



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

ANNUAL REPORT

(8 March 1975 - 2 April 1976)

**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS: SIXTY-FIRST SESSION**

SUPPLEMENT No.9

UNITED NATIONS



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New York, 1976

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.

E/5786 E/CN.11/1274

UNITED NATIONS

CORRIGENDUM

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Ref: Supplement No.9

SIXTY-FIRST SESSION

(E/5786)

Official Records

July 1976

Bangkok

Corrigendum

Page 15, paragraph 110

The third sentence should read

The results should be considered by an inter-governmental meeting and referred for views to the
FAO Regional Conference.

CONTENTS

	<i>Paragraphs</i>	<i>Page</i>
Chapter I. ISSUES THAT REQUIRE ACTION BY OR ARE BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL	1-11	1
A. <i>Draft resolution and decision for action by the Economic and Social Council</i>	1-2	1
B. <i>Resolutions and decisions brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council</i>	3-11	1
Chapter II. THIRTY-SECOND SESSION OF THE COMMISSION	12-310	3
A. <i>Attendance and organization of work</i>	12-26	3
B. <i>Agenda</i>	27	4
C. <i>Account of proceedings</i>	28-310	5
Opening and closure of the session	28-41	5
Policies, programmes and perspectives for the development of the ESCAP region in the light of the decisions of the Commission at its thirty-first session and of the seventh special session of the General Assembly	42-78	6
Rural development		
Rural development, the small farmer and institutional change	51-58	7
Integrated programme for rural development	59-67	9
Technical co-operation among developing countries	68-75	10
Interregional co-operation for development	76-78	11
Programme of work and priorities, and medium-term plan	79-103	11
Consideration of specific issues in various fields of activity of ESCAP	104-227	14
Food and agriculture	105-119	14
Development planning	120-126	16
International trade and land-locked countries	127-148	17
Industry, housing and technology	149-161	19
Natural resources	162-169	21
Population	170-175	21
Social development	176-184	22
Statistics	185-191	23
Transport and communications	192-215	24
Shipping, ports and inland waterways	216-224	26
Information and clearing-house functions	225-227	27
Progress reports on major regional projects and regional institutions	228-302	28
Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin	228-233	28
Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas (CCOP)	234-248	28
Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in South Pacific Offshore Areas (CCOP/SOPAC)	249-251	30
Regional Mineral Resources Development Centre	252-254	30
Typhoon Committee	255-256	31
WMO/ESCAP Panel on Tropical Cyclones	257-258	31
Implementation of Commission resolution 158 (XXXI): Recommendations of the Executive Secretary	259-273	31
Asian Statistical Institute	274-277	32
Asian Centre for Development Administration	278-288	33
Asian Development Institute	289-295	34
Asian Centre for Training and Research in Social Welfare and Development	296-302	35

CONTENTS (continued)

	<i>Paragraphs</i>	<i>Page</i>
Other business	303-310	35
Findings and recommendations of the Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives and Other Representatives Designated by Members of the Commission	303-304	35
Proposal for the admission of Tuvalu as an associate member of the Commission	305-308	36
Change of name of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands to the Gilbert Islands ...)		
Resolutions and decisions bearing on the work of the Commission adopted by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly	309	36
Date and place of meeting of the next session	310	36
 Chapter III. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION AT ITS THIRTY-SECOND SESSION		37
161 (XXXII). Integrated programme on rural development		37
162 (XXXII). Technical co-operation among developing countries		38
163 (XXXII). Establishment of the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity		40
164 (XXXII). Establishment of the Regional Centre for Technology Transfer ...		40
165 (XXXII). Establishment of the Asia and Pacific Centre for Women and Development		41
166 (XXXII). Regional training and research institutions of the Commission supported by the United Nations Development Programme		42
167 (XXXII). Implementation of the decisions of the World Food Conference ..		43
168 (XXXII). Legislative arrangements on shipping		43
169 (XXXII). Special measures in favour of the least developed, land-locked and island countries		44
170 (XXXII). Programme of work and priorities, 1976-1977, and medium-term plan, 1978-1981		45
 Chapter IV. PROGRAMME OF WORK AND PRIORITIES, 1976-1977	311-335	47
I. <i>Programme of work in priority areas, 1976-1977</i>		50
Development of food and agriculture (01)		50
Development, utilization and conservation of energy resources (02)		55
Raw materials and development (03)		58
Development and transfer of appropriate technology (04)		60
External financial resources (05)		63
II. <i>Programme of work in other fields of activity, 1976-1977</i>		65
Development planning (06)		65
Industrial development (07)		69
Housing, building and physical planning (08)		72
Human environment (09)		74
Promotion and expansion of trade and monetary arrangements (10)		76
Development of shipping, ports and inland waterways (11)		79
Development of transport (12)		85
Development of communication facilities (13)		92
Development of tourism (14)		95
Mineral resources development (15)		96
Development of water resources (16)		98
Special measures for the least developed and land-locked countries and developing island States (17)		100
Policies and plans for social development and welfare (18)		102

CONTENTS *(continued)*

	<i>Paragraphs</i>	<i>Page</i>
Population policies and programmes (19)		108
Statistical development and services (20)		114
III. <i>Summary of allocation of resources</i>		119
IV. <i>Calendar of meetings for 1976/77</i>		126
V. <i>Other group activities</i>		129
Chapter V. WORK OF THE COMMISSION SINCE THE THIRTY-FIRST SESSION	336-530	132
A. <i>Activities of subsidiary bodies</i>	338-380	132
B. <i>Other activities</i>	381-466	137
C. <i>Regional institutions and special projects</i>	467-524	145
D. <i>Relations with specialized agencies and other organizations</i>	525-530	150
Annexes		
I. Meetings of subsidiary bodies during the period under review		151
II. List of publications and principal documents issued since the thirty-first session		152
III. Terms of reference of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific		158
IV. Rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific		160

ABBREVIATIONS

ACABQ	Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions
ACDA	Asian Centre for Development Administration
ACPR	Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives and Other Representatives Designated by the Commission
ACTRSWD	Asian Centre for Training and Research in Social Welfare and Development
ACU	Asian Clearing Union
ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADI	Asian Development Institute
ADIPA	Association of Development Research and Training Institutes of Asia and the Pacific
AIS	Asian Industrial Survey for Regional Co-operation
ANRPC	Association of Natural Rubber Producing Countries
AOPTS	Asia and Oceania Postal Training School
AREA	American Railway Engineering Association
ASCOPE	ASEAN Council on Petroleum
ASEAN	Association of South-East Asian Nations
ASI	Asian Statistical Institute
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 Off-shore Areas
CDPPP	United Nations Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies
CHBP	United Nations Centre for Housing, Building and Planning
CIRDA	Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Asia
CMEA	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance
CNRET	United Nations Centre for Natural Resources, Energy and Transport
COORDCOM	Co-ordinating Committee of Southeast Asian Senior Officials on Transport and Communications
CTNC	Centre on Transnational Corporations
DSCS	Development Support Communication Service
DSE	Deutsche Stiftung Für Internationale Entwicklung
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECLA	Economic Commission for Latin America
ECWA	Economic Commission for Western Asia
EEC	European Economic Community
FALPRO	Special Programme on Trade Facilitation (UNCTAD)
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
ICSW	International Council on Social Welfare
IDA	International Development Association
IDOE	International Decade of Ocean Exploration
IDRC	International Development Research Centre
IGCC	Inter-Governmental Co-ordinating Committee
IIP	Institute for International Partnership (Konrad Adenauer Foundation)
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMCO	Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOC	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission
IPPF	International Planned Parenthood Federation
IRF	International Road Federation
IRU	International Road Transport Union
ISI	International Standards Institute
ITC	International Trade Centre
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
IULA	International Union of Local Authorities
JETRO	Japan External Trade Organization
LAFTA	Latin America Free Trade Association
LRCS	League of Red Cross Societies
MTN	Multilateral trade negotiations
NGOs	Non-governmental organizations
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OTA	World Touring and Automobile Organization
OTC	United Nations Office of Technical Co-operation
PATA	Pacific Area Travel Association
RCD	Regional Co-operation for Development
RDSO	Research, Design and Standards Organization (India)
RITES	Rail India Technical Economic Service (India)
RMRDC	Regional Mineral Resources Development Centre
RHC	Regional Housing Centre
SEAISI	Southeast Asia Iron and Steel Institute.
SEARCA	Southeast Asia Regional Centre for Graduate Study and Research in Agriculture
SEATAC	Southeast Asian Agency for Regional Transport and Communications Development
SITPRO	Simplification of International Trade Procedures Board
SPEC	South Pacific Bureau for Economic Co-operation
SSSP	Staff Service for Shipping and Ports
TCDC	Technical co-operation among developing countries
TPC	Trade Promotion Centre
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)
UNCSDDHA	United Nations Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDRO	United Nations Disaster Relief Organization
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
UNIS	United Nations Information Service
UNRISD	United Nations Research Institute for Social Development
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

Chapter I

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

A. DRAFT RESOLUTION AND DECISION FOR ACTION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Amendment of the terms of reference of ESCAP

1. At its 509th meeting, the Commission approved the following draft resolution for submission to the Economic and Social Council for action:

"The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of the report of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific that the name of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands has been changed to that of the Gilbert Islands and that Tuvalu has been admitted by the Commission as an associate member,

Decides to amend paragraphs 2 and 4 of the terms of reference of the Commission accordingly."

