and to make recommendations for the formulation and implementation of the programme of work in this field, with particular emphasis on activities in priority areas as defined by the Commission from time to time, taking into account the work being done in this field by the United Nations and other relevant organizations;
- (vi) To liaise as necessary with, and to take into account the relevant recommendations of, other legislative committees established by the Commission, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other international bodies.

The Committee shall meet once every year and report to the Commission.

¹ The formula in so far as it relates to the land-locked countries is under reservation by one member country.

7. Transport and Communications Committee

The Transport and Communications Committee shall have the following functions:

- (i) To keep under continuing review current and projected developments in the field of transport and communications, tourism and facilitation of international traffic by all modes of transport in the region;
- (ii) To recommend policies, strategies, methods and techniques for the further development of transport and communications, tourism and facilitation of international traffic by all modes of transport in the region, including required training programmes;
- (iii) To promote regional and subregional co-operation, and interregional co-ordination when necessary, in the field of transport and communications, tourism and facilitation of international traffic by all modes of transport, and to make recommendations for the formulation and implementation of the programme of work in this field, with particular emphasis on activities in priority areas as defined by the Com-

mission from time to time, taking into account the work being done in this field by the United Nations and other relevant organizations;

- (iv) To review the activities of the secretariat in the field of transport and communications and to make recommendations for the formulation and implementation of the programme of work in this field, with particular emphasis on activities in priority areas as defined by the Commission from time to time, taking into account the work being done in this field by the United Nations and other relevant organizations;
- (v) To perform such other functions and activities as the Commission may request in all matters concerning transport and communications, tourism and facilitation of international traffic by all modes of transport in the region;
- (vi) To liaise as necessary with, and to take into account the relevant recommendations of, other legislative committees established by the Commission.

The Committee shall meet once every year and report to the Commission.

Chapter III

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION AT ITS THIRTY-FIRST SESSION

154 (XXXI). New Delhi Declaration: Regional Contribution to the Establishment of a New International Economic Order

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) on the Declaration and Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, as adopted,

Further recalling Commission resolution 140 (XXX) containing the Colombo Declaration of its resolve to intensify action in the identified priority areas, to work towards an integrated approach to economic and social development, and to assist subregional and other forms of joint effort within the over-all framework of regional co-operation,

Convinced that the progress made in implementing the decisions of the Commission at its previous session and in securing a cohesive and multidisciplinary approach to the developmental problems of the region, particularly through an action-oriented programme of work, will further the establishment of a New International Economic Order,

Aware of the importance of the thirty-first session of the Commission, which is being held at the mid-point of the Second United Nations Development Decade and which provides the first opportunity to formulate the regional contribution to the establishment of a New International Economic Order,

Having reviewed the progress made during the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Concerned at the substantial shortfall in the attainment of the objectives of the International Development Strategy of the Second United Nations Development Decade, the unsatisfactory pace of development and, in particular, lagging agricultural production and continuing food shortages, low levels of industrial growth, a deterioration in the terms of trade and balance-of-payments problems, falling prices of some commodities and rising import costs, all of which affect most developing countries of the region,

Aware that these problems are often due to or aggravated by historical circumstances, including alien and colonial domination and neo-colonialism in all its forms, and by imbalance in the distribution of food and raw materials, periodic natural disasters, global inflation along with recession in some major industrial countries, recurrent instability of the international monetary systems, high prices and global shortages of essential goods and inputs, and rapid rates of population growth,

Mindful of the need to give special attention to the poorest people within the developing coun-

tries and the least developed countries, including the land-locked and island countries and the most seriously affected countries,

Reaffirming the ardent wish of the peoples of the region to continue to develop their national economies in accordance with the principles of independence and self-reliance, and to promote international co-operation on the basis of equality and mutual benefit,

Recognizing that a high rate of economic growth is not in itself sufficient, and that it is the distribution of wealth between regions and peoples and its impact on the environment and quality of life that determine the welfare of the people,

Motivated by the common determination to end poverty in the region and to provide a richer and fuller life to its people,

Further recognizing the imperative need to intensify regional co-operation in all sectors of economic and social activity with the objective of promoting increasing self-reliance, individually and jointly, among the developing countries of the region,

Having considered the report of the Regional Post-World Population Conference Consultation, which placed emphasis on population as an important factor in integrated development planning,

Having considered also General Assembly resolution 3344 (XXIX) stressing the importance of population policies and programmes,

Conscious of the significant role of technology in the development of the national economies of the region and its immediate relevance to all sectors of economic activity,

Believing that the resources of the earth need to be conserved and utilized in the most efficient manner,

1. *Appeals* to the international community and Member States of the region to rededicate themselves to, and display the necessary political will for, the attainment of the objectives of the Second United Nations Development Decade and the achievement of growth with social justice, and to accord the highest priority to the production of food and the economic and social development of the most disadvantaged;

2. *Calls upon* member countries to intensify their efforts to step up food output, particularly through co-operative measures, with a view to achieving self-sufficiency in food through increased production and effective utilization of agricultural inputs, improvements in the required infrastructure and full utilization of the potential of rainfed areas for food production, with emphasis on the improvement of the well-being of small farmers and agricultural labourers, through

inter alia appropriate land reforms; and also calls upon the international community to provide all possible assistance to the developing countries to enable them to achieve this objective;

3. *Recommends* that the developing member countries accelerate the implementation of programmes for providing education, health, housing and other social services to the common people, and bring about rural development through the active participation of the people in the planning and implementation process;

4. *Invites* member countries to continue their efforts to effectively solve the continuing and critical balance-of-payments difficulties with the fullest co-operation and assistance of the developed countries and other countries which have the resources, at the same time appreciating the steps taken by the international community to find solutions to those difficulties;

5. *Recommends* that the developing countries, wherever appropriate, increasingly utilize the technologies developed by them and suited to their needs and their domestic natural resources through genuine technological co-operation;

6. *Further recommends* co-operative effort among or between the countries of the region in order to solve the fundamental problems relating to commodities and raw materials, in connexion with their trade, transit facilities and development as appropriate;

7. *Invites* member countries to explore the possibilities of intensifying regional co-operation for the development of shipping and ports;

8. *Urges* the maximum utilization of regional skills, capabilities and expertise in the activities of the Commission, particularly in the implementation of the integrated programme of work, especially in the priority areas;

9. *Declares* that the countries of the region should approach their various problems in a spirit of expanding subregional and regional understanding and growing international co-operation, and that the deliberations of the session of the Commission should constitute a contribution to the early establishment of a New International Economic Order and to a new development strategy by focusing special attention on the common people and the improvement of the quality of their life and living conditions through growth with social justice.

*500th meeting,
6 March 1975.*

155 (XXXI). Change of name of the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,

Recalling Commission resolution 43 (XIX) establishing the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning,

Recognizing the importance of a unified approach to development,

Noting that the work programme of the Institute for 1975 and the guidelines of the work plan

for phase III, 1976-1980, place equal emphasis on the economic and the social aspects of development,

Further noting the recommendation of the Governing Council of the Institute at its 24th meeting that the present name of the Institute, "Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning", be changed to "Asian Development Institute",

Decides to change the name of the Institute from "Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning" to "Asian Development Institute" in keeping with the integrated approach to development of its activities.

*500th meeting,
6 March 1975.*

156 (XXXI). Establishment of the Asian Centre for Agricultural Machinery

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,

Recalling its resolution 145 (XXX) on the establishment of the Asian Centre for Agricultural Machinery in the Philippines,

Noting with appreciation the progress made in implementing the said resolution,

Taking cognizance of the recommendations of the UNDP/UNIDO/FAO/ESCAP Preparatory Mission on Technical Assistance for the Development of Agricultural Machinery Suitable for Use and Production in Asian Countries,

1. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to take immediate appropriate measures to implement the recommendations of the UNDP/UNIDO/FAO/ESCAP Preparatory Mission, and to locate the regional centre in the Philippines;

2. *Welcomes* the decision of the United Nations Development Programme, designating the Commission as the executing agency for the preparatory assistance phase of the project;

3. *Requests* the United Nations Development Programme, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1896 (LVII), to designate the Commission as the executing agency for the project;

4. *Urges* the international organizations and institutions concerned with the development and adaptation of suitable agricultural machinery and all member countries to extend their fullest assistance in order to ensure the successful implementation of the project.

*500th meeting,
6 March 1975.*

157 (XXXI). Regional Plan of Action for the Enhancement of the Role of Women in Development

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 3010 (XXVII) proclaiming the year 1975 International Women's Year, 3275 (XXIX) calling upon Govern-

ments, specialized agencies, regional economic commissions and non-governmental organizations to implement fully the programme for the International Women's Year as approved by the Economic and Social Council, and 3342 (XXIX) on women and development, calling upon the United Nations system to provide increased assistance to those programmes, projects and activities which will encourage and promote the further integration of women into national, regional and interregional economic development activities,

Further recalling Economic and Social Council resolutions 1849 (LVI) on International Women's Year, 1850 (LVI) on the establishment of a fund for voluntary contributions for the International Women's Year, 1852 (LVI) on the implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, and of related instruments, 1854 (LVI) on the study on the inter-relationship of the status of women and family planning, 1855 (LVI) on the implementation of a programme of concerted international action to promote the advancement of women and their integration in development, and 1856 (LVI) on the status of rural women,

Also recalling Commission resolution 135 (XXIX), in pursuance of which the Regional Consultation for Asia and the Far East on the Integration of Women in Development with Special Reference to Population Factors was convened in May 1974 and produced a Plan of Action,¹ which *inter alia* recommended that the Executive Secretary undertake the development and implementation of a comprehensive regional programme for the integration of women in development,

Welcoming the emphasis placed by the World Population Plan of Action on the relationship between the role and status of women and population factors, and its recognition that socio-economic development would be inhibited without the active participation of women in planning and decision-making in all aspects of life,

Taking note of the tangible results already obtained in certain parts of the region as regards the fuller participation of women in political, economic and social life and the achievement of equal opportunities by them,

Further noting the important role of women in family and community life as well as the realities of socio-economic life situations in several developing countries of the region,

Commending the Asian Plan for the Integration of Women in the Development Process as presented by the Executive Secretary to the Commission at its thirty-first session,²

1. *Urges* member Governments to include in their national development plans and country programmes such goals and projects as are designed to train and equip women to make a greater contribution to, and become more fully integrated in, the economic and social development of the nation;

2. *Further urges* member Governments to establish as a priority measure and in the spirit of the International Women's Year appropriate national machinery to accelerate the integration of women in development, and also to take measures to ensure the basic rights of equal pay for equal work and non-discrimination in employment on the ground of sex;

3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to undertake the early implementation of the Asian Plan and, concurrently, to seek adequate supportive financial and staff resources, with particular reference to the offer of the Government of Iran concerning the establishment of a centre to carry out the regional obligations of the Asian Plan,³ including the establishment of a research and information centre, which will have the following objectives:

(a) Assisting Governments and non-governmental organizations in developing policies, strategies and programmes for strengthening the role of women in national development, especially in the weaker areas of society;

(b) Promoting action-oriented research and the collection of data as a basis for the formulation of pragmatic programmes and the evaluation and monitoring of progress made towards the effective integration of women in development;

(c) Providing a clearing-house for information between the countries of the region in respect of relevant programmes and services;

(d) Strengthening training programmes to increase women's potential for local, national and regional leadership;

(e) Helping Governments to incorporate in their country programming and in requests for technical and financial assistance, particularly those pertaining to rural and industrial development, projects to promote and facilitate the participation of women in development;

4. *Urges* the United Nations specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies, including the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme, as well as non-governmental organizations, to give due attention in their country programming to the impact of their development efforts on the status of women and to the full integration of women in the development process, and at the same time to collaborate with the Executive Secretary in his efforts to further these objectives;

5. *Endorses* with much appreciation the offer made by the Government of Iran to the Commission concerning the establishment of the centre in Iran as a regional institution of ESCAP, to be financed partly by the host Government and partly by voluntary contributions from other member States;

6. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary to negotiate this proposal with the Government of Iran, and to report to the Commission at its thirty-second session on the progress achieved in the implementation of the Asian Plan.

¹ ST/ESA/SER.B/5 Add.1.

² E/CN.11/1202, part IV. This Asian Plan is based on the Plan of Action.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 34.

158 (XXXI). Regional training institutions of the Commission supported by the United Nations Development Programme

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,

Recalling its resolution 148 (XXX), regarding the over-all review of the Commission's regional training institutions supported by the United Nations Development Programme, namely the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning, the Asian Statistical Institute, the Asian Centre for Development Administration, and the Asian Centre for Training and Research in Social Welfare and Development,

Noting with appreciation the action taken by the Executive Secretary to organize a mission to undertake an over-all review of the Commission's regional institutions,

Deeply appreciative of the financial assistance provided by the United Nations Development Programme, which enabled the Executive Secretary to field a mission to undertake the over-all review of the institutions,

Taking cognizance of the report of the Review Mission to the Executive Secretary⁴ and the findings and recommendations contained therein,

Taking note of the Executive Secretary's report⁵ on the regional institutions, and the recommendations and proposals contained therein,

1. Requests the Executive Secretary, in consultation with the Governments concerned, in particular with the Governments of host countries, the United Nations Development Programme, and the appropriate offices of the United Nations Headquarters, to take all necessary steps in line with the recommendations and proposals contained in his report to:

(a) Effect the appropriate changes in the various legal instruments or plans of operation governing the regional institutions in order that these institutions may become intergovernmental entities;

(b) Establish a single intergovernmental governing council for the four institutions, which will replace the existing separate governing/advisory bodies;

(c) Set up a co-ordinating committee at the technical level to assist the intergovernmental governing council;

(d) Establish an expert advisory committee for each of the institutions to assist them in their respective substantive programme areas;

(e) Entrust the intergovernmental governing council with the consideration of the question of budget consolidation after it has gained some experience through the implementation of the other measures provided for by this resolution;

(f) Keep under review the question of the eventual integration of the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning and the Asian Centre for Development Administration;

(g) Prepare for the gradual tapering-off of institutional support, and phasing-in of programme support provided by the United Nations Development Programme for the regional institutions, subject to the qualifications contained in the Executive Secretary's report;

(h) Take the necessary steps for the designation of the Commission as executing agency for the regional institutions supported by the United Nations Development Programme, and arrange for the allotment of the necessary funds to the Commission for this purpose;

2. Invites the United Nations Centre for Regional Development, in Nagoya, Japan, to continue its collaboration with the Executive Secretary and the regional institutions;

3. Earnestly calls upon the United Nations Development Programme and the appropriate offices of the United Nations Headquarters to assist the Executive Secretary in his efforts to implement the recommendations of this resolution and those contained in the Executive Secretary's report,⁶ and to expedite the process of delegation of executing agency functions for the regional institutions to the Commission as well as the allotment of the necessary funds to it for this purpose;

4. Requests the Executive Secretary to expedite the launching of the Asian Centre for Training and Research in Social Welfare and Development, and to take all necessary measures to ensure that, during the transition period resulting from the implementation of the foregoing recommendations, the activities, programmes and operations of all the institutions shall not be adversely affected;

5. Further requests the Executive Secretary to report to the Commission at its thirty-second session on the progress made.

*500th meeting,
6 March 1975.*

159 (XXXI). Regional centre for technology transfer

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,

Realizing that technology plays an important role in the process of the rapid industrialization of developing countries and that their industrial backwardness is a reflection of the technological backwardness,

Recognizing that technology transfer on fair terms is of crucial importance to the industrialization of developing countries,

Aware that most of the developing countries are facing serious problems in acquiring/importing technology to suit their special needs,

Bearing in mind that the mere importation of technology from developed countries is inadequate and that, more importantly, technology needs to be adapted, absorbed and innovated in an appropriate manner to service the varied needs of developing countries,

⁴ E/CN.11/1211.

⁵ E/CN.11/1209.

⁶ *Ibid.*

Convinced that there is need to create an appropriate institution within the ESCAP region to help the developing countries to acquire, adapt and absorb technology,

Re-affirming their conviction that there is need for co-operation among the developing countries of the ESCAP region in the field of transfer of technology with a view to promoting self-reliance,

1. *Reiterates* the conclusion of the Commission at its thirtieth session concerning the need to set up a centre for technology transfer within the region;

2. *Welcomes* with great appreciation the offer of the Government of India to provide host facilities for the proposed centre;

3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to appoint a group of regional experts to make a feasibility study of the proposal to establish the centre for technology transfer in India, and to prepare a comprehensive project report for consideration by the Committee on Industry, Housing and Technology at its first session in 1975 and, if that is not possible, by the Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives and, in any case, for decision by the Commission at its thirty-second session.

500th meeting,
6 March 1975.

160 (XXXI). Arrangements on shipping and ports

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,

Recalling that one of the principal objectives of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade is to promote by national, regional and international action the earnings of developing countries from invisible trade, including shipping, and that the national shipping lines of developing countries should have an increasing and substantial participation in the carriage of cargoes generated by their foreign trade,

Bearing in mind that the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations, provides *inter alia* that all efforts should be made:

- (a) To promote an increasing and equitable participation of developing countries in the world shipping tonnage;
- (b) To arrest and reduce the ever-increasing freight rates in order to reduce the cost

of imports to, and exports from, the developing countries,

Noting with concern that the combined fleets of the ESCAP developing countries in 1973 accounted for only 3 per cent of the world fleet (d.w.t.),

Recognizing the potential that exists for the very successful development of the shipping industry in all its aspects in the developing countries of ESCAP,

Bearing in mind also the substantial contribution the development of shipping could make to the rapid general economic development of the developing countries of ESCAP,

Noting particularly that there is no gestation period for ships, which are also internationally disposable assets,

Recognizing the inability of the developing countries of ESCAP to achieve the targets set by the Second United Nations Development Decade Strategy, unless a concentrated effort is made with assistance from bilateral and multilateral sources,

Bearing in mind the special difficulties of the developing island and land-locked countries,

Recalling resolution 143 (XXX) and taking note of the report of the Expert Group convened by the Executive Secretary and considering the proposal contained in the findings and recommendations of the Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives and Other Representatives Designated by the Members of the Commission,

Recognizing the need for the regional economic commission to co-ordinate its activities on shipping with several other United Nations and international bodies, such as the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization, the Economic Commission for Africa, the Economic Commission for Latin America, and the Economic Commission for West Asia,

1. *Decides* that there shall in principle be one forum for shipping and ports;

2. *Further decides* that the decision on the establishment of the forum shall be taken by the Commission at its thirty-second session;

3. *Invites* the Executive Secretary in the meantime to take all necessary measures to ensure under his guidance the better co-ordination of all matters relating to shipping and ports.

500th meeting,
6 March 1975.

Chapter IV

PROGRAMME OF WORK AND PRIORITIES

344. At its 501st meeting on 7 March 1975, the Commission approved the programme of work and priorities for 1975-1977, subject to its revision in the light of the discussions at the Commission session. The programme of work and priorities for 1975-1977 has accordingly been revised in consultation with the Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives and Other Representatives Designated by Members of the Commission, and is set out below. The programme for the development of shipping and ports (11) reflects the decisions of the Commission as contained in its resolution 160 (XXXI).

Introduction

345. At the thirtieth session of the Commission, held in Sri Lanka in March/April 1974, there was "a general consensus that the Executive Secretary should take all necessary measures to ensure that the high-priority areas identified for action were brought to the attention of all the subsidiary bodies of ECAFE and reflected in their activities and programmes of work" (E/5469, para. 202).

346. In accordance with the directions given by the Commission at its thirtieth session, the format and substance of the programme of work and priorities, 1975-1977, have been carefully scrutinized and revised in consultation with the Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives and Other Representatives Designated by Members of the Commission, and in the light of the discussions at sessions of the legislative committees held prior to the thirty-first session of the Commission. The main objectives of the exercise have been to:

- (i) Develop a cohesive, multidisciplinary and action-oriented programme of work for ESCAP as a whole, representing an integrated approach to the developmental problems of the region, particularly in the priority areas. This implies a movement away from the traditional fragmentation of the programme of work on an exclusively divisional basis;
- (ii) Make a careful selection of programmes and projects which are mutually reinforcing and will have the maximum impact on the development of the region. Furthermore, such programmes and projects should have the best chance of success in implementation, and a reasonable gestation period;
- (iii) Secure in the programme of work an integration of the basic functions of ESCAP including: (a) research and studies, (b) forum for discussions and negotiations, (c) technical assistance, and (d) clearing-house for information;
- (iv) Obtain a clearer definition of substantive programmes and projects. Hitherto, there has been considerable confusion as between programmes, projects, and a di-

verse range of activities, several of which are relatively routine and administrative in nature; and

- (v) Ensure that specific activities lead, as far as possible, to concrete results, and directly relate to the relevant programme components and, in turn, to the programme as a whole.

A. Basic directives

347. In preparing this programme, the Executive Secretary and the Commission's subsidiary bodies have followed the basic directives and decisions of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly, as well as the recommendations of ACABQ, regarding concentration, co-ordination, decentralization, programmes of work and priorities in the economic and social fields, pattern of conferences and related questions, and control and limitation of documentation. In particular, every attempt has been made to ensure that the programme of work constitutes an effective regional contribution towards the implementation of the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, as envisaged in General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI).

B. Concerted action and co-ordination

348. In implementing the programme of work and priorities, while greater attention will continue to be given to practical projects and field-type activities, it is also proposed to intensify a multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary approach in identified fields. Such an attempt will be evident in the content of the revised programme of work, which aims to secure an integrated approach to the developmental problems of the region.

349. Concerted action and co-ordination in the United Nations system have also been sustained through various joint interagency divisions or units and through interagency co-ordination at the regional level, particularly in the context of Commission resolution 119 (XXVII) entitled "Strengthening and co-ordination of the regional structures of the United Nations". ESCAP has continued to co-operate extensively with UNCTAD and the International Trade Centre in their trade development activities relating to the region. The activities undertaken in co-operation with UPU have gained in strength and are progressing satisfactorily. In addition to interagency meetings on social development and population, over-all interagency co-ordination has been further intensified.

350. In formulating the integrated programme of work and priorities, the agencies concerned have been closely consulted and the comments received from them carefully considered. Furthermore, as in previous years, the Executive Secretary has followed the policy of utilizing, wherever appropriate, the services of such bodies as universities, national, private or public institutions and non-governmental organizations for

carrying out part of the projects in the world programme.

C. New institutional arrangements

351. A Panel of Experts on Tropical Cyclones was organized by WMO in co-operation with ESCAP and held its first session in December 1973. In pursuance of earlier decisions of the Commission, the Regional Mineral Resources Development Centre was established on 24 October 1973. Considerable progress has been made towards the establishment of a Tin Research and Development Centre. Satisfactory progress has been made towards the establishment of the UNDP-assisted Asian Centre for Training and Research in Social Welfare and Development. The Asian Rice Trade Fund was established on 1 December 1974 as a legal entity and is pursuing its activities with the assistance of ESCAP. The Asian Clearing Union was established on 9 December 1974, and the inaugural meeting of its Board of Directors was convened.

D. Decentralization and strengthening of the secretariat

352. Progress has been made with regard to the delegation of executing agency functions to the Commission and the strengthening of the secretariat.

E. Control and limitation of documentation

353. Measures for sustained control over documentation have continued, including forward planning, in keeping with internal arrangements and the directives of higher bodies. The 15 per cent reduction in the year on documentation, called for by the Secretary-General, has been successfully achieved by ESCAP. In addition, every effort is being made to ensure that documents are finalized early to allow participants adequate time for their consideration. In this connexion, since the main committees meet very shortly before the Commission's annual session, the processing of their reports entails a considerable workload for the secretariat staff over a relatively short period of time. In order to avoid this difficulty in the future, and to facilitate compliance with rule 2 of the rules of procedure of the Commission, it has been proposed in the calendar of meetings that the meetings of the main committees should be completed by November or December of each year.

F. Implementation of the work programme

354. While it is desirable to have as firm a programme as possible, unforeseeable factors sometimes make it necessary to alter or abandon certain projects, or to accord them different priorities. The Commission has, as in the past, left it to the discretion of the Executive Secretary to modify or defer projects, or to establish different priorities within the framework of the approved programme of work, should he deem it necessary.

355. Statistical support in the form of collection, compilation and publication for the entire integrated programme of work will be provided on a priority basis.

Explanatory notes

356. The existing format of the programme of work has been revised to describe activities at three separate levels: programmes, programme components and specific activities. These categories are based on the biennial programme budgeting and medium-term plan of the United Nations in accordance with General Assembly resolution 3043 (XVII).

357. Programmes refer to broad spheres of activity which may or may not coincide with the divisions of the secretariat, e.g. Raw materials and development.

358. Programme components are intended to cover periods of medium-term duration and define the major elements in regard to the relevant programmes, e.g. Regional and subregional co-operation in raw materials, in the programme on raw materials and development.

359. Specific activities indicate those activities (studies, meetings, technical assistance, etc.) which have a specific outcome and whose duration can be calculated with a reasonable degree of accuracy, e.g. studies on timber, palm-oil, jute, tapioca and other problem commodities for completion by 1977, under the programme component: Regional and subregional co-operation in raw materials.

360. Against each specific activity, the following information has been provided: (i) type of activity;¹ (ii) main unit in ESCAP responsible for the activity;² (iii) participating units in ESCAP; (iv) participating units outside ESCAP; (v) time-schedule; and (vi) resources (available and anticipated).³

361. One asterisk (*) denotes those activities for which resources are not available in the foreseeable future.

362. The first section of the draft contains the integrated programme of work in the five priority areas identified by the Commission at its thirtieth session, namely: (a) development of food and agriculture; (b) development, utilization and conservation of energy resources; (c) raw materials and development; (d) development and transfer of appropriate technology; and (e) external financial resources.

363. The second section contains the programme of work in other fields of activity, including special measures for the least developed and land-locked countries and developing island States.

364. The following symbols have been allocated to the programmes:

1 Refers to the following categories:

- (a) Technical assistance
- (b) Research and studies
- (c) Collection and dissemination of information
- (d) Discussions and negotiations through conferences and meetings

2 The participation of the Technical Co-operation Unit is common to most specific activities.

- 3 EP = established post; C = consultants;
RA = regional advisers;
XB = post from extrabudgetary resources.

The resource position is indicated with reference to the "Main unit in ESCAP responsible for the activity".

	<i>Symbol</i>
(1) Development of food and agriculture	01
(2) Development, utilization and conservation of energy resources	02
(3) Raw materials and development	03
(4) Development and transfer of appropriate technology	04
(5) External financial resources	05
(6) Development planning	06
(7) Industrial development	07
(8) Housing, building and physical planning	08
(9) Human environment	09
(10) Promotion and expansion of trade and monetary arrangements	10
(11) Development of shipping, ports and inland waterways	11
(12) Development of transport	12
(13) Development of communications facilities	13
(14) Development of tourism	14
(15) Mineral resources development	15
(16) Development of water resources	16
(17) Special measures for the least developed and land-locked countries and developing island States	17
(18) Policies and plans for social development and welfare	18
(19) Population policies and programmes	19
(20) Statistical development and services	20

365. Each programme component forms a sub-classification, e.g. the programme component: Improvement of agricultural plans and policies under the programme: Development of food and agriculture (01), is identified as 01.1; programme component: General transport planning and facilitation of international traffic, under the programme: Development of transport (12), as 12.1, and so on.

366. The references to specific activities by symbol numbers follow in sequence; for example, specific activity: Review and analyses of agricultural development plans and their implementation, including selected case studies, is identified as 01.1.(i), and so on.

367. So that it may be related as far as practicable to the biennial programme budgeting and medium-term plan of the United Nations, the programme of work has been drawn up to cover the period from the conclusion of the thirty-first session of the Commission to the end of 1977.

368. The programme of work does not list meetings of the main legislative committees. Information on regional advisory services available at ESCAP included is given in annex.

369. By definition, the highest priority should be given to the implementation of the activities in the first section, namely, the programme of work in the five priority areas.

I. PROGRAMME OF WORK IN PRIORITY AREAS, 1975-1977

A. PROGRAMME: DEVELOPMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (01)

Food production and distribution in many developing countries of the region have not been adequate to meet the food requirements of the growing population and to provide adequate nutrition for all segments of the population, in particular the vulnerable groups. The continuing import requirements of basic food items and of agricultural requisites have placed a heavy burden on scarce foreign exchange resources, thereby affecting the successful implementation of over-all economic and social development. The situation has become all the more acute owing to the increased prices of inputs. It is therefore considered essential, in particular through the improvement of agricultural plans and policies consistent with the over-all objectives of economic and social development, to increase agricultural, particularly food production, improve distribution, and secure a stable supply of food within the countries and in the region to meet the increasing demand. This programme is designed to contribute towards securing these objectives at the country and regional levels.

B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

1. Improvement of agricultural plans and policies (01.1)

The objectives and measures for the agricultural development plans and policies of the countries will be reviewed, and the actual performance, including patterns and rates of growth of the agricultural sector, will be examined in the context of the targets for the Second United Nations Development Decade. The major problems involved in agricultural planning and in agricultural policy measures taken to achieve these purposes will be analysed; and, on the basis of them, appropriate recommendations to overcome these problems will be worked out. Alternative policy measures for the development of food and agriculture will also be examined and possible guidelines for action at the country and regional levels will be formulated.

C. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES:

	Type of activity	Main unit in ESCAP responsible for the activity	Participating units in ESCAP	Participating units outside ESCAP	Time schedule	Resources							
						Available (man-months)				Anticipated (man-months)			
						EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB
(i) Review and analyses of agricultural development plans and their implementation, including selected case studies	(b)	Agriculture	Development Planning, Statistics	FAO	Continuing	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Studies on the impact of the shortage and rising prices of food	(b) (c)	Development Planning	Agriculture	FAO	1976-1977	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
(iii) Studies on the role of different incentive policies relating to agricultural production	(b)	Agriculture	Development Planning, Statistics, Social Development	FAO, Japan	1975	8	-	-	10	-	-	-	-
(iv) Seminar on effective incentive policies for stabilizing and increasing agricultural production	(b) (d)	Agriculture	Development Planning, Social Development	FAO	1975-1976	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

2. Development of infrastructure for agriculture (01.2)

Policies and programmes for improvement of infrastructure, including institutional arrangements, will be analysed and guidelines for their improvement formulated. Particular attention will be given to irrigation and drainage, transport of agricultural products, inputs and communication, agricultural co-operatives, marketing and credit.

C. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES:

	Type of activity	Main unit in ESCAP responsible for the activity	Participating units in ESCAP	Participating units outside ESCAP	Time schedule	Resources							
						Available (man-months)				Anticipated (man-months)			
						EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB
(i) Comparative analyses of economic accounts for agriculture of the countries of the region, including income distribution	(b)	Agriculture	Development Planning, Statistics, Population	FAO	1976	10	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
(ii) Studies on investible resources in the agricultural sector and means for their mobilization, including financial, labour and others	(b)	Agriculture	Development Planning, Statistics, Social Development	FAO, ILO	1976	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Studies on agricultural credit requirements of small farmers and on measures for financing such requirements	(b)	Agriculture	Development Planning, Social Development	FAO, ILO	1976-1977	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Review of national policies, policy instruments and institutions focused on generation of rural employment	(b) (d)	Agriculture	Development Planning, Social Development	FAO, ILO	1976	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-

B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

3. Stabilization and expansion of food supplies (01.3)

To secure food supply through adequate measures for procurement, storage, distribution and augmentation of supplies in the countries and at the regional level, and through such schemes as the Asian Rice Trade Fund and other arrangements within the framework of world-wide policies such as those envisaged in the proposed International Undertaking on World Food Security.

C. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES:

	Type of activity	Main unit in ESCAP responsible for the activity	Participating units in ESCAP	Participating units outside ESCAP	Time schedule	Resources							
						Available (man-months)				Anticipated (man-months)			
						EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB
(i) Asian Rice Trade Fund: follow-up action for early implementation, including studies and preparation of operational plan	(a) (b) (d)	Agriculture	International Trade, Development Planning	UNDP, UNCTAD, IMF, IBRD, FAO, ADB	1975	5	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Regional contribution to the International Undertaking on World Food Security	(a) (b) (d)	Agriculture	Transport and Communications, International Trade	FAO, ADB, SEA-RCA, UNICEF	1975-1976	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
(iii) Studies on regional co-operation in the perspective of long-term food and agricultural development	(b)	Agriculture	Statistics, Development Planning	FAO, ADB, Japan	1975-1977	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	48

B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

4. Diversification of agricultural production and preservation of food resources (01.4)

Increasing attention must be paid to diversification of agricultural production and farmers' activities and augmentation of food resources and farmers' incomes. In particular, attention needs to be given to the production problems of inferior cereals, with reference to the requirements of low-income groups and competing demands for their use as livestock feed.

C. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES:

	Type of activity	Main unit in ESCAP responsible for the activity	Participating units in ESCAP	Participating units outside ESCAP	Time schedule	Resources							
						Available (man-months)				Anticipated (man-months)			
						EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB
(i) Study on selected post-harvest industrial technologies	(b)	Industry and Housing	Agriculture, Development Planning	FAO	1976-1977	2	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
(ii) Follow-up action to the recommendations of the Expert Group on Coarse Grains and Pulses	(a) (b) (d)	Agriculture	Development Planning, International Trade	FAO	1975-1976	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
(iii) Studies on regional co-operation to promote trade relating to agricultural resources, in particular, livestock, fishing and forestry	(b)	Agriculture, International Trade		FAO	1976-1977	12	-	-	12	-	-	-	-
(iv) Workshop on appropriate technologies for agro-industries in the developing countries of the ESCAP region	(b) (d)	Industry and Housing	Agriculture, Social Development	FAO, UNIDO, UNICEF, Japan	1976	2	-	4	-	4	-	-	1

B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

5. Increased supply of agricultural requisites (01.5)

One of the most crucial problems encountered in most developing countries in the region is securing an adequate supply of agricultural requisites to increase the domestic production of food. Requisites should be available in adequate quantity and at reasonable prices.

C. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES:

	Type of activity	Main unit in ESCAP responsible for the activity	Participating units in ESCAP	Participating units outside ESCAP	Time schedule	Resources							
						Available (man-months)				Anticipated (man-months)			
						EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB
(i) Establishment of the Asian Centre for Agricultural Machinery	(a) (c) (d)	Industry and Housing	Agriculture	UNIDO, FAO, UNDP	1975-1976	6	-	12	-	4	-	-	326
(ii) Study to assess the requirement and supply of requisites for increasing agricultural production	(b)	Agriculture	Development Planning	FAO, Japan	1975-1976	-	5	-	24	-	-	-	-

(iii) Formulation of a regional project on procurement and supply of agricultural requisites within the framework of world fertilizer and pesticide policies	(b) (d)	Agriculture	Development Planning	FAO, Netherlands	1975-1977	-	-	-	36	-	-	-	-
(iv) Project on regional co-operation in chemical fertilizer production, distribution and utilization	(b) (c) (d)	Development Planning	Agriculture, Industry and Housing, International Trade	FAO, UNDP, UNIDO	1975	9	-	-	17	-	-	-	-
(v) Project on improved utilization of organic manures in the region	(b) (c) (d)	Development Planning	Agriculture, Industry and Housing, Natural Resources	FAO, UNDP	1975-1976	9	-	-	16	-	-	-	-

B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

6. Development of nutritional policy (01.6)

Nutritional programmes and policies are of immense importance to the developing countries of the region. It is intended to give continuing attention to this subject and to assist member countries in evolving appropriate nutritional programmes and policies.

C. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES:

	Type of activity	Main unit in ESCAP responsible for the activity	Participating units in ESCAP	Participating units outside ESCAP	Time schedule	Resources							
						Available (man-months)				Anticipated (man-months)			
						EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB
(i) Comparative analyses of food balance sheets	(b)	Agriculture	Statistics	FAO, Japan	1975-1977	8	-	-	12	-	-	-	12
(ii) Studies on supply of and demand for protein from different sources in the context of the evaluation of efficiency of alternative land use	(b)	Agriculture	Development Planning, Social Development	FAO, WHO, UNESCO	1977	8	-	-	22	-	-	-	-
(iii) Study on population change, food and nutritional requirements	(b)	Population	Agriculture	FAO	1976	12	2	-	-	-	-	-	-

B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

7. Development of an agricultural information scheme for the region and survey of current developments (01.7)

The systematic collection, maintenance and improvement of basic and up-to-date information on the food and agriculture situation in the region and its dissemination among member countries form the main part of the programme. On the basis of this information, an up-to-date review of development will be made, including, as far as possible, forecasting of the main features of agricultural production in the short run.

C. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES:

	Type of activity	Main unit in ESCAP responsible for the activity	Participating units in ESCAP	Participating units outside ESCAP	Time schedule	Resources							
						Available (man-months)				Anticipated (man-months)			
						EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB
(i) Preparation of a current review of the food and agriculture situation in the ESCAP region	(b) (c)	Agriculture	International Trade, Industry and Housing, Development Planning, Social Development, Population, Statistics	FAO	Continuing	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Establishment of a regional agricultural information service in the framework of a global information and early-warning system	(a) (c)	Agriculture	Statistics, Population, Social Development	FAO, Japan	1975-1976	12	-	-	24	-	-	-	24
(iii) Seminar on the use of data obtainable from remote-sensing devices and other meteorological data for forecasting agronomic conditions and crop production	(b) (d)	Agriculture, Natural Resources	Mekong	FAO, WMO, Japan	1976-1977	Agr 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
						NR 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

8

A. PROGRAMME: DEVELOPMENT, UTILIZATION AND CONSERVATION OF ENERGY RESOURCES (02)

The main objective of the programme is to attempt to provide solutions to important current problems, which include the inadequate supply of energy to meet the growing demand, the current high price of energy, the wasteful use of energy by consumers and the historically growing dependence on oil as a primary energy source. In the various activities proposed, the social, population and environmental aspects of energy problems will be kept in view.

B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

1. Exploration, exploitation and production of energy (02.1)

It is intended to assist in the formulation of national energy development programmes, promote the exploration, exploitation and production of various kinds of indigenous sources of energy, including oil and natural gas, coal and lignite, hydroelectric potential and non-conventional resources, co-ordinate efforts at the sub-regional and regional levels, improve the administration, business and financial management of energy utilities, and promote the training of personnel in various phases of the energy-producing industry.

C. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES:

	Type of activity	Main unit in ESCAP responsible for the activity	Participating units in ESCAP	Participating units outside ESCAP	Time schedule	Resources							
						Available (man-months)				Anticipated (man-months)			
						EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB
(i) Technical assistance to developing countries in:													
(a) The implementation of systematic energy surveys and formulation of over-all energy development programmes ¹	(a)	Natural Resources			Continuing	34	-	-	-	42	-	12	168

(b) The assessment of hydro-electric projects, exploitation of oil and natural gas, coal and lignite, including the preparation of prefeasibility studies and advice on project implementation, the improvement of energy utility business and financial management, and electricity supply technology ¹	(a)	Natural Resources		Continuing	18	-	-	-	21	-	-	80
(ii) Technical assistance to developing countries in the identification of non-conventional energy resources for energy production, and the preparation of prefeasibility studies and advice on project implementation for:												
(a) Crash programmes - solar and wind energy, waste and refuse, and bio-gas	(a)	Natural Resources, Industry and Housing	UNESCO, UNDP	Continuing	NR 5	-	-	-	4	-	5	12
(b) Long-term programmes - geothermal and nuclear energy, oil shale, tar sands and tidal energy ¹	(a)	Natural Resources	UNESCO	Continuing	L&H 4	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
						-	-	2	-	-	2	-
(iii) Collection, analysis and dissemination of information on:	(c)	Natural Resources	Statistics	UNESCO	Continuing	23	-	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Electricity supply, including nuclear power (publication of <i>Electric Power in Asia and the Pacific</i>)												
(b) Energy resources development												
(iv) Collection and compilation of statistics pertaining to energy and their publication	(c)	Statistics	Natural Resources	Continuing	3	-	-	-	11	-	-	-
(v) Seminar and study tour on rural electrification	(d)	Natural Resources		1975	3	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
(vi) Study on the financing of rural electrification	(b)	Natural Resources		1975-1976	4	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
(vii) Preparation of energy resources development series on:	(b)				33	-	-	-	4	9	-	-
(a) Urban electrification planning		Natural Resources		1975								
(b) National power grids and extra-high-voltage systems		Natural Resources		1975								

¹ Initial work will be integrated with the main energy mission.

² Included in (i) (b) above.

(c) Demand for and supply of oil and natural gas		Natural Resources	Industry and Housing, Statistics	1976-1977								
(d) Role of gas turbines and hydroelectric peaking stations of conventional storage and pumped-storage types		Natural Resources	Industry and Housing	1976-1977								
(viii) Study on promotion of regional or subregional co-operation in the field of energy resources development ¹	(b)	Natural Resources		1975-1977		5	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ix) Roving seminar on the development of non-conventional energy resources	(d)	Natural Resources		UNESCO, UNDP	1976	1	-	-	-	4	-	18
(x) Study of ocean transport of oil and natural gas	(b)	International Trade	Transport and Communications	1975-1977		-	-	-	-	-	6	3

B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

2. Utilization of energy (02.2)

It is intended to promote the efficient utilization of energy and the use of proper types of primary energy resources by various consuming sectors, namely, transport, industry, agriculture and domestic consumers, to introduce new energy-consuming technology and methodology, and to improve the training of personnel.

C. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES:

	Type of activity	Main unit in ESCAP responsible for the activity	Participating units in ESCAP	Participating units outside ESCAP	Time schedule	Resources							
						Available (man-months)				Anticipated (man-months)			
						EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB
(i) Studies on the economic impact of the energy crisis on the development of selected countries	(b)	Development Planning	Natural Resources	IBRD	1975-1977	24	-	-	2	-	-	-	4
(ii) Study on the impact of changes in the energy market on trade and payments	(b)	International Trade	Natural Resources, Development Planning	IBRD	1975	10	-	-	3	12	-	-	-
(iii) Study on the role of multinational companies in the import and distribution of fuel and their pricing policies	(b)	International Trade	Development Planning		1975	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-
(iv) Studies on alternative technologies suited to energy resources endowments of developing countries and the transfer of such technologies among developing countries ¹	(b)	Industry and Housing	Natural Resources	UNIDO, UNESCO	1976	3	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
(v) Study on problems of specific industrial sectors based on less energy-intensive processes	(b) (c)	Industry and Housing		UNIDO	1976-1977	4	-	-	-	3	-	-	-

(vi) Survey on the use of liquefied natural gas on a national, sub-regional or regional basis ¹	(b)	Industry and Housing	Natural Resources	UNIDO	1977	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vii) Technical assistance in planning small-industry development programmes based on reduced energy requirements	(a)	Industry and Housing	Natural Resources, Development Planning	UNIDO	Continuing	2	-	-	-	4	-	-
(viii) Study on population change and energy requirements ¹	(b)	Population	Natural Resources		1975-1976	12	-	-	-	-	2	-

A. PROGRAMME: RAW MATERIALS AND DEVELOPMENT (03)

The over-all problems specific to raw materials as a group will be studied, keeping in mind the different characteristics of mineral, agricultural, forest and aqua-based subgroups. All the short-term and long-term aspects, including external trade, domestic consumption, production, income for the rural population, marketing and transport of commodities individually important to the region or identified as problem commodities by countries in the region, will be considered. In implementing the programme, it is intended to take fully into account the relevant aspects of the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its sixth special session.

B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

1. Production and trade of raw materials (03.1)

Special attention will be given to marketing and trade policies, stabilization of raw material prices and increasing the value added through secondary and tertiary processing of raw materials.

C. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES:

	Type of activity	Main unit in ESCAP responsible for the activity	Participating units in ESCAP	Participating units outside ESCAP	Time schedule	Resources							
						Available (man-months)				Anticipated (man-months)			
						EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB
(i) Review of problems and policies of raw materials	(b)	Development Planning	Agriculture, International Trade, Natural Resources, Industry and Housing, Statistics	UNCTAD, FAO	1975	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Statistical study on trends in external trade in raw materials	(b)	Statistics	Development Planning, International Trade	UNCTAD	1975	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
(iii) Study on access to markets in regard to raw materials of interest to ESCAP countries	(b)	International Trade	Natural Resources, Statistics, Development Planning	UNCTAD, GATT	1976	12	-	-	6	-	-	-	6
(iv) Studies on competition of synthetics and substitutes in selected raw materials of interest to countries of the region	(b)	Development Planning, International Trade	Industry and Housing, Natural Resources	UNCTAD, GATT	1976-1977	DP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
						18	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
						Trade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
						12	-	-	3	-	-	-	9

¹ Initial work will be integrated with the main energy mission.

(v) Studies in depth on problems relating to pricing in the light of current developments in the working of international commodity agreements	(b)	Development Planning	International Trade, Natural Resources, Statistics	UNCTAD, FAO, International Commodity Agreement Councils	1976-1977	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
(vi) Studies on further processing and marketing of raw materials	(b)	Industry and Housing, Development Planning	International Trade, Natural Resources	UNCTAD, UNIDO	1975-1977	I&H 7	3	2	-	2	-	3	4
						DP 18	-	-	2	-	-	-	30
(vii) <i>Ad hoc</i> intergovernmental consultations group on raw materials	(d)	Development Planning	International Trade, Natural Resources, Industry and Housing, Statistics	UNCTAD, FAO, International Commodity Agreement Councils	1975	6	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
(viii) Review of commodity community approach	(b) (d)	Development Planning	International Trade, Natural Resources, Industry and Housing, Statistics, Agriculture	UNCTAD, FAO, International Commodity Agreement Councils	1975	8	-	-	24	-	-	-	-

B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

2. Regional and subregional co-operation in raw materials (03.2)

It is intended to intensify work in regard to existing commodity communities, taking account of shipping and other problems. The objective is to further regional and subregional co-operation on a commodity-by-commodity basis, and to explore possibilities of other forms of such co-operation in respect of raw materials.

C. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES:

	Type of activity	Main unit in ESCAP responsible for the activity	Participating units in ESCAP	Participating units outside ESCAP	Time schedule	Resources							
						Available (man-months)				Anticipated (man-months)			
						EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB
(i) Studies to promote regional co-operation in research and development, in exploration and exploitation, conservation and utilization of natural resources	(a) (b)	Industry and Housing	Natural Resources, Development Planning	UNESCO, UNIDO	Continuing	8	3	-	-	4	-	-	4
(ii) Assistance to the commodity communities through:													
(a) Special economic studies	(b)	Development Planning	International Trade, Agriculture, Industry and Housing	UNCTAD	1975-1977	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
(b) Improving statistics on production and productivity	(a)	Statistics	Agriculture	FAO	1977	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-
(iii) Regional and subregional co-operation in shipping:													
(a) Ocean transport of natural rubber, coconut products, timber, edible oil, etc.	(d)	International Trade	Statistics, Transport and Communications	Norway, ANRPC, SEATAC	1975	-	-	-	-	3	12	-	-

(b) Studies on pooling of compatible commodities as recommended by ANRPC Expert Group	(b)	International Trade	Statistics	ANRPC, Asian Coconut Community, timber and edible oil associations and ship-owners	1976	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	6
(c) Studies on choice of vessels for specific commodities and routes	(b)	International Trade	Statistics, Transport and Communications	Netherlands	1977	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
(iv) Studies on timber, palm-oil, jute, tapioca and other problem commodities	(b) (c) (d)	Development Planning, Industry and Housing	International Trade, Agriculture, Natural Resources	FAO, UNIDO, UNCTAD, UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre	1975-1977	DP 6	-	-	2	-	-	-	22
						I&H 6	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
(v) <i>Ad hoc</i> intergovernmental consultations on regional and sub-regional co-operation on a commodity-by-commodity basis	(d)	Development Planning	International Trade, Industry and Housing, Agriculture, Natural Resources	FAO, UNIDO, UNCTAD	1976 and 1977	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

B PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

3. Conservation, regeneration and inventory-taking of raw materials (03.3)

It is proposed to undertake periodic over-all reviews of policies and practices for the conservation and regeneration of natural resources in order to assess the progress made in this field in the region, and to formulate a regional strategy for development.

C. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES:

	Type of activity	Main unit in ESCAP responsible for the activity	Participating units in ESCAP	Participating units outside ESCAP	Time schedule	Resources							
						Available (man-months)				Anticipated (man-months)			
						EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB
(i) Studies on conservation of raw materials and environmental protection	(b)	Natural Resources	Development Planning, Industry and Housing		Continuing	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Compilation and analysis of inventories of major raw materials of the region, mineral, aqua-based, forest-based	(b)	Natural Resources	Agriculture, Development Planning, Statistics	UNIDO	1977	4	-	-	-	-	3	-	-

A. PROGRAMME: DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFER OF APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY (04)

This programme is designed to deal with a number of basic problems of crucial importance in this field, including restrictions on the flow of technologies from the developed to developing countries, the inappropriateness of many of the technologies transferred, the inability of many developing countries either to generate their own technologies or to select and adopt technology from other countries, the difficulties in diffusing technology within and among developing countries, and the loss of skilled persons through migration to more developed countries.

B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

1. Scientific and technological policies and institutions (04.1)

It is proposed to assist member countries in reviewing and implementing the World and Asian Plans of Action in co-operation with appropriate United Nations bodies, with emphasis on current problems of generation and acquisition of indigenous technology.

C. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES:

	Type of activity	Main unit in ESCAP responsible for the activity	Participating units in ESCAP	Participating units outside ESCAP	Time schedule	Resources							
						Available (man-months)				Anticipated (man-months)			
						EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB
(i) Organization of national seminars for implementing the recommendations in the World and Asian Plans of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development	(d)	Industry and Housing	Development Planning	UNESCO, Office for Science and Technology, ILO, WHO	Continuing	2	-	-	-	4	2	-	-
(ii) Country reviews to identify and evaluate scientific and technological institutions	(b)	Industry and Housing		UNESCO, UNIDO, WHO	1975	2	-	-	-	4	4	-	-
(iii) Guidelines for national policies and programmes on development and transfer of technology	(b)	Industry and Housing	Development Planning, International Trade	UNIDO, UNCTAD, CAFEAT-ICC, ILO	1975-1976	4	-	6	-	4	-	-	10

B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

2. Development of local capability to generate, select and adapt appropriate technology (04.2)

The objective is to strengthen indigenous capability, particularly on a sectoral basis, by training a cadre of personnel in monitoring, selecting, regulating and adapting technology, as well as by disseminating information on technologies appropriate to the factor proportions and other conditions in ESCAP developing countries.

C. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES:

	Type of activity	Main unit in ESCAP responsible for the activity	Participating units in ESCAP	Participating units outside ESCAP	Time schedule	Resources							
						Available (man-months)				Anticipated (man-months)			
						EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB
(i) Studies on aspects of the development and transfer of appropriate technology	(b) (c)	Development Planning	Industry and Housing	ILO	1975-1977	22	-	-	2	-	-	-	32
(ii) Studies on the formulation of criteria and selection of appropriate technologies	(b)	Industry and Housing	Development Planning	UNESCO, UNIDO, UNCTAD, ILO	1975	2	-	2	-	8	-	-	-

(iii) Study on the problems of waste-disposal methods for existing and prospective factories and exploration of methods for low-cost disposal and recycling	(b)	Industry and Housing	Agriculture	UNEP, Office for Science and Technology	1976	4	-	-	-	4	3	-	-
(iv) Training workshops in selected countries to develop skills in making arrangements for technology transfer through 'know-how' licensing and patents	(a)	Industry and Housing	Development Planning, International Trade	UNIDO, UNCTAD, CAFE-ICC, ILO, UNESCO	1976-1977	6	-	6	-	1	-	-	2
(v) Provision of consultancy services to interested countries for the conduct of research and development (R and D) and the establishments of links between R and D establishments and users for improving product and plant design in developing countries	(a)	Industry and Housing		UNIDO, UNESCO	Continuing	2	-	-	-	4	-	-	-

B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

3. International transfer of technology from developed to developing countries and among developing countries (04.3)

The objective is to promote intraregional and intranational transfer of capital and technology, particularly among the developing ESCAP countries, and to help to remove obstacles to the acquisition of technology.

C. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES:

	Type of activity	Main unit in ESCAP responsible for the activity	Participating units in ESCAP	Participating units outside ESCAP	Time schedule	Resources							
						Available (man-months)				Anticipated (man-months)			
						EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB
(i) Expert group meeting on the feasibility of establishing a regional centre for technology transfer	(d)	Industry and Housing	Development Planning, International Trade	UNESCO, ILO, UNIDO, IBRD	1975	3	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
(ii) Studies on problems of capital and technology transfer on a sectoral basis, including the terms of such transfer and their implications, and promotion of exchanges of experience among developing countries	(b)	Industry and Housing	Development Planning, International Trade	UNCTAD, UNIDO, ILO	1975-1976	2	-	-	-	8	-	-	-
(iii) Assistance to member countries in setting up institutional mechanisms for monitoring and regulating the flow of technology	(a)	Industry and Housing	Development Planning	UNIDO, UNCTAD, WIPO	1975-1976	2	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
(iv) Studies on the formulation of licensing contracts and revisions of patent laws	(b)	Industry and Housing		UNIDO, UNCTAD	1975-1976	5	-	3	-	4	-	-	-

B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

4. Technical information systems as a transfer mechanism (04.4)

The objective is to assist in compiling information on existing technological capabilities at the national and regional levels, and eventually to secure an effective regional information network.

C. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES:

	Type of activity	Main unit in ESCAP responsible for the activity	Participating units in ESCAP	Participating units outside ESCAP	Time schedule	Resources							
						Available (man-months)				Anticipated (man-months)			
						EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB
(i) Collection and dissemination of information on the status and activities of national standards bodies and industrial research institutes of the region geared to the transfer of technology	(c)	Industry and Housing		ISI, WAITRO, UNIDO, Office for Science and Technology	Continuing	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
(ii) Study on the establishment of a regional information network on available technology, its assessment and transfer	(b)	Industry and Housing	Statistics	UNESCO, UNIDO	1977	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-

A. PROGRAMME: EXTERNAL FINANCIAL RESOURCES (05)

In the light of current developments, priority attention will be given to problems of balance-of-payments support, development assistance, private capital flows and trade expansion, in keeping with the decisions of the Commission and of the sixth special session of the United Nations General Assembly.

B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

1. Major balance-of-payments and development assistance problems of the region (05.1)

It is intended to analyse current balance-of-payments trends with a view to the formulation of action-oriented programmes, such as regional arrangements for balance-of-payments support and invisibles, e.g. shipping, tourism and technology transfer.

The objective of the studies on development assistance is to help in: (i) formulating common views among developing ESCAP member countries on various aspects of development assistance and (ii) drawing up recommendations on policy areas at the national level and for action by ESCAP.

C. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES:

	Type of activity	Main unit in ESCAP responsible for the activity	Participating units in ESCAP	Participating units outside ESCAP	Time schedule	Resources							
						Available (man-months)				Anticipated (man-months)			
						EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB
(i) Analysis of short- and long-term balance-of-payments trends and problems in selected countries	(b) (d)	Development Planning	International Trade, Transport and Communications, Statistics	UNCTAD, IMF, OECD, CDPPP	1976-1977	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	6

(ii) Analysis of trends in, prospects for, and optimum utilization of development assistance in developing ESCAP countries	(b) (d)	Development Planning	International Trade, Statistics, Agriculture, Industry and Housing, Transport and Communications	UNCTAD, IMF, OECD, CDPPP, IBRD, ADB	1976-1977	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
(iii) <i>Ad hoc</i> intergovernmental consultations on external financial resources	(d)	Development Planning	International Trade, Industry and Housing, Transport and Communications	UNCTAD, OECD, CDPPP	1976	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

2. Trade expansion and payments arrangements (05.2)

In the light of the targets specified in the International Development Strategy, current trade policies and programmes of developing countries of the region will be analysed and measures recommended for the promotion and expansion of their trade. Trade facilitation measures, including monetary and financial arrangements, will also be promoted.

C. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES:

	Type of activity	Main unit in ESCAP responsible for the activity	Participating units in ESCAP	Participating units outside ESCAP	Time schedule	Resources							
						Available (man-months)				Anticipated (man-months)			
						EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB
(i) Analysis of trade, tariff and payments policies with particular reference to developments in the region	(b)	International Trade	Statistics, Development Planning	UNCTAD, ECLA, ECA, ECE, LAF-TA, EEC, CMEA, SPEC	Continuing	12	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
(ii) Trade expansion; preparations for organizing and servicing the Trade Negotiations Group and assistance to interested countries participating therein; studies on commodity problems, including trade policies, tariffs and non-tariff barriers and evolving suitable measures for solving them; studies on possibilities of tariff harmonization	(a) (b) (c) (d)	International Trade	Statistics, Development Planning	UNCTAD, GATT, UNDP	Continuing	36	-	-	54	-	-	-	72
(iii) Technical assistance in regard to preparations for multilateral trade negotiations, deriving advantages from GSP, identification of non-tariff barriers, and international commodity problems	(a) (b) (c) (d)	International Trade	Statistics	UNCTAD, GATT, UNDP	Continuing	-	-	-	42	-	-	-	68
(iv) Formulation and implementation of a multinational export credit insurance scheme	(a) (b) (d)	International Trade		United Nations, Headquarters, UNDP, UNCTAD	Continuing	-	-	-	36	-	-	-	42
(v) Technical assistance in the establishment and operations of the Asian Clearing Union as well as subregional payments arrangements	(a) (b) (d)	International Trade		IMF, Inter-American Development Bank, UNDP, UNCTAD	1975-1976	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-

B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

3. Private capital flows for development (05.3)

It is intended to analyse important aspects of private foreign investment with a view to the formulation and implementation of appropriate policies by developing countries. In particular, attention will be given to the problems associated with the functioning of multinational corporations.

C. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES:

	Type of activity	Main unit in ESCAP responsible for the activity	Participating units in ESCAP	Participating units outside ESCAP	Time schedule	Resources							
						Available (man-months)				Anticipated (man-months)			
						EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB
(i) Analysis of problems connected with the operations of multinational corporations in developing countries of the region	(b) (c) (d)	Development Planning	International Trade, Industry and Housing, Natural Resources	United Nations Headquarters, UNCTAD, ILO	1975-1977	27	-	-	5	-	-	-	40
(ii) Study of foreign private investment possibilities related to the expansion of intraregional trade in industrial products	(b)	Industry and Housing	International Trade	OECD, ADB, IBRD,	1975	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Studies on (a) investment laws and tax administration and (b) industrial licensing procedures	(b)	Industry and Housing	International Trade	UNIDO, Netherlands	1976	7	4	2	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Study of techno-economic aspects of establishing export-oriented industries in free trade zones	(b)	Industry and Housing	International Trade	UNIDO	1976	6	1	6	-	-	-	12	4
(v) Investment promotion meetings	(d)	Industry and Housing		UNIDO	Annual	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Workshop on preparation of specific industrial projects suitable for foreign investment	(d)	Industry and Housing	Development Planning	OECD, IBRD	1975-1976	15	3	-	-	-	-	-	12

II. PROGRAMME OF WORK IN OTHER FIELDS OF ACTIVITY, 1975-1977

A. PROGRAMME: DEVELOPMENT PLANNING (06)

Development efforts in countries of the region have been based on differing strategies; they have succeeded in varying degrees in achieving economic growth and reflected an awareness of the need for better distribution of income and wealth. Long-term development policies have inevitably to take into account urgent current problems as they arise. Periodic reviews of the development efforts, supported by relevant studies in depth and exchange of views on country experiences, will usefully lead to improvement of development efforts for solving long-term problems as well as, in a development perspective, the current urgent problems. Such deliberations will also indicate the scope for regional and subregional co-operation and possible lines of continuing action in that respect.

The capability of the national administrative systems to support the socio-economic development process continues to be a major problem area in the countries of the region. As the objectives of, strategies for and approaches to socio-economic development continue to change to meet changing needs, the task of enhancing national administrative capability in support of the achievement of such objectives and the implementation of such strategies and approaches constitutes an integral part of this programme.

B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

1. Analysis of development problems of major policy importance and over-all review and appraisal of economic development and regional strategy for development (06.1)

The objective is to contribute towards the formulation of appropriate patterns of development in the regional context through relevant studies. Periodic over-all reviews of economic progress in the region will be carried out to assess the progress made in the formulation and implementation of the regional strategy for development.

C. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES:

	Type of activity	Main unit in ESCAP responsible for the activity	Participating units in ESCAP	Participating units outside ESCAP	Time schedule	Resources							
						Available (man-months)				Anticipated (man-months)			
						EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB
(i) Review and appraisal of economic and social progress in the region through: (a) Annual <i>Survey</i> , 1975 (b) Second biennial review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy at the regional level, 1976 (c) Annual <i>Survey</i> , 1977	(b) (c)	Development Planning	All divisions concerned	Agencies concerned	1975-1977	156	21	-	-	-	-	-	12
(ii) Special studies on selected economic problems of the region, including: (a) Trade policies for development (b) Employment and manpower policies for development (c) Industrial policies for development (d) New patterns and strategies of development (e) Mobilization of domestic resources for development (f) Studies on aspects of rural development	(b)	Development Planning	International Trade, Industry and Housing, Social Development, Population		1975-1979	144	-	-	12	-	-	-	24

(iii) Further studies to be specified in the light of the deliberations during the Commission session	(b)	Development Planning	All divisions concerned	Agencies concerned	con-	1975-1977	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
(iv) Meetings of the Expert Group on Development Policy and Planning and of the Committee on Development Planning	(d)	Development Planning	All divisions concerned	Agencies concerned	con-	1975-(CDP 1977)	7	-	-	22	-	-	-	44

B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

2. Development of planning techniques (06.2)

The objective is to secure improvements in the planning process in developing countries, with particular emphasis on a unified approach to planning for economic growth with social justice.

C. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES:

	Type of activity	Main unit in ESCAP responsible for the activity	Participating units in ESCAP		Participating units outside ESCAP	Time schedule	Resources							
							Available (man-months)				Anticipated (man-months)			
							EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB
(i) Studies on planning activities and techniques, namely:	(b)	Development Planning	Social	Develop-	WHO, United Nations Research Institute for Social Development	1975-1977	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
(a) Review of planning activities in member countries														
(b) Quantitative and qualitative analyses of the unified approach to development planning														
(ii) Meeting of high-level officials for review and appraisal of development progress	(d)	Development Planning	Social	Develop-	CDPPP	1975	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Workshop for middle-level personnel for review and appraisal of development progress	(a)	AIEDP, Development Planning (supporting role)			CDPPP	1975	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

3. Promotion of regional and subregional co-operation (06.3)

The objective is to promote and expand subregional and regional co-operation on a commodity and sectoral basis and to explore various other forms of subregional co-operation.

C. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES:

	Type of activity	Main unit in ESCAP responsible for the activity	Participating units in ESCAP	Participating units outside ESCAP	Time schedule	Resources							
						Available (man-months)				Anticipated (man-months)			
						EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB
(i) Studies on subregional co-operation among the Mekong riparian countries and one intergovernmental consultation thereon	(b) (c) (d)	Development Planning	All divisions concerned, Mekong Committee		1976-1977	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
(ii) Studies on subregional co-operation among the ASEAN countries	(b) (c)	Development Planning	All divisions concerned	ASEAN secretariat	1975-1977	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	6

B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

4. Dissemination of information (06.4)

Annual *Surveys* and quarterly *Economic Bulletins* are to be prepared to provide information on economic growth in countries of the region, with an account of economic development and an analysis of major problems and policies.

C. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES:

	Type of activity	Main unit in ESCAP responsible for the activity	Participating units in ESCAP	Participating units outside ESCAP	Time schedule	Resources							
						Available (man-months)				Anticipated (man-months)			
						EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB
(i) Preparation for publication of the annual <i>Survey</i> of the region	(b) (c)	Development Planning	All divisions concerned		1975-1977	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Preparation of the quarterly <i>Economic Bulletin</i>	(b) (c)	Development Planning	All divisions concerned		1975-1977	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

5. Development administration (06.5)

The objective is to assist member countries in so raising the capability of their respective administrative systems that these systems can serve as more effective instruments for the formulation and implementation of national development plans.

C. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES:

	Type of activity	Main unit in ESCAP responsible for the activity	Participating units in ESCAP	Participating units outside ESCAP	Time schedule	Resources							
						Available (man-months)				Anticipated (man-months)			
						EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB
(i) Studies on the administrative aspects of the implementation of development plans	(b)	Development Administration	Agriculture, ACDA, AIEDP	FAO	1975-1977	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	6

(ii) Programmes for training public administration trainers	(a) (c)	Development Administration	-	Administrative Staff College of India	1975- 1977	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Regional workshop on the use of management techniques in public enterprises	(d)	Development Administration	Industry and Housing, ACDA	ILO	1975	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Regional workshop on local government personnel systems, with special reference to needs posed by socio-economic development	(d)	Development Administration	ACDA	IULA, ILO	1976	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Co-ordination of regional training and research institutions	(a)	Development Administration	AIEDP, ASI, ACDA, ACTRSWD	UNCRD (Nagoya)	1975- 1977	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

A. PROGRAMME: INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (07)

The programme is designed to assist developing countries in planning, programming and implementing projects. Special attention will also be given to development planning, strategies and policies of industrialization, project development, domestic and foreign investment promotion, and expansion of industrial exports. Emphasis is also laid on intraregional plan harmonization with a view to developing regional and subregional industrial projects and on fuller utilization of industrial capacity in the countries of the region.

B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

1. Industrial development and planning (07.1)

It is intended to provide assistance to member countries, particularly the less developed, in industrial development and planning processes and techniques as well as in the formulation of suitable policies and strategies. Such assistance will be provided, in particular, for the development of agro- and integrated rural industries. Review and appraisal of progress at the regional level in the industrial sector will also be undertaken.

C. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES:

	Type of activity	Main unit in ESCAP responsible for the activity	Participating units in ESCAP	Participating units outside ESCAP	Time schedule	Resources							
						Available (man-months)				Anticipated (man-months)			
						EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB
(i) International training courses on management consultancy, regional industrial development and low-cost automation	(a)	Industry and Housing		University of the Philippines Institute for Small-scale Industries, Netherlands	Continuing	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Review and appraisal of progress in the industrial sector for the mid-term review, including country missions to (a) the South Pacific region, (b) the least developed countries and (c) selected developing countries	(b) (c)	Industry and Housing	Development Planning, Statistics	UNIDO	1975	36	-	36	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Preparatory work for regional co-operation in the development of the iron and steel industry	(a)	Industry and Housing	Statistics	UNIDO, UNDP	1975	12	-	-	-	-	2	-	-

(iv) <i>Ad Hoc</i> intergovernmental consultative group on the expansion of trade through fuller utilization of industrial capacities	(d)	Industry and Housing	International Trade	CAFEA-ICC	1975	18	-	-	-	-	-	6	18
(v) Study on the role of small-scale industries in the development of non-metropolitan areas	(b)	Industry and Housing	Development Planning	UNIDO, ILO	1976	8	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
(vi) Studies on policies and strategies for agro- and integrated rural industries development programmes	(b)	Industry and Housing	Development Planning, Agriculture, Social Development	UNIDO	1976	10	5	-	9	1	-	-	-

B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

2. Regional co-operation in industrial development (07.2)

It is intended to identify the potential for subregional and regional co-operation in the field of industrialization through plan harmonization and co-ordination of policies and strategies, taking into account resource endowments and comparative advantages.

C. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES:

	Type of activity	Main unit in ESCAP responsible for the activity	Participating units in ESCAP	Participating units outside ESCAP	Time schedule	Resources							
						Available (man-months)				Anticipated (man-months)			
						EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB
(i) Survey of agro-industrial development in the region with a view to formulating schemes for regional and subregional co-operation in this field.	(a) (b) (c)	Industry, Housing and Technology	Agriculture	UNIDO	1975	3	-	4	-	-	6	-	6
(ii) Assistance in preparing inventories and in identifying needs for the transfer of technology in specific agro-industries	(a) (b)	Industry, Housing and Technology	Agriculture	UNIDO	1975-1976	3	-	4	-	-	6	-	6
(iii) Intergovernmental meeting to examine the mechanisms and to identify specific areas of co-operation in the field of agro-industries	(c) (d)	Industry, Housing and Technology	Agriculture	UNIDO	1976	3	-	4	-	-	3	-	3
(iv) Publication of the <i>Asian Industrial Development News and the Small Industry Bulletin</i>	(c)	Industry and Housing	Statistics, Development Planning	National government correspondents	Continuing	36	-	-	-	10	-	-	-
(v) Study on ferro-alloy plants: subregional and regional	(b)	Industry and Housing		UNIDO	1975-1977	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Meeting of top planners and government officials, entrepreneurs and representatives of financial institutions to discuss the projects identified by the Asian Industry Survey for implementation	(d)	Industry and Housing		UNIDO, UNCTAD, ADB, IBRD	1975	12	-	3	18	4	-	-	-

(vii) Regional survey to examine possibilities of plan harmonization for the textile industry and production of fibres and packing materials	(b) (c)	Industry and Housing	Statistics, International Trade	UNIDO	1975	6	-	4	-	-	-	-	12
(viii) Fact-finding mission for the preparation of a report on production and trade in electronic products and components	(a) (c)	Industry and Housing	Statistics, International Trade	UNIDO	1975	8	-	3	-	-	-	-	12
(ix) Techno-economic studies for selection of technology for sponge-iron industry	(b)	Industry and Housing		UNIDO	1975-1976	8	-	3	-	4	-	-	-
(x) Consultative mission on compound animal-feed industry	(a)	Industry and Housing		United Kingdom	1975	4	-	2	4	-	-	-	-
(xi) Fact-finding team for machine tools industry and foundry practices	(a) (c)	Industry and Housing		UNIDO	1975-1976	18	-	3	-	-	2	-	12
(xii) Investment financing consultations for implementation of the Asian Industrial Survey	(d)	Industry and Housing		UNIDO, UNCTAD, ADB, IBRD	1976	12	2	3	15	4	-	-	-
(xiii) Expert group meeting on synthetic textiles	(d)	Industry and Housing		UNIDO	1976	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
(xiv) Expert group meeting on electronic products	(d)	Industry and Housing		UNIDO	1976	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
(xv) Study of the feasibility of a West Asia iron and steel institute	(b)	Industry and Housing		UNIDO	1976	10	-	3	-	-	-	-	8

A. PROGRAMME: HOUSING, BUILDING AND PHYSICAL PLANNING (08)

Various regional and international forums and the Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade have emphasized the gravity of the situation regarding human settlements and have urged vigorous and intensified action to eliminate the mounting problems in slums and squatter settlements in the cities and large metropolitan areas, as well as the insanitary conditions in human settlements in the rural areas where even basic requirements are lacking and mass poverty is rampant. This programme is designed to assist developing ESCAP countries in improving the existing housing situation in the region.

B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

1. Housing and related community facilities (08.1)

It is intended to assist member countries in evolving and implementing effective housing policies and programmes and in promoting the mobilization of domestic resources and the use of local materials for the improvement of urban and rural housing.

C. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES:

	Type of activity	Main unit in ESCAP responsible for the activity	Participating units in ESCAP	Participating units outside ESCAP	Time schedule	Resources							
						Available (man-months)				Anticipated (man-months)			
						EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB
(i) Strengthening the activities of the United Nations Regional Housing Centre at New Delhi, India, in the implementation of its work programme and in expanding its regional activities, including training in various aspects of housing and related community facilities	(a)	Industry and Housing			Continuing	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Assistance to countries in the improvement of rural settlements, including the development of pilot projects	(a)	Industry and Housing		CHBP, UNICEF, WHO, UNDP	Continuing	24	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
(iii) Regional meeting of government officials for the Conference-Exposition on Human Settlements	(d)	Industry and Housing		CHBP, UNEP	1975	14	-	-	1	-	-	-	12
(iv) Establishment of centres for research and training in rural housing and community facilities	(a)	Industry and Housing		CHBP, RHCs at Bandung and New Delhi, UNDP	1975	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
(v) Studies on (a) criteria for investment in housing; (b) system of mortgages for financing housing; (c) review of the housing situation	(b)	Industry and Housing	Statistics		1975-1976	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	4
(vi) Seminar on the organization and functions of national agencies for rural housing and community facilities in Asia and the Pacific	(d)	Industry and Housing		CHBP	1976-1977	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
(vii) Group of experts on rural housing policies and programmes	(b) (d)	Industry and Housing	Social Development, Population	CHBP, UNDP	1976-1977	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
(viii) Seminar on the financing of rural housing and community facilities in the developing countries of the ESCAP region	(b) (d)	Industry and Housing	Development Planning, Social Development, Population	CHBP	1977	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	12

B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

2. Building and building materials development (08.2)

The objective is to assist member countries in developing and strengthening their building and building-materials industries so as to improve efficiency, increase productive capacity and reduce building costs through rationalization, standardization, modular co-ordination and other methods.

C. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES:

	Type of activity	Main unit in ESCAP responsible for the activity	Participating units in ESCAP	Participating units outside ESCAP	Time schedule	Resources							
						Available (man-months)				Anticipated (man-months)			
						EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB
(i) Strengthening the activities of the United Nations Regional Housing Centre at Bandung, Indonesia, in implementing its work programme and expanding its regional activities, including building materials, research and training in rural housing and related community facilities	(a)	Industry and Housing	Social Development, Population		Continuing	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Assistance to developing countries in the introduction and use of standardization, modular co-ordination and other new methods of building	(a) (c)	Industry and Housing		CHBP, Denmark	Continuing	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
(iii) Meeting of directors of building research institutes and development organizations	(d)	Industry and Housing		CHBP, RHCs (New Delhi and Bandung)	1975	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	10

B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

3. Urban and regional development (08.3)

It is intended to promote activities for urban and regional development through comprehensive regional development planning and related activities.

C. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES:

	Type of activity	Main unit in ESCAP responsible for the activity	Participating units in ESCAP	Participating units outside ESCAP	Time schedule	Resources							
						Available (man-months)				Anticipated (man-months)			
						EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB
(i) Seminar on the integration of local resource development with the development of human settlements	(a) (d)	Industry and Housing	Development Planning, Social Development	ILO, UNICEF, UNEP, WHO, Israel	1975-1976	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
(ii) Study on the planning and development of rural settlements, including provision for rural centres	(b)	Industry and Housing	Development Planning, Social Development, Population	UNCRD, WHO, Israel	1975-1976	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	6
(iii) Study on the feasibility of introducing rural savings and loan associations or similar schemes for encouraging savings	(b)	Industry and Housing	Development Planning, Agriculture	CHBP, UNCRD, ILO, FAO	1975-1976	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
(iv) Seminar on the organization and functions of regional development authorities for the developing countries in the ESCAP region	(a) (d)	Industry and Housing	Development Planning, Social Development	CHBP, UNCRD, UNICEF, UNCSDDHA (SDD)	1976-1977	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	12

A. PROGRAMME: HUMAN ENVIRONMENT (09)

The problems of the human environment in the ESCAP region are manifested in three major areas: the development of human settlements; the use of natural resources; and the pollution of the atmosphere and water. The urgent need to deal with these problems in the context of global efforts has been stressed in recent regional as well as international forums. This programme is designed to deal with these problems in an effective manner.

B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

1. Environmental impact of development projects (09.1)

The objective is to establish and/or strengthen national capacities to work out policies and programmes, and to develop methodologies and standards to assess the environmental impact of the development process.

C. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES:

	Type of activity	Main unit in ESCAP responsible for the activity	Participating units in ESCAP	Participating units outside ESCAP	Time schedule	Resources							
						Available (man-months)				Anticipated (man-months)			
						EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB
(i) Studies on monitoring the quality of the environment, especially regarding the situation of environmental pollution with specific reference to water pollution	(b) (c)	Industry and Housing	Natural Resources	UNEP, UNDP, UNIDO, WHO	Continuing	6	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
(ii) Study on methods and costs of pollution control in different industries	(b)	Industry and Housing	Natural Resources	UNEP, ILO, UNIDO	Continuing	6	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
(iii) Study on the requirement of monitoring equipment for population control and for early-warning systems for disasters	(b)	Industry and Housing	Natural Resources	UNEP, WMO	Continuing	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
(iv) Studies on selected major export commodities of the region likely to have advantages over competing synthetic products in terms of environmental side-effects	(b)	Industry and Housing	International Trade	UNCTAD, UNEP, ICC	Continuing	4	-	-	-	-	3	-	4

B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

2. Environmental information, training and research (09.2)

It is intended to disseminate information on environmental matters, and undertake measures to meet the training requirements of member countries in the field of environment planning and research programmes.

C. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES:

	Type of activity	Main unit in ESCAP responsible for the activity	Participating units in ESCAP	Participating units outside ESCAP	Time schedule	Resources							
						Available (man-months)				Anticipated (man-months)			
						EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB
(i) Compilation of a list of existing training facilities of the human environment in the ESCAP region and availability of suitable facilities outside the region	(b)	Industry and Housing		UNEP, ILO, UNDP, WHO	1975	4	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
(ii) Task force on the human environment to identify training needs of countries	(a)	Industry and Housing		United Nations Headquarters, UNDP, UNEP, FAO, WHO, UNESCO, ILO	1975	4	-	-	-	-	3	-	-

A. PROGRAMME: PROMOTION AND EXPANSION OF TRADE AND MONETARY ARRANGEMENTS (10)

This programme is designed to assist member countries in formulating trade policies and practices to facilitate the expansion of international trade, promote trade expansion and monetary co-operation, and intensify export promotion and trade development.

B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

1. Review of developments in trade, tariff and payments policies (10.1)

The objective is to assist member countries in reviewing over-all trade policy and formulating their regional and national policies in trade and economic development within the global context, taking specific note of UNCTAD resolutions and decisions.

C. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES:

	Type of activity	Main unit in ESCAP responsible for the activity	Participating units in ESCAP	Participating units outside ESCAP	Time schedule	Resources							
						Available (man-months)				Anticipated (man-months)			
						EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB
(i) Survey of developments in trade and payments policies of the region as well as other major aspects of commercial policies; state trading; and trade with centrally planned economies ³	(b) (c)	International Trade	Statistics		Continuing	18	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
(ii) Review of developments relating to regional trading arrangements in Africa and analysis of trade of ESCAP with these groupings	(b)	International Trade	Statistics		Continuing	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Studies and documentation on activities in other regions in the field of trade	(b) (c)	International Trade		ECLA, ECE, ECA, ECWA, UNCTAD	Continuing	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(iv) Comparative study on co-ordination among government agencies involved in exports and export promotion of manufactures	(b)	International Trade	Development Planning, Industry and Housing	1975-1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
(v) Preparations for the fourth session of UNCTAD, 1976	(a)(b)(c)(d)	International Trade	UNCTAD	1975-1976	12	-	-	-	-	6	-

B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

2. Insurance and reinsurance (10.2)

Problems relating to insurance and reinsurance in countries of the region will be examined in order to promote regional/subregional co-operation in this field, taking into account the developments in other regions of the world. Assistance will be provided to the member countries in increasing their capacity for retaining insurance and reinsurance business, thus reducing the outflow of funds from the region.

C. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES:

	Type of activity	Main unit in ESCAP responsible for the activity	Participating units in ESCAP	Participating units outside ESCAP	Time schedule	Resources							
						Available (man-months)				Anticipated (man-months)			
						EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB
(i) Studies on problems of insurance and reinsurance	(b)	International Trade		UNDP, UNCTAD	1975-1977	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Follow-up to the recommendations of the Meeting on Asian Re-insurance Co-operation	(d)	International Trade		UNDP, UNCTAD	1975-1977	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

3. Customs laws and administration (10.3)

It is intended to facilitate international trade by evolving and recommending suitable customs laws and procedures, providing training facilities for customs officials, and promoting international co-operation among national customs authorities.

C. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES:

	Type of activity	Main unit in ESCAP responsible for the activity	Participating units in ESCAP	Participating units outside ESCAP	Time schedule	Resources							
						Available (man-months)				Anticipated (man-months)			
						EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB
(i) Collection, analysis and dissemination of information on customs laws and administration	(c)	International Trade		UNDP	Continuing	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
*(ii) Organization of training courses and exchange of information on training facilities in the region	(a)	International Trade		CCC, UNCTAD	1975-1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

3 Also covers the activity in item (ii) of priority area (02.2).

*(iii) Meeting of the Working Party on Customs Administration and implementation of follow-up action on the recommendations	(d)	International Trade	Transport and Communications	CCC, UNCTAD UNDP	1975-1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Technical investigations and enquiries with a view to promoting the adoption of an ESCAP definition of customs valuation	(a)	International Trade		CCC, UNCITRAL, UNCTAD, GATT, UNDP	1975-1977	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
(v) Follow-up work on the ESCAP Code of Recommended Customs Procedures	(b)	International Trade		UNDP	1977	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

4. Simplification and standardization of trade documentation and procedures (10.4)

The objective is to promote the adoption of simplified and standardized forms of external trade documentation and procedures, taking into account work done by UNCTAD and ECE.

C. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES:

	Type of activity	Main unit in ESCAP responsible for the activity	Participating units in ESCAP	Participating units outside ESCAP	Time schedule	Resources							
						Available (man-months)				Anticipated (man-months)			
						EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB
*(i) Development of simplified and standardized trade documentation and procedures	(b)	International Trade	Transport and Communications	UNDP, UNCTAD, ECE, UNCITRAL	1975-1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*(ii) Meeting of an <i>ad hoc</i> group of experts on the subject	(d)	International Trade	Transport and Communications	UNDP, UNCTAD, ECE	1975-1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

5. Commercial arbitration (10.5)

The aim is to promote the use of commercial arbitration and conciliation as a means of solving international trade disputes in countries of the ESCAP region. Member countries will also be assisted in the development of arbitration facilities and in the adoption, as far as possible, of the ESCAP Rules for International Commercial Arbitration and Standards for Conciliation.

C. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES:

	Type of activity	Main unit in ESCAP responsible for the activity	Participating units in ESCAP	Participating units outside ESCAP	Time schedule	Resources							
						Available (man-months)				Anticipated (man-months)			
						EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB
*(i) Assistance to member countries in the use of the ESCAP Rules for International Commercial Arbitration and the ESCAP Standards for Conciliation	(a)	International Trade		UNCITRAL	Continuing	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(ii) Collection and dissemination of information on existing arbitration facilities, legislative and court decisions in countries of the region through national correspondents	(c) International Trade	Continuing	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

6. Trade expansion and monetary co-operation (10.6)

There is considerable scope for strengthening mutual economic, trade and financial co-operation among the countries of the region through collective action. The promotion of such co-operation among the developing countries will help to accelerate their economic and social development and strengthen their role in the new international economic order.

C. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES:

	Type of activity	Main unit in ESCAP responsible for the activity	Participating units in ESCAP	Participating units outside ESCAP	Time schedule	Resources							
						Available (man-months)				Anticipated (man-months)			
						EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB
(i) Studies on and preparations for the establishment of an Asian reserve bank	(b)	International Trade	Statistics	IMF, ADB, UNDP	1975	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

7. Trade promotion and development (10.7)

As part of the sustained effort to expand the trade of the developing countries of the region, it is proposed to intensify work in the field of export promotion and trade development.

C. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES:

	Type of activity	Main unit in ESCAP responsible for the activity	Participating units in ESCAP	Participating units outside ESCAP	Time schedule	Resources							
						Available (man-months)				Anticipated (man-months)			
						EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB
(i) Collection, dissemination and analysis of trade information on commodities, products, distribution channels, trade services, marketing and markets	(a) (b) (c)	International Trade	Statistics, Agriculture, Industry and Housing	UNCTAD/ GATT International Trade Centre (ITC), UNDP	Continuing	36	-	12	12	-	-	-	36
(ii) Organization of professional development programmes such as training courses, seminars and workshops related to export promotion and development	(a) (d)	International Trade		ITC, UNCTAD, Netherlands, Japan, Singapore, UNDP	1975-1977	24	-	6	3	12	-	-	10

(iii) Marketing research/market survey and product development: ⁴	(a) (b) (c)	International Trade	Statistics, Agriculture, Industry and Housing	UNDP	Continuing	52	-	12	12	12	-	-	24
(a) Organization of trade promotion and development programmes in the developed countries for developing countries of the region	(a) (b)	International Trade		UNCTAD/GATT ITC, UNDP	Continuing								
(b) Product market development service	(a) (b)	International Trade		UNCTAD/GATT ITC, UNDP	Continuing								

A. PROGRAMME: DEVELOPMENT OF SHIPPING, PORTS AND INLAND WATERWAYS (11)

The objective of developing shipping, ports and inland waterways in the ESCAP region is to facilitate the flow of goods and passengers and the development of international trade and to secure an improvement in national balance-of-payments positions through the promotion of efficient, effective and economical shipping and associated services and the development of national merchant marines, regional or subregional shipping pools, inland waterways and waterways transport.

B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

1. Manpower development (11.1)

The objectives are: (i) to enable developing ESCAP countries to meet the growing demand for adequately trained shipping, port and managerial personnel; (ii) to enable developing countries to operate their vessels, ports and shipping institutions efficiently by applying the latest managerial techniques and technology; and (iii) to assist in upgrading the existing training institutions in the region.

C. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES

	Type of activity	Main unit in ESCAP responsible for the activity	Participating units in ESCAP	Participating units outside ESCAP	Time schedule	Resources							
						Available (man-months)				Anticipated (man-months)			
						EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB
(i) Establishment of regional or subregional training centres for maritime and port personnel /ESCAP res. 108 (XXVI) 1970/	(a)	SSSP*		Rep. of Korea, Japan, SEATAC, UNDP, ILO, IMCO	Continuing	3	-	-	-	6	-	40	-
(ii) Organization of seminars, workshops, training courses and study tours:	(a) (b)	SSSP				9	-	3	7	12	-	-	1
(a) Shippers' co-operation				Norway	1975-1977								
(b) Management and techniques of cargo consolidation and freight booking				Norway	1975-1976								
(c) Fleet development and management				Sweden, UNDP									
(d) Port development and management													

(e) Commodity/cargo packaging and handling systems			International Trade	UNDP								
(f) Maritime administration												
(g) Development and management of specialized/related services				Netherlands, USSR	1975-1976							
(h) Dredging operations												
(i) Inland waterways and waterways transport				UNDP								
(iii) Organization of meetings on manpower development at all levels.	(d)	SSSP		UNDP, SEATAC	1975-1977	2	-	1	1	6	-	8 1

B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT

2. Development of maritime policy and institutions (11.2)

The elements of the maritime industry would be strengthened through the establishment of various shipping institutions, including shippers' organizations, freight study and policy units, chartering and freight booking organizations, shipowners' companies, organizations of shipping agents and brokers, etc.

C. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES

	Type of activity	Main unit in ESCAP responsible for the activity	Participating units in ESCAP	Participating units outside ESCAP	Time schedule	Resources							
						Available (man-months)				Anticipated (man-months)			
						EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB
(i) Assistance to member countries in the establishment and functioning of a freight study unit as a policy-making body	(a) (b)	SSSP	Statistics	UNDP, UNCTAD	Continuing	2	-	-	-	3	1	24	6
(ii) Assistance in the implementation of a uniform system for collection of shipping statistics (familiarily known as the "L.2 scheme")	(a)	SSSP	Statistics	UNDP, Statistical Office (UN Headquarters)	1975-1977	1	-	20	-	1	-	-	-
(iii) Assistance in the establishment of a trade and shipping data and service unit	(c) (a)	SSSP	Statistics	Norway, UNDP	Continuing	1	-	4	-	2	-	-	-
(iv) Assistance to member countries in developing institutions for administration and management purposes as regards:	(a) (b)	SSSP		UNDP	Continuing	2	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
(a) shipping, fleets													
(b) shippers' activities				Norway	1975 and Continuing								

1 This includes activities in items (iii) and (iv) of priority area (03.1).

* Staff Service on Shipping and Ports under direct supervision of the Executive Secretary.

(v) Assistance to member countries in the preparation and implementation of the International Convention on Intermodal Transport ("containerization")	(a) (d)	SSSP	UNDP, UNCTAD	1975-1977	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-
(vi) Assistance in the development and formulation of national maritime codes, and in the implementation of national or international legislation	(a)	SSSP	UNCITRAL, UNDP, IMCO, UNCTAD	Continuing	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
(vii) Organization of meetings on the above subjects	(d)	SSSP		Continuing	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-

B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

3. Development of merchant marine and shipping services (domestic and foreign) (11.3)

The recent technological advances in ship design and cargo-handling methods have brought about a variety of types of ships. The choice of the type of ship most suitable for a given cargo traffic pattern has acquired great importance. The major selection problems confronting developing ESCAP countries relate to the choice of type of ship most suitable for a specific service, resources for fleet replacement and acquisition, and management and operation of modern shipping services.

The objectives are to enable member countries; (i) to develop efficient shipping services; (ii) to acquire suitable types of vessel; (iii) to obtain trade and shipping data regularly; (iv) to optimize the use of existing fleet capacity; and (v) to assist in co-operation and pooling of shipping resources at all levels.

C. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES:

	Type of activity	Main unit in ESCAP responsible for the activity	Participating units in ESCAP	Participating units outside ESCAP	Time schedule	Resources							
						Available (man-months)				Anticipated (man-months)			
						EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB
(i) Assistance to member countries in developing a modern merchant marine for domestic and foreign services, and to carry out on request <i>ad hoc</i> feasibility studies on selection of optimum vessel types and shipping services for:	(a) (b)	SSSP	Statistics	Netherlands, Norway, UNDP, UNCTAD, IMCO	Continuing	14	-	-	2	6	3	36	-
(a) Dry and liquid bulk-carriage (food, minerals, oils, gases, LNG, LPG, etc., wood and wood products, other types of product carrier)													
(b) Liner trade (conventional, composite-combo, cellular containers, LASH, Ro-Ro and other vessels)													
(c) Specialized services (fruit, meat, ferries, barge-tug, sea-train/link, and other purpose-built craft)													

(ii) Analysis of fleet capacity utilization	(a) (b)	SSSP	Statistics	Netherlands, UNDP	Continuing	4	-	-	-	2	-	4	-
(iii) Assistance in the development/management of co-operation and pooling of shipping resources and services (at national, sub-regional, regional or interregional level)	(a) (b) (d)			Netherlands, Norway, UNDP, SPEC	Continuing	6	-	-	10	4	1	8	-
(iv) Assistance in financing the acquisition or conversion of vessels	(a)	SSSP		UK, UNDP		2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Assistance to member countries in the establishment of a ship chartering organization	(a) (b)	SSSP		Netherlands, USSR	Continuing	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
(vi) Assistance to member countries in setting up ship maintenance/cleaning, port agent services and supplies organizations/centres	(a) (b)	SSSP				-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
(vii) Assistance to member countries in the development, operation and maintenance of navigational aids, and implementation of conventions dealing with safety of life and property at sea	(a)	SSSP		IMCO	Continuing	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-

B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

4. Development of ports and port management (11.4)

The current technological developments in ship design and packaging of commodities for shipment have had a great impact on ports of the developing countries, necessitating improvement in management and modernization of existing ports, and development of new ports and port facilities. It is intended to provide assistance to member countries in planning and developing efficient ports and facilities, in cargo handling methods, and in introducing the latest shipping and port developments into port management.

C. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES:

	Type of activity	Main unit in ESCAP responsible for the activity	Participating units in ESCAP	Participating units outside ESCAP	Time schedule	Resources							
						Available (man-months)				Anticipated (man-months)			
						EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB
(i) Assistance to member countries in the improvement and modernization of existing ports and port facilities to meet the demand from vessels and commodities	(a) (b)	SSSP		Netherlands, UNDP	Continuing	20	-	-	20	6	1	-	20
(ii) Assistance to member countries in the management of ports	(a)	SSSP		Netherlands, UNDP	Continuing	6	-	-	-	2	-	-	2

(iii) Compilation and dissemination of port statistics, and establishment of a port data unit	(c)	SSSP	Statistics	UNDP	Continuing	4	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
(iv) Studies on port tariff structures for dues and charges	(b)	SSSP		UNDP	Continuing	4	-	-	-	2	1	-	2

B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

5. Inland waterways and waterways transport (11.5)

The objective is to assist in the development of the inland waterways and waterways transport in the ESCAP region and, in particular, to assist in the improvement of efficiency of operations, management and maintenance of transport systems suitable for specific trade and passenger traffic, and to meet the growing needs of such transport.

C. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES:

	Type of activity	Main unit in ESCAP responsible for the activity	Participating units in ESCAP	Participating units outside ESCAP	Time schedule	Resources							
						Available (man-months)				Anticipated (man-months)			
						EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB
(i) Preparation of a review of the existing inland waterways and waterways transport systems and facilities	(b)	SSSP		Netherlands, Fed. Rep. of Germany	1975-1977	4	-	-	2	2	-	2	-
(ii) Assistance to member countries in the development of the most suitable inland waterways transport systems and facilities	(a) (b)	SSSP		Netherlands, Fed. Rep. of Germany, UNDP	Continuing	12	-	-	1	6	2	10	-
(iii) Assistance to member countries in regard to improvement of their inland waterways system	(a)	SSSP		Netherlands, Fed. Rep. of Germany, UNDP	Continuing	7	-	-	-	2	2	10	-
(iv) Technical assistance to member countries in regard to improvement of the efficiency of operations, management and maintenance of dredging plants	(a)	SSSP		Netherlands	Continuing	1	-	-	1	2	-	2	-

B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT

6. Shippers' organizations and co-operation (11.6)

The problems of quality and quantity shipping services and freight rates to shippers and their organizations have for many years been a cause of great concern to ESCAP member countries. The objectives are to assist member countries: (i) in the establishment and strengthening of shippers' councils or similar organizations; (ii) to develop instruments for the use of shippers' organizations in conducting meaningful negotiations with shipowners (especially shipping conferences) and other interests; (iii) to establish the economic criteria for determining freight rates (levels and structures); (iv) to develop alternative means of shipment, consolidation of cargo, and freight booking; and (v) to set up freight booking centres.

C. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES:

	Type of activity	Main unit in ESCAP responsible for the activity	Participating units in ESCAP	Participating units outside ESCAP	Time schedule	Resources							
						Available (man-months)				Anticipated (man-months)			
						EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB
(i) Assistance in the establishment and management of shippers' councils or similar organizations in the member countries	(a) (b)	SSSP		Norway	Continuing	3	-	12	6	6	-	-	8
(ii) Assistance to member Governments and shippers' organizations on consolidation of cargo and freight booking	(a) (b)	SSSP		Norway, UNDP	Continuing	2	-	2	4	4	-	-	-
(iii) Assistance in the operation of freight forwarders' organizations and freight booking centres	(a)	SSSP		Norway, USSR, Fed. Rep. of Germany	Continuing	1	-	2	-	2	-	-	8
(iv) Assistance to member Governments and shippers' organizations in assessing needs for suitable shipping services and vessels	(a) (b)	SSSP	Statistics	Norway	Continuing	2	-	2	1	4	-	-	2
(v) Study of freight rates and various surcharges on major export or import commodities	(b)	SSSP		UNDP, Norway, ANRPC, UNCTAD	Continuing	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	4
(vi) Organization of meetings on the above subject	(d)	SSSP			Continuing	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
(vii) Development of data and service centres for the establishment of consultation and negotiation machinery between shippers and shipping conferences	(a) (b)	SSSP	Statistics	Norway, UNDP	Continuing	2	-	1	1	4	-	-	-

A. PROGRAMME: DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSPORT (12)

The programme is designed to assist policy-makers, transport planners, administrators and technicians of the developing countries in planning, formulating and implementing projects relating to highways, railways and inland waterways, with a view to securing an efficient system of transport at the lowest economic and social cost, consistent with the changing needs of the region. The programme is also designed to promote measures for the facilitation of international traffic by all modes of transport.

B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

1. General transport planning and facilitation of international traffic (12.1)

It is intended to carry out an analytical study of the national transport development plans of member countries, with special reference to the co-ordination of all modes of transport and of investment decisions and with a view to promoting the orderly development of regional and national transport systems. Assistance will also be provided to member countries in the standardization and simplification of documentation used in transport and travel and in the accession to and implementation of various international conventions and agreements through roving missions and symposia.

C. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES:

	Type of activity	Main unit in ESCAP responsible for the activity	Participating units in ESCAP	Participating units outside ESCAP	Time schedule	Resources							
						Available (man-months)				Anticipated (man-months)			
						EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB
(i) Collection, analysis and dissemination of technical information on transport	(c)	Transport and Communications			Continuing	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Assistance to member countries in formulation, ratification/ accession and implementation of international conventions and agreements dealing with facilitation of international traffic, including establishment of institutional prerequisites	(a)	Transport and Communications		ICAO, IMCO, OTA, UNIDROIT	Continuing	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Study of current facilitation measures with a view to recommending regional and subregional arrangements	(b)	Transport and Communications		ICAO, IMCO, OTA, SITPRO, UNIDROIT	Continuing	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Study on co-ordination of transport	(b)	Transport and Communications			1975	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Study on the possibility of introducing selected transport technologies in the context of changing economic and social conditions in the region	(b)	Transport and Communications	Industry and Housing		1976	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Technical assistance to member countries in simplifying and standardizing transport and travel documents	(a)	Transport and Communications	International Trade	SITPRO, UNCTAD (FALPRO)	1977	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vii) Roving mission and symposium	(a)	Transport and Communications	International Trade	SITPRO, UNCTAD (FALPRO)	1975-1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
(viii) Study on co-ordination and improvement of mass transport in metropolitan areas by road, railways, monorail and rapid transit systems	(b) (c)	Transport and Communications	Industry and Housing	UITP, UNDP, UIC	1975-1977	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	5

B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

2. Highways and highway transport (12.2)

Activities will be performed at three levels: (a) highways;⁵ (b) feeder and secondary road networks; and (c) rural roads.

The main areas of emphasis are the development of administrative measures for national, regional and international road transport in all its aspects. Assistance will also be provided in the development of adequate modern road construction, maintenance and technology, road safety, traffic and transport management and conformity of road standards, road signs and signals and road traffic legislation.

C. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES:

	Type of activity	Main unit in ESCAP responsible for the activity	Participating units in ESCAP	Participating units outside ESCAP	Time schedule	Resources							
						Available (man-months)				Anticipated (man-months)			
						EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB
(i) Assistance in surveys and compiling of data on physical road conditions, especially on highways	(a) (c)	Transport and Communications	TTB	ILO, UNDP, road departments concerned	1975 Continuing	2	-	-	6	-	-	-	8
(ii) Preparation of guidelines for studies, surveys and evaluation of traffic surveys and traffic forecasts	(a) (b)	Transport and Communications	TTB, Industry and Housing	ILO, UNDP, road departments concerned, IRU	1975 Continuing	2	-	-	6	-	-	-	8
(iii) Evolving methodology for studies on road construction, maintenance costs and transport costs, including loss through inadequate road conditions and by accidents	(b) (c)	Transport and Communications	TTB	ILO, UNDP, IRU	1975 Continuing	2	-	-	4	-	3	-	3
(iv) Assistance and advice in promotion of co-ordination and implementation of long-term road construction and transport programmes	(a) (b) (d)	Transport and Communications	TTB	UNDP, IRF, road departments concerned	1975 Continuing	2	-	-	6	-	5	-	12
(v) Assistance in prefeasibility studies and in preparation of requests for financing of road construction	(a) (b) (d)	Transport and Communications	TTB	UNDP, UNCTAD, IBRD, ADB, IRF	1975 Continuing	2	-	-	4	-	3	-	15
(vi) Identification of training needs and assistance in organizing training courses	(a) (b) (d)	Transport and Communications	TTB	UNDP, road departments concerned	1975	2	-	-	3	-	6	-	4
(vii) Collection, evaluation and dissemination of data and information relating to national and international road transport	(c)	Transport and Communications	TTB	UNDP, road departments concerned	1975 Continuing	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
(viii) Preparation and publication of maps and guidebooks for facilitating and promoting international traffic	(b) (c)	Transport and Communications	TTB	UNDP, road departments concerned	1975 Continuing	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
(ix) Studies, surveys and assistance in evolving uniform administrative measures on a subregional and regional basis for promoting international road transport	(a) (b) (c) (d)	Transport and Communications	International Trade	IRU	1975-1976	10	-	-	12	-	-	-	12
(x) Workshop on the economic and engineering aspects of feeder roads and rural transport	(b) (d)	Transport and Communications	Industry and Housing, Agriculture	FAO, ILO, IRF	1976	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	12

5 Since the Asian Highway Transport Technical Bureau is executing its activities in close co-operation with the Transport and Communications Division and will be finally with it from January onwards, the related activities are reflected under this item. UNDP indicated under "Participating units outside ESCAP" refers only to 1975.

(xi) Studies on:	(b)												
(a) Improvement of the carrying capacity and operational efficiency of rural road transport		Transport and Communications	Agriculture	FAO, ILO	1975	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Draught equipment of animal-drawn vehicles		Transport and Communications	Industry and Housing	UNIDO, FAO	1976	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Methodology for planning rural roads		Transport and Communications		ILO, FAO	1976	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(xii) Workshop on pavement design, including related aspects of road drainage and subsoil seepage	(c)	Transport and Communications		Interested developed countries and organizations	1976-1977	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
(xiii) Workshop on traffic engineering and highway safety	(c)	Transport and Communications		Interested donor countries	1976-1977	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4

B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

3. Railways and railway transport (12.3)

The main objective is to assist member countries in improving the efficiency of their railway systems through rehabilitation, modernization and augmentation, including the filling-in of gaps, to form a regional railway network (Trans-Asian Railway). Attention will also be given to formulating measures to cope with the energy crisis, and to providing better transport of agriculture products.

C. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES:

	Type of activity	Main unit in ESCAP responsible for the activity	Participating units in ESCAP	Participating units outside ESCAP	Time schedule	Resources							
						Available (man-months)				Anticipated (man-months)			
						EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB
(i) Assistance to member countries and roving mission of experts on railway research	(a)	Transport and Communications	Statistics	Railway research institutes of India, Japan, France, the USSR and UIC	Continuing	16	4	-	6	-	-	-	30
(ii) Regional seminars and study tours on:						8	-	-	6	-	-	-	30
(a) Diesel and gas turbine traction	(d)	Transport and Communications		France	1975								
(b) Methods of training engineers and technical personnel and scientific research	(d)	Transport and Communications		USSR	1975-1976								
(c) Working Party of Experts on the Trans-Asian Railway (RAS/72/160)	(d)	Transport and Communications		UNDP	1976								
(d) Trans-Australian Railway for study of problems on different gauges, equipment standards, operating procedures, etc.	(d)	Transport and Communications		Australia	1976								

[illegible]

(iv) Trans-Asian Railway (RAS/72/160) assistance in:

- | | | |
|---|------------|------------------------------|
| (a) Electrification of suburban traffic in and around Greater Karachi area (Pakistan) | (a)
(b) | Transport and Communications |
| (b) Setting up of a training college for officers and staff of the Bangladesh Railway | (a)
(b) | Transport and Communications |
| (c) Technical assistance for re-habilitation of signalling installations for Bangladesh Railways (Bangladesh) | (a)
(b) | Transport and Communications |
| (d) Pre-investment surveys for conversion of a narrow-gauge railway line to metre-gauge between Raxaul (India) and Birganj (Nepal) (9 km) | (a)
(b) | Transport and Communications |
| (e) Surveys for a spur line into Afghanistan from Chaman to Khandahar | (a)
(b) | Transport and Communications |
| (f) Completion of survey for construction of railway extension from Dohazari to Cox's Bazar (Bangladesh) | (a)
(b) | Transport and Communications |
| (g) Studies on strengthening and/or replacement of steel bridges on the State Railway of Thailand (Thailand) | (a)
(b) | Transport and Communications |
| (h) Studies on establishment of a new operation control centre on the State Railway of Thailand (Thailand) | (a)
(b) | Transport and Communications |
| (i) Studies on strengthening and/or replacement of bridge girders on the Malayan Railway (Malaysia) | (a)
(b) | Transport and Communications |
| (j) Feasibility studies on improvement of train speeds (Malaysia) | (a)
(b) | Transport and Communications |
| (k) Comparative studies to assess the techno-economic viability of railway, ropeway and highway in Nepal between Hitauda Kathmandu | (a)
(b) | Transport and Communications |
| (l) Detailed surveys for the construction of the Trans-Sumatra railway (Indonesia) ⁷ | (a)
(b) | Transport and Communications |
| (m) Survey on electrification of the main line between Dacca and Chittagong (Bangladesh) | (a)
(b) | Transport and Communications |

Japan, UNDP 1974-1975

Interested developed countries 1975-1976

UNDP 1974-1975

UNDP 1975

UNDP 1975-1976

UNDP 1976

UNDP 1975

UNDP 1975

UNDP 1975

UNDP 1976-1977

UNDP 1976

UNDP 1977

UNDP 1975-1976

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(n) Development of a new freight wagon with a higher payload for the State Railway of Thailand	(a) (b)	Transport and Communications	UNDP	1975		
(o) Survey on construction of two major bridges on the Dacca-Chittagong doubling of track	(a) (b)	Transport and Communications	UNDP	1976-1977		
(p) Surveys for the Meshad-Herat spur line for Afghanistan	(a) (b)	Transport and Communications	UNDP	1976		
(q) Assistance to railway administrations in the assessment of traffic potential on a continuing basis and the economic justification for the various subprojects at both the national and the international levels, keeping in view the changing socio-economic conditions in transport policies in the network countries, which could influence the various traffic patterns	(a) (b)	Transport and Communications	UNDP	Continuing		

A. PROGRAMME: DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNICATION FACILITIES (13)

The programme is designed to assist member countries in the development and improvement of telecommunication services on a national, subregional and regional basis, particularly in the establishment of a regional telecommunication network, and also to study the training needs in this sector. The development of postal services in the region will also be promoted.

B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

1. Telecommunication (13.1)

Development of telecommunication services in the domestic networks will be promoted with a view to meeting the changing needs as well as problems in the maintenance of the domestic networks in the context of the establishment of an Asian telecommunication network. Technical assistance will be provided to countries in the region for improving their domestic networks as well as their training centres, and for preparing long-term plans.

C. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES:

	Type of activity	Main unit in ESCAP responsible for the activity	Participating units in ESCAP	Participating units outside ESCAP	Time schedule	Resources							
						Available (man-months)				Anticipated (man-months)			
						EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB
(i) Establishment of regional microwave links and associated switching and interconnexion arrangements	(a)	Transport and Communications	ESCAP/ITU Unit	ITU		-	-	-	123	-	-	-	24
1. Radio relay microwave route Tayyabet-Kandahar-Kabul					1975-1977								

⁶ It is hoped that two surveys yearly by a team of 10 experts will be provided free by developed countries (one survey lasts 3 months).

⁷ The construction of the Trans-Sumatra railway will be provided for in the third Indonesian plan, beginning 1979. Provisional schedule to be forwarded if and when this project is included in the national plan.

2. Microwave system Kabul-Jalalabad-Torkham					1975-1977								
3. Jalalabad-Dalhousie (tropo-scatter system)					1975-1977								
4. Lahore-Amritsar (microwave)					1975-1976								
5. Madurai-Colombo (microwave)					1975-1976								
6. Patna-Raxaul-Kathmandu					1975-1976								
7. Khustia-Calcutta (microwave)					1975-1977								
8. Pakanbaru-Singapore					1975-1977								
9. Pakanbaru-Pongka-Gunong Pulai					1975-1977								
10. Penang-Haadyai					Completed								
11. Bhadrapur-Thakurgaon					1975-1978								
12. Nongkhai-Vientiane					Completed								
13. Aranyapathet-Phnom Penh					1975-1977								
14. Phnom Penh-Saigon					1975-1977								
15. Vientiane-Pakse					1975-1976								
16. Mirpurkhas-Jodhpur					1975-1978								
(ii) Assistance to member countries on tariff matters concerning the Asian telecommunication network	(a)	Transport and Communications	ESCAP/ITU Unit	ITU	1975-1977	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-
(iii) Study of technical and training aspects of radio and TV broadcasting in the region	(b)	Transport and Communications	ESCAP/ITU Unit	ITU	1975-1977	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	30
(iv) Assistance to member countries for development of telecommunication services on a national, subregional and regional basis	(a)	Transport and Communications	ESCAP/ITU Unit	ITU	1975-1977	1	-	-	43	-	-	-	18
(v) Assistance in the feasibility survey for establishing telecommunication facilities in the Pacific and Oceanic countries of the region	(a)	Transport and Communications	ESCAP/ITU Unit	ITU	1975-1977	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-

(vi) Assistance in the preparation of the feasibility survey project and co-ordinated studies in transmission media in the region	(b)	Transport and Communications	ESCAP/ITU Unit	ITU	1975-1977	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
(vii) Promotion of an "Asian telecommunity" for operation of an Asian telecommunication network:	(a) (b) (d)	Transport and Communications	ESCAP/ITU Unit	ITU	1975-1977	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Completion of studies for establishing an "Asian telecommunity" and circulation to Governments and between telecommunication administrations for comments					1975								
(b) Convening of a working party of experts to study the above and to prepare a draft statute for the community					1975								
(c) Intergovernmental working party of regional experts to finalize the statute of the community					1976								
(viii) Seminar on traffic engineering and network planning	(a)	Transport and Communications	ESCAP/ITU Unit	ITU	1975	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-

B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

2. Postal services (13.2)

The development of postal services in the region is to be promoted in order to ensure modernization of the organization and functioning of the different branches, and to promote regional and subregional co-operation in this field. Technical assistance will be provided to member countries for the improvement and development of their existing postal services in all branches, including introduction of new services to the public.

C. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES:

	Type of activity	Main unit in ESCAP responsible for the activity	Participating units in ESCAP	Participating units outside ESCAP	Time schedule	Resources							
						Available (man-months)				Anticipated (man-months)			
						EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB
(i) Studies on promotion and improvement of savings bank and remittance services	(b)	Transport and Communications		UPU	1975-1977								
(ii) Prefeasibility study for setting up a regional development, research and study centre	(b)	Transport and Communications		UPU	1975-1976								
(iii) Assistance to member countries in seeking technical and financial aid from international financial institutions for development of postal infrastructure	(a)	Transport and Communications		UPU, ADB, IBRD/IDA	1975-1977								

(iv) Preparation of digests or guidelines for setting up units for:	(b)	Transport and Communications	UPU	1975-1977							
(a) Inspection techniques											
(b) Statistical operations											
(c) International mail handling rules and procedure											
(d) Monetary article services											
(v) Studies on evolving modern costing, accounting and statistical systems in developing countries for a cost-benefit analysis	(b)	Transport and Communications	UPU	1975-1977							
(vi) Studies and assistance on request with a view to regional co-operation in the printing and supply of all international service forms	(a) (b)	Transport and Communications	UPU	1975-1977	3	-	-	-	-	-	72
(vii) Study on setting up standard transit time for mail between two countries	(b)	Transport and Communications	UPU	1975-1977							
(viii) Study on delivery services for both urban and rural areas	(b)	Transport and Communications	UPU	1975-1977							
(ix) Training courses on specific management or operational problems in individual countries	(a)	Transport and Communications	AOPTS, countries concerned	UPU, con- cerned	1975-1976						
(x) Prefeasibility study on provision of regional training facilities for higher management staff	(b)	Transport and Communications	UPU	1975-1976							
(xi) Preliminary studies on establishing a regional data bank on postal services, and assistance in setting up research, planning and development units in postal administrations	(a) (b)	Transport and Communications	UPU	1976							
(xii) Seminar-cum-study tour on specific subjects in a developed country for senior officials of the postal administrations in consultation with them	(a)	Transport and Communications	UPU, interested developed countries	1976-1977							

A. PROGRAMME: DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM (14)

This programme is designed to assist developing countries in establishing an adequate base for the self-sustaining growth of tourism through the study and analysis of specific problems, and the promotion of co-operative efforts on a regional and subregional basis.

B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

1. Explanation of tourism facilities and potentials (14.1)

The objectives are: (i) improvement and expansion of tourism facilities in the region on a planned basis, (ii) formulation of guidelines for the preparation of master plans for tourism development, and (iii) evaluation of the economic, cultural and ecological impact of tourism on the countries of the ESCAP region.

C. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES:

	Type of activity	Main unit in ESCAP responsible for the activity	Participating units in ESCAP	Participating units outside ESCAP	Time schedule	Resources							
						Available (man-months)				Anticipated (man-months)			
						EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB
(i) Assistance in the development of the Gandaki/Lumbini regional development programme, particularly Lumbini Garden	(a)	Transport and Communications	Trade, Industry and Housing, Development Planning	UNDP	Continuing	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Study on guidelines for the preparation of master plans for tourism development at the national level	(b)	Transport and Communications	Trade, Industry and Housing, Development Planning	United Nations Headquarters, UNDP, ASEAN, PATA, ADB, IUOTO	1975-1977	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Assistance in the establishment of training centres at the subregional level for training in the tourism industry	(a) (b)	Transport and Communications	Trade, Industry and Housing, Development Planning	ADB, IUOTO	1976-1977	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Study to assess the economic, cultural and ecological impact of tourism in the ESCAP region	(b)	Transport and Communications	Trade, Industry and Housing, Development Planning, Statistics	IUOTO, PATA	1975	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Assistance to member countries in co-ordinating existing joint promotional and marketing programme	(a)	Transport and Communications	Trade, Industry and Housing, Development Planning	PATA, ASEAN, East Asian Tourism Association, IUOTO - (i) South Asia Travel Commission (ii) East Asia and Pacific Travel Commission, WTO	1975-1977	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Study on problems relating to the financing of tourism development programmes and measures to ensure the availability of finance	(b)	Transport and Communications		WTO, PATA, IBRD, ADB	1975-1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
(vii) Study on measures recommended to increase the role of national tourist organizations in the development of the tourism industry and in fostering its growth	(b)	Transport and Communications		WTO, PATA	1975-1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4

A. PROGRAMME: MINERAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (15)

This programme is intended to assist countries in planning their programmes with regard to the exploration, evaluation, development and utilization of their potential mineral resources. During the medium-term period, emphasis will be placed on the provision of: (i) information and guidelines on mineral resources exploration, (ii) expert advisory services for mapping and investigation of mineral deposits; and (iii) training of technical personnel in specialized fields of the minerals and petroleum industries.

The CCOP programme is not included in this paper.

B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

1. Development of petroleum and natural gas (15.1)

The objective is to assist countries in the exploration and development of petroleum and natural gas resources, and in promoting the application of new technology in the development of petroleum and natural gas resources.

Regional geological and related specialized maps covering the region will also be prepared, revised and published.

C. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES:

	Type of activity	Main unit in ESCAP responsible for the activity	Participating units in ESCAP	Participating units outside ESCAP	Time schedule	Resources							
						Available (man-months)				Anticipated (man-months)			
						EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB
(i) Collection, analysis and dissemination of data on oil and natural gas resources development, and information on pollution legislation	(c)	Natural Resources		UNEP	Continuing	21	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
(ii) Collection and compilation of data on stratigraphic correlation and assistance to countries in the preparation of a stratigraphic atlas	(a) (c)	Natural Resources			Continuing	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Assistance to member countries in setting up repositories of topotype materials of index fossils in the ESCAP region	(a)	Natural Resources		UNESCO	Continuing	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
(iv) Training in specialized phases of the petroleum exploration industry at facilities offered by countries within and outside the region	(a)	Natural Resources		UNESCO	Continuing	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Mineral Distribution Map (second edition): completion of compilation, preparation of final draft, and printing	(c)	Natural Resources			1975	18	-	-	18	-	-	-	18
(vi) Gravity map (first edition): completion of compilation, printing and issue	(c)	Natural Resources		UNESCO	1975	18	-	-	18	-	-	-	18
(vii) Symposium on the development of the petroleum resources of Asia and the Pacific	(d)	Natural Resources		UNESCO, UNIDO	1976	32	-	-	-	-	9	-	21

B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

2. Promotion of exploration, exploitation and utilization of mineral deposits (15.2)

It is intended to promote the development and utilization of mineral resources, co-operation among the tin-producing countries in the region, and the application of new technology in mineral resources development, and also to secure improvements in the economy of the mineral resources industry.

C. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES:

	Type of activity	Main unit in ESCAP responsible for the activity	Participating units in ESCAP	Participating units outside ESCAP	Time schedule	Resources							
						Available (man-months)				Anticipated (man-months)			
						EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB
(i) Compilation, analysis and dissemination of information on mineral resources development	(c)	Natural Resources		UNESCO	Continuing	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Systematic inventory of mineral resources	(a) (b)	Natural Resources		UNESCO	Continuing	3	-	-	-	-	7	-	-
(iii) Administrative and technical support to the Regional Mineral Resources Development Centre	(a)	Natural Resources	Industry and Housing		1975-1976	18	-	-	91	-	-	-	209
(iv) Administrative and technical support to the Southeast Asia Tin Research and Development Centre	(a)	Natural Resources	Industry and Housing		1975-1976	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Preparation and printing of national and subregional hydro-geologic maps and assisting countries in the exploration and development of underground water	(a) (b)	Natural Resources		UNESCO	Continuing	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	12
(vi) Study on the supply of and demand for metallic minerals	(b) (c)	Natural Resources	International Trade, Statistics		1975	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vii) Compilation, printing and issue of the Proceedings of the Seminar on the Application of Remote-sensing Technology to Natural Resources Development	(c)	Natural Resources	Industry and Housing		1975	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(viii) Follow-up to recommendations of the Seminar on the Application of Remote-sensing Technology to Natural Resources Development	(b) (d)	Natural Resources	Industry and Housing		1975-1976	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

3. Prospecting for mineral resources in South Pacific offshore areas (15.3)

The main elements are training of personnel in offshore prospecting, formulation of programmes for offshore geophysical and other surveys, provision of assistance to subregional co-ordinating committees, and the collection, analysis and dissemination of relevant information.

C. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES:

	Type of activity	Main unit in ESCAP responsible for the activity	Participating units in ESCAP	Participating units outside ESCAP	Time schedule	Resources							
						Available (man-months)				Anticipated (man-months)			
						EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB
(i) Collection and analysis of data; dissemination of information on advances in the technology of offshore exploration and mining	(c)	Natural Resources			Continuing	6	-	2	15	-	-	6	18
(ii) Technical assistance to member countries in the formulation and implementation of national and subregional offshore geophysical programmes and other surveys	(a)	Natural Resources		8	Continuing	36	-	2	18	-	9	15	18
(iii) Training in offshore operations	(a)	Natural Resources		UNESCO	Continuing	6	-	2	-	-	-	3	-
(iv) Group training courses in offshore surveying and interpretation of survey data	(a)	Natural Resources		UNESCO	Continuing	2	-	2	-	-	-	4	-
(v) Administrative assistance to CCOP/SOPAC	(a)	Natural Resources			Continuing	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Meetings of CCOP/SOPAC and arrangements for convening of IDOE Workshop	(d)	Natural Resources	CCOP	8	Continuing	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

A. PROGRAMME: DEVELOPMENT OF WATER RESOURCES (16)

The objective of this programme is to promote the scientific development and utilization of the water resources of the region for agriculture, industry and domestic purposes to meet the requirements of national economic and social development plans.

B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

1. Investigation, planning and development of water resources (16.1)

It is intended to promote integrated river basin development for the utilization and conservation of water resources through the formulation of appropriate policies and plans, and through research, training and demonstration.

C. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES:

	Type of activity	Main unit in ESCAP responsible for the activity	Participating units in ESCAP	Participating units outside ESCAP	Time schedule	Resources							
						Available (man-months)				Anticipated (man-months)			
						EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB
(i) Improvement of systems for collection and presentation of water resources statistics on a uniform basis	(b) (c)	Natural Resources		WHO	Continuing	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(ii) Studies to assess the supply of, and demand for, water in countries of the region	(b) (c)	Natural Resources		CNRET ⁹	Continuing	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Studies on environmental aspects of water resources development	(b) (c)	Natural Resources	Industry and Housing	UNEP, UNESCO, WHO	Continuing	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Regional symposium on the development of deltaic areas	(d)	Natural Resources		UNESCO	1975-1977	6	-	-	6	-	-	-	14
(v) Studies on various aspects of water resources development	(b)	Natural Resources			1976-1977								
(a) Measures to improve performance of irrigation projects in the rural sector			Agriculture	FAO		6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Organization for water resources development						6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Feasibility of utilizing coastal and estuarial storage for freshwater supplies						6	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
(vi) Seminar on water quality monitoring systems	(b) (d)	Natural Resources		UNEP, UNESCO, WHO, FAO	1977	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vii) Preparatory work for the United Nations Water Conference	(b)	Natural Resources		CNRET, UNESCO, WHO, FAO	1975-1977	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
(viii) <i>Ad hoc</i> regional preparatory meeting for the United Nations Water Conference	(b) (d)	Natural Resources		CNRET, UNESCO, WHO	1975-1976	12	3	-	-	-	-	-	2
(ix) Publications: (a) the Water Resources Series; (b) the quarterly <i>Water Resources Journal</i>	(c)	Natural Resources			1975-1977	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(x) Symposium on Social and Non-Economic Factors in Water Resources Development ¹⁰	(b) (d)	Natural Resources	Social Development		1975	6	-	-	3	-	-	-	-

B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

2. Development of international rivers (16.2)

The major objective is to identify the potential of international rivers in the region in relation to country requirements and to national development plans, having regard to all potential water uses, including hydroelectric energy production. Collection and preliminary analysis of the physical, economic and hydrologic data required for basin planning and design of projects will also be undertaken with a view to identifying high priority projects for which technical and financial assistance might be sought.

⁸ Regional adviser on marine geology provided by UNDP.

⁹ United Nations Centre for Natural Resources, Energy and Transport.

¹⁰ Activity approved for 1974 but postponed to 1975.

C. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES:

	Type of activity	Main unit in ESCAP responsible for the activity	Participating units in ESCAP	Participating units outside ESCAP	Time schedule	Resources							
						Available (man-months)				Anticipated (man-months)			
						EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB
(i) Preliminary investigations of selected international river basins	(b)	Natural Resources	Transport and Communications		Continuing	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Reconnaissance surveys of selected reaches of prospective development areas	(b)	Natural Resources			Continuing	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Technical assistance to the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin	(a)	Natural Resources		WHO	Continuing	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

3. Measures for the mitigation of flood damage (16.3)

The major aim is the investigation of flood damage and promotion of measures for the mitigation of flood damage with particular reference to damage caused by typhoons and tropical cyclones. Continued assistance will be extended to the two subregional bodies - the Typhoon Committee and the Panel on Tropical Cyclones - in their activities.

C. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES:

	Type of activity	Main unit in ESCAP responsible for the activity	Participating units in ESCAP	Participating units outside ESCAP	Time schedule	Resources							
						Available (man-months)				Anticipated (man-months)			
						EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB
(i) Studies to assess flood damage incurred by countries of the region	(b) (c)	Natural Resources		CNRET	Continuing	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Technical assistance to member countries for the collection and compilation of flood damage statistics	(a)	Natural Resources		CNRET	Continuing	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Administrative and technical support to the Typhoon Committee	(a)(b) (c)(d)	Natural Resources		WMO, UNDP	Continuing	12	-	-	24 ¹¹	-	-	-	12
(iv) Administrative and technical support to the WMO/ESCAP Panel on Tropical Cyclones	(a)(b) (c)(d)	Natural Resources		WMO	Continuing	12	-	-	12	-	-	-	24

B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

4. Application of science and technology to water resources development (16.4)

Close collaboration will be maintained with the United Nations Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development in the formulation and implementation of the Committee's World Plan of Action, with particular reference to water resources. It is also intended to study specific needs and to expedite the transfer of modern scientific knowledge related to geophysical science from developed countries, and to promote the use of computers in the processing and analysis of water resources systems.

C. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES:

	Type of activity	Main unit in ESCAP responsible for the activity	Participating units in ESCAP	Participating units outside ESCAP	Time schedule	Resources							
						Available (man-months)				Anticipated (man-months)			
						EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB
(i) Technical assistance in the collection, storage and retrieval of hydrologic data	(a)	Natural Resources			Continuing	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Roving seminar on the use of computers in hydrology and water resources planning	(d)	Natural Resources		UNESCO	1976	10	-	-	30	-	-	-	-
(iii) Expert working group on droughts	(d)	Natural Resources	Agriculture	WMO, FAO	1977	4	-	-	-	-	2	-	-

A. PROGRAMME: SPECIAL MEASURES FOR THE LEAST DEVELOPED AND LAND-LOCKED COUNTRIES AND DEVELOPING ISLAND STATES (17)

The need for special measures to assist the least developed among the developing countries is an essential objective of the International Development Strategy. In ESCAP, there are seven "hard-core" least developed countries, of which five are land-locked. Every effort has to be made to help the countries to benefit fully from the policy measures adopted by the United Nations for the Second Development Decade. While land-locked countries have, among others, the basic problems of transit, the island States in the South Pacific have problems of inter-island communication. The present programme, under its various components, recognizes the urgent need for assistance to the least developed and land-locked countries and developing island States.

B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

1. Enhancing the absorptive capacity of the least developed countries (17.1)

It is intended to provide assistance to the countries in building up their administrative and planning capacities, and also in training cadres for developmental programmes in the field of social development.

// Included in WMO project RAS/73/034, "WMO/UNDP technical support to the Typhoon Committee".

C. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES:

	Type of activity	Main unit in ESCAP responsible for the activity	Participating units in ESCAP	Participating units outside ESCAP	Time schedule	Resources							
						Available (man-months)				Anticipated (man-months)			
						EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB
	(i)	Technical assistance for the least developed among the developing countries of the ESCAP region to improve their administrative and planning systems	(a) (d)	Development Planning		Maldives: 1975; Bhutan: 1975; Laos: 1976; Afghanistan: 1977	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(ii)	Studies on major economic problems of land-locked countries	(b)	Development Planning	Industry and Housing, International Trade, Transport and Communications	UNCTAD	1975-1977	22	-	-	-	-	8
	(iii)	Studies on major economic problems of developing island States	(b)	Development Planning	Industry and Housing, International Trade, Transport and Communications	UNCTAD	1975-1977	22	-	-	-	-	8
96	(iv)	Mobile training team in the field of social welfare, community development, co-operatives, local government and youth welfare	(a)	Social Development	Agriculture, Industry and Housing, Population	OTC, selected schools of social work, UNICEF, FAO, UNESCO, ILO	Laos: 1975; Nepal: 1975; Afghanistan: 1975-1976	6	-	-	60	12	-
	(v)	Assistance to the least developed countries in the formulation and implementation of industrial policies, plans and programmes	(a)	Industry and Housing	Development Planning	UNIDO	Completion of phase I: 1975; of phase II: 1976	7	-	4	-	1	-
	(vi)	Assistance in the expansion of tourism in the least developed countries	(a)	Transport and Communications	International, Trade, Industry and Housing	PATA		5	-	-	-	-	-
	(vii)	Studies on problems relating to the import and export trade of the least developed among developing countries	(a) (b)	International Trade			-	-	-	-	-	-	6

B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

2. Assistance to land-locked countries (17.2)

The problems of land-locked countries deserve special attention. Assistance will be provided on trade policies and procedures, including transport and transit trade problems.

C. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES:

	Type of activity	Main unit in ESCAP responsible for the activity	Participating units in ESCAP	Participating units outside ESCAP	Time schedule	Resources							
						Available (man-months)				Anticipated (man-months)			
						EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB
(i) Review of the external trade of land-locked countries, actual and potential, in the light of their transport and transit needs	(b)	International Trade	Transport and Communications	UNCTAD, UNDP	1975-1976	3	-	12	10	-	-	-	-
(ii) Survey of existing and potential transit facilities for cargo handling and storage at different points of transit and transloading and plans for improvement/expansion	(b)	International Trade	Transport and Communications		1975-1976	3	-	6	24	-	-	-	6
(iii) Development of suitable inter-modal or other systems suited to the needs of the countries concerned	(b)	International Trade	Transport and Communications	UNCTAD, UNDP	1976	-	-	3	6	-	-	-	3
(iv) Organization of interdisciplinary group mission to land-locked countries	(d)	International Trade	All substantive divisions	UNCTAD, UNDP	1976-1977	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Third session of the Special Body on Land-locked Countries	(d)	International Trade	All substantive divisions	UNCTAD	1975	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

3. Assistance to the developing island States (17.3)

The developing island States need assistance in their efforts to develop subregional co-operation in various sectors like shipping, agriculture, trade and communications. Assistance will be provided also in strengthening the activities of the South Pacific Bureau for Economic Co-operation.

In addition to the above, the developing island States face various other problems which have to be studied in order to provide them with suitable assistance in their efforts for development. As a first step, it is intended to organize a panel of experts for this purpose.

C. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES:

	Type of activity	Main unit in ESCAP responsible for the activity	Participating units in ESCAP	Participating units outside ESCAP	Time schedule	Resources							
						Available (man-months)				Anticipated (man-months)			
						EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB
(i) Technical assistance to member countries of the South Pacific Bureau for Economic Co-operation in the formation of a shipping council	(a)	International Trade	Transport and Communications	UNCTAD, UNDP	1975-1976	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-

(ii) Study of ocean freight rates and their effect on the trade and economic development of the Bureau countries	(b)	International Trade	Transport and Communications, Development Planning, Statistics	UNCTAD, UNDP	1975-1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
(iii) Study of commodities of specific interest to island States and promotion of co-operation among them with regard to these commodities	(a)	International Trade	Development Planning, Statistics, Agriculture	UNCTAD	1975-1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
(iv) Study of the problem of non-tariff barriers like quarantine on agricultural commodities to promote inter-island trade in them	(a) (b)	International Trade	Development Planning	UNCTAD	1975-1977	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	9
(v) Organization of a panel of experts to study the problems of developing island countries	(d)	International Trade	All substantive divisions	UNCTAD, UNDP	1975-1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3

A. PROGRAMME: POLICIES AND PLANS FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE (18)

This programme is designed to (i) secure the integration of the social and sociological aspects of development into the development planning process and (ii) reorient social welfare activities in the region to the developmental objectives of member countries in terms of policy formulation, administration and training. In particular, attention will be given to the mobilization of community resources for development, including the integration of women and youth into national development.

B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

1. Social survey and unified approach to development planning (18.1)

A continuing social survey is essential to monitor developments in the region and to provide the basis for formulating policies and plans for social development. It is also necessary to consider the relationships between sectors to increase the effectiveness of development activities.

C. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES:

	Type of activity	Main unit in ESCAP responsible for the activity	Participating units in ESCAP	Participating units outside ESCAP	Time schedule	Resources							
						Available (man-months)				Anticipated (man-months)			
						EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB
(i) Preparation of a social survey of the region	(b) (c)	Social Development	Development Planning, Agriculture, Statistics	CDPPP	Annual	45	-	-	-	10	-	-	-
(ii) Studies in unified development in selected priority areas	(b)	Social Development	Development Planning, Statistics, AIEDP, ACDA	UNCRD (Nagoya)	Continuing	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Assistance to member countries in developing improved planning techniques in the context of a unified approach to development planning	(a)	Social Development	Development Planning	United Nations Research Institute for Social Development	Continuing	6	-	33	-	-	-	-	-

(iv) Implementation of an information system on social aspects of development	(c)	Social Development		FES	1975	6	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
(v) Study on poverty ¹²	(b)	Social Development	Development Planning, Statistics, Mekong Committee, ACDA, AIEDP	ILO, FAO, UNESCO, UNICEF	1975-1976	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Implementing social aspects of food production, transfer of technology and other joint projects	(b)	Social Development	Agriculture	FAO	1975-1976	20	-	-	-	14	-	-	-

B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

2. Developing effective social welfare policy, planning and programming systems (18.2)

The objective is to assist member countries in reorienting social welfare policy and administration to developmental goals, for instance, relating social welfare to family planning efforts and developing standards and legislation for such services in line with the guidelines formulated at the ESCAP/ICSW Expert Group Meeting on Standards and Legislation for Social Welfare Services (Seoul, 1973).

C. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES:

	Type of activity	Main unit in ESCAP responsible for the activity	Participating units in ESCAP	Participating units outside ESCAP	Time schedule	Resources							
						Available (man-months)				Anticipated (man-months)			
						EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB
(i) Assistance in reviewing and evaluating UNICEF-assisted social services projects, on request	(a)	Social Development		UNICEF, UNCSD-HA	Continuing	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Regional workshop on standards and legislation for social welfare services ¹³		Social Development		UNCSDHA, UNICEF, UNESCO, WHO, ILO, NGOs	1975-1976	7	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
(iii) Assistance to Governments in developing social welfare aspects of family planning	(a)	Social Development	Population	UNFPA, UNCSDHA	Continuing	2	-	24	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Country studies on extension of social welfare services and their delivery systems into rural areas	(b)	Social Development		UNICEF, FAO, ILO, UNESCO, WHO	1975	6	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
(v) Intercountry study on family planning through community organization ¹⁴	(b)	Social Development	Population	UNFPA, WHO	1975-1977	4	-	6	-	-	-	-	2
(vi) Regional meeting on use of social group work for promoting population awareness and sex education among youth ¹⁴	(d)	Social Development	Population	UNFPA, WHO	1976	5	-	6	-	-	-	-	5

¹² Likely to be financed from extrabudgetary funds (Netherlands). This study will analyse situations of rural poverty and quantify their dimensions with a view to recommending the necessary institutional framework and policy instruments.

¹³ Financed from extrabudgetary funds (Netherlands).

¹⁴ Subject to financing by UNFPA.

B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

3. Reorientation of social work education (18.3)

The objective is to relate social work education more specifically to national development goals through the implementation of recommendations set forth for regional action by the Regional ESCAP/UNICEF Seminar on Development Aspects of Social Work Training Curricula (Bangkok, 1972).

C. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES:

	Type of activity	Main unit in ESCAP responsible for the activity	Participating units in ESCAP	Participating units outside ESCAP	Time schedule	Resources							
						Available (man-months)				Anticipated (man-months)			
						EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB
(i) Preparatory work for the launching and support of the operation of the Asian Centre for Training and Research in Social Welfare and Development	(a)	Social Development	Development Planning, Population	UNCSDHA, OTC, UNICEF, specialized agencies, NGOs	Continuing	14	-	2	-	4	-	-	-
(ii) Assistance to Governments in reorienting social work education to developmental objectives	(a)	Social Development		UNICEF, specialized agencies, NGOs	Continuing	5	-	8	-	6	-	18	-
(iii) <i>Social Work Education and Development Newsletter</i> (Nos. 13-21)	(c)	Social Development			Continuing	8	-	3	-	4	-	-	-
(iv) Group training courses ¹⁵ on	(a)	Social Development		Selected schools of social work (FAO (a) only)	1975	9	-	1	-	6	-	-	-
(a) Role of social work education in rural development					1976								
(b) Social research methods					1976								
(c) Social development skills in social work education					1977								
(v) Regional consultation to reorient social work education to developmental goals ¹⁶	(d)	Social Development	Population	UNICEF, FAO, ILO, UNESCO	1977	9	-	1	-	4	-	-	2
(vi) Participation in WHO project on demonstration of integrated regimes of rehabilitation services and training of medical rehabilitation service teams ¹⁷	(a)	Social Development		WHO, UNCSDHA	1975-1977	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

4. Human and community resource development (18.4)

The objectives are to develop individual and community resources for national development through training and action-oriented studies, and especially to enhance women's role and participation. Economic and Social Council resolution 1850 (LVI) recommended the establishment of a special fund for voluntary contributions for International Women's Year.

C. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES:

	Type of activity	Main unit in ESCAP responsible for the activity	Participating units in ESCAP	Participating units outside ESCAP	Time schedule	Resources							
						Available (man-months)				Anticipated (man-months)			
						EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB
(i) Formulation and implementation of a regional plan of action (in consultation with the Government of Iran and other donor Governments, if any) on the integration of women into national development ¹⁸	(a)	Social Development	Population	FAO, all specialized agencies, UNICEF	1975-1977	6	-	-	¹⁸	-	-	-	10 ¹⁸
(ii) Regional and country studies on: ^{18, 19}	(b)	Social Development		The Regional Centre in Iran ¹⁸	1975-1977	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
(a) The contribution of women to the various sectors of development													
(b) The status of women and women's organizations													
(iii) Assistance to member countries on national policies for the enhancement of women's role in national development ^{18, 20}	(a)	Social Development		The Regional Centre in Iran ¹⁸	1975-1977	4	-	-	-	-	-	36	4
(iv) Training of personnel in developmental fields (other than social welfare) ^{18, 20}	(a)	Social Development	Asian Centre for Training and Research in Social Welfare and Development	The Regional Centre in Iran, UNDP ¹⁸	1975-1977	4	-	18	-	-	-	18	6
(v) Organization of interagency meetings on social development	(d)	Social Development	Development Planning, Statistics, Agriculture, Industry and Housing, Population, Natural Resources, AIEDP	Specialized agencies, NGOs, UNICEF, UNDP	Continuing	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
(vi) Country studies on rural works programme	(b)	Social Development		FAO	1975	2	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
(vii) Selective studies on less developed areas and social groups	(b)	Social Development	Industry and Housing, Transport and Communications, International Trade, Development Planning	UNEP	1975-1977	6	-	-	-	4	-	-	-

¹⁵ Subject to financing from ESCAP fellowship funds or other extrabudgetary funds.

¹⁶ Subject to financing from extrabudgetary resources.

¹⁷ Financed from ESCAP fellowship funds and extrabudgetary funds (Japan).

¹⁸ Financing of the implementation through extrabudgetary resources as offered by the Government of Iran and other Governments, if any. This will include the establishment in Iran of a regional training, research and exchange of information centre and a possible administrative unit within ESCAP - not currently reflected in XB man-months shown above.

¹⁹ These may partly be funded by ESCAP consultant funds also.

²⁰ These may be partly implemented as the ESCAP normal programme also.

B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

5. Mobilization of youth for national development (18.5)

The objective is to assist in the formulation of national youth policies with particular attention to means by which youth can contribute to social change and to the solution of other important problems, and to build up cadres of trained youth leaders and youth workers for national development.

C. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES:

	Type of activity	Main unit in ESCAP responsible for the activity	Participating units in ESCAP	Participating units outside ESCAP	Time schedule	Resources							
						Available (man-months)				Anticipated (man-months)			
						EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB
(i) Country and regional studies on various aspects of national youth policies	(b)	Social Development		UNICEF, specialized agencies, UNCSDDA	Continuing	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
(ii) Formulation of guidelines to assist Governments in promoting and developing youth policies	(a)	Social Development		UNICEF, specialized agencies, UNCSDDA	Continuing	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	30 ²³
(iii) Collection and dissemination of information on studies and programmes on youth development	(c)	Social Development		FES, clearing-houses	Continuing	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
(iv) Ad hoc youth advisory group meeting ²¹	(d)	Social Development	Development Planning, Population	UNICEF, specialized agencies UNCSDDA	1975	1	-	-	-	12	-	-	2
(v) Series of short-term training workshops ²²	(a)	Social Development		Institute for International Partnership (IIP) of the Konrad Adenauer Foundation, specialized agencies, UNICEF, NGOs		24	-	-	-	9	6	-	16
(a) For developing youth programmes					1975								
(b) For trainers in youth work					1975								
(c) On youth and population awareness			Population	UNESCO	1976								
(d) For development of rural institutions					1976								
(e) For working with out-of-school youth					1976								
(f) On youth in industrial development					1977								
(g) On counselling with particular emphasis on vocational counselling					1977								
(vi) Consolidation of the above ad hoc training programmes with intraregional systematic long-term advanced training programmes	(a)	Social Development		Existing national/regional training centres on youth development	1975-1977	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	14

A. PROGRAMME: POPULATION POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES (19)

The programme aims at ensuring that the formulation and implementation of effective population policies and programmes are integral parts of the development process. It is also designed to assist member countries in realizing their fertility goals through the development, implementation and evaluation of national population and family planning programmes. In addition, population information will constitute an essential component of the programme. The updating of the Asian Population Programme for over-all programme development and support will be a continuing and essential activity in the coming years.

B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

1. Policy formulation and programme support, including development of training strategy (19.1)

The objective is the development of a balanced programme of activities in terms of recognized national needs and priorities, as well as programme support in terms of general supervision and guidance of specific activities of the other programme components and periodic evaluation of their achievements. The non-substantive aspects of training in demography and family planning, such as training strategy and co-ordination of training activities are also covered.

C. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES:

	Type of activity	Main unit in ESCAP responsible for the activity	Participating units in ESCAP	Participating units outside ESCAP	Time schedule	Resources							
						Available (man-months)				Anticipated (man-months)			
						EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB
(i) Policy formulation and programme development for the over-all Asian Population Programme to meet national needs and priorities	(b)	Population	Development Planning (PA)	Interested specialized agencies	Continuing	84	-	27	-	-	12	-	-
(ii) Study to assess training needs and facilities in the region in order to develop suitable training strategy; and co-ordination of training activities	(b)	Population	Development Planning (PA)	UNFPA, interested specialized agencies	1975-1977	54	8	9	-	-	-	-	12
(iii) Technical assistance for the International Institute for Population Studies, Bombay, India	(a)	Population		UNFPA, Population Division (ESA)	1975-1977	6	-	-	12	-	24	-	48

B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

2. Production of applied descriptive, relational and methodological reports in the field of demographic analysis (19.2)

At the first level, reports describing population trends and characteristics are prepared. These may be used as information inputs to relevant government organizations. At the second level are reports dealing with the relations between population and development factors. The latter reports are designed to be of practical, applied value to member countries in development and population planning. Reports from the first level may also provide input data and background information for second-level reports. A third level of research deals with the design of methodological techniques useful in applied demographic analysis, particularly in the context of the expertise in population analysis and data availability in the member countries. In addition, expert working groups dealing with selected topics are convened either: (i) to suggest study designs and recommend problem areas for research; or (ii) to assess and make further recommendations concerning projects already completed.

²¹ To be financed from extrabudgetary funds either as the *Ad Hoc* Advisory Group or as a training workshop for administrators, planners, etc.

²² To be financed by IIP or other international funding agencies.

²³ This post is likely to be financed through extrabudgetary non-reimbursable assistance.

C. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES:

	Type of activity	Main unit in ESCAP responsible for the activity	Participating units in ESCAP	Participating units outside ESCAP	Time schedule	Resources							
						Available (man-months)				Anticipated (man-months)			
						EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB
(i) Expert working group on population projections	(d)	Population	Statistics	UNFPA, Population Division (ESA), WHO, UN-ESCO, ILO, FAO	1975	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
(ii) Study to evaluate the role of population factors in the planning process	(b)	Population	Development Planning	UNFPA, FAO, ILO	1975-1976	3	-	-	18	-	2	-	-
(iii) Projections of families, households and housing requirements	(b)	Population	Industry and Housing	Population Division (ESA), interested donor country	1976	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	12
(iv) Study on the population aspects of manpower (Phase II)	(b)	Population	Statistics	ILO, Japan	1975-1976	12	-	-	17	-	4	-	-
(v) Expert working group on population and development planning	(d)	Population	Development Planning	UNFPA, FAO, ILO, WHO	1976	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
(vi) Expert working group on internal migration and human settlements	(d)	Population	Statistics, Industry and Housing	UNFPA, Habitat (UN Headquarters)	1976	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
(vii) Comparative study of the relation of internal migration and urbanization to development	(b)	Population	Development Planning, Industry and Housing	UNFPA, ILO, UNEP	1976-1977	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	18
(viii) Comparative study of population growth, structure, composition and distribution	(b)	Population	Statistics		1975-1976	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ix) Expert working group on population growth and economic development in subnational regions	(d)	Population	Development Planning	UNFPA, FAO, ILO, WHO	1977	2	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
(x) Country monograph series:	(b)	Population	Statistics	UNFPA, France and country indicated									
(a) Republic of Korea				Rep. of Korea	1975	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
(b) Thailand				Thailand	1975	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-
(c) Sri Lanka				Sri Lanka	1975	2	1/2	-	12	-	-	-	-
(d) Japan				Japan	1975	1	1	-	12	-	-	-	-
(e) Indonesia				Indonesia	1975-1976	2	1/2	-	18	-	-	-	-
(f) Nepal				Nepal	1975-1976	2	1/2	-	18	-	-	-	-

(g) Malaysia			Malaysia	1976-1977	2 1/2	-	18	-	-	-	-
(h) Philippines			Philippines	1976-1977	2 1/2	-	18	-	-	-	-
(i) India			India	1977	2 1/2	-	18	-	-	-	-
(xi) Study of population change and requirements for raw materials	(b)	Population	Development Planning, Natural Resources, Agriculture	FAO 1977	12	2	-	-	-	-	-

B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

3. Training in demographic analysis (19.3)

To help to offset the lack of trained personnel and to help upgrade the level of expertise of existing personnel working in demographic analysis, training courses, consisting essentially of intensive, short-term (four to six weeks) seminars are held periodically. These seminars may be national, subregional or regional, depending on the needs of member countries, and the particular topic.

C. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES:

	Type of activity	Main unit in ESCAP responsible for the activity	Participating units in ESCAP	Participating units outside ESCAP	Time schedule	Resources							
						Available (man-months)				Anticipated (man-months)			
						EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB
Training course series:													
<i>Regional</i>													
(1) Analysis of fertility and mortality data	(a)	Population	Statistics	Interested donor country, Population Division (ESA), WHO	1976	3	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
<i>Subregional</i>													
(2) Basic techniques of demographic analysis	(a)	Population		UNFPA, France, Canada	1975	4	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
(3) Analysis of fertility and mortality data	(a)	Population	Statistics	UNFPA, WHO	1977	2	-	-	-	-	8	-	-
(4) Analysis of migration data	(a)	Population	Statistics	UNFPA	1977	2	-	-	-	-	8	-	-

B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

4. Administrative aspects of family planning programmes (19.4)

The objective is to develop and improve the administrative and organizational efficiency of national population and family planning programmes through national training courses for family planning administrators and travelling seminars on family planning administration, as well as an expert group meeting on the administrative aspects of family planning programmes.

C. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES:

	Type of activity	Main unit in ESCAP responsible for the activity	Participating units in ESCAP	Participating units outside ESCAP	Time schedule	Resources							
						Available (man-months)				Anticipated (man-months)			
						EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB
(i) National training course on administration for family planning administrators (one course every year, of three weeks duration)	(a)	Population	ACDA	UNFPA, International Committee on the Management of Population Programmes (ICOMP), IGCC, WHO, interested countries	1975-1976	6	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
(ii) Travelling seminar on administration of family planning programmes	(a)	Population		ICOMP, IGCC	1975-1976	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
(iii) Subregional methodological training course in quantitative data collection, processing and analysis for family planning research and development	(a)	Population	Statistics	WHO, Univ. of Michigan, interested countries	1976	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
(iv) Multinational study on organizational determinants of family planning programme performance in the ESCAP region	(b)	Population	Development Planning (PA), ACDA	UNFPA, ICOMP, IGCC, WHO, interested countries	1975-1976	6	-	-	8	-	2	-	12
(v) Study on organizational requirements for the integration of family planning into development	(b)	Population	Development Planning, Social Development	UNFPA, WHO, FAO, interested countries	1976-1977	9	-	-	-	-	8	-	24

B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

5. Motivational components of fertility and family planning behaviour (19.5)

The objective is to utilize all possible means for acceptance of small family norms and to mobilize support for this purpose.

C. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES:

	Type of activity	Main unit in ESCAP responsible for the activity	Participating units in ESCAP	Participating units outside ESCAP	Time schedule	Resources							
						Available (man-months)				Anticipated (man-months)			
						EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB
(i) Subregional seminar on the social and psychological aspects of fertility behaviour	(a)	Population		UNFPA, ILO, UNESCO, WHO, IPPF, Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan	1975	8	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
(ii) Expert group meeting on various socio-economic policies and measures affecting fertility behaviour	(d)	Population	Social Development, Development Planning	UNFPA, Population Division (ESA), UNESCO, WHO, IPPF, Population Council	1976-1977	7	-	-	-	-	8	-	-
(iii) Study on the perception by youth (prospective parents) of the consequences of family size	(b)	Population	Social Development	UNESCO, Population Council, IDRC	1976-1977	13	-	-	-	-	8	-	24

B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

6. Evaluation of efficiency and effectiveness of family planning programmes (19.6)

The objective is to develop systems to evaluate the impact of national family planning and population programmes in the countries of the region on acceptance of family planning methods and on fertility rates of the population. Emphasis will be placed on the training of personnel in evaluation, and on research on the integration of family planning with other developmental programmes.

C. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES:

	Type of activity	Main unit in ESCAP responsible for the activity	Participating units in ESCAP	Participating units outside ESCAP	Time schedule	Resources							
						Available (man-months)				Anticipated (man-months)			
						EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB
(i) National seminars on the utilization of research findings for family planning programme development	(a)	Population		UNFPA, Ford Foundation, ICA-RP, East-West Centre, interested countries	1975-1976	8	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
(ii) Studies on (a) input-output relationships in family planning programmes and (b) methodologies for setting family planning targets	(b)	Population	Development Planning, Agriculture, Social Development	UNFPA, WHO, FAO, IGCC, IDRC, Ford Foundation	1975	4	-	-	11	-	3	-	-
(iii) Subregional refresher courses and study tours for family planning personnel involved in evaluation	(a)	Population	Statistics	UNFPA, WHO, Population Council, interested countries	1976-1977	4	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
(iv) Study on resource planning and allocation methods for achieving demographic goals in family planning programmes	(b)	Population	Asian Development Institute	WHO, Population Council, interested countries	1976-1977	12	-	-	-	-	6	-	15

B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

7. Clearing-house and information on population (19.7)

The objective is to provide key personnel with up-to-date information on the development of population programmes in countries to serve as guidelines for their own programme development. Particular attention will be given to national translation programmes, strengthening of national population information networks, and training programmes in this field.

C. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES:

	Type of activity	Main unit in ESCAP responsible for the activity	Participating units in ESCAP	Participating units outside ESCAP	Time schedule	Resources							
						Available (man-months)				Anticipated (man-months)			
						EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB
(i) Collecting, processing, producing and disseminating population information	(c)	Population	UNIS, Administration, Statistics, Language Services	UNFPA, UNESCO, DSCS, IGCC, IPPF	Continuing	46	12	-	162	10	4	-	10

(ii) Technical assistance in establishing information networks and national clearing-houses	(a)	Population	UNIS, Social Development	UNFPA, UNESCO, International funding agencies	Continuing	34	-	-	46	4	-	-	4
(iii) Translation programmes:		Population	Language services	UNFPA, UNESCO, UN Headquarters, Language Services, international funding agencies		12	18	-	19	-	-	-	-
(a) Research on problems, resources and methods	(b)				1976								
(b) Technical assistance in establishing national translation committees	(a)				1977								
(iv) National workshops of ESCAP population correspondents	(d)	Population	UNIS	UNFPA, UNDP, interested countries	Continuing	8	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
(v) Ad hoc training programmes for setting up clearing-houses for population information	(a)	Population	UNIS	UNFPA	1976	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Readers' interest surveys for ESCAP population publications	(a)	Population		UNFPA, UNDP	1976	6	-	-	25	10	-	-	10

A. PROGRAMME: STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT AND SERVICES (20)

This programme is designed to promote statistical development in countries of the region and to provide statistical services for the ESCAP secretariat.

B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

1. Statistical compilation and analysis (20.1)

The objective is the provision of statistical services to the secretariat, including the collection, editing, maintenance, compilation and presentation of data, whether in work-sheets or published form.

C. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES:

	Type of activity	Main unit in ESCAP responsible for the activity	Participating units in ESCAP	Participating units outside ESCAP	Time schedule	Resources							
						Available (man-months)				Anticipated (man-months)			
						EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB
(i) Collection and compilation of monthly, quarterly, annual and less frequent series, and their publication in the <i>Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Pacific</i> , the <i>Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics for Asia and the Pacific</i> and <i>Statistical Indicators in ESCAP countries</i>	(c)	Statistics		United Nations Statistical Office (UNSO), specialized agencies	Continuing	45	-	-	-	9	-	-	-
(ii) Collection, compilation and analysis of special statistical tables for the annual <i>Economic Survey</i> and for other recurrent and special projects of the secretariat	(c)	Statistics	Development Planning	UNSO	Continuing	9	-	-	-	4	-	-	-

(iii) Preparation of a technical supplement to the <i>Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Pacific</i> containing detailed definitions and explanatory notes of the statistical series published in the <i>Yearbook</i>	(c)	Statistics		UNSO	Continuing	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Preparation of a supplement to the <i>Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Pacific</i> containing results of the 1970 round of censuses of population and housing of member countries	(c)	Statistics	Population	UNSO	1975	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Preparation of a handbook of statistics on children and youth	(c)	Statistics		UNSO, UNICEF	1975	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12

B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

2. Statistics development (20.2)

The objective is the improvement of the capacity and capability of the statistical services of Governments of the region, with the main emphasis on demographic, social and economic statistics.

C. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES:

	Type of activity	Main unit in ESCAP responsible for the activity	Participating units in ESCAP	Participating units outside ESCAP	Time schedule	Resources							
						Available (man-months)				Anticipated (man-months)			
						EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB
(i) Assistance to countries in formulating and implementing national statistical programmes, in programming and formulating requests for technical assistance, and in giving effect to international statistical programmes, standards and recommendations, including preparations for and organization of the following meetings on economic statistics:	(a)	Statistics		UNSO, UNOTC	Continuing	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Working Group on statistics of small-scale and household industries, 1975	(d)		Industry and Housing	UNSO	1975	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Working group on statistics of producer and consumer prices, 1975	(d)			UNSO	1975	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
- Working group of statistical experts, 1975	(d)				1975	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Working group on statistics of housing and construction, 1976	(d)			UNSO	1976	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Working group on transport and communication, 1976	(d)		Transport and Communications	UNSO	1976	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Working group on integrated censuses and surveys, 1977	(d)			UNSO	1977	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
- Seminar on statistical organization, 1977	(d)			UNSO	1977	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Preparation of a manual on definitions of terms used in the document "Energy statistics" (E/CN.11/STAT/L.10)	(b)	Statistics		UNIDO	1976	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
(iii) Promotion of the development of national accounts in accordance with the revised System of National Accounts (SNA) in the countries of the region, including preparations for a working group on the deflation of national accounts and distribution of income, consumption and wealth	(d)	Statistics		UNSO	Continuing	-	-	36	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Study and critical evaluation of current practices in compilation of national accounts, including input-output tables in countries of the region	(b)	Statistics			Continuing	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Study of methodology and compilation of commodity balances for selected countries of the region	(b)	Statistics		ADB, FAO, IDE	1976	36	-	-	7	-	-	-	-
(vi) Assistance to countries in the organization and conduct of censuses, and in the improvement of sample survey systems and demographic and social statistics, including preparations for the following meetings:	(a)	Statistics	Population	UNSO, OTC, UNFPA	Continuing	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	84
- Seminar on the regional programme for organizing the 1980 censuses of population and housing, 1976	(d)		Population	UNSO, UNFPA	1976	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Working group on an integrated system of demographic, manpower and social statistics	(d)		Population, Social Development	UNSO	1976	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vii) Collection and dissemination of information on (a) sampling techniques and sample surveys in different fields; (b) preparation of the annual report on sample surveys in the ESCAP region; and (c) methods adopted in population, housing and economic censuses	(c)	Statistics			Continuing	24	-	24	-	-	-	-	-

(viii) Development of vital statistics in countries through administrative reporting and sample survey methods	(a)	Statistics	Population	UNSO, UNDP	Continuing	30	-	-	-	-	-	36	-
(ix) Regional workshop on techniques intended to estimate population parameters from incomplete vital data	(d)	Statistics	Population	UNFPA	1977	1	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
(x) Preparation and promotion of a regional programme of shipping and port statistics	(a)	Statistics	International Trade, Transport and Communications	UNSO, UNCTAD, UNDP	Continuing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
(xi) Assistance to countries in the organization of training programmes, and support to regional training projects, with special reference to training provided by the Asian Statistical Institute	(a)	Statistics	Asian Statistical Institute	France, UNDP	Continuing	21	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
(xii) Collection and analysis of information on statistical manpower and facilities for statistical education and training	(b)	Statistics	Asian Statistical Institute	UNDP	Continuing	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(xiii) Organization of training centres, on a subregional basis, for middle-level personnel of countries in south Asian, east Asian and southeast Asian countries and the French-speaking countries	(a)	Statistics	Asian Statistical Institute	UNDP	Continuing	-	-	-	72	-	-	-	-

B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

3. Data processing (20.3)

The objective is the organization, management, maintenance and retrieval by computer of data required by the secretariat and other United Nations users, and the provision of support for the improvement of the data-processing capabilities of member countries.

C. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES:

	Type of activity	Main unit in ESCAP responsible for the activity	Participating units in ESCAP	Participating units outside ESCAP	Time schedule	Resources							
						Available (man-months)				Anticipated (man-months)			
						EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB
(i) Assistance to countries in (a) the general requirements of Governments in data processing and computer applications; (b) the techniques of processing of census and survey data; and (c) improving the utilization and performance of equipment through workshops and training courses in data processing in member countries	(a)	Statistics		UNSO, UNFPA, United States Bureau of the Census	Continuing	27	-	36	-	6	-	-	-

(ii) Processing of data to serve the requirements of the secretariat and, on a limited scale, of member countries, particularly the least developed ones	(c)	Statistics			Continuing	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Compilation of statistics on the external trade of the ESCAP region and publication of <i>Foreign Trade Statistics of Asia and the Pacific, Series A and B</i>	(c)	Statistics		UNSO	Continuing	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Statistical support for the population programme, including the development and maintenance of a magnetic tape library of population statistics; and the development of population data files	(c)	Statistics	Population	UNSO, UNFPA, United States Bureau of the Census	Continuing	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Organization and conduct of regional training courses in computer processing of government applications, including	(a)	Statistics		UNSO, UNFPA	Continuing								
- Workshop on evaluation of tabulation systems, 1975						9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Workshop on the computer editing of censuses and surveys, 1976				UNSO, UNFPA	Continuing	-	-	-	36	-	-	-	-

Annex

ADVISORY SERVICES AVAILABLE AT ESCAP, 1975

Since they are in the main financed from the regular United Nations budget, the advisory services provided by ESCAP to member countries through the scheme of regional advisers and experts can only be foreseen (or programmed) from year to year. In 1975, advisory services are available on short-term missions free of charge in the following fields:

National accounts: national income statistics, improvement of estimates of the national and domestic product, government accounts, implementation of the recommendations of the United Nations Statistical Commission on the revised System of National Accounts;

Data processing: feasibility studies for new installations, training courses for data-processing personnel development, general purpose computer applications, network applications, etc.;

Economic planning: all aspects of economic development planning, including the formulation, implementation and evaluation of economic development plans, either short- and medium-term or long-term plans, at both the national and the regional levels;

Shipping and ocean freight rates: technical investigation and enquiries on the problems of shipping and ocean freight rates, particularly relating to the exports of the region; co-ordination of national and regional maritime transport facilities; establishment of national and regional freight study units; improvement of shipping and port facilities; establishment of joint shipping lines;

Social work and community development: improving and expanding the training programmes in social work and community development; planning and conducting national seminars or workshops on training for social welfare and community development;

Social development planning: formulation and implementation of social development policies and plans conducive to rapid over-all progress; social aspects of rural, agricultural, urban, industrial and regional development;

Social welfare aspects of family planning: parent education, family counselling and family life education; human resources development; development of training programmes for social development personnel active in family life education for family planning programmes;

Population policies and programmes: inauguration and administration of population policies, with special attention to studies and sample surveys of attitudes and motivation and the effective use of methods of mass communication in the application of policies;

Trade and export promotion: improving export promotion machinery in developing countries; identifying and developing products which offer potential for initial or increased exports to markets in Western Europe, particularly those in the ECE countries; policies, procedures and formalities governing the import of products into the above-mentioned countries; market research and product development;

Public administration: personnel administration; development of administrative planning; systems management; initiation of improved administrative capability in the management of sectoral development programmes; organization and management of public enterprises;

Housing policy and planning: formulation of housing policies and programmes and their effective implementation;

Fuel technology and energy development: utilization of municipal and industrial waste for power production and industrial usage; fuller use of coal and lignite; combustion techniques; control of air pollution caused by fuel combustion;

Agro- and light industries: development of agro-industries and agro-industrial complexes in fields such as oils and fats, proteins, cereal processing, dairy products, sugar, fruits and vegetables; development of light industries in fields such as textiles, wood processing, leather tanning, leather foot-wear and leather goods, rubber products, printing and cigarette manufacture;

Transfer of technology: building up indigenous technological development and design organizations; developing institutional infrastructure to find a technological solution of its own; improving negotiating capacity in dealing with contractual acquisitions of technical know-how and industrial joint ventures; carrying out the Asian Plan of Action on the Application of Science and Technology to Development;

Industrial economics: monitoring and appraisal of industrial development; regional analysis and evaluation of Asian industrial development; preparing measures designed to develop industries so as to promote rapid expansion, modernization and diversification of economies;

Industrial plans and policies: comparative studies on strategies for industrialization in Asian and Pacific countries; formulation of industrial programmes, strategies and policies and other aspects of industrial planning; identification, preliminary selection and formulation of projects, comprising feasibility, market, regional location and economic feasibility studies.

In addition to the above, advisory services are available to the countries in the South Pacific through the United Nations Development Advisory Team in the fields of tourism, statistics, agricultural development, public administration, physical planning, project evaluation and manpower planning.

III. SUMMARY OF ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES

A. To different programme activities

		Resources										Grand total (a) + (b)
		Available (man-months)					Anticipated (man-months)					
		EP	C	RA	XB	Total (a)	EP	C	RA	XB	Total (b)	
I. Programme of work in priority areas												
01	Development of food and agriculture	200	17	16	213	446	12	-	-	455	467	913
02	Development, utilization and conservation of energy resources	192	-	-	5	197	124	28	17	285	454	651
03	Raw materials and development	145	6	6	43	200	11	31	3	129	174	374
04	Development and transfer of appropriate technology	64	-	17	2	83	57	9	-	44	110	193
05	External financial resources	158	8	8	146	320	-	6	12	250	268	588
		759	31	47	409	1,246	204	74	32	1,163	1,473	2,719
II. Programme of work in other fields of activity												
06	Development planning	481	21	-	34	536	-	-	-	128	128	664
07	Industrial development	237	7	72	46	362	23	21	6	85	135	497
08	Housing, building and physical planning	153	6	-	6	165	-	-	-	156	156	321
09	Human environment	32	-	-	-	32	-	18	-	13	31	63
10	Promotion and expansion of trade and monetary arrangements	219	-	30	27	276	24	12	-	96	132	408
11	Development of shipping, ports and inland waterways	120	-	48	56	224	96	22	144	54	316	540
12	Development of transport	215	4	-	117	336	-	21	-	338	359	695
13	Development of communication facilities	6	-	-	180	186	-	-	-	144	144	330
14	Development of tourism	36	-	-	-	36	-	-	-	8	8	44
15	Mineral resources development	243	-	8	184	435	-	31	28	326	385	820
16	Development of water resources	270	6	-	75	351	-	2	-	60	62	413
17	Special measures for the least developed and land-locked countries and developing island States	90	-	34	100	224	19	-	-	55	74	298
18	Policies and plans for social development and welfare	258	-	105	2	365	84	15	72	95	266	631
19	Population policies and programmes	426	46	36	453	961	24	136	-	189	349	1,310
20	Statistical development and services	482	15	96	115	708	22	16	36	132	206	914
		3,268	105	429	1,395	5,197	292	294	286	1,879	2,751	7,948

B. To different specific activities in the programmes

I. Programme of work in priority areas

01. Development of food and agriculture

01.1 Improvement of agricultural plans and policies

01.2 Development of infrastructure for agriculture

01.3 Stabilization and expansion of food supplies

01.4 Diversification of agricultural production and preservation of food resources

01.5 Increased supply of agricultural requisites

01.6 Development of nutritional policy

01.7 Development of an agricultural information scheme for the region and survey of current developments

02. Development, utilization and conservation of energy resources

02.1 Exploration, exploitation and production of energy

02.2 Utilization of energy

03. Raw materials and development

03.1 Production and trade of raw materials

03.2 Regional and subregional co-operation in raw materials

03.3 Conservation, regeneration and inventory-taking of raw materials

Resources										Grand total (a) + (b)
Available (man-months)					Anticipated (man-months)					
EP	C	RA	XB	Total (a)	EP	C	RA	XB	Total (b)	
40	-	-	10	50	-	-	-	8	8	58
28	-	-	16	44	-	-	-	-	-	44
14	10	-	24	48	-	-	-	60	60	108
24	-	4	12	40	8	-	-	25	33	73
24	5	12	93	134	4	-	-	326	330	464
28	2	-	34	64	-	-	-	12	12	76
42	-	-	24	66	-	-	-	24	24	90
200	17	16	213	446	12	-	-	455	467	913
133	-	-	-	133	89	26	17	281	413	546
59	-	-	5	64	35	2	-	4	41	105
192	-	-	5	197	124	28	17	285	454	651
107	3	2	41	153	4	-	3	73	80	233
32	3	4	2	41	7	28	-	56	91	132
6	-	-	-	6	-	3	-	-	3	9
145	6	6	43	200	11	31	3	129	174	374

04. *Development and transfer of appropriate technology*
- 04.1 Scientific and technological policies and institutions
- 04.2 Development of local capability to generate, select and adapt appropriate technology
- 04.3 International transfer of technology from developed to developing countries and among developing countries
- 04.4 Technical information systems as a transfer mechanism

05. *External financial resources*

- 05.1 Major balance-of-payments and development assistance problems of the region
- 05.2 Trade expansion and payments arrangements
- 05.3 Private capital flows for development

II. *Programmes of work in other fields of activity*

06. *Development planning*

- 06.1 Analysis of development problems of major policy importance and over-all review and appraisal of economic development and regional strategy for development
- 06.2 Development of planning techniques
- 06.3 Promotion of regional and subregional co-operation
- 06.4 Dissemination of information
- 06.5 Development administration

Resources										Grand total (a) + (b)
Available (man-months)					Anticipated (man-months)					
EP	C	RA	XB	Total (a)	EP	C	RA	XB	Total (b)	
8	-	6	-	14	12	6	-	10	28	42
36	-	8	2	46	17	3	-	34	54	100
12	-	3	-	15	20	-	-	-	20	35
8	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	8	16
64	-	17	2	83	57	9	-	44	110	193
52	-	-	-	52	-	-	-	12	12	64
48	-	-	141	189	-	6	-	182	188	377
58	8	8	5	79	-	-	12	56	68	147
158	8	8	146	320	-	6	12	250	268	588
323	21	-	34	378	-	-	-	94	94	472
51	-	-	-	51	-	-	-	12	12	63
45	-	-	-	45	-	-	-	16	16	61
6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	6
56	-	-	-	56	-	-	-	6	6	62
481	21	-	34	536	-	-	-	128	128	664

07. *Industrial development*

07.1 Industrial development and planning

07.2 Regional co-operation in industrial development

08. *Housing, building and physical planning*

08.1 Housing and related community facilities

08.2 Building and building materials development

08.3 Urban and regional development

09. *Human environment*

09.1 Environmental impact of development projects

09.2 Environmental information, training and research

10. *Promotion and expansion of trade and monetary arrangements*

10.1 Review of developments in trade, tariff and payments policies

10.2 Insurance and reinsurance

10.3 Customs laws and administration

10.4 Simplification and standardization of trade documentation and procedures

10.5 Commercial arbitration

10.6 Trade expansion and monetary co-operation

10.7 Trade promotion and development

96	5	36	9	146	1	4	6	18	29	175
141	2	36	37	216	22	17	-	67	106	322
237	7	72	46	362	23	21	6	85	135	497
79	2	-	6	87	-	-	-	94	94	181
44	-	-	-	44	-	-	-	28	28	72
30	4	-	-	34	-	-	-	34	34	68
153	6	-	6	165	-	-	-	156	156	321
24	-	-	-	24	-	12	-	13	25	49
8	-	-	-	8	-	6	-	-	6	14
32	-	-	-	32	-	18	-	13	31	63
42	-	-	-	42	-	12	-	2	14	56
24	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	24
30	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	24	24	54
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	6
5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
112	-	30	27	169	24	-	-	70	94	263
219	-	30	27	276	24	12	-	96	132	408

11.	<i>Development of shipping, ports and inland waterways</i>
11.1	Manpower development
11.2	Development of maritime policy and institutions
11.3	Development of merchant marine and shipping services (domestic and foreign)
11.4	Development of ports and port management
11.5	Inland waterways and waterway transport
11.6	Shippers' organizations and co-operation
12.	<i>Development of transport</i>
12.1	General transport planning and facilitation of international traffic
12.2	Highways and highway transport
12.3	Railways and railway transport
13.	<i>Development of communication facilities</i>
13.1	Telecommunication
13.2	Postal services
14.	<i>Development of tourism</i>
14.1	Explanation of tourism facilities and potentials

Resources										Grand total (a) + (b)
Available (man-months)					Anticipated (man-months)					
EP	C	RA	XB	Total (a)	EP	C	RA	XB	Total (b)	
14	-	4	8	26	24	-	48	2	74	100
8	-	24	-	32	12	4	24	6	46	78
28	-	-	12	40	12	10	48	-	70	110
34	-	-	20	54	12	4	-	24	40	94
24	-	-	4	28	12	4	24	-	40	68
12	-	20	12	44	24	-	-	22	46	90
120	-	48	56	224	96	22	144	54	316	540
78	-	-	-	78	-	-	-	9	9	87
60	-	-	45	105	-	17	-	86	103	208
77	4	-	72	153	-	4	-	243	247	400
215	4	-	117	336	-	21	-	338	359	695
3	-	-	180	183	-	-	-	72	72	255
3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	72	72	75
6	-	-	180	186	-	-	-	144	144	330
36	-	-	-	36	-	-	-	8	8	44
36	-	-	-	36	-	-	-	8	8	44

15. *Mineral resources development*
- 15.1 Development of petroleum and natural gas
- 15.2 Promotion of exploration, exploitation and utilization of mineral deposits
- 15.3 Prospecting for mineral resources in South Pacific offshore areas
-
16. *Development of water resources*
- 16.1 Investigation, planning and development of water resources
- 16.2 Development of international rivers
- 16.3 Measures for the mitigation of flood damage
- 16.4 Application of science and technology to water resources development
-
17. *Special measures for the least developed and land-locked countries and developing island States*
- 17.1 Enhancing the absorptive capacity of the least developed countries
- 17.2 Assistance to land-locked countries
- 17.3 Assistance to the developing island States
-
18. *Policies and plans for social development and welfare*
- 18.1 Social survey and unified approach to development planning
- 18.2 Developing effective social welfare policy, planning and programming systems
- 18.3 Reorientation of social work education
- 18.4 Human and community resource development
- 18.5 Mobilization of youth for national development

110	-	-	36	146	-	15	-	69	84	230
65	-	-	115	180	-	7	-	221	228	408
68	-	8	33	109	-	9	28	36	73	182
243	-	8	184	435	-	31	28	326	385	820
157	6	-	9	172	-	-	-	24	24	196
45	-	-	-	45	-	-	-	-	-	45
42	-	-	36	78	-	-	-	36	36	114
26	-	-	30	56	-	2	-	-	2	58
270	6	-	75	351	-	2	-	60	62	413
66	-	4	60	130	13	-	-	22	35	165
12	-	24	40	76	-	-	-	9	9	85
12	-	6	-	18	6	-	-	24	30	48
90	-	34	100	224	19	-	-	55	74	298
101	-	33	-	134	24	6	-	-	30	164
30	-	39	2	71	-	2	-	7	9	80
51	-	15	-	66	24	-	18	2	44	110
31	-	18	-	49	12	1	54	24	91	140
45	-	-	-	45	24	6	-	62	92	137
258	-	105	2	365	84	15	72	95	266	631

19. *Population policies and programmes*

19.1 Policy formulation and programme support, including development of training strategy

19.2 Production of applied descriptive, relational and methodological reports in the field of demographic analysis

19.3 Training in demographic analysis

19.4 Administrative aspects of family planning programmes

19.5 Motivational components of fertility and family planning behaviour

19.6 Evaluation of efficiency and effectiveness of family planning programmes

19.7 Clearing-house and information on population

Resources										Grand total (a) + (b)
Available (man-months)					Anticipated (man-months)					
EP	C	RA	XB	Total (a)	EP	C	RA	XB	Total (b)	
144	8	36	12	200	-	36	-	60	96	296
79	8	-	163	250	-	18	-	30	48	298
11	-	-	-	11	-	24	-	-	24	35
28	-	-	12	40	-	13	-	36	49	89
28	-	-	-	28	-	20	-	24	44	72
28	-	-	11	39	-	21	-	15	36	75
108	30	-	255	393	24	4	-	24	52	445
426	46	36	453	961	24	136	-	189	349	1,310
70	-	-	-	70	13	-	-	12	25	95
232	6	60	79	377	3	16	36	120	175	552
180	9	36	36	261	6	-	-	-	6	267
482	15	96	115	708	22	16	36	132	206	914

20. *Statistical development and services*

20.1 Statistical compilation and analysis

20.2 Statistics development

20.3 Data processing

IV. CALENDAR OF MEETINGS FOR 1975/76

(April 1975-March 1976)

<i>Legislative bodies</i>	<i>Non-legislative bodies</i>	<i>Major regional projects and institutions</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Venue</i>
APRIL 1975				
	1. Governing Council of the Asian Institute for Economic Deve- lopment and Planning	}	Joint meeting 30 April-2 May	Bangkok
	Advisory Council of the Asian Statistical Institute			
	Governing Council of the Asian Centre for Development Ad- ministration			
MAY				
	1. Meeting of top planners and government executives, entre- preneurs and representatives of financial institutions to discuss the implementation of projects identified by the Asian Industrial Survey for Regional Co-opera- tion		19-26	Bangkok
JUNE				
	2. Mekong Committee, seventieth session (special)		12-16	Bangkok
JULY				
	2. Trade Negotiations Group, fifth session and resumed session		1-31	Bangkok
1. Committee on Social Develop- ment, first session			30 July-5 Aug.	Bangkok

<i>Legislative bodies</i>	<i>Non-legislative bodies</i>	<i>Major regional projects and institutions</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Venue</i>
AUGUST				
		3. Twelfth session of Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas (CCOP) and eleventh session of its Technical Advisory Group (TAG)	8-22	Tokyo
	3. <i>Ad hoc</i> intergovernmental consultations on raw materials and development		Open	Bangkok
2. Committee on Agricultural Development, first session			25 Aug.-1 Sept.	Indonesia
SEPTEMBER				
3. Special Body on Land-locked Countries, third session			4-8	Bangkok
		4. Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in South Pacific Offshore Areas (CCOP/SOPAC), fourth session	8-17	Honiara, British Solomon Islands
	4. Intergovernmental meeting on regional co-operation in chemical fertilizers		9-13 (tentative)	Bangkok
4. Committee on Industry, Housing and Technology, first session			15-22	Bangkok
OCTOBER				
		5. Mekong Committee Advisory Board, twenty-fourth session	6-15	Bangkok
5. Committee on Natural Resources, second session			14-20	Bangkok
		6. Mekong Committee, seventy-first session (special)	15-20	Open
	5. Working Group of Statistical Experts		20-21	Bangkok
	6. Intergovernmental experts meeting on the Asian Highway and international road transport		29 Oct.-3 Nov.	Bangkok

NOVEMBER			
6. Committee on Trade, nineteenth session		3-10	Bangkok
	7. Typhoon Committee, eighth session	11-17	Bangkok
	7. Intergovernmental meeting for the establishment of the Asian Centre for Agricultural Machinery	18-20	Bangkok
7. Transport and Communications Committee, twenty-fourth session		24 Nov.-1 Dec.	Bangkok
	8. Governing Council of the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning	Nov./Dec.	Bangkok
DECEMBER			
	8. Intergovernmental meeting for preparation of the draft charter for the creation of export credit insurance	2-8	Bangkok
JANUARY 1976			
	9. Intergovernmental working party of regional experts to finalize the statute of the Asian telecommunity	(5 days)	Bangkok
	9. Mekong Committee Advisory Board, twenty-fifth session	28 Jan.-9 Feb. (provisional)	Bangkok
	10. WMO/ESCAP Panel on Tropical Cyclones, third session	Jan./Feb.	India
FEBRUARY			
	10. Intergovernmental meeting to identify specific areas of co-operation in the field of agro-industries and to work out possibilities of co-operation among developing countries	2-6	Bangkok
	11. Mekong Committee, seventy-second session	4-9 (provisional)	Bangkok
MARCH			
8. Commission, thirty-second session		March/April	Jakarta

V. OTHER GROUP ACTIVITIES

Training Courses (seminars, study tours, symposia, expert groups and working groups mainly financed from external sources)

No.	Activity	Date	Venue
APRIL 1975			
1.	Seminar-cum-workshop on soil-testing methodology related to road construction	14-26	Kuala Lumpur
2.	Technical Committee on Nautical and Engineering Training	21-22	Bangkok
3.	Second Meeting of Experts in Maritime Training among COORDCOM Member Countries	23-26	Bangkok
MAY			
4.	First ESCAP seminar on multilateral trade negotiations	5-10	Bangkok
5.	Seminar on infant mortality in relation to the level of fertility	6-12	Bangkok
6.	Workshop on the legislative and documentation environment of shippers (regional)	19-30	Bangkok
7.	Subregional training course on basic techniques of demographic analysis	19 May-27 June	Bangkok
8.	Meeting of high-level officials for review and appraisal of development progress	Dates undetermined	Bangkok
9.	Seminar-cum-study tour on diesel and gas turbine traction	26 May-9 July	Paris
10.	Workshop on bio-gas technology and utilization	(7 days)	*
11.	Workshop on bio-gas technology and utilization	(7 days)	*
JUNE			
12.	Intergovernmental consultative group meeting among the developing countries of the ESCAP region on intraregional arrangements for the fuller utilization of excess capacity in industries	2-10	Bangkok
13.	Working Group on Current Demographic Statistics	9-14	Bangkok
14.	Regional Preparatory Conference on Human Settlements for Asia, the Pacific and Western Asia	14-19	Tehran
15.	Expert group meeting on regional co-operation for chemical fertilizer production, distribution and utilization	30 June-5 July	Bangkok

JULY		
16. Working Group on Statistics of Small-scale and Household Industries	15-21	Bangkok
17. <i>Ad hoc</i> meeting of the Working Group on Stratigraphic Correlation between the Sedimentary Basins of the ESCAP Region	July/Aug. (5 days)	Bangkok
18. Expert Group on Development Policy and Planning, special session	Late July	Bangkok
AUGUST		
19. Regional training workshop for the training of trainers in youth work	24 Aug.-6 Sept.	Manila
20. Regional seminar on packaging design for international markets	27 Aug.-5 Sept.	Hong Kong
21. Travelling seminar on the administrative aspects of family planning programmes	(2 weeks)	Indonesia, Rep. of Korea, Thailand
22. Zonal Expert Meeting on International Road Transport, second session	(second half of August)	Open
23. Seminar-cum-study tour on methods of training for engineers and technical personnel and establishment of scientific research in the field of railway transport	(3 weeks)	USSR
SEPTEMBER		
24. International Decade of Ocean Exploration (IDOE) workshop	1-5	Suva, Fiji
25. Seminar-cum-training course for traffic engineers from Asian Highway member countries	1-14	Singapore
26. Seminar-cum-study tour on rural electrification	1-23	An Asian Rep. of USSR
27. Symposium on social and non-economic factors in water resources development	2-8	Bangkok
28. Regional workshop on youth training programmes	22 Sept.-5 Oct.	Nepal
29. Workshop on the use of models, collection and dissemination of data (regional)	22 Sept.-3 Oct.	Bangkok
30. Expert group meeting on population projections	30 Sept.-6 Oct.	Bangkok
31. Meeting of national study directors; methodologies for setting family planning targets in the ESCAP region	(1 week)	Bangkok
32. Second Meeting of Directors of Building Research Institutes and Development Organizations in Asia and the Pacific	Sept./Oct. (2 weeks)	Copenhagen

* It is proposed to hold this workshop in two different countries and the venues will be decided later.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Venue</i>
OCTOBER			
33.	Panel of Experts on Developing Island Countries of the South Pacific	7-13	Bangkok
34.	Workshop on standards and legislation for social welfare services	8-14	Bangkok
35.	Joint ESCAP-DSE seminar on the use of management techniques in public enterprises	19 Oct.-8 Nov.	Federal Republic of Germany
36.	Seminar-cum-study tour on track rehabilitation, construction and maintenance	(3 weeks)	Japan
37.	National workshop of ESCAP population correspondents from Iran	(2-3 days)	Tehran
38.	Expert group meeting to prepare the first draft of the statute of the Asian telecommunity	(5 days)	Bangkok
NOVEMBER			
39.	Subregional seminar on the social and psychological aspects of fertility behaviour	17-27	Tehran
40.	Working Group on Statistics of Producer and Consumer Prices	18-24	Bangkok
41.	Seminar on the organization and functions of national agencies for rural housing and community facilities in Asia and the Pacific	November (10 to 12 days)	Bandung
42.	Expert Group on Development Policy and Planning, second session	Late November (7 days)	Bangkok
DECEMBER			
43.	Expert Working Group on Translation of Population Materials	8-12	Bangkok
44.	Workshop on the use of models, collection and dissemination of data (subregional)	8-19	New Delhi
45.	National seminar on the utilization of research findings for family planning programme development	(2 weeks)	Philippines
JANUARY 1976			
46.	Expert group meeting on guidelines for national policies and programmes on development and transfer of industrial technology	(1 week)	Bangkok
FEBRUARY			
47.	Regional training workshop for youth workers-cum-advisory group on development of youth programmes	21 Feb.-10 March	Iran/Republic of Korea (tentative)

Chapter V

WORK OF THE COMMISSION SINCE THE THIRTIETH SESSION

370. In conformity with the decisions and recommendations of the Colombo session, which called for new approaches and new directions to enable ESCAP to carry out its work in the priority areas more effectively, the secretariat embarked upon several new lines of action in implementing its mandate during the year under review.

371. One of these was the establishment of interdivisional task forces within the secretariat to carry out projects of the highest priority. In pursuance of resolution 142 (XXX), a task force was established to implement the Commission's decision concerning the establishment of a world fertilizer fund. Another task force was set up for United Nations Emergency Operations in order to provide assistance to the office created at the United Nations Headquarters for this purpose. Task Force were also established to formulate an integrated work programme in the following priority areas: (a) food and agriculture; (b) energy resources; (c) raw materials and development; (d) development and transfer of appropriate technology; and (e) external financial resources.

372. One of the four functions of ESCAP is to serve as a clearing-house of information for development in the region. A task force was also established to deliberate on this project. Expert groups were convened to assist the Executive Secretary in formulating his recommendations regarding the world fertilizer fund, the work programme in shipping and the function of ESCAP as a clearing-house for information. Expert group meetings were also organized on coarse food grains and pulses and on raw materials.

373. To expedite work in priority areas, the task forces selected and developed eight specific projects in the following priority areas for immediate implementation: (a) food and agriculture; (b) energy resources; (c) raw materials and development; (d) fertilizers; (e) development and transfer of appropriate technology; and (f) special measures for the land-locked countries and developing island States. Seven of the eight projects in these areas were submitted for UNDP financing on a priority basis, and approval has been obtained. These projects are already being implemented. The eighth project has also been submitted to UNDP for approval.

A. ACTIVITIES OF SUBSIDIARY BODIES¹

Agricultural development

374. The Expert Group Meeting on Regional Co-operation in the Production of Coarse Grains and Pulses in the ESCAP Region was held at Bangkok in December 1974. The meeting reviewed and identified the problem areas in the production of and demand for coarse grains and pulses in the countries of the region and discussed the priority action programmes required at national

and regional levels in regard to four major aspects of the production of these food crops, namely, seed, area, study of demand and supply, and trade. The Group recommended studies calling for immediate regional action.

Development planning

375. The following meetings were held during the period under review:

ESCAP/SIDA/ISBI Seminar on the Mobilization of Private Savings, Bangkok, September 1974

Expert Group on Development Policy and Planning, Bangkok, November 1974

Group of Expert Consultants on Raw Materials and Development, Bangkok, December 1974

376. The Seminar on the Mobilization of Private Savings made a number of recommendations for the promotion of savings in countries of the ESCAP region and stressed the urgency of exchanging ideas and information and the need for regional co-operation in this field.