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

2. At its 510th 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 1976, the Council:

(a) Took note of the report of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific for the period 8 March 1975 to 2 April 1976 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

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

(a) Resolution 161 (XXXII). Integrated programme on rural development

(b) Resolution 162 (XXXII). Technical co-operation among developing countries

(c) Resolution 163 (XXXII). Establishment of the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity

(d) Resolution 164 (XXXII). Establishment of the Regional Centre for Technology Transfer

(e) Resolution 165 (XXXII). Establishment of the Asia and Pacific Centre for Women and Development

(f) Resolution 166 (XXXII). Regional training and research institutions of the Commission supported by the United Nations Development Programme

(g) Resolution 167 (XXXII). Implementation of the decisions of the World Food Conference

(h) Resolution 168 (XXXII). Legislative arrangements on shipping

(i) Resolution 169 (XXXII). Special measures in favour of the least developed, land-locked and island countries

(j) Resolution 170 (XXXII). Programme of work and priorities, 1976-1977, and medium-term plan, 1978-1981

Decisions

I. Policies, programmes and perspectives for the development of the ESCAP region in the light of the decisions of the Commission at its thirty-first session and of the seventh special session of the General Assembly

(a) Rural development

4. The Commission considered the issues relating to (a) rural development, the small farmer and institutional change, and (b) integrated programme for rural development, and adopted resolution 161 (XXXII).

(b) Technical co-operation among developing countries

5. The Commission draws the attention of the Council to the discussions on this subject contained in chapter II under agenda item 4(b) and to resolution 162 (XXXII).

(c) Interregional co-operation for development

6. The Commission draws the attention of the Council to its discussions on interregional co-operation for development contained in chapter II under agenda item 4(c).

II. Programme of work and priorities, 1976-1977, and medium-term plan, 1978-1981

7. The Commission draws the attention of the Council to the discussions on the programme of work and priorities, 1976-1977, and the medium-term plan, 1978-1981, contained in chapter II under agenda item 5, and, in particular, to resolution 170 (XXXII). The programme of work and priorities, 1976-1977, is contained in chapter IV.

III. Consideration of specific issues in various fields of activity of ESCAP

8. The Commission considered specific issues in the fields of food and agriculture, development planning,

international trade and land-locked countries, industry, housing and technology, natural resources, population, social development, statistics, transport and communications, shipping, ports and inland waterways, information and clearing-house functions contained in chapter II under agenda item 6.

IV. Progress reports on major regional projects and regional institutions

9. The Commission invites the attention of the Council to its discussions on the following contained in chapter II under agenda item 7: Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin, Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas (CCOP), Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in South Pacific Offshore Areas (CCOP/SOPAC), Regional Mineral Resources Development Centre (RMRDC), Typhoon Committee, WMO/ESCAP Panel on Tropical Cyclones, Asian Statistical Institute, Asian Centre for Development Administration (ACDA), Asian Development Institute, Asian Centre for Training and Research in Social Welfare and Development (ACTRSWD). The Commission in particular draws the attention of the Council to resolution 166 (XXXII).

V. Other business

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

10. The Commission draws the attention of the Council to the discussions on the report of the Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives and Other Representatives Designated by Members of the Commission contained in chapter II under agenda item 8.

Date and place of meeting of the next session

11. The Commission informs the Council that its thirty-third session will be held at Bangkok in March/April 1977.

Chapter II

THIRTY-SECOND SESSION OF THE COMMISSION

A. ATTENDANCE AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK

12. The thirty-second session of the Commission was held at the newly completed United Nations building, Bangkok, Thailand, from 24 March to 2 April 1976.

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

14. By virtue of rule 3 of the Commission's rules of procedure, representatives of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Norway, Poland, Sweden, and Turkey attended. A representative of Switzerland attended under Council resolution 860 (XXXII).

15. Representatives of the following United Nations bodies attended: United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America, 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, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and World Food Council.

16. 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, Interim

Commission for the International Trade Organization: General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

17. The following intergovernmental organizations attended as observers: Asian Development Bank, Asian and Pacific Coconut Community, Asian Productivity Organization, Association of Natural Rubber Producing Countries, Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, Commonwealth Secretariat, European Economic Community, Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, Regional Co-operation for Development, South Pacific Commission, South Pacific Bureau for Economic Co-operation and World Tourism Organization.

18. The representative of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, which was attending a Commission session for the first time, explained the work of that organization and expressed the hope that close working relations would be developed with ESCAP for their mutual benefit.

19. Observers from the following non-governmental organizations were present: International Alliance of Women, International Chamber of Commerce, International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, International Co-operative Alliance, International Council of Women, International Council on Social Welfare, International Organization for Standardization, International Planned Parenthood Federation, League of Red Cross Societies, World Confederation of Labour, World Federation of Democratic Youth and World Federation of United Nations Associations.

Election of officers

20. In accordance with rule 13 of the rules of procedure, the Commission at its 502nd meeting elected His Excellency Mr. Hammer de Roburt, President of the Republic of Nauru, to be Chairman.

21. His Excellency Mr. Hammer de Roburt thanked the participants for electing him Chairman of the Commission. He noted that his election was evidence of the Commission's increasing awareness with regard to the development of the Pacific island States.

22. 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 11 Vice-Chairmen were elected, namely: H.E. Mr. A.K.M. Hafizuddin (Bangladesh), H.E. U Thein Maung (Burma), H.E. Mr. Chai Tse-min (China), H.E. Professor D.P. Chattopadhyaya (India), H.E. Mr. Farrokh Najmabadi (Iran), H.E. Mr. Jun Shiozaki (Japan), H.E. Mr. Dugersurengiin Erdembileg (Mongolia), the Hon. Govind Prasad Lohani (Nepal), H.E. Mr. Sultan Ali Chaudhry (Pakistan), H.E. Mr. Gerardo Sicat (Philippines) and H.E. Mr. Chatichai Choonhavan (Thailand).

23. The Commission appointed a Committee of the Whole to consider agenda items 6 and 7.

24. H.E. Mr. Mohsen S. Esfandiary (Iran) and Mr. L.N. de L. Bandaranaike (Sri Lanka) were elected Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively of the Committee of the Whole.

25. The Commission also appointed a Technical and Drafting Committee. H.E. Mr. G.J. Malik (India) and Mr. Carlos Ramos (Philippines) were elected Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively.

26. The Chairman announced at the Commission's 509th 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-Chairmen from China, Mongolia and Pakistan had expressed their reservations in regard to the qualifications of one representative. With those reservations recorded, the credentials committee had found the credentials of all the representatives to be in order.

B. AGENDA

27. The Commission unanimously adopted the following agenda at its 502nd meeting on 24 March 1976:

1. Opening addresses
2. Election of officers
3. Adoption of the agenda (E/CN.11/1249/CONS/Rev.2; E/CN.11/L.433/CONS and Corr.1)
4. Policies, programmes and perspectives for the development of the ESCAP region in the light of the decisions of the Commission at its thirty-first session and of the seventh special session of the General Assembly
 - (a) Rural development
 - (i) Rural development, the small farmer and institutional change (E/CN.11/

L.428/CONS; E/CN.11/L.437/CONS and Corr.1)

- (ii) Integrated programme for rural development (E/CN.11/L.439/CONS; E/CN.11/L.447/INF)
 - (b) Technical co-operation among developing countries (E/CN.11/1265/CONS)
 - (c) Interregional co-operation for development (E/CN.11/L.440/CONS)
5. Programme of work and priorities, and medium-term plan
 - (a) Programme of work and priorities (E/CN.11/1263/CONS; E/CN.11/L.434/CONS; E/CN.11/L.435/CONS and Corr.1; E/CN.11/L.436/CONS and Corr.1 and Add.1; E/CN.11/L.445/CONS and Corr.1 and 2; E/CN.11/1242/INF; E/CN.11/1266/INF; E/CN.11/L.421/INF; E/CN.11/L.422/INF and Corr.1; E/CN.11/L.423/INF)
 - (b) Medium-term plan (E/CN.11/L.432/CONS)
6. Consideration of specific issues in various fields of activity of ESCAP (E/CN.11/1263/CONS; E/CN.11/1267/CONS; E/CN.11/1233/INF; E/CN.11/1234/INF; E/CN.11/1235/INF and Corr.1; E/CN.11/1237/INF; E/CN.11/1239/INF; E/CN.11/1240/INF; E/CN.11/1242/INF; E/CN.11/1247/INF; E/CN.11/1253/INF; E/CN.11/1264/INF; E/CN.11/1266/INF; E/CN.11/1268/INF; E/CN.11/1269/INF and Add.1; E/CN.11/L.421/INF; E/CN.11/L.422/INF and Corr.1; E/CN.11/L.423/INF; E/CN.11/L.424/INF; E/CN.11/L.429/INF; E/CN.11/L.430/INF; E/CN.11/L.431/INF; E/CN.11/L.438/INF; E/CN.11/L.441/INF; E/CN.11/L.442/INF; E/CN.11/L.443/INF; E/CN.11/L.446/INF)
7. Progress reports on major regional projects and regional institutions
 - (a) Major regional projects (E/CN.11/1244/CONS; E/CN.11/1245/CONS; E/CN.11/1252/CONS; E/CN.11/L.419/CONS; E/CN.11/L.420/CONS; E/CN.11/L.425/CONS; E/CN.11/L.426/CONS; E/CN.11/L.427/CONS)
 - (b) Regional institutions (E/CN.11/1251/CONS; E/CN.11/1254/CONS and Corr.1; E/CN.11/1255/CONS and Corr.1 and Add.1; E/CN.11/1256/CONS; E/CN.11/1257/CONS)
8. Any other business (E/CN.11/1262/CONS; E/CN.11/1260/INF; E/CN.11/1261/INF; E/CN.11/L.444/INF and Corr.1)
9. Annual report to the Economic and Social Council

C. ACCOUNT OF PROCEEDINGS

Opening and closure of the session

28. At the request of His Excellency Professor D.P. Chattopadhyaya, Chairman of the thirty-first session of the Commission, His Excellency M.R. Kukrit Pramoj, Prime Minister of Thailand, declared the session open. The Executive Secretary, Mr. J.B.P. Maramis, read a message from the Secretary-General and delivered an address at the opening meeting.

29. On behalf of all the participants, His Excellency Professor D.P. Chattopadhyaya thanked the Prime Minister for his inaugural address.

30. The Prime Minister of Thailand, on behalf of the people and Government of Thailand, welcomed those attending the session. He noted that it was the first time an annual session of the Commission was being convened in the new United Nations building at Bangkok. Thailand had gladly extended facilities for the headquarters of ESCAP and other United Nations agencies for many years, and the new complex of buildings was visible testimony of Thailand's faith in the viability of the United Nations as well as of its continued active co-operation with the Organization for the achievement of its objectives.

31. The Prime Minister referred to the developments of the previous few years when the world had been passing through a difficult and dramatic period in both the political and economic areas. He believed that, in spite of the enormous difficulties which the world currently faced in so many fields, there were some encouraging signs for the future. One of those signs, in the economic and social fields, was a greater acceptance of the United Nations as an essential factor in the solution of global problems. The consensus reached by the General Assembly at its seventh special session devoted to development and international co-operation was significant. It was a further proof that the spirit of reconciliation and co-operation did exist and that, instead of confrontation, there was a willingness to co-operate to solve economic problems which affected everyone. One of the important tasks of the current session was to agree on a programme of work and priorities, as well as a plan, for the implementation at the regional level of the decisions of the General Assembly at its seventh special session.

32. The Prime Minister was heartened to find that rural development had been included in the agenda for consideration. The Government of Thailand actively pursued a policy which would make it possible for the rural masses to have an equitable share in the economic growth and benefits. As in all developing countries, a great majority of the Thai people resided and earned

their living in the countryside. At a time when all developing nations were striving to reduce the gap between the rich and the poor, it was encouraging to learn that ESCAP was taking a useful step on a regional basis to assist in that respect, and the consideration of problems relating to rural development was thus most opportune.

33. On the occasion of his previous visit, he had stated that the future of the United Nations depended on whether Member States could reach a consensus and generate the necessary collective and political will to give real and lasting effect to the original aims of the United Nations as a viable instrument of peace and security. It was, therefore, the task of meetings such as the current session of ESCAP to obtain agreements which would produce concrete and positive results and contribute to the betterment of the living standards of the people of the region. The Prime Minister considered that the Commission's responsibility in promoting multilateral co-operation for the economic and social development of the poorer countries was one that deserved their gratitude and support.

34. The Secretary-General of the United Nations, in his message, stated that the Commission at its thirty-first session had defined the regional contribution to the establishment of a New International Economic Order, with emphasis on co-operation for self-reliance and the betterment of the living conditions and lives of the people of the region. Since then, a number of important global meetings, and particularly the seventh special session of the General Assembly, had provided a new conceptual framework for development and a most encouraging advance in the developed-developing international dialogue. A new spirit of co-operation was clearly evident in the universal recognition of the necessity of international responsibility and interdependence, and it was essential to take full advantage of such favourable trends in securing measures to resolve the more immediate problems, and to establish the objectives and machinery for effective long-term development.

35. They could not accept the ever-increasing gap between the affluent and poor; to see fulfilment trail far behind expectation; and to tolerate a situation in which millions lived in poverty and misery when there was the potential for decent standards of life for all. Given the crucial importance of securing the ends of social justice, it was gratifying to note the intensification of the efforts of the Commission towards development at the local level. In that connexion, the attention that was being given to the problems of rural development, so vital in the context of the economic and social situation in Asia and the Pacific, was particularly welcome, and the session's deliberations would constitute a major step forward in providing a better future to the anonymous millions in that vast and

diverse region who, while contributing in large measure to economic growth, continued to remain at the periphery of the developmental process.

36. It was equally encouraging to note the Commission's concern in the promotion of co-operation among the developing countries, a subject which had received considerable attention at the seventh special session of the General Assembly. The conclusions and recommendations of the regional meeting on technical co-operation among developing countries, which had recently been convened in the ESCAP region, could have far-reaching consequences in promoting self-reliant growth.

37. The attention being given to the promotion of interregional co-operation by the Commission was also welcome. The importance of the contribution of the United Nations regional commissions to effective global strategies for development could not be over-emphasized. With increasing decentralization of functions to the regional commissions, their scope for effective action in promoting development was considerably enlarged. The integrated programme of work and priorities and the medium-term plan were evidence of the vision and sense of responsibility with which the Commission was determined to meet the challenges of the times.

38. The Executive Secretary expressed his warmest appreciation to the Royal Government of Thailand for its painstaking efforts, despite urgent preoccupations at that juncture, to ensure the success of the session. He observed that the Commission had learnt several important lessons about growth and justice. More than ever before, they were fully aware that, without the distributive benefits of social justice and the involvement and participation of the masses in development, they would continue to be faced with instability in all spheres. What was true for a nation was equally valid for the international community as a whole. It was becoming increasingly untenable for islands of prosperity to remain secure in a sea of poverty.

39. The Executive Secretary noted that he had, on numerous occasions, emphasized the importance of the interdependence of nations. The New Delhi Declaration adopted by the Commission at its previous session had stressed the need for co-operative efforts among countries in the region to solve their fundamental problems. However, the extent to which they had been able to give effect to the concept of co-operation remained woefully inadequate. Time was not on the side of the developing world in its gigantic efforts to telescope within a life span achievements which, in other parts of the world, had taken centuries to attain. If self-reliant development was to be their goal within the foreseeable future, the countries needed to act expeditiously and in unison. He was confident that,

given their dedication to the common cause and a more telling demonstration of commitment and will, the results of the current session of the Commission would be of far-reaching significance.

40. The Chinese delegation stated that it had reservations regarding some parts of the contents of the annual report.

41. The draft report prepared by the Technical and Drafting Committee was adopted by the Commission at its 510th meeting on 2 April 1976.

Policies, programmes and perspectives for the development of the ESCAP region in the light of the decisions of the Commission at its thirty-first session and of the seventh special session of the General Assembly

42. In his policy statement introducing item 4, the Executive Secretary referred to the relatively more encouraging signs in the region of peace and stability as well as the better prospects for food and agriculture during the year under review. There was, however, no cause for undue optimism in view of the continuing struggle that was necessary to overcome the impact of the world economic crisis in preceding years.

43. The Executive Secretary stated that the current session of the Commission would provide an opportunity to take stock of the work of ESCAP since 1973 and to seek guidance for the future. Since 1973, a vigorous attempt had been made to rationalize the structure and functioning of the organization, and to formulate and implement a multidisciplinary programme of work in the light of the priorities identified by the Commission in 1974. The effectiveness and impact of those efforts on development should be carefully assessed. A coherent strategy to deal effectively with problems at the grassroots level had not so far been evolved. It was also necessary to give thought to the framework of action to be taken in the longer term.

44. The Executive Secretary noted the increasing recognition of the fact that economic growth did not automatically filter down to the masses unless there was a development strategy that involved the poorest sections of society. It was encouraging, therefore, to note the tendency of member countries to focus on the development of the rural sector and to employ a strategy that aimed at growth with social justice.

45. The Executive Secretary stated that the *Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific, 1975* attempted to define and study the role of the small farmer and to suggest measures for the improvement

of his living conditions. It emphasized the importance of land and institutional reforms in providing the great mass of the rural people with an opportunity to participate in the development process. They were matters for extremely difficult political and economic decisions. Such fundamental changes would not be secured by marginal adjustments and piecemeal efforts alone. An integrated programme of work was needed which would mobilize and involve the vast rural majorities in development.