377. The Expert Group on Development Policy and Planning considered in detail the draft of the mid-term review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy in the ESCAP region as well as the programme of work and priorities. The Group made a number of suggestions for restructuring and improving the review and generally endorsed the work programme.

378. The Meeting of Consultants on Raw Materials reviewed and evaluated the roles and activities of several commodity communities in the ESCAP region, explored and recommended alternatives for solving production and trade problems in the field of raw materials and suggested activities for ESCAP, existing commodity communities and similar organizations. Discussions centred on problems relating to natural rubber, tropical hardwoods, coconut and pepper, which are some of the most important primary commodities in the ESCAP region.

Industry, housing and technology

379. The following meetings were held during the year under review:

Ad Hoc Expert Group on the Preparation of a Working Manual on Incorporation of Environmental Considerations in Planning for Economic and Social Development, Bangkok, August 1974

Regional Group for Asia of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development (ACAST) (tenth session), Bangkok, September 1974

¹ A list of meetings of subsidiary bodies is given in Annex I.

Ad Hoc Expert Group Meeting to Examine the Feasibility of Establishing a Regional Technology Bank for Agro-Industries, Bangkok, October 1974

Special Preparatory Meeting for the Second General Conference of UNIDO, Bangkok, October-November 1974 (preceded by an Expert Group Meeting in September 1974)

380. The *Ad Hoc* Expert Group Meeting for the Preparation of a Working Manual on Incorporation of Environmental Considerations in Planning for Economic and Social Development was held to prepare a detailed table of contents of the manual and a time-table for the completion of its various chapters by each of the participants.

381. The Regional Group for Asia of ACAST reiterated its previous recommendations regarding the implementation of the Asian Plan of Action on the Application of Science and Technology to Development.

382. The *Ad Hoc* Expert Group Meeting to Examine the Feasibility of Establishing a Regional Technology Bank for Agro-Industries recommended more intensive and innovative programmes for transmitting relevant technology and technical and managerial skills, particularly through the establishment of regional and subregional institutional machinery. It was felt that ESCAP, in conjunction with other agencies, should encourage a programme of intergovernmental consultations concerning the various aspects of production and development and exchanges of information, with particular reference to appropriate technology in agro-based industries.

383. The Special Preparatory Meeting discussed the basic issues and requirements of industrialization of the ESCAP region and adopted a Declaration entitled "Industrialization in the Asia and Pacific Region: Principles and Programmes of Action" as part II of its report. The Declaration is to be presented to the Second General Conference of UNIDO, to be held at Lima, Peru, in March 1975. Reaffirming the importance of industrialization as a means of improving the living standards and the quality of life of the masses in the developing countries, the Declaration outlines national policy measures to achieve the ultimate objectives of growth, social justice and self-reliance, proposes actions for co-operation between developing countries in Asia and the Pacific, and recommends measures to bring about accelerated interregional co-operation among developing countries. It urges the adoption of new forms of co-operation between developing and developed countries. In particular, it suggests that the annual growth rate of industry in the developing Asian countries should be increased to a minimum of about 12 per cent.

Natural resources

384. The following meetings were held during the period under review:

Seminar on the Application of Remote-sensing Technology to Natural Resources Development, Bangkok, September-October 1974.

WMO/ESCAP Panel on Tropical Cyclones (second session), Colombo, December 1974.

385. The Seminar on remote-sensing technology recommended, *inter alia*, that the ESCAP secretariat initiate a study in consultation with member countries to determine the need for a regional remote-sensing facility containing a receiving station for earth-resources telemetered data, as well as data-processing and interpretation facilities and a data bank, and examine how such facilities might be organized.

386. The WMO/ESCAP Panel on Tropical Cyclones requested WMO, ESCAP and LRCS to expedite the preparation of guidelines for the organization of effective disaster-prevention systems, and supported the view of the Typhoon Committee that there was an urgent need for a regional seminar on community preparedness and disaster prevention. It requested WMO, in consultation with ESCAP and the member countries, to draft a project request for UNDP assistance.

Population

387. The following meetings were held during the period under review:

Regional Pre-World Population Conference Consultation, Bangkok, May 1974

Regional Post-World Population Conference Consultation, Bangkok, January 1975

388. The Regional Pre-World Population Conference Consultation considered the principal themes of the World Population Conference (Bucharest, August 1974) and reviewed the draft World Population Plan of Action in order to make proposals which would incorporate specific Asian experiences.

389. The Regional Post-World Population Conference Consultation to review the World Population Plan of Action was held to propose an objective programme adapted to the requirements and conditions of countries in the region. Its report, contained in document E/CN.11/1208, includes: proposals for programmes and measures comprising a population strategy for development; recommendations for implementing the proposals, including means of incorporation in development planning; and proposals for regional co-operation and co-ordination.

Social development

390. The following meetings were organized:

Expert Group on the Determination of Social Development Content in Social Work Education Curricula, Bangkok, November 1974

Regional Workshop on Social Welfare Aspects of Family Planning, Bangkok, December 1974

Regional Consultation for Asia and the Far East on the Integration of Women in Development with Special Reference to Population Factors, Bangkok, May 1974

391. The Expert Group Meeting was convened to work out guidelines for a development-oriented social work curriculum.

392. The Regional Workshop focused on social and community aspects, and the attitudes being developed for family planning activities supportive of clinical efforts.

393. The Regional Consultation was organized to define a clearer role for women in the development process in Asia and to propose an Asian Plan for the Integration of Women in Development.

Statistics

394. The following meetings were held during the period under review:

Workshop on Census Tabulation, Using the COCENTS System, Bangkok, August 1974

Working Group on Manpower and Labour Statistics, Bangkok, October-November 1974

395. The Workshop on Census Tabulation focused on training in the use of COCENTS software to ensure faster and more efficient tabulation of census and survey data.

396. The Working Group on Manpower and Labour Statistics recommended, *inter alia*, that: (a) survey systems be established as an essential complement to household surveys; (b) a register or master list of establishments be developed; (c) general operating guidelines in the form of manuals, training materials, etc., be prepared; (d) the statistical outline of the subsystem of the system of social and demographic statistics be kept in view in developing manpower and labour statistics.

Trade

397. The following meetings were held during the period under review:

International Trade and Development Conference, Washington, June 1974

Trade Negotiations Group (resumed fourth session), Bangkok, July-August 1974

Meeting of Experts in Maritime Training among COORDCOM Member Countries, Bangkok, August 1974

Round-table Meeting on Asian Reinsurance Co-operation, Bangkok, October 1974

Trade Negotiations Group (review mission) Bangkok, December 1974

Inaugural Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Asian Clearing Union, Bangkok, December 1974

398. The Trade and Development Conference was organized by ESCAP, in co-operation with the Washington State Commission, with the main objective of stimulating two-way trade and development activities between countries of the ESCAP region and the United States.

399. During the resumed fourth session of the Trade Negotiations Group, 68 bilateral negotiations were held. There were exchanges of specific request lists as well as significant offers of tariff reductions on specific commodities.

400. The Meeting of Experts in Maritime Training among Member Countries of the Co-ordinating Committee of Southeast Asian Senior Officials on Transport and Communications (COORDCOM), jointly organized by the ESCAP secretariat and the South East Asian Agency for Regional Transport and Communications Development (SEATAC), made recommendations concerning the adoption of common standards and the training of personnel.

401. As a direct follow-up to the joint UNCTAD/ESCAP Round-table Meeting of Asian Insurance Commissioners, held at Bangkok in July 1972, an UNCTAD/ESCAP Round-table Meeting on Asian Reinsurance Co-operation was organized with the financial backing of the Swedish International Development Authority. The meeting discussed prevailing reinsurance conditions in the ESCAP region and examined the various existing Asian subregional reinsurance schemes. It also considered a proposal to establish a regional Asian reinsurance corporation and decided to set up a preparatory committee to undertake the necessary studies in 1975.

402. The Asian Clearing Union was inaugurated and the first meeting of its Board of Directors was held on 9 and 10 December 1974. The Board elected Mr. H.E. Tennekoon, Governor of the Central Bank of Ceylon, to be its Chairman and Mr. S. Jagannathan, Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, Vice-Chairman. The Board unanimously accepted the offer of the Bank Markazi, Iran, to act as Agent of the Clearing Union to conduct clearing arrangements, and decided to locate the Union's headquarters at Tehran. A Technical Committee, consisting of senior officials from the participating central banks, was set up by the Board to formulate the draft rules of procedure for the conduct of the clearing arrangements.

Transport and communications

403. The following meetings were held during the period under review:

Railway Group Meetings and the Working Party of Experts on the Trans-Asian Railway, Bangkok, September 1974

ESCAP/UPU Intergovernmental Working Party of Postal Experts, Bangkok, October 1974

Intergovernmental Working Party of Telecommunication Experts, Bangkok, November 1974

404. The Group Meetings recommended the establishment of a joint roving mission of railway research experts to assist railway administrations of the region in identifying areas of research study and problems meriting detailed investigation; endorsed the proposed seminar-study tours on "Diesel and gas turbine traction" (in France) and on "Methods of training

for engineers and technical personnel and arrangement of scientific research in the field of railway transport" (in the USSR); and recommended the implementation of the 17 subprojects of the Trans-Asian Railway network.

405. The Postal Experts recommended: (a) the continuity and strengthening of the regional postal advisory services and their institutionalization; (b) assistance in setting up national study, research and planning cells for postal development; (c) studies on regional problems, including pre-feasibility studies for setting up a regional research, studies and development centre, a regional institute for higher management staff and a regional data bank; (d) the strengthening of postal training programmes in the region; and (e) the intensification and broadening of joint ESCAP/UPU activities.

406. The Telecommunication Experts made recommendations concerning: (a) studies by ITU and ESCAP on the Asian telecommunity, to be completed by mid-1975; (b) an expert group, to be convened in October 1975 to draft a statute for the Asian telecommunity; (c) an intergovernmental working party of telecommunication experts, to be convened in early 1976 to finalize the statute and functions of the Asian telecommunity; and (d) a co-ordinated feasibility study for the development of international telecommunication, to cover in particular the over-all use of different transmission media, the strengthening of the training programme, and the expansion of the ESCAP/ITU Unit during the rest of the current decade.

B. OTHER ACTIVITIES

Agricultural development

407. As in past years, the secretariat continued to collect and analyse data on food and agricultural production, demand and consumption, trade, and prices at the national and regional levels. It participated in the preparatory work for the *Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific*, 1974 (mid-term review and appraisal for the Second United Nations Development Decade in the ESCAP region). It also continued to assist the FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Far East in connexion with the economic aspects of food and agriculture in the region.

408. Follow-up action was continued to invite eligible countries to join the Asian Rice Trade Fund, and signatory countries were requested to deposit instruments of acceptance with the United Nations Headquarters and to mobilize the initial funds necessary for its operation in accordance with the recommendations made by the Commission at its twenty-ninth and thirtieth sessions.

409. A regional review and analysis on demand and supply in the field of agricultural requisites has been initiated as a first step in the Asian agricultural products and requisites scheme.

410. Arising out of the Expert Group Meeting on Regional Co-operation in the Production of Coarse Grains and Pulses in the ESCAP Region, studies on three main aspects of the production of coarse grains and pulses were undertaken,

namely: (a) supply of seed for the enhanced production of coarse grains and pulses; (b) expansion of areas under cultivation and encouragement of intercropping, and (c) trade in coarse grains and pulses.

Economic development and planning

411. The *Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific*, 1974 comprises the mid-term review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade in the ESCAP region. This review surveys the economic and social situation in the region, and concentrates on the crucial problems of food, raw materials, energy, trade, external financial resources, and special problems of the land-locked and developing island States of the region. It also suggests some new strategies and policies for the Second United Nations Development Decade.

412. Two studies on a "Proposed unified approach to development planning, with special reference to Thailand" and a "Unified approach to development planning: review of trends in the ESCAP developing region" were prepared by the ESCAP secretariat and submitted to the Committee on Economic Planning at its first session.

413. The secretariat has also initiated in-depth studies on various aspects of the major ESCAP priority areas. The first phase of these studies will be completed by the end of 1975.

414. The June 1974 issue of the quarterly *Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East* contained papers which had been prepared for the ESCAP Policy Assessment Group in 1973 on the major problem areas of the ESCAP region.

415. In the field of development administration, a Regional Seminar on Local Government Finance was conducted in Malaysia during August 1974.

416. During October-November 1974, a six-week training programme for trainers in public administration was organized in the Philippines.

417. Substantive advisory services and assistance were rendered to Iran, Maldives, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

418. Substantive support and inputs were provided for the programmes of activities of the Asian Centre for Development Administration.

Industry, housing and technology

419. The work pertaining to the proposed Asian Centre for Agricultural Machinery was pursued in accordance with the directives of the Commission. A UNDP/UNIDO/FAO/ESCAP Preparatory Mission was fielded to consult interested Governments on technical assistance for the development of agricultural machinery suitable for use and production in Asian countries and to finalize the project document. It is proposed to convene an intergovernmental meeting in March 1975 to consider the report of the Preparatory Mission with a view to finalizing the terms of reference of the proposed Centre, the method of financing and other relevant details. A manual on the in-

dustrial-processing aspects of oil-palm products will be circulated in 1975. Action was initiated for the fielding of a consultative mission on the compound animal-feed industry in four member countries of the region.

420. The Seminar on the Improvement of Rural Housing in Asia, held at Bandung, Indonesia, in March 1974, strongly recommended that the developing countries consider the establishment of a single agency or a central rural housing authority to undertake improvement of rural housing and community facilities, and that Governments give higher priority to rural housing. It observed that the lack of deliberate policies and programmes and the absence or inadequacy of administrative and organizational arrangements were among the major causes of the inability of many of the developing countries to deal effectively with the problems of rural housing.

421. An Advisory Group on the Improvement of Slums and Squatter Settlements was organized by the secretariat in June 1974. The Group visited India, Iran, the Philippines, the Republic of Vietnam and Sri Lanka. It recommended that a series of field training projects on the improvement of slums and squatter settlements be carried out in the region.

422. The Study Tour on Comprehensive Regional Planning and Development, held in Israel in April-May 1974, recommended that regional development authorities be established by the developing countries and vested with adequate powers and resources to perform their functions effectively. It emphasized the need for training in the techniques and methods of regional planning and development, and their immediate application.

423. The Roving Seminar on the Implementation of Modular Co-ordination and Component Building, held at Bangkok and New Delhi in September 1974 and at Manila and Bandung in November 1974, recommended that developing countries intensify their efforts regarding the introduction and application of the principles and techniques of modular co-ordination and component building. To promote their introduction and application, the methods should first be utilized in public buildings such as schools and hospitals.

424. With financial assistance from the Royal Netherlands Government and in co-operation with the University of the Philippines Institute for Small-scale Industries, fellowships were awarded to nationals from regional member countries for the ninth management consultancy course, the sixth regional industrial development executive course (RIDE) and the ninth low-cost automation and advanced production management (LCA-APM) course.

425. A Seminar on Foreign Investment and Tax Administration was held at Manila in November-December 1974, with funds provided by the Government of the Netherlands. It discussed problems pertaining to policy and development planning, forms of foreign investment, negotiation problems and techniques, taxation and incentives, administration strategy in investment promotion and international co-operation.

Natural resources

426. Background documents were prepared for the three major topics discussed by the Committee on Natural Resources at its first session. Four issues of the *Water Resources Journal* and three issues of the *Water Resources Series* were published and distributed.

427. Contributions were made to documentation on international rivers for the fourth session of the Economic and Social Council's Committee on Natural Resources, scheduled to be held in April 1975.

428. The second Joint LRCS/WMO/ESCAP Mission on Community Preparedness and Disaster Prevention was organized in May-June 1974 and visited the Philippines and Japan. One of its main recommendations was that guidelines be prepared to assist countries in organizing efficient community-preparedness and disaster-prevention systems.

429. Information required for the organization in 1976 of a roving seminar on the use of computers in hydrology and water resources planning was gathered, and a project proposal for financial assistance submitted.

430. The secretariat collaborated with the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning in holding a second Training Course on Project Development and Analysis: Power Sector, at Bangkok in June-July 1974. A study on urban electrification planning was completed and submitted to the printer. Another study on national power grids and extra-high-voltage systems is in progress. The first biennial issue of a recurrent publication entitled *Electric Power in Asia and the Pacific*, containing information pertaining to 1971 and 1972, is with the printer.

431. The proceedings of the twelfth session of the Sub-Committee on Energy Resources and Electric Power and of the Intergovernmental Meeting on the Impact of the Current Energy Crisis on the Economy of the ESCAP Region have been compiled and sent to the printer. An integrated programme on energy matters for 1975-1977 has been reformulated.

432. The second edition of the *Oil and Natural Gas Map of Asia and the Far East* was sent to the printer for publication in March 1975. *The Proceedings of the Fourth Symposium on the Development of Petroleum Resources of Asia and the Far East* in three volumes (Mineral Resources Development Series, No. 41) were issued.

433. Two separate special meetings of government representatives of Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand were held at Bangkok in July 1974 and at Kuala Lumpur in October-November 1974 to clarify certain points in the UNDP project document concerning the establishment of the Southeast Asia Tin Research and Development Centre at Ipoh, Malaysia. The draft agreement establishing the Centre as a legal entity with its own juridical personality was finalized. In accordance with the offer of non-reimbursable experts for attachment to the Regional Mineral Resources Development Centre (RMRDC), experts in four different specialities were obtained from Japan, the Federal Republic of Germany and the Netherlands.

A submission was also made by the secretariat to UNDP for a project manager for RMRDC to be appointed during the two-year interim period.

Population

434. Since the Commission's previous session, the secretariat has organized the following training courses, expert groups and other technical meetings: Training Course on Fertility and Family Planning Evaluation (the sixth of a series), Lahore, Pakistan, April-May 1974 for 26 Pakistani trainees working in family planning evaluation and related fields; Expert Group Meeting on Social and Psychological Aspects of Fertility Behaviour, Bangkok, June 1974, which categorized the influence of various factors on fertility behaviour, discussed programmatic issues, research designs and methodology, and suggested co-ordinating and facilitating mechanisms; Meeting of Directors of National Case Studies for the Comparative Study on the Administration of Family Planning Programmes, Bangkok, May 1974, and a similar Meeting of Directors of National Case Studies for the Comparative Study on the Input-Output Relationships in Family Planning Programmes in Selected ESCAP Countries, Bangkok, July 1974; National Workshop of ESCAP Population Correspondents from the Republic of Korea, Seoul, May-June 1974, and a similar Workshop of Correspondents from Pakistan, at Lahore, November 1974, to discuss problems in the flow and utilization of population information within the country, and to recommend the establishment of a national clearing-house for the exchange of population information; Regional Training Course on the Analysis of Manpower Data, Bangkok, August-September 1974, attended by 26 trainees from 14 ESCAP countries; Regional Training Course on the Analysis of Migration Data, Kuala Lumpur, November-December 1974, attended by 23 participants from 16 countries; Expert Group Meeting on Training in Family Planning Programme Administration, Bangkok, December 1974, which stressed the importance of short-term training courses for senior and middle-level management personnel in improving the administration of family planning programmes in the region, and recommended guidelines for the organization of such courses.

435. The secretariat also participated in a National Workshop on Population Programming at Saigon, April 1974; assisted the Government of the Khmer Republic in the elaboration of the master plan of Phnom Penh; assisted the National Family Planning Board of Malaysia in working out programmes for setting up a central reference centre and a management information system; assisted the Family Planning Board of Indonesia in conducting a training course for researchers and librarians on population and family planning information networks and in developing the Board's five-year plan for setting up a national network; gave two-week training courses to personnel from the Department of Statistics, Malaysia, and the Institute of Population Studies, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, on population documentation and organization of clearing-house operations, respectively.

436. Regional population advisory services were provided to the Governments of Bangladesh, Fiji, Laos, Sri Lanka, Tonga and Western Samoa.

Social development

437. Three regional training courses were organized for youth workers in: rural communities, New Delhi/Ludhiana, April 1974; volunteer service programmes, Karachi/Islamabad, November 1974; national youth policies, Kuala Lumpur, January 1975. These were youth leadership training courses in respective subjects.

438. Negotiations have been completed with the Netherlands Government for the financing and undertaking of a large-scale three-country study on "Development and the low-income strata", to determine the dimensions, profile and societal distribution of poverty, the causes leading to such underdevelopment and possible strategies to alleviate it.

439. The following two documents were prepared: (a) a social survey of the region for the ESCAP mid-term review for the Second United Nations Development Decade; and (b) a paper on the social aspects of water resources development, for a symposium to be held by ESCAP in 1975.

440. The secretariat produced a regional study on long-term policies for youth, and is currently finalizing one on the role of students in social progress and development.

441. The OTC-financed project for a mobile training scheme for the training of front-line and supervisory developmental personnel in the landlocked and least developed countries of the ESCAP region was launched during the year, and the international team so recruited is currently working in Nepal to improve the training competence of teachers of front-line programmes.

442. The following regional advisory services were provided: (a) the regional adviser on training for social work and community development visited Pakistan, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand (Thammasat University); (b) the regional adviser on social welfare aspects of family planning visited Indonesia and Malaysia; assisted UNICEF-EAPRO in its programmes in Indonesia with a view to relating projects more effectively to family planning activities; assisted UNDP-Philippines in examining the project "Population awareness and sex education for out-of-school youth" as submitted by the Government for UNFPA assistance; and (c) the regional adviser on social development planning visited Laos.

Statistics

443. During the period under review, the sixth issue of the *Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Pacific* was published and the eleventh report on *Sample Surveys in the ESCAP Region* was prepared. The periodical issues of the *Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics for Asia and the Pacific* and the *Statistical Indicators for ESCAP Countries* were also issued during the year. The national accounts and input-output tables of Indonesia were critically examined, and a review has appeared in an issue of the *Quarterly Bulletin*.

444. Work on the commodity balances was continued and a technical assistance agreement was signed between the Asian Development Bank and ESCAP, whereby the Bank agreed to provide financial support for the project. An agreement

has also been entered into with IBRD for a project intended to identify, compile and evaluate existing household data on income and similar socio-economic characteristics for the region, and to develop a computerized data file on income distribution. The outcome of the project will be a report on patterns of income in the region, an evaluation of data quality and an inventory of the relevant data files.

445. The subregional Statistical Training Centre for the Khmer Republic, Laos and the Republic of Viet-Nam continues to perform a useful function. Backstop support was provided to the Asian Statistical Institute for the organization of its training courses.

446. Advisory services in the fields of national accounts, data processing and the installation of the COCENTS system were provided to a number of countries.

447. The Government of Australia provided the secretariat with the services of a computer specialist to transfer the time series system that had been developed there to the computer installation used by ESCAP.

Trade

448. During the year under review, the trade documentation services of the ESCAP Trade Promotion Centre (TPC) have been engaged in inventorying and cataloguing publications in the light of the information needs of the ESCAP region.

449. The trade advisory services have rendered assistance to Afghanistan, Indonesia, Laos and Sri Lanka in strengthening their national export promotion efforts. The marketing research, market survey and product development services of TPC undertook five commodity studies in support of the work of the Trade Negotiations Group. Between January and September 1974, seven regional member countries (Afghanistan, Brunei, Burma, India, Iran, Nepal and Pakistan) requested and obtained general and specific information on more than 50 products, including manufactures and semi-manufactures.

450. TPC has also closely co-operated with the ITC marketing research project concerning precious and semi-precious stones, Thai silk and orchids. Assistance was also provided to an ITC consultant during his research on the export potential of Thai tropical fruits in August 1974.

451. Other activities of TPC, which is the regional arm of the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre in the ESCAP region, included the provision of backstop support for the International Trade Centre's activities in the region in connexion with various professional development programmes, such as the ITC/ASEAN Training Programme on Export Promotion and the Third Training Course on Export Promotion and International Marketing, organized by ITC for Thailand in February-March 1974.

452. The following training courses were held during the period under review:

Professional Development Programme on Product and Industrial Design for Export, Tokyo, September-November 1974

Training Course on Export Promotion and International Marketing, Paris, October-November 1974

Training Course on Consolidation of Cargo and Freight Booking, Bangkok, December 1974

Training Course on the Management and Techniques of Ship Chartering, Singapore, January-February 1975

453. The Professional Development Programme on Product and Industrial Design for Export was organized by ESCAP in 1974. The major objective of the programme was to train personnel engaged in the promotion of exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures in the developing countries.

454. The Training Course on Export Promotion and International Marketing was organized by ESCAP to promote exports of manufactured and semi-manufactured goods from the developing countries of Asia and the Pacific.

455. The Training Course on Consolidation of Cargo and Freight Booking, organized by ESCAP, constituted part of the four-year ESCAP shippers' council project, whose objective is to ensure in countries of the region the capability to promote and protect the interests of shippers. Cargo consolidation and freight booking of shipping space is of practical interest to shippers of a number of commodities exported from the region and is therefore of particular interest to commodity associations like the Association of Natural Rubber Producing Countries and the Asian Coconut Community.

456. The Training Course on the Management and Techniques of Ship Chartering was organized by ESCAP in co-operation with the Governments of the Netherlands and Singapore for the purpose of giving participants an opportunity to exchange views and experiences in the field of ship chartering as well as to learn the most advanced managerial techniques of developed maritime countries in the context of ship chartering management.

Transport and communications

457. A Seminar-cum-Study Tour on Technical and Administrative Problems of Border-crossing Railway Traffic was convened in the Federal Republic of Germany and Berlin (West) in March 1974 to observe the border crossings and to study measures for the facilitation of international railway traffic as well as the European railway infrastructural plan and the dissemination of technical railway data for future adoption by the Trans-Asian Railway network.

Technical co-operation and related activities

458. The past year once again registered an increase in the total value of technical co-operation projects decentralized to ESCAP, which reached the level of \$4,137,950, representing an increase of 59 per cent over 1973. This was made possible through increased resources channelled to the secretariat from UNDP and UNFPA and through extrabudgetary assistance from donor countries. Details of the amounts involved are provided in document E/CN.11/L.140.

459. The programme of regional advisers financed from the United Nations regular budget, was, however, only 80 per cent realized, mainly owing to difficulties in filling vacant posts. Requests received under the ESCAP Regional Fellowship Programme were in excess of available resources. In this connexion, the increase in financial support by the Government of the Netherlands from f. 300,000 in 1973 to f. 400,000 in 1974 has been most gratifying. The assistance of DM 200,000 provided towards the Programme by the Federal Republic of Germany in 1974 for the training of government officials has been equally welcome.

460. Close co-operation continued to be maintained with the Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific at UNDP headquarters through the implementation of a number of regional projects of interest to ESCAP. ESCAP continued to fulfil its role in the implementation of those projects for which the Office of Technical Co-operation at United Nations Headquarters is executing agency, and progress was also made towards establishing the executing agency function in ESCAP itself. Resolutions on this matter were adopted by the UNDP Governing Council, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly, and modalities are being worked out. Meanwhile, several proposals for regional projects were submitted to UNDP and approved.

461. Grateful acknowledgements are due to the Governments of Australia, Canada, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Indonesia, Israel, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Sweden, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States for continuing to provide funds, experts, fellowships and other forms of assistance.

462. Implementation of the Netherlands/ESCAP extrabudgetary assistance programme, launched in 1972 and involving a total of f.9 million over the period 1972-1975, has picked up recently, and this trend is expected to continue.

463. Under that part of the ESCAP Regional Fellowship Programme financed by the Government of the Netherlands, 76 fellowships in the category of trainers were awarded to 19 countries for study at various training institutes in the region. In addition, 25 fellowships were awarded under the German grant to government officials for various courses. Other group training courses organized through extrabudgetary assistance are considered separately under the respective disciplines.

464. Fourteen regional advisers and three experts under a funds-in-trust arrangement served at ESCAP during all or part of the year 1974, and carried out 55 advisory missions to 21 countries of the region.

465. The United Nations Advisory Development Team for the South Pacific continued to serve the countries in that area in the fields of tourism, statistics, agricultural development, public administration, physical planning, project evaluation and manpower planning. The team has also undertaken a special study of various aspects of the Fiji sugar industry, for which additional outside experts have been recruited.

C. REGIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND SPECIAL PROJECTS

Over-all review of the regional training institutions

466. With a view to enhancing the effectiveness of the regional institutions and co-ordinating and integrating their programmes and operations, the thirtieth session of the Commission adopted resolution 148 (XXX), which called for an over-all review of the Commission's regional training institutions supported by the United Nations Development Programme.

467. In pursuance of this resolution, the secretariat organized a Mission to review the regional institutions with the financial support of UNDP.

468. The Mission, consisting of three prominent professionals and two senior United Nations staff members, visited Bangladesh, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka and Thailand and conducted extensive consultations with government officials and experts.

469. Although the resolution called for a review of the institutions supported by UNDP, the United Nations Centre for Regional Development at Nagoya, Japan, was also included in the review.

470. The Mission completed its report to the Executive Secretary in October 1974. Follow-up consultations by the Executive Secretary with UNDP and other interested bodies on the task of the Mission continued, and recommendations for consideration by the Commission at its thirty-first session were subsequently presented in document E/CN.11/1209.

Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning

471. The Governing Council of the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning held its 24th meeting at Bangkok in November 1974 and:

- (a) Approved the revised work programme for 1975 and the guidelines for phase III, 1976-1980;
- (b) Considered the estimated average annual resource requirements for phase III, amounting to \$US 2.5 million, and urged the member and associate member countries of ESCAP and UNDP to raise their contributions to the estimated level of requirements;
- (c) Studied the ESCAP Review Mission's report on regional institutions supported by UNDP and stressed the need for co-ordination of the activities of all regional institutions;
- (d) Noted with appreciation the offer of the Royal Government of Thailand to host the Institute in its present premises through 1977;
- (e) Recommended the change of name of the Institute from "Asian Institute for

Economic Development and Planning"
to "Asian Development Institute".

472. The Institute conducted three training courses in 1974 in industrial development administration (Jakarta, February-April), development journalism (Bangkok, May-July), and fiscal, financial and monetary policies for employment promotion (Bangkok, October-December).

473. The Institute also conducted three expert group meetings in 1974 on poverty and unemployment (Bangkok, June); environmental studies and development (Pattaya, Thailand, October); and investment in rural development (Pattaya, Thailand, December).

474. The Institute organized three surveys on development training and research priorities in India, Laos and Thailand.

475. In addition, the Institute rendered advisory services to a number of national and international agencies and undertook research projects in support of the training activities scheduled for 1975.

Asian Statistical Institute

476. During the period under review, the Institute successfully completed the fourth ten-month general course and the six-week advanced course on agricultural statistics. The Institute conducted a country training workshop on basic aspects of general applied statistics in Kabul, Afghanistan.