46. While recognizing that the task of integrated rural development was primarily the responsibility of national Governments, the Executive Secretary stated that the potential for regional and subregional co-operation in that field should be closely considered by the Commission in defining the role of ESCAP and the directions in which it should proceed to formulate an integrated programme for rural development in accordance with the outline suggested in document E/CN.11/L.439/CONS.

47. The Executive Secretary stated that the promotion of rural development was a matter of urgent necessity in order to implement the concept of self-reliance. Although self-reliance did not mean isolation from the rest of the world, it did call for self-sufficiency in certain strategic areas such as food production and availability. A further dimension to the efforts to promote self-reliance was the intensification of technical co-operation among developing countries (TCDC). A regional meeting on that subject had recently been convened by UNDP and ESCAP, and it was hoped that the Commission would give close consideration to the recommendations and conclusions of that meeting in promoting not only the traditional forms but also innovative approaches to TCDC. There was a need increasingly to utilize the skills, capacities and capabilities available in the developing countries of the region in implementing the programme of work of the Commission, and to give careful consideration to the requirements of TCDC in designing future activities and projects.

48. The Executive Secretary referred to the increasing evidence of growing interdependence between member countries as reflected in the discussions of the seventh special session of the General Assembly, providing a further impetus to the intensification of interregional co-operation for development. On the basis of the discussions at the meeting of Executive Secretaries, held at Bangkok in January 1976, the secretariat had prepared a note containing suggestions for the further promotion of interregional co-operation through not only exchange of information and experience but also the development of joint programmes and projects in selected areas. The meeting of Executive Secretaries had given considerable attention to the strengthening

of regional structures in order to intensify interregional co-operation. The Executive Secretary added that, as well as being centres for "conceptualization" of regional development, the regional commissions should also play a major role in co-ordinating development at the regional level, while their operational role should be strengthened through the expeditious and systematic transfer of executing agency functions, accompanied by complete delegation of authority.

49. The Commission noted that the discussions on rural development, technical co-operation among developing countries, and interregional co-operation for development were in the context of and in pursuance of the decisions of the Commission at its thirty-first session and of the General Assembly at its seventh special session.

50. It noted the significance of the decisions of the Ministerial Meeting of the Asian Group of 77 at Jakarta and those of the Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77 at Manila in relation to those items on the agenda in preparation for the forthcoming session of UNCTAD IV at Nairobi. It also recognized the importance of the initiatives being taken to further subregional co-operation within Regional Co-operation for Development (RDC) and the South Pacific Bureau for Economic Co-operation (SPEC), and through the adoption of the Declaration of the ASEAN Concord by the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN).

Rural development

Rural development, the small farmer and institutional change

51. In discussing item 4(a)(i), the Commission had before it the *Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific, 1975* (E/CN.11/L.437/CONS). The Commission devoted particular attention to part two of that document, which dealt with rural development, the small farmer and institutional reform.

52. The Commission commended the useful assessment of the major developments in the region as well as the policy implications. It noted with concern that most of the developing countries registered poor growth rates in GNP in 1974 and 1975, which were well below the targets set for the Second United Nations Development Decade in consequence of the combined effects of economic recession, the reduced availability of imports in real terms due to world-wide inflation, deterioration in their terms of trade, and the stagnation in agricultural production due to natural calamities. It observed also that in 1976 the output growth prospects of many countries in the region would be seriously affected by the pace of recovery in the developed market economies. Of particular concern to the Com-

mission was the plight of the most seriously affected countries of the region, whose economic growth prospects were bleak. In 1976 and in subsequent years, those countries, which together comprised a large proportion of the population of the region, would find it extremely difficult to sustain the target growth rate for the decade without appropriate debt service assistance and financial and technological resources to be made available on terms and conditions consistent with their growth requirements. The developing countries of the region keenly awaited early international action in the fields of trade, raw materials and minerals, food and agriculture, technology transfer, industrialization, monetary reform and energy development. The Commission noted that, while there had been some helpful developments, debates still continued on several of the outstanding issues and it fully appreciated the urgent need for further concrete and concerted international action.

53. The Commission considered the secretariat document dealing with rural development, the small farmer and institutional change. It welcomed the frank recognition of some of the socio-political constraints to be surmounted in achieving real and equitable improvements in rural living standards. Not least among those was the need to involve small farmers and rural communities in the processes of decision making, including the implied transfer to them of a measure of economic and political power; the need for widespread institutional reform, including land reform; and the need to overcome the inherent conservatism of many rural communities. The Commission commended the honesty of the *Survey* in recording that some of the necessary reforms would be unacceptable to powerful elements in many countries.

54. The Commission noted that, while the document under consideration concerned the small farmer, the successful adoption of policies relating to the small farmer must inevitably involve other elements of rural society, including submarginal farmers, landless labourers and other members of the rural poor. The impact on rural conditions of the heavy migration to urban centres had also to be considered. Far-reaching rural reform would of necessity require the participation of all segments of rural society, which underlined the integrated nature of the rural development problem and its required solutions. Policies which were successful in raising the productivity and status of the small farmer would inevitably require associated and complementary policy actions affecting the development of rural towns, the pattern and nature of agro-industries, etc. The Commission was also of the opinion that, if viable and enduring rural development was to be attained, such policies and reforms also needed to be buttressed by appropriate action in the international community to ensure an increased flow of resources to developing

countries, especially the most affected among them, and a stable and expanding market for agricultural prerequisites and output.

55. The Commission noted and deplored the plight of the vast majority of the population in the rural areas in many ESCAP developing countries. It found the picture of hundreds of millions of unemployed and underemployed, mainly in the rural sector, where more than 400 million people lived in abject poverty, to be sad and deeply disturbing. It concurred in the view that in most developing ESCAP countries a generation of economic development had done little to improve the living conditions of a large proportion of the people, while the employment opportunities created by economic development had failed to keep pace with the expansion that had taken place in the work force. Some delegations viewed with grave concern the likelihood that the above situation would grow worse rather than better in the current decade and the following one as a result of the expected acceleration of growth in the labour force, reflecting the so-called population explosion of the 1950s and 1960s.

56. The Commission noted that there were encouraging signs in many ESCAP developing countries that the elements of a rural-biased, employment-concerned development strategy, oriented towards growth with social justice, could now be seen. Nevertheless, the time scale of such developments was important. The nature of agricultural development was such that it might take a generation fully to achieve a solid and lasting revolution in agricultural practices and in rural society. A sustained and prolonged effort by the Governments and peoples concerned was therefore crucial to the success of such efforts.

57. Some delegations were of the opinion that new and modern means of production for the agricultural sector must be secured in association with the necessary social change if greater social injustice was not to result. In particular, they felt that current scientific and technical progress was not indifferent to the size of agricultural enterprises. They regretted that attention had not been given in the document to new institutions, above all co-operatives concerned with large-scale farming, in the process of rural development, especially as a number of countries in Asia, among them the Soviet Union, had established or were experimenting with such forms of agricultural production units. The delegations would also have liked to see such related topics as agro-industrial development taken up for treatment.

58. The delegation of China was of the opinion that, owing to oppression and exploitation by colonialism, imperialism and neo-colonialism, the rural areas of many developing countries had long remained

impoverished and their agriculture had long been backward. Only by first eliminating all such foreign oppression and exploitation would it be possible to create the necessary prerequisites for effecting changes in the rural areas and for developing agriculture. Rural development was not an isolated affair, but was closely linked with the struggle against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism and for the establishment of a new international economic order. It would be impossible to solve the problem of rural development in isolation from such major struggles and by resorting to farming techniques alone.

Integrated programme for rural development

59. In discussing item 4(a)(ii), the Commission had before it a note by the secretariat on the integrated programme for rural development (E/CN.11/L.439/CONS). The Commission also noted the relevant portions on rural development in the medium-term plan, 1978-1981 (E/CN.11/L.432/CONS). It also had before it a note by the secretariat based upon the report of a consultant (E/CN.11/L.447/INF).

60. It was recalled that the New Delhi Declaration contained in Commission resolution 154 (XXXI) had emphasized the importance of rural development in the context of a new development strategy which would focus special attention on the common people and the improvement of the quality of their life and living conditions. It recognized the importance of rural development in alleviating mass poverty, increasing the contribution made by rural areas to national development, improving the well-being and employment opportunities of the people in rural areas, and integrating the rural masses in development efforts. Efforts to promote rural development would promote social justice with growth as well as the self-reliance of the developing countries. It was emphasized that the qualitative aspects of growth and development were much more important than merely quantitative indicators and that the whole process of development should be oriented to the needs of the vast majority of the rural people and development programmes adjusted to achieve that orientation.

61. The Commission noted the increasing emphasis placed by member countries on a rural-biased employment-oriented development strategy, and the importance attached by donor countries in their assistance programmes to the development of the rural sector. It also noted the increasing importance being given by international agencies and organizations to rural development programmes. It considered rural development to be of the utmost importance in the social and economic development of developing countries of the region and inextricably linked to the successful establishment of a new international economic order.

62. The Commission also noted the magnitude and complexity of the problems of rural development in the region, particularly in alleviating mass poverty. Political decisiveness and commitment were essential for ensuring adequate allocation of resources to the development of the rural sector, and for securing much-needed land and institutional reforms. It was recognized that there was no single prescription for the solution of the problems of mass poverty and rural development which could be applicable to all developing countries of the region. The Commission fully recognized that policies and programmes for rural development were primarily the responsibility of the national Governments of the developing countries.

63. Notwithstanding those facts, certain essential elements for effective policies and programmes for rural development could be identified. In that connexion, several suggestions were made, including the acceleration of agricultural production, development of rural infrastructure, measures to increase employment opportunities in the rural areas such as development of agro-industries, land reforms, price stabilization, application of appropriate science and technology for the development of the rural economy, and organizational and institutional reforms to intensify rural regeneration and mobilization, including the strengthening of the role of the State sector. The Commission recognized that the main objective of an integrated rural development programme should be to mobilize the rural labour force in the development process, harness the creative energies of rural people to production, and check the migration from rural to urban areas, and that the programme should be developed in the context of local requirements and capabilities. It urged member Governments, in view of their important role in rural development, to give increasing attention to problems in that field, including the adoption of integrated policies and programmes.

64. The Commission clearly recognized that, in view of the diversity of issues involved in rural development, there was a need for coherent and integrated policies and programmes to deal with that subject. It was essential to formulate and implement multidisciplinary programmes for rural development, which would co-ordinate inputs from several disciplines, including the essential economic, social, demographic, technological and administrative elements.

65. It was recognized that ESCAP, in co-operation with national and international agencies and organizations, had an important role in the conceptualization and co-ordination of activities at the regional and sub-regional levels. The Commission noted the proposed outline for an integrated programme for rural development contained in the secretariat document (E/CN.11/L.439/CONS), and requested the Executive Secretary

to draw up within that framework a detailed programme of work on rural development for submission to the Commission at its thirty-third session, taking into account the comments made by member Governments. In that connexion, it noted with appreciation the offer of the Government of Japan to host an intergovernmental meeting of experts in Japan to discuss the issues related to the proposed integrated rural development programme and requested the Executive Secretary to take the necessary steps to convene it at an appropriate time. It emphasized the importance of the role of the ESCAP secretariat in the analysis, dissemination and exchange of information and experience between member countries in the field of rural development. It stressed the need for the study and review on a continuing basis of rural development programmes in the region and the provision of assistance upon request to developing countries in the formulation and implementation of rural development programmes. It called upon its legislative committees and the Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives and Other Representatives Designated by Members of the Commission to give increasing attention in their deliberations to the effective formulation and implementation of activities in the field of rural development, bearing in mind their multidisciplinary nature.

66. The Commission urged developing member countries and all developed countries and international agencies and organizations to continue, and to increase to the maximum extent possible, their assistance to the developing member countries of the Commission in implementing activities relevant to rural development.

67. The Commission adopted resolution 161 (XXXII) on an integrated programme on rural development.

Technical co-operation among developing countries

68. In its discussions on item 4(b), the Commission noted with appreciation the initiatives taken in convening at ESCAP headquarters the UNDP/ESCAP Regional Meeting on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries. The Commission considered the report of the meeting contained in document E/CN.11/1265/CONS and endorsed its conclusions and recommendations.

69. The Regional Meeting was regarded as a major step towards harnessing the existing and potential capacities and capabilities of the developing countries of the region in furthering their self-reliant growth. The Meeting had succeeded in giving substance to the concept of technical co-operation among developing countries (TCDC) and in promoting it as an effective instrument for furthering regional development.

70. The Commission recognized that efforts to promote TCDC as an integral part of the total development effort were being undertaken in pursuance of the decisions of the General Assembly at its seventh special session and of the New Delhi Declaration contained in Commission resolution 154 (XXXI). TCDC could, if properly formulated and executed, be an important means of achieving collective self-reliance as envisaged by the General Assembly and the Commission and of increasing the effectiveness of international co-operation for development and facilitating the most economical use of the resources available for development.

71. The Commission viewed TCDC as an effort to enhance the total resources available for assistance, including existing and potential technical assistance from developed to developing countries. In its traditional form, it included the provision, and utilization by developing countries, of their know-how and expertise, consultancy services, training facilities, equipment and supplies. However, it went further than the mere exchange of that which already existed and involved the pooling of resources and efforts by developing countries to find solutions to their specific common problems. It also included programmes and projects to establish and strengthen the organizational infrastructures and substantive capacities of developing countries for promoting mutual co-operation among themselves.

72. The Commission noted that the concept of TCDC should be as broad and flexible as possible and based upon mutual benefits. It further noted that technical co-operation had received its first impetus in the region through the Colombo Plan, and that the level of technical co-operation among the member countries of the region continued to be high and needed to be further increased. It emphasized that the region had within it the material, technological and human resources, which should make intensive regional co-operation for development a realizable goal.

73. The Commission noted the general lack of knowledge and awareness regarding the capacities and capabilities of developing countries of the region for technical co-operation. In that connexion, the efforts being made by ESCAP to compile information on training facilities and consultancy services were appreciated, and the need to make such compilations more comprehensive and useful was endorsed.

74. The Commission emphasized the need to give attention to the promotion of TCDC in the programme of work of ESCAP, particularly through the matching of capabilities and capacities with the needs and requirements of the developing countries in the region in various sectors of economic and social activity on a continuing basis. In so doing, special attention would

have to be given to the specific requirements and capabilities of the least developed countries, the land-locked and developing island countries. In that connexion, the Commission reaffirmed the role of ESCAP as a regional focal and co-ordinating point in enhancing the quantum and quality of TCDC in the region. It urged the need for the fullest support of efforts to promote TCDC on the part of the entire international community.

75. The Commission adopted resolution 162 (XXXII) on technical co-operation among developing countries, *inter alia* requesting the Executive Secretary to transmit the text of that resolution and the relevant discussions on that item of the agenda to UNDP to supplement the report of the Regional Meeting on TCDC as the regional contribution to the global conference on TCDC, to be held in 1977.

Interregional co-operation for development

76. In discussing item 4(c), the Commission had before it a note by the secretariat on interregional co-operation for development (E/CN.11/L.440/CONS). It noted that the General Assembly, at its sixth and seventh special sessions, had emphasized the need for intensifying co-operation among member countries, and particularly among the developing countries. It further noted that, despite the emphasis on inter-regional co-operation in the forums of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, limited progress had been made in realizing its potential. There was an urgent need to promote communication between the regions, not only through exchange of information and experience but also through joint programmes and projects in selected areas as suggested in the note by the secretariat. In addition, co-operation between the regional commissions was necessary in dealing with matters at the global level and in exploring ways and means of implementing relevant decisions taken at that level. It was recognized that there was a much greater need for contacts between the commissions, not only at the policy level but also at the operational level, in order to promote interregional co-operation within a defined framework of action.

77. The meeting of Executive Secretaries had given considerable attention to the strengthening of regional structures. The Commission recognized that, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, the strengthening of regional structures and decentralization of activities, including transfer of executing agency functions to regional commissions, were necessary in order to promote development at the regional level in a more effective and efficient manner. It was necessary for the regional commissions to play a more active and operational role in identifying, initiating,

formulating and executing regional and subregional plans and projects. It was also essential for the regional commissions to have the authority and resources to enable them to be more responsive to the requirements of development in the region. In view of discussions in other international forums, notably the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System, it was recognized that further consideration of that matter by the Commission should be postponed until its thirty-third session.

78. The Commission noted the readiness of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, as expressed by its representative, to develop co-operation with ESCAP member countries in fields of mutual interest.

Programme of work and priorities, and medium-term plan

79. The Commission had the following main documents before it: the programme of work and priorities, 1976-1977 (E/CN.11/L.436/CONS); a note on programme changes (E/CN.11/L.435/CONS); the annotated programme of work and priorities, 1976-1977 (Development Planning, Statistics and Population) (E/CN.11/L.434/CONS); a note on progress in the implementation of selected priority projects (E/CN.11/1263/CONS); a note on the programme of work and priorities, 1976-1977 (E/CN.11/L.445/CONS); the medium-term plan, 1978-1981 (E/CN.11/L.432/CONS); and a paper on UNDP-assisted projects of ESCAP adversely affected in 1976 by the UNDP retrenchment (ESCAP(XXXII)/CRP.1/CONS).

80. In his introductory statement, the Executive Secretary said that the main objective of the programme of work was to secure an integrated approach to the developmental problems of the region. The aim was to carefully select programmes and projects which were mutually reinforcing, had the maximum impact on the development of the region, the best chance of success in implementation, and a reasonable gestation period. An attempt had also been made to secure in the programme recognition of the basic functions of ESCAP, which included research and studies, the provision of technical assistance, its role as a forum for discussions and negotiations, as well as a clearing-house for information. There was a movement towards concrete and specific activities to strengthen national capabilities and capacities, which had greater relevance to the promotion of the well-being of the common people.