477. The fifth general course, which commenced in September 1974, is expected to conclude in June 1975.

478. A joint convocation for the fourth general course and the fourth advanced course was held in May 1974.

479. The 9th meeting of the Advisory Council of the Institute was held at Jakarta in November 1974.

Asian Centre for Development Administration

480. During the year under review, the Centre successfully conducted:

- (a) A management development programme on "Administrative control and the management information system in public enterprises", in the Philippines in October 1974;
- (b) A Colloquium on Policy Analysis and Development, at Kuala Lumpur in November 1974, attended by high-level participants from the developing countries in the region;
- (c) Preparatory work for an exercise on "Policy and programmes of rural development". Nine national studies, several technical papers, and the Centre's own technical papers are in the process of completion. Similarly, nine national studies were completed for a programme on "Performance improvement in family planning";

- (d) A draft of a study on "Institution building for management development" was completed. Preparatory work was also initiated for programmes on "Development of management consultancy" and "Infrastructure management".

481. The Governing Council of the Centre met at Kuala Lumpur in May and December 1974.

Asian Highway

482. The UNDP approved phase II of the Asian Highway project for 2 1/2 years from July 1973 to 31 December 1975. This phase will consolidate work already carried out in phase I which can reasonably be accomplished in the second phase.

483. The Asian Highway Transport Technical Bureau has continued to render assistance to Governments through the fielding of advisory missions to a number of Asian Highway countries. Readjustment of the alignment of the A-1 and A-2 routes has been finalized. Assistance has been provided to Bangladesh, Laos and the Republic of Viet-Nam. Training programmes have continued. Surveys have been completed for the preparation of a second Asian Highway guidebook to cover Iran, Afghanistan and Pakistan, while the Asian Highway Technical Information Centre, hosted by the Government of Thailand, has continued to supply technical information to member countries of the Asian Highway project.

Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin

484. During the period under review, the Committee held its sixty-fifth, sixty-sixth, sixty-seventh and sixty-eighth sessions. Resources contributed or pledged by 25 countries, 17 United Nations agencies, 5 foundations and several private companies to the Mekong development scheme showed an increase of \$US 24 million, amounting to \$US 294 million at 31 December 1974, of which 32 per cent was for pre-investment work and 68 per cent for construction. The riparian Governments themselves have contributed or pledged 38 per cent and co-operating programmes 62 per cent of the total amount of \$294 million.

485. The Netherlands Government has indicated that it will channel part of its aid programme for postwar reconstruction and development in Indochina through the Mekong Committee.

486. The work programme for 1974 contained 54 projects, subdivided into more than 150 operational activities and 14 activities expected to remain in abeyance. Substantial progress was made on most of the projects, while, for certain projects, preparations were made for work to be carried out, circumstances permitting, in 1975.

487. The eighth issue of the *Annual Statistical Bulletin* for 1973 was published in 1974 and the *Hydrologic Yearbook* for 1973 was prepared for publication early in 1975.

488. *Environmental studies.* An *Ad Hoc* Panel of Environmental Consultants, established to assess current knowledge and research in respect of environmental conditions in the lower Mekong

basin, has prepared a report. A project agreement has been signed with the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) in this regard.

489. *Economic planning activities.* Macro-economic development studies were completed for the four countries for the years 1970-2000. Also completed was the first draft of a manual setting out project appraisal procedures. This work was funded by the Netherlands.

490. *Pa Mong mainstream project.* In 1974, attention was focused on the optimization and downstream effects studies. These commenced in 1973 and, when completed, will provide the information needed for decisions on the height of the dam and other determining features of the project.

491. *Delta development.* The team of experts provided under Netherlands assistance to the Committee completed its four-year study of agricultural development with improved water control in the Mekong delta in Viet-Nam, and submitted its final report to the Committee in June. The Committee is participating in a United States-assisted six-year pilot project on the management of heavy clay delta soils for multiple cropping under water control.

492. *Tributary projects.* At the end of the period under review, there were 13 dams in operation on tributaries in the lower Mekong basin, one in the Khmer Republic, three in Laos, eight in Thailand, and one in the Republic of Viet-Nam. One tributary project in the Khmer Republic (Prek Thnot) is under construction. Although work on the main dam at Prek Thnot has remained suspended because of the war, further progress was made in 1974 on the irrigation system. On 1 September 1974, having completed repayment of a loan made by Thailand towards the construction of the Nam Ngum dam, Laos began the sale to Thailand under an agreement signed in 1971 of Nam Ngum energy, surplus to its own requirements. The signing of the Fund Agreement for the 80-megawatt phase II extension of the Nam Ngum project took place at the headquarters of the Asian Development Bank on 26 June. Pledges for the project by nine co-operating countries have exceeded \$25 million.

493. *Navigation and transport.* The Committee continued its basic work of surveying, charting, marking and dredging the Mekong for navigation, assistance for which has been received from France, the United Kingdom and the United States.

494. *Flood forecasting.* The Committee continued to operate an experimental flood-forecasting system under which, during the high-water season from 25 June to 25 October, daily forecasts were supplied in respect of 12 selected key mainstream stations on the Mekong and one on the Bassac.

495. *Agriculture.* Over \$10 million have been earmarked by IDA and ADB for work relating to agricultural development in northeast Thailand. A UNDP-assisted basin-wide programme for the preparation of a number of pioneer agricultural projects has continued.

496. *Fishery development studies.* Work began

on a four-year basin-wide fishery studies programme funded by the United States. A feasibility study was made for four pilot fish farms in the basin, funded by Israel and the Netherlands.

497. *Mineral surveys.* In the course of the programme of exploratory drilling in northeast Thailand and the Vientiane Plain, Laos, potassium minerals have been found in both countries.

498. *Social development and public health.* A plan of operation was signed with the Netherlands Government early in 1974 for a basin-wide project for the improvement of resettlement planning and operations. Under the Committee's programme on waterborne-disease studies, an investigation of schistosomiasis occurrences in the basin was completed in 1974, funded by the United States. Also completed in 1974 was a study of malaria-carrying mosquitoes and their habitats in northeast Thailand.

Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas

499. Through the recommendation of CCOP and as a contribution to its activities, Japan continued to organize an annual seven-month group training course in offshore prospecting. All signatory countries of the project sent their national experts for training.

500. CCOP and the Project Office continued to maintain close contact with agencies and organizations concerned with marine science and technology, and the search for and exploration of mineral resources under the sea. CCOP acted as a sponsor of the Circum-Pacific Energy and Mineral Resources Conference, held at Honolulu in August 1974. Arising from that Conference, it was decided to establish a Circum-Pacific Council for Energy and Mineral Resources, in which CCOP would actively participate.

Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Minerals in South Pacific Offshore Areas

501. At its third session, the Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Minerals in South Pacific Offshore Areas (CCOP/SOPAC) established its technical secretariat at Suva, Fiji. The Committee endorsed the recommendation of the Technical Advisory Group that the technical secretariat prepare a list of small marine survey equipment that would be of practical use to the developing countries, and apply to UNDP for its acquisition.

Typhoon Committee

502. The Typhoon Committee considered it highly desirable that the Khmer Republic and Laos be visited at the earliest opportunity by a joint LRCS/WMO/ESCAP mission on community preparedness and disaster prevention. It also agreed that there was a pressing need to strengthen the role of the Typhoon Committee secretariat in community preparedness and disaster prevention. It identified items in its 1975 programme calling for special attention.

D. RELATIONS WITH SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

503. In its new orientation, ESCAP has not only intensified its close co-operation but has also endeavoured to bring about effective co-ordination of its activities with those of other United Nations agencies, intergovernmental organizations and institutions at national, subregional, regional and international levels. This has been developed not only through the participation of ESCAP in meetings organized by other agencies and organizations and vice versa but also through the holding of interagency discussions on ESCAP programmes at the formulation stage.

504. Another form of co-operation and co-ordination that is being increasingly practised is the organization and implementation of studies, seminars and workshops jointly with the United Nations and other agencies as well as with national, regional or global organizations. Improved co-ordination has also been sought by increased co-operation either through existing joint arrangements like the ESCAP/FAO Joint Division or through new establishments such as the one to be established with UNIDO.

ANNEXES

Annex I

MEETINGS OF SUBSIDIARY BODIES DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW

<i>Body and officers</i>	<i>Session</i>	<i>Document symbol of report</i>
Mekong Committee <i>Chairman:</i> Mr. Khy Taing Lim (Khmer Republic)	Sixty-fifth session (special) Colombo 27 March-8 April 1974	E/CN.11/WRD/MKG/ L.392
Mekong Committee <i>Chairman:</i> Mr. Khy Taing Lim (Khmer Republic)	Sixty-sixth session (special) Saigon 6-10 June 1974	E/CN.11/WRD/MKG/ L.396
Mekong Committee <i>Chairman:</i> Mr. Khy Taing Lim (Khmer Republic)	Sixth-seventh session (special) Vientiane 6-11 November 1974	E/CN.11/WRD/MKG/ L.399
Mekong Committee <i>Chairman:</i> Mr. Houmpanh Saignasith (Laos)	Sixty-eighth session (plenary) Vientiane 29 January-3 February 1975	E/CN.11/WRD/MKG/ L.405
Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas <i>Chairman:</i> Mr. Joung Hwan Lee (Republic of Korea)	Eleventh session Seoul 7-21 August 1974	E/CN.11/L.406
Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in South Pacific Offshore Areas <i>Chairman:</i> Mr. Tuala K. Enari (Western Samoa)	Third session Apia 2-10 September 1974	E/CN.11/405 and Corr.1
Typhoon Committee <i>Chairman:</i> Mr. Kamtanh Kanhalikham (Laos)	Seventh session Manila 8-14 October 1974	E/CN.11/1180
Special Preparatory Meeting for the Second General Con- ference of UNIDO <i>Chairman:</i> Mr. Aroon Sorathesn (Thailand)	Bangkok 31 October-4 November 1974	E/CN.11/1181
Committee on Natural Resources <i>Chairman:</i> Mr. Sunthorn Ruanglek (Thailand)	First session Bangkok 5-11 November 1974	E/CN.11/1182
Committee on Statistics <i>Chairman:</i> Mr. M. Abdulmadjid (Indonesia)	First session <u>Jakarta</u> 21-27 November 1974	E/CN.11/1191 and Corr.1
Committee on Trade <i>Chairman:</i> Mr. Arjun B. Singh (Nepal)	Eighteenth session Bangkok 2-9 December 1974	E/CN.11/1186
Committee on Economic Planning <i>Chairman:</i> Mr. L. Kumar (India)	First session Bangkok 9-14 December 1974	E/CN.11/1190
Transport and Communications Committee <i>Chairman:</i> Mr. Pradit Chandrawatana (Thailand)	Twenty-third session Bangkok 16-23 December 1974	E/CN.11/1193
WMO/ESCAP Panel on Tropical Cyclones <i>Chairman:</i> Mr. G.S. Jayamaha (Sri Lanka)	Second session Colombo 18-23 December 1974	E/CN.11/1195 Annex
Regional Post-World Population Conference Consultation <i>Chairman:</i> Mr. Sem Pringpuankeo (Thailand)	Bangkok 14-20 January 1975	E/CN.11/1208

Annex II

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS AND PRINCIPAL DOCUMENTS ISSUED SINCE THE THIRTIETH SESSION

A. Publications

Major studies (printed)

Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East, vol. XXIV, No. 1, June 1973: United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.74.II.F.3; vol. XXIV, No. 2/3, September/December 1973: Sales No.: E.74.II.F.4.

Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1973: United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.74.II.F.1.

Guidelines for the Drafting of Water Codes (Water Resources Series, No. 43): United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.74.II.F.2.

Proceedings of the Tenth Session of the Regional Conference on Water Resources Development in Asia and the Far East (Water Resources Series, No. 44): United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.74.II.F.10.

Design of Low-head Hydraulic Structures (Water Resources Series, No. 45): United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.74.II.F.12.

Electric Power in Asia and the Pacific, 1971 and 1972: United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.74.II.F.22.

Proceedings of the Twelfth Session of the Sub-Committee on Energy Resources and Electric Power (Energy Resources Development Series, No. 11): United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.74.II.F.14.

Asian Industrial Development News, No. 10: United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.74.II.F.13.

Asian Industrial Development News, No. 11: United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.74.II.F.16.

Comparative Study of Social Welfare Legislation in the Countries of the ESCAP Region: United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.74.II.F.18.

Regional Survey of Social Welfare Trends with Special Relevance to Standards and Principles: United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.74.II.F.17.

Periodicals (printed)

Water Resources Journal (ST/ECAFE/SER.C/101-104/English).

B. Principal documents

Commission

Summary records of the thirtieth session (E/CN.11/1158 - E/CN.11/SR.479-491).

Policies, programmes and perspectives for the development of the ESCAP region: Implementation of the Colombo Declaration and of the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order (E/CN.11/1210).

Mid-term review and appraisal at the regional level of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade in the ESCAP region, 1974: Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific, 1974 (E/CN.11/412 and Corr.1).

Report of the Expert Group on Development Policy and Planning on its first session (E/CN.11/L.407).

Integrated programme of work and priorities, 1975-1977 (E/CN.11/L.413 and Add.1/Rev.1).

Tentative calendar of meetings for 1975/76 (E/CN.11/L.413/Add.1).

Report on progress in respect of selected projects in priority areas (E/CN.11/1206).

Follow-up action on the decisions and recommendations of the World Population Conference: report of the Regional Post-World Population Conference Consultation (E/CN.11/1208).

Follow-up action on the decisions and recommendations of the World Food Conference (E/CN.11/1207).

Report of the ESCAP Special Preparatory Meeting for the Second General Conference of UNIDO (E/CN.11/1181).

Report of the Seminar on the Mobilization of Private Savings (E/CN.11/L.409 and Corr.1).

Report of the Committee on Economic Planning on its first session (E/CN.11/1190 and Corr.1).

Report of the activities in the field of development planning and social development including the Asian Plan for the Integration of Women in the Development Process (E/CN.11/1202).

Consideration of activities in the field of food and agriculture (E/CN.11/1205).

Report of the Committee on Trade on its eighteenth session (E/CN.11/1186).

Consideration of activities in the field of industry, housing and technology (E/CN.11/1200 and Corr.1).

Final report and draft project document prepared by the UNDP/UNIDO/FAO/ESCAP Preparatory Mission on Technical Assistance for the Development of Agricultural Machinery Suitable for Use and Production in Asian Countries (E/CN.11/1217).

Report of the Transport and Communications Committee on its twenty-third session (E/CN.11/1193 and Corr.1).

Population programme: report on the status of population change and development problems in the ESCAP region, and activities of the secretariat in the field of population (E/CN.11/L.414).

Report of the Committee on Statistics on its first session (E/CN.11/1191 and Corr.1).

Report of the Committee on Natural Resources on its first session (E/CN.11/1182).

General note on activities in the field of natural resources (E/CN.11/1195 and Add.1).

Technical co-operation activities decentralized to ESCAP, 1975 (E/CN.11/L.410).

Activities of the United Nations Development Advisory Team for the South Pacific during 1974 (E/CN.11/L.411).

Information paper on technical co-operation activities in Asia and the Pacific as presented by: the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); the United Nations Office of Technical Co-operation (OTC); the World Food Programme; the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD); and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (E/CN.11/1199).

Regional technical co-operation programmes decentralized to ESCAP: status of implementation as of 31 December 1974 (E/CN.11/L.418).

Consideration of activities in the field of development administration: report on activities (E/CN.11/1194).

Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin: annual report, 1974 (E/CN.11/1188).

Report of the Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas (CCOP) on its eleventh session (E/CN.11/L.406).

Report of the Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in South Pacific Offshores Areas (CCOP/SOPAC) on its third session (E/CN.11/L.405 and Corr.1).

Progress reports on major regional projects and regional institutions: Asian Highway (E/CN.11/1201).

Report of the Typhoon Committee on its seventh session (E/CN.11/1180).

Typhoon Committee (note by the secretariat) (E/CN.11/L.416).

Report of the Executive Secretary to the Commission on the over-all review of the regional training institutions (E/CN.11/1209 and Corr.1).

Over-all review of the regional training institutions: report of the Review Mission to the Executive Secretary of ESCAP (E/CN.11/1211).

Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning: report of the Governing Council (E/CN.11/1187).

Asian Statistical Institute: report of the Project Manager/Director (E/CN.11/1197).

Asian Centre for Development Administration: report of the Governing Council (E/CN.11/1196).

Asian Centre for Training and Research in Social Welfare and Development (E/CN.11/1204).

Findings and recommendations of the Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives and other Representatives Designated by Members of the Commission (E/CN.11/L.408 and Add.1).

Committee on Economic Planning

First session

The mid-term review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade in the ESCAP Region, 1974 (E/CN.11/DP/L.1 - E/CN.11/DP/L.15).

Unified approach to development analysis and planning (E/CN.11/DP/L.16).

Committee on Natural Resources

First session

Review of water resources development in countries of the region (E/CN.11/NR.1/WRD.11/L.3).

Public participation: an important factor in water resources development (E/CN.11/NR.1/WRD.11/L.5).

Involving the public in the planning of water resources projects (E/CN.11/NR.1/WRD.11/L.6).

Joint management of ground and surface water (E/CN.11/NR.1/WRD.11/L.7 and Corr.1).

Problem areas and examples of joint management of ground and surface water (E/CN.11/NR.1/WRD.11/L.8).

Long-range planning for water resources development and its relation to economic growth (E/CN.11/NR.1/WRD.11/L.9).

The effect of water resources development on economic growth (E/CN.11/NR.1/WRD.11/L.10).

Activities of the secretariat in the field of water resources (E/CN.11/NR.1/WRD.11/L.12).

Review of activities in the field of energy resources development (E/CN.11/NR.1/WRD.11/L.13).

Report of the Seminar on the Application of Remote-sensing Technology to Natural Resources Development (E/CN.11/NR.1/WRD.11/L.14).

Activities of the secretariat in the field of geology and mineral resources development (E/CN.11/NR.1/WRD.11/L.16).

Committee on Statistics

First session

Report of the Asian Statistical Institute (E/CN.11/STAT/L.1).

Statistics in the field of culture (E/CN.11/STAT/L.2).

Report of the Workshop on Census Tabulation, Using the COCENTS System (E/CN.11/STAT/L.3).

Discussions and decisions relating to statistics at the thirtieth session of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (E/CN.11/STAT/L.4).

Statistics for environmental studies and policies (E/CN.11/STAT/L.6).

Activities of the secretariat in the development of statistics (E/CN.11/STAT/L.7).

Progress report on the implementation of the L.2 scheme in the collection of data on economic statistics of shipping (E/CN.11/STAT/L.8).

Energy statistics (E/CN.11/STAT/L.10).

Report of the Working Group on Manpower and Labour Statistics (E/CN.11/STAT/L.11).

Review of statistics development activities of: Indonesia (E/CN.11/STAT/L.13.1), Hong Kong (E/CN.11/STAT/L.13.2), Burma (E/CN.11/STAT/L.13.3), India (E/CN.11/STAT/L.13.4), New Zealand (E/CN.11/STAT/L.13.5), Western Samoa (E/CN.11/STAT/L.13.6),

Bangladesh (E/CN.11/STAT/L.13.7), Malaysia (E/CN.11/STAT/L.13.8), Singapore (E/CN.11/STAT/L.13.9), Thailand (E/CN.11/STAT/L.13.10), Republic of Korea (E/CN.11/STAT/L.13.11), Australia (E/CN.11/STAT/L.13.12), Papua New Guinea (E/CN.11/STAT/L.13.13), Japan (E/CN.11/STAT/L.13.14), Iran (E/CN.11/STAT/L.13.15).

Committee on Trade

Eighteenth session

Fifth International Arbitration Congress (E/CN.11/TRADE/L.238).

Shipping and ocean freight rates. Negotiations between a shipping conference and a shippers' council: a Hong Kong experience (E/CN.11/TRADE/L.240).

ESCAP Trade Promotion Centre: progress report (E/CN.11/TRADE/L.241).

Programme of work and priorities in the field of trade, 1975-1977 (E/CN.11/TRADE/L.242 and Add.1).

Shipping and ocean freight rates. Financing of fleet acquisition: institutions and techniques (E/CN.11/TRADE/L.243).

Regional trade and monetary co-operation: progress report (E/CN.11/TRADE/L.244).

Shipping and ocean freight rates: activities of the ESCAP Centre for Shipping Information and Advisory Services (E/CN.11/TRADE/L.245).

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development: recent activities of UNCTAD in the field of trade and development (E/CN.11/TRADE/L.246).

Review of developments in trade and trade policies: multilateral trade negotiations under GATT (E/CN.11/TRADE/L.247 and Add.1).

Review of developments in trade and trade policies: a brief report on the work of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) in the field of trade (1973-1974) (E/CN.11/TRADE/L.248 and Add.1).

Review of developments in trade and trade policies: recent activities of the Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA) in the field of trade (E/CN.11/TRADE/L.250).

Review of developments in trade and trade policies: activities of the ECLA secretariat in the field of trade (E/CN.11/TRADE/L.251).

Review of developments in trade and trade policies in the ESCAP region (E/CN.11/TRADE/L.252).

Review of developments in trade and trade policies: work of the Economic Commission for Europe in the field of trade (E/CN.11/TRADE/L.253).

Review of developments in trade and trade policies: implications of the recent changes in the international energy market for developing countries of the ESCAP region (E/CN.11/TRADE/L.254).

Report on the Round-table Meeting on Asian Reinsurance Co-operation (E/CN.11/TRADE/L.255).

Review of developments in trade and trade policies: recent developments in the European Economic Community (EEC) in the fields of trade and development co-operation (E/CN.11/TRADE/L.256).

Transport and Communications Committee

Twenty-third session

Progress report in the field of railways, including consideration of the reports of the Railway Group Meetings and the Working Party of Experts on the Trans-Asian Railway (E/CN.11/TRANS/L.179).

Review of progress in the field of telecommunication, including consideration of the report of the Intergovernmental Working Party of Telecommunication Experts (E/CN.11/TRANS/L.192).

Review of progress in the field of postal services (E/CN.11/TRANS/L.191).

Report of the ESCAP/UPU Intergovernmental Working Party of Postal Experts (E/CN.11/TRANS/L.186).

Review of activities in the field of highways and highway transport, including the Asian Highway (E/CN.11/TRANS/L.181).

Review of activities of the Asian Highway Project (E/CN.11/TRANS/L.184).

Review of activities in the field of shipping, including coastal and inland shipping (E/CN.11/TRANS/L.189).

Review of activities in the field of shipping, ports, containerization and inland water transport (E/CN.11/TRANS/L.187).

Review of activities in the field of shipping, ports, containerization and inland water transport: statistics for port development and planning (E/CN.11/TRANS/L.193).

Review of activities in the field of shipping, ports, containerization and inland water transport (E/CN.11/TRANS/L.194).

Review of activities in the field of general transport planning and co-ordination of transport (E/CN.11/TRANS/L.182 and Add.1).

Review of activities in the field of facilitation of international traffic (E/CN.11/TRANS/L.183).

Review of activities in the field of tourism development (E/CN.11/TRANS/L.185 and Add.1).

Regional Post-World Population Conference Consultation

Population change and development problems of the ESCAP region (POP/POST-WPC/3).

Population strategy for development: proposed programme of action for Asia and the Pacific (POP/POST-WPC/4).

Special Preparatory Meeting for the Second General Conference of UNIDO

Report of the Expert Group Meeting (Special Preparatory Meeting, Second UNIDO Conference, October/November 1974) (IHT/SPM-UNIDO(2)/3).

Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for
Mineral Resources in South Pacific Offshore Areas

Third session

Review of the ESCAP secretariat's activities for CCOP/SOPAC since the second session (NR/CCOP/SOPAC (3)/L.1).

Factors affecting the selection of locations in the South Pacific favourable for utilization of nutrients and thermal energy of cold deep oceanic waters (NR/CCOP/SOPAC(3)/2).

Observations of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific concerning CCOP/SOPAC (NR/CCOP/SOPAC(3)/3).

Views concerning the establishment of a continuing technical secretariat for CCOP/SOPAC (NR/CCOP/SOPAC (3)/4).

Views concerning the establishing of a revolving fund for financing CCOP/SOPAC publications (NR/CCOP/SOPAC(3)/5).

Typhoon Committee

Seventh session

The Committee's activities during 1974 (WRD/TC.7/4).

UNDP technical support to the typhoon programme (WRD/TC.7/5, WRD/TC.7/12).

Community preparedness and disaster prevention (WRD/TC.7/6).

Co-operation with the WMO Tropical Cyclone Project and other regional programmes (WRD/TC.7/7).

Programme for 1975 (WRD/TC.7/8).

WMO/ESCAP Panel on Tropical Cyclones

Second session

Review of the co-ordinated technical plan to reduce tropical cyclone damage in the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea (WRD/PTC.2/3, WRD/PTC.2/13).

Co-ordination with the WMO Tropical Cyclone Project and other regional tropical cyclone programmes (WRD/PTC.2/9).

Annex III

TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

As adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its fourth session, amended by the Council at subsequent sessions, and revised in consequence of various General Assembly resolutions.

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered General Assembly resolution 46 (1) of 11 December 1946, in which 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 and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific with terms of reference as follows:

1. The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, 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 of 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 Pacific, for raising the level of economic activity in Asia and the Pacific 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 developments within territories of Asia and the Pacific 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;

(f) In carrying out the above functions, deal, as appropriate, with the social aspects of economic development and the interrelationship of the economic and social factors.

2. The territories of Asia and the Pacific referred to in paragraph 1 shall include Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, the British Solomon Islands, Brunei, Burma, China, the Cook Islands, Fiji, the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, the Khmer Republic, Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nauru, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tonga, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Viet-Nam and Western Samoa.

3. The members of the Commission shall consist of Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burma, China, France, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, the Khmer Republic, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nauru, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Viet-Nam, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tonga, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Western Samoa, 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 the British Solomon Islands, Brunei, the Cook Islands, Fiji, the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Hong Kong, Papua New Guinea and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

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 of 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 intergovernmental 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 1296 (XLIV).

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. The Commission shall establish appropriate liaison and co-operation with other regional economic commissions in accordance with the resolutions and directives of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly.

13. The Commission may, 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 Bangkok, Thailand.

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

Annex IV

RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

As drawn up at the first session, confirmed and adopted at the second session, and amended at subsequent 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 Pacific. The Commission may recommend holding a particular session elsewhere.

Rule 2

The Executive Secretary shall, at least forty-two 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 49.

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 I, 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 I 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. The item shall be included in the agenda of the Commission if it is adopted by a two-thirds majority of those present and voting.

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 two Vice-Chairmen 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 two Vice-Chairmen, designated as First and Second Vice-Chairmen, 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 designated by the 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 First Vice-Chairman shall become Chairman for the unexpired portion of the term. If the First Vice-Chairman also ceases to represent a member of the Commission, or is so incapacitated that he can no longer hold office, the Second Vice-Chairman shall become 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.

Rule 23

Before new proposals which involve expenditure from United Nations funds are approved by the Commission, the Executive Secretary shall prepare and circulate to members an estimate of that part of the cost involved in the proposals which could not be met out of the resources available to the secretariat. It shall be the duty of the Chairman to draw the attention of members to this estimate, and invite discussion on it before the proposals are approved.

Chapter VI

CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

Rule 24

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

Rule 25

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 26

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 27

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 28

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 29

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 30

The Commission may limit the time allowed to each speaker.

Rule 31

Draft resolutions, and substantial amendments or motions, shall be introduced in writing and handed to the Executive Secretary, who shall circulate copies to the representatives at least twenty-four hours before they are discussed and voted upon, unless the Commission decides otherwise.

Rule 32

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 33

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

Rule 34

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 35

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 36

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 37

Each member of the Commission shall have one vote.

Rule 38

Except for the provision of rule 6(b), decisions of the Commission shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

Rule 39

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

Rule 40

The Commission shall normally vote by a 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 41

All elections shall be decided by secret ballot.

Rule 42

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.

Rule 43

After the voting has commenced, no representative shall interrupt voting except on a point of order in connexion with the actual conduct of the voting. Brief statements by members consisting solely of explanations of their votes may be permitted by the Chairman, if he deems it necessary, before the voting has commenced or after the voting has been completed.

Chapter VIII

LANGUAGES

Rule 44

Chinese, English, French and Russian shall be the working languages of the Commission.

Rule 45

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

Chapter IX

RECORDS

Rule 46

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 record, 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 47

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 categories I and II and those on the Roster, and on appropriate occasions to consultative members.

Rule 48

The corrected version of the summary records of private meetings shall be distributed as soon as possible to the members 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 49

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 categories I and II and those on the Roster.

Chapter X

PUBLICITY OF MEETINGS

Rule 50

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

CONSULTATIONS WITH SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

Rule 51

1. Where an item proposed for the provisional agenda for a session contains a proposal for new activities to be undertaken by the United Nations relating to matters which are of direct concern to one or more specialized agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Executive Secretary shall enter into consultation with the agency or agencies concerned and report to the Commission on the means of achieving co-ordinated use of the resources of the respective agencies.

2. Where a proposal put forward in the course of a meeting for new activities to be undertaken by the United Nations relates to matters which are of direct concern to one or more specialized agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Executive Secretary shall, after such consultation as may be possible with the representatives at the meeting of the other agency or agencies concerned, draw the attention of the meeting to these implications of the proposal.

3. Before deciding on proposals referred to above, the Commission shall satisfy itself that adequate consultations have taken place with the agencies concerned.

Chapter XII

RELATIONS WITH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Rule 52

Non-governmental organizations in categories I and II may designate authorized representatives to sit as observers at public meetings of the Commission. Organizations on the Roster may have representatives present at such meetings which are concerned with matters within their field of competence.

Rule 53

Written statements relevant to the work of the Commission or its subsidiary bodies may be submitted by organizations in categories I and II 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, and those which have already been circulated in some other form to members and associate members of the Commission or its subsidiary bodies.

Rule 54

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 I 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 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) A written statement submitted by an organization in category II will be circulated in full if it does not exceed 1,500 words. Where a statement is in excess of 1,500 words, the organization shall submit a summary, which will be circulated, or shall supply sufficient copies of the full text in the working languages for distribution. A statement will also be circulated in full, however, upon the specific request of the Commission or other subsidiary bodies;

(f) The Executive Secretary in consultation with the Chairman or the Commission itself may invite organizations on the Roster to submit written statements. The provisions of paragraphs (a), (b), (c) and (e) above shall apply to such statements;

(g) 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 55

(a) The Commission and its subsidiary bodies may consult with organizations in category I or II either directly or through a committee or committees established for the purpose. In all cases, such consultations may be arranged 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 Roster may also be heard by the Commission or its subsidiary bodies.

Rule 56

Subject to rule 23 the Commission may recommend that a non-governmental 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 54 (d) and (e) shall not apply in this case.

Chapter XIII

SUB-COMMISSIONS, OTHER SUBSIDIARY BODIES AND COMMITTEES

Rule 57

After discussion with any specialized agency functioning in the same 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 58

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

Rule 59

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

Chapter XIV

REPORTS

Rule 60

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

Chapter XV

AMENDMENTS AND SUSPENSIONS

Rule 61

Any of these rules of procedure 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.

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