81. The Executive Secretary also informed the Commission of the financial difficulties, aggravated by the financial crisis of UNDP, which had seriously affected the implementation of the programme of work. There

was a shortfall of approximately \$US 10 million in connexion with the implementation of the programme of work. In that regard, the attention of the Commission was particularly drawn to document E/CN.11/L.445/CONS, containing a note by the secretariat analysing the implementation of the programme of work in relation to availability of resources, and to a conference room paper indicating the impact of the UNDP retrenchment in 1976 on certain specific projects of ESCAP. In view of the gravity of the situation, the Executive Secretary seriously appealed to the Commission urgently to consider ways and means of augmenting the resources at its disposal in order to ensure the successful implementation of the programme of work.

82. The Executive Secretary emphasized in that connexion the importance of the continuing machinery of ESCAP. In particular, the legislative committees should concentrate on identifying a "hard core" of essential activities for implementation within the programme of work and on sifting out the relatively less essential activities which could be undertaken when resources became available. There was an urgent need to be highly selective and pragmatic in dealing with the programme of work and to curb the proliferation of activities by focusing attention during the remainder of the biennium on the implementation aspects of the programme.

83. The Executive Secretary also drew attention to the importance of the medium-term plan, which provided a conceptual framework within which detailed activities were to be undertaken for each biennium. In its section on rural development and raw materials and commodities, the draft medium-term plan endeavoured to reflect the priorities established by the Commission and by the decisions of the General Assembly at its seventh special session. In that connexion, he referred to the desirability of donor countries considering the possibility of long-term financing of the requirements of the Commission, either individually or collectively through a consortium approach.

84. The Commission also heard a statement by Mr. Pierre Lavau, Director of the Budget of the United Nations, on the importance and methodology of the medium-term plan.

85. In addition to being discussed in plenary meetings, the programme of work and the medium-term plan were considered by the Technical and Drafting Committee.

86. The Commission expressed its deep concern over the current financial constraints, due partly to the curtailment of financial assistance by UNDP, which seriously affected the implementation of the programme of work of the Commission. It also unanimously requested UNDP to provide continuing and substantial assistance

to the regional activities so that ESCAP might be assured of strengthening its activities on a more stable basis. The Commission viewed with concern the fact that there was a \$10 million shortfall between anticipated available resources and the activities to be implemented under the work programme for the current biennium. It was not clear to the Commission from the documents before it to what extent priority treatment had been accorded to the priority areas out of available ESCAP resources.

87. The Commission commended the contribution of the Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives in examining the programme of work and suggesting improvements. It also commended the secretariat on its efforts in preparing comprehensive documentation on that item and in assisting ACPR in its deliberations on the subject. It recognized, however, that there was scope for further improvement in the documentation and procedures for consideration of such a vast and complex subject as the programme of work. In that connexion, it was generally felt that ACPR should be entrusted with the responsibility, in close consultation with the secretariat, of examining, reviewing and appraising the programme of work on a continuing basis, keeping in view the advisory role of ACPR. ACPR and the secretariat should also give consideration to ways and means of improving the effectiveness of the consideration of the programme of work at Commission sessions, particularly in the Technical and Drafting Committee, including the preparation of a draft agenda for its deliberation. In that context, the Commission asked that means be found to ensure that the Committee was not asked to approve proposals contained in draft reports for additions to the work programme which were unrelated to its consideration of that programme.

88. The Commission endorsed the appeal made by the Executive Secretary to the legislative committees to be selective and pragmatic in dealing with their programme of work and, in particular, to avoid duplicating activities which were being undertaken by other international organizations and to identify for implementation essential activities in their respective disciplines.

89. While recognizing constraints in the redeployment of existing resources, the Commission was of the opinion that staffing practices should, to the extent possible, reflect the Commission's priorities. The Commission urged the Executive Secretary to reallocate resources for work in the priority areas identified by the Commission, particularly rural development.

90. The Commission heard with great appreciation the statement of the representative of Indonesia, who indicated that, as a sincere gesture of his Government's support and in response to the appeal made by the Executive Secretary, his Government pledged the sum

of \$US 50,000 for ESCAP activities. The amount was to be allotted as follows: rural development - \$20,000; technical co-operation among developing countries - \$20,000; Asian Development Institute - \$10,000. Details of the allotments of \$20,000 for activities related to rural development and of \$20,000 for activities related to technical co-operation among developing countries would be decided after consultation with the Executive Secretary and after the detailed programme of work in those fields had been finalized. The sum of \$10,000 for ADI was in addition to Indonesia's regular annual contribution to the Institute, which Indonesia had extended for another two years until 1980.

91. The Commission was also of the opinion that an integrated programme of activities which could be implemented with available resources should be clearly identified and brought to the attention of the Commission at its annual sessions. It also agreed that the secretariat, in consultation with ACPR, should give attention to devising a system to provide an improved and more precise presentation of resource allocation to different activities in the programme of work submitted for consideration by the Commission.

92. The representatives of the least developed, landlocked and island developing countries urged the secretariat to give increased attention to the implementation of the activities relating to those countries which were contained in the work programme as well as to the new proposals made at the current session.

93. The Commission noted with appreciation the initiative taken to prepare annotated programmes of work for consideration by the legislative committees and was of the opinion that ACPR should suggest a uniform format for that purpose in consultation with the secretariat. It also welcomed the note on the programme of work, which provided a useful analysis of the total programme.

94. Some suggestions were made in the Technical and Drafting Committee regarding deletions, additions and modifications to the programme of work and priorities, 1976-1977.

95. In the field of international trade, the Commission decided to delete the following activities:

10.1(ii) Review of developments relating to regional trading arrangements in other regions and analysis of trade of ESCAP with groupings in other regions;

10.1(iii) Studies and documentation on activities in other regions in the field of trade;

10.3(iv) Follow-up work assistance on the ESCAP Code of Recommended Customs Procedures;

10.5(i) Collection and dissemination of information on existing arbitration facilities, legislative and court decisions in countries of the region through national correspondents; assistance to member countries in the use of the ESCAP Rules for International Commercial Arbitration and Standards for Conciliation.

96. The Commission, while noting that specific activities *10.1(ii)* and *10.1(iii)* related to the studies prepared annually by the secretariat as background documentation for the annual session of the Committee on Trade, agreed that preparation of such documentation be discontinued in order to make available the secretariat's meagre resources for more urgent specific activities. It therefore decided that the savings of man-months from the above specific activities be transferred to those relating to the regional trade expansion and monetary co-operation programme.

97. In the field of transport and communications, the Commission decided to delete the following activities:

12.2(iv) Assistance and advice in the promotion of co-ordination and implementation of long-term road construction;

12.2(vi) Identification of training needs and assistance in organizing training courses, seminars, workshops and study tours;

12.2(xii) Implementation of pilot projects to demonstrate techniques for improving rural roads and rural transport to contribute to the accelerated development of agriculture, agro-based industries and the integrated development of rural areas;

12.3(iv)(i) Detailed surveys for the construction of the Trans-Sumatra railway (Indonesia).

98. In the field of human environment it was decided to delete the following activities:

09.2(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.

99. The following activities were modified as stated below:

01.2(i) Studies on rural institutions serving small farmers, including co-operatives, to increase their efficiency in providing inputs, including credit, rural employment opportunities and other incentives under differing circumstances;

05.1(i) Analysis of short- and long-term balance-of-payments trends and problems and possible solutions

to those problems of the most severely affected countries;

06.1(ii)(a) Patterns and strategies of development in the ESCAP region;

12.1(ii) Assistance to member countries in the facilitation of international traffic, including establishment of institutional prerequisites;

12.1(iv) Study on co-ordination of transport;

15.1(v) Symposium on the development of the petroleum resources of Asia and the Pacific - to be placed in the category "not intended to be pursued immediately on account of administrative and other considerations."

100. The Commission approved the following additions to the existing programme of work:

01.4(iii)(b) Co-ordination of the development of a regional programme on coarse grains and pulses research;

09.2(i) Intergovernmental meeting on environmental protection legislation;

11.3(i)(d) Study on the expansion of national merchant fleets of the developing member countries of the region;

11.3(iii)(b) Exploration of the possibilities of intensifying regional and interregional co-operation for the development of shipping;

11.3(viii) Annual reviews of shipping and ports development;

11.3(ix) *Ad hoc* advisory services on shipping, ports and inland waterways.

101. Subject to those decisions, the programme of work and priorities, 1976-1977, was approved by the Commission.

102. The Commission recognized that the medium-term plan, 1978-1981, was essentially a conceptual framework for the formulation of the programme of work for each successive biennium within the plan period. It provided broad guidelines in the light of which detailed activities would be developed for consideration by the Commission and its subsidiary bodies. The Commission welcomed the emphasis given to rural development and to raw materials and commodities in the medium-term plan and also the efforts to ensure better co-ordination with the activities of other United Nations agencies and organizations. In particular, the Commission

was of the opinion that high priority should be accorded to activities which had an immediate bearing on rural development and it emphasized the importance of an integrated programme in that field being submitted to the Commission at its next session. It was also stated that the growth in man-months indicated for the medium-term plan should be related to the priorities identified by the Commission. The Commission approved the draft medium-term plan, 1978-1981, subject to the incorporation in it of the views expressed by the Commission.

103. The Commission adopted resolution 170 (XXXII) on the programme of work and priorities, and medium-term plan.

Consideration of specific issues in various fields of activity of ESCAP

104. To assist the Commission in making the most effective use of the limited time at its disposal for dealing with the important and, in some instances, unresolved matters relating to regional development, an attempt was made for the first time to prepare a single document incorporating specific issues in different fields of activity of ESCAP for consideration by the Commission (E/CN.11/1267/CONS). Several other documents were before the Commission for its information, including reports of the meetings of various subsidiary bodies.

Food and agriculture

105. The Commission again stressed the importance of the work of ESCAP in the field of food and agricultural development and took note of the important progress achieved in that field under the new conference structure. The Committee on Agricultural Development at its first session had made an important and considerable contribution to the formulation and evaluation of the programme of work and had made recommendations on the specific activities.

106. The Commission generally endorsed the recommendations of the Committee contained in its report (E/CN.11/1235/INF) as well as the programme of work for 1976-1977 (E/CN.11/L.436/CONS), which had been agreed between the Director General of FAO and the Executive Secretary of ESCAP prior to its submission to the Commission.

107. The Commission considered it important to liaise closely and on a continuing basis with the World Food Council and the proposed International Fund for Agricultural Development. In that connexion, the

World Food Council representative stressed the major role being played by the Asian member countries of the Council, and informed the Commission of the agenda items to be taken up at its second session, particularly the establishment of the International Fund for Agricultural Development. It was considered, however, that contributions to the International Fund for Agricultural Development with a view to its early establishment and efforts to meet the target of 10 million tons of food aid as proposed by the World Food Conference should in any case be promoted.

108. Some delegations stressed the importance of bringing the Asian Rice Trade Fund into operation as soon as possible, and suggested that it was essential to secure the participation of the developing rice-exporting countries. To that end, it was considered appropriate and necessary to prepare a detailed plan of operation of the Fund, specifying the mode of financing and the refinancing facilities involved in the transactions as well as any other alternatives which would achieve the original purposes of the Fund and other useful objectives for improving the Asian rice economy. A suggestion was made that the membership of the Fund might be enlarged to include member countries of ESCAP instead of being restricted to the developing member countries. An intergovernmental meeting should be called to examine the detailed plan of operation and any alternatives, and the recommendations of the meeting would be submitted subsequently for consideration by the Board of Directors of the Asian Rice Trade Fund.

109. The Commission noted the effort made by the Government of Thailand in the setting up of a working committee which would study the implications of the Asian Rice Trade Fund and make recommendations to the Government for future action. The effort was considered an encouraging sign and would constitute a valuable contribution to the proposed intergovernmental meeting.

110. Recognizing the importance of coarse grains, pulses, roots and tubers in providing certain strata and groups of the population with considerable food resources as well as the potential of such crops in the development of links with the processing industries and livestock industries, the Commission approved the continuation of the feasibility study on the establishment of a regional institute on coarse grains, pulses, roots and tubers. The feasibility studies so far made should be followed up with in-depth studies on the formulation of a regional programme for the strengthening of existing national institutes and co-ordination of research through ESCAP. The results should be considered by an intergovernmental meeting and referred to the FAO Regional Conference. One delegation, while endorsing completion of the study, ques-

tioned whether the establishment of another institute or regional centre would be the best solution to that problem, given the funding and staffing difficulties which were already being encountered in international research centres of a similar kind.

111. The Commission noted with appreciation an offer made by the Government of the USSR to organize a seminar on the technology of cultivation and harvesting of coarse grains and pulses.

112. It also noted with appreciation the offer of assistance made by the Government of the Republic of Korea with regard to the programme of work on coarse grains, pulses, roots and tubers through the provision of an expert on a non-reimbursable basis as well as an offer of the Government of the Netherlands to provide financial support for the programme of work in that area.

113. The increased supply of agricultural requisites was considered very important, particularly of fertilizers and pesticides to small farmers at reasonable prices and at the right time. In that connexion, attention was drawn to the need for other necessary inputs such as seeds, modern technology, financing and farmers' organization, which should be considered to be of equal importance in ensuring a quick response through increased production. Policies concerning the production of and demand for fertilizer should be carefully examined and planned in order to prevent the cyclical imbalances in that commodity.

114. The Commission noted with appreciation the general support from the Netherlands for the Asian Agricultural Requisites Scheme, which aimed at regional co-operation in the marketing, distribution and use of chemical fertilizer and agro-pesticides, with emphasis on small-farmer use. It particularly noted the speedy implementation of a recommendation made by the Committee on Agricultural Development at its first session, to undertake work on agro-pesticides. To that end, experts and equipment were being provided on a non-reimbursable loan and trust-fund basis, including a project on field studies and national workshops on fertilizer marketing at small-farmer level, which would be executed as a joint programme by ESCAP and FAO.

115. The experimental issue of the Annual Review of the Food and Agriculture Situation (E/CN.11/1268/INF), which had been prepared in response to a recommendation of the Committee on Agricultural Development, was considered by some delegations to be not warranted in view of the FAO publications already available. However, other delegations considered the publication to be useful and expressed their support. The FAO representative pointed out that the Review should not be a mere description of the developments

in agricultural production, which were available in other FAO publications. Future editions should therefore be continued but with focus on economic and social policy analyses of existing information and on the countries in which such analyses were currently not available. Some delegations noted that the Review should also place more emphasis on measures for increasing the supply of agricultural products.

116. Some delegations considered that the proposed liaison officers for the agricultural information scheme of the region were unnecessary in view of the existing Global Information and Early Warning System of FAO. However, the Commission was informed by the FAO representative that, as of 15 January 1976, 11 countries in the region were currently participating in the system, and it was therefore considered useful to augment contributions to the world system by expanding coverage of the countries at the regional level.

117. In that connexion, the Commission noted with appreciation the generous contribution made by the Government of Japan in the form of cash to assist in the implementation of that activity as well as of other programme of work activities in the field of food and agricultural development.

118. In order to enhance the information and early warning system, emphasis was placed on the need for assistance in facilitating the collection of statistics and other important information necessary for the improvement of agricultural policy in the member countries themselves. Work in that field should therefore be encouraged. In particular, policies on prices, subsidies, marketing and credit institutions were suggested as areas requiring more information and analysis for policy formulation in the countries.

119. The importance of post-harvest technology and the promotion of rural institutions, in particular co-operative associations, serving small farmers, which were included in the programme of work, were also stressed as components that should be implemented on a priority basis.

Development planning

120. The Commission endorsed the recommendations of the Meeting of Senior Officials for the Review and Appraisal of Development Progress, convened jointly by the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations, the Asian Development Institute and ESCAP at Bangkok from 25 to 29 November 1975. The Commission welcomed the main findings of the meeting on the importance of the reappraisal and evaluation of development progress at the national

level and the problems that such reappraisal and evaluation posed. Some measure of progress in that regard had been made in many developing ESCAP countries but more remained to be done. Agreement was expressed, in particular, with the Meeting's finding that it was more productive to organize training activities by international organizations at the national level, and that training should be specifically designed to suit the particular situations and needs and the availability of national skilled personnel in each country. The Commission also recommended the holding in developing ESCAP countries of training workshops on selected aspects of development planning.

121. The Commission welcomed the proposed study on patterns and strategies of development in ESCAP member countries. Due regard had to be paid to the politico-economic systems, stages and priorities of national development in member countries, as no single pattern and strategy of development would be applicable to all countries. The interchange of country experience would, however, be valuable. The Commission endorsed the initiative of the secretariat in that respect with a view to evolving a new regional strategy in the context of the International Development Strategy for the 1980s.

122. The attention of the Commission was drawn to the suggested actions set out in document E/CN.11/L.422/INF concerning regional co-operation in chemical fertilizer production, distribution and utilization, with which it agreed in general.

123. The Commission noted the activities on raw materials and commodities, in particular, the specific recommendations of the Expert Groups on Raw Materials and Commodities, convened at Bangkok in December 1974 and November 1975 under the UNDP-financed project executed jointly by UNCTAD and ESCAP. ESCAP, it was felt, should act as a channel for financial and technical assistance to the commodity communities. The representative of the Association of Natural Rubber Producing Countries expressed appreciation of the assistance rendered to it by ESCAP; at the same time, a need was expressed for continued and enlarged assistance from ESCAP, particularly in the field of intraregional co-operation in shipping. However, it was observed that the general financial constraints on the work of ESCAP should be kept in mind. In the sphere of raw materials and commodities as in others, the importance of interregional co-operation, as expressed by the representative of ECLA, was noted.

124. With regard to the proposed studies analysing the problems connected with the operations of transnational corporations in developing ESCAP countries, the Commission stressed the need for careful deliberation and for close liaison with the United Nations Information

and Research Centre on Transnational Corporations. One delegation expressed the view that the activities could be implemented through the existing ESCAP secretariat arrangements, the establishment of a new unit being unnecessary.

125. The Commission approved the holding of the second session of the Committee on Development Planning at Bangkok in November 1976.

126. The Commission noted with satisfaction the proposal made by the USSR for the granting of 10 scholarships each year for a full course in universities or similar institutions for developing countries in the field of economic and social planning, starting from 1 September 1976.

International trade and land-locked countries

127. The Commission recognized the great significance of international trade in economic and social development, and commended the endeavours and initiatives of the secretariat, which had been instrumental in the signing of the Bangkok Agreement by seven developing ESCAP countries. The Agreement marked a move forward to a new stage of understanding, co-operative action and coherence in multiple negotiations for the expansion of intraregional trade. It noted that the Governments of Bangladesh and India had deposited the instruments of ratification of the Agreement and that the Government of the Republic of Korea would do so soon. The other signatories to the Bangkok Agreement were urged to ratify the Agreement at an early date. The Commission welcomed the announcement by some developing countries which were not signatories to the Agreement of their intention to accede to it shortly.

128. Suggestions were made that the scope of the Bangkok Agreement should be enlarged to take in such aspects as the commodity community approach, co-operation in industries, and joint ventures in various sectors of industrial, agricultural and mineral production. The secretariat was urged to take speedy and effective action to secure enlargement of the membership and scope of the Agreement and also to provide technical assistance to the members of the Bangkok Agreement for its implementation so that it might result in meaningful trade co-operation among the developing countries of the region. Some delegations requested the countries concerned to put the Agreement before GATT as soon as possible with a view to resolving the possible problems involved.

129. It was stressed that, while there were differences in the stages of economic and industrial development achieved in different countries in the region, possi-

ilities must be explored for an expansion of intraregional trade on the basis of rationalized commodity exchanges. It was further stressed that, in addition to expansion in trade in commodities, there should be greater emphasis on developing capabilities for processing commodities and for developing trade in semimanufactures. In fields where capabilities and capacities already existed, expansion of trade in commodities and manufactures must be secured. For that purpose, it was suggested that a plan and a blueprint for the expansion of trade, taking the existing situation into account, should be prepared and followed up without delay in order to achieve the over-all objective of comprehensive economic regional co-operation.

130. It was stated by some delegations that there were already models of co-operation in the region where two countries were co-operating in joint ventures based on the processing, manufacturing and marketing of commodities for mutual benefit and economic advantage. Similarly, there were models of trade and semimanufactures which took into account the processing and finishing capacities installed in two co-operating countries. Such models could serve as the basis for a regional plan which could orchestrate the existing capacities, leading to a regional trade expansion to assist in over-all industrial growth.

131. The Commission noted with satisfaction that the Asian Clearing Union (ACU) had commenced operations on 1 November 1975 at Tehran, that the operations were proceeding smoothly, and that the volume and value of transactions were increasing. It was urged that more members of the ESCAP region join the Clearing Union so that it might be a more effective and meaningful instrument of monetary co-operation. The secretariat was directed to continue providing technical assistance to the Clearing Union as requested by its Board of Directors, to enable it to expand the scope of its operations and membership. The secretariat was further urged to give increased attention to the work relating to the creation of an Asian reserve bank, which represented another aspect of the Kabul Declaration, adopted by the Council of Ministers for Asian Economic Co-operation in 1970.

132. The Commission heard a statement on the progress of subregional economic co-operation efforts among the members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), which had culminated in the conclusion of a Treaty of Amity and Co-operation in South-East Asia at Bali in February 1976. The Treaty provided for co-operation in trade, industrial development, commodities and raw materials, shipping and other fields.

133. The Commission attached considerable importance to the forthcoming fourth session of UNCTAD

at Nairobi, Kenya. It took note of the preparatory meetings of the Asian Group of the Group of 77, held at Jakarta in January 1976, followed by the Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77 at Manila in February 1976. Several members drew the attention of the Commission to the Manila Declaration and Programme of Action adopted at the Manila meeting of the Group of 77, and suggested that it might serve as a basis for negotiations at Nairobi. The developed countries, some of which did not fully share the conclusions and recommendations of the Manila Declaration, expressed the hope that the Nairobi session would result in a constructive dialogue between the developing and developed countries, consistent with resolution 3362 (SS-VII) adopted by the General Assembly at its seventh special session.

134. The Commission noted that one of the crucial issues to be discussed at the fourth session of UNCTAD, which was of great importance to most of the developing countries, related to commodity trade. In that connexion, the developing member countries of the ESCAP region fully supported the main elements of the integrated programme for commodities, which included the establishment of a common fund for the financing of international commodity stocking arrangements. Noting that the Governments of Norway, the Netherlands and the Philippines had already pledged contributions to the fund, the developing countries urged other countries to follow that example to the extent possible.

135. The developing countries expressed their earnest hope that the developed countries would demonstrate more positive political will so that the main points of the Manila Declaration and Programme of Action, dealing with the major flows of commodities, invisibles and technology, might be implemented as soon as possible. They looked forward to the Nairobi Conference as a major milestone in moving towards the establishment of a new international economic order and, thereby, to the fulfilment of the aspirations of the developing countries for accelerated development.

136. The Commission heard with interest the statement of the representative of GATT on the progress of the multilateral trade negotiations. It reiterated the importance it attached to those negotiations, and expressed the hope that substantial progress would be achieved in 1976 in finding appropriate solutions to the problems facing the exports of developing countries in the various areas of the negotiations. A number of developing countries stated that the initial offers on tropical products made by the developed countries fell far short of their expectations. They therefore requested the developed countries to give more sympathetic consideration to the trade interests and development needs of developing countries. The need to provide special measures for the least developed among the developing countries was also emphasized.

137. Developing countries expressed appreciation of the technical assistance provided by the ESCAP-MTN Project, including its ASEAN segment. They suggested that more seminars on specific issues of MTN would be of particular value as the tempo of those negotiations increased, and expressed the hope that such assistance would continue until the negotiations were concluded.

138. With regard to the generalized system of preferences (GSP), the Commission noted that, while improvements had been made by some developed countries, several developing countries had urged further improvements through wider product coverage, deeper tariff cuts and elimination of ceilings and quotas. The Commission also noted that, to enable the developing countries, particularly the least developed among them, to derive the maximum benefit from GSP, seminars had been organized in those countries.

139. The Commission noted with satisfaction the progress made in the development of various services of the Trade Promotion Centre (TPC) with the co-operation of the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre (ITC). It urged the further strengthening of its export promotion activities to complement work in the priority areas such as regional trade and monetary co-operation and agricultural development. The Commission welcomed the establishment of the Trade and Information Documentation Unit of TPC within the International Trade Division with assistance from the Swedish Government and UNDP and in co-operation with ITC. The Unit would serve as a focal and reference point and would form part of a harmonized system linked with various national trade information units. It would also give advisory services to the countries in the ESCAP region in establishing or strengthening their trade information services, using a classification and coding scheme featuring efficient storage and fast retrieval of trade data.

140. The Commission recognized the usefulness of the trade advisory services in practical fields which were made available to the countries of the region upon request, and of the marketing research and market/product development services, which would give special attention to studies and marketing information on markets for raw materials, foodstuffs, agro-based semi-manufactured and manufactured products of export interest to the countries of the ESCAP region. It endorsed the recommendation of the Committee that various professional development programmes, particularly in specific and specialized fields, to meet the needs of the ESCAP developing countries, such as marketing research techniques, quality control, costing and pricing, packaging and industrial design, should continue to be a major activity of TPC. In connexion with the TPC/ITC/ASEAN training programme in export promotion, the Commission endorsed the recommendation of the Committee that the programme should, in

addition to imparting trade promotion techniques, provide opportunities for the exchange of views among ASEAN businessmen and government officials, which would strengthen further progress towards regional co-operation. The Commission felt that the activities of TPC should not be hindered by financial constraints.

141. The Commission noted with appreciation the statement by the representative of Japan that it would consider continuing to provide the services of an expert on marketing research and market/product development to TPC, as well as the possibility of organizing jointly with TPC seminars and courses on trade promotion and industrial design. The Commission thanked the Governments of Australia and the United Kingdom for making available to the secretariat the services of a food marketing expert for a period of two years and of a regional adviser on commercial representations abroad, respectively. It also welcomed the offer made by the Government of New Zealand to arrange export promotion courses in co-operation with TPC, as in the past.

142. The Commission thanked the Government of the Netherlands for giving financial assistance for the Seminar on Packaging Design for International Markets, organized jointly by TPC and ITC with the Government of Hong Kong and the World Packaging Organization in August/September 1975. It also thanked the Government of Japan for hosting the Trade Promotion Seminar at Tokyo from 26 November to 10 December 1975, in co-operation with TPC and the Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO).

143. The Commission was encouraged to note that a start had been made on the mobile training programmes in trade promotion and development for the developing island countries in the Pacific, and that a fact-finding team of four experts from ESCAP and ITC had visited the Cook Islands, Fiji, the Gilbert Islands, Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and Western Samoa in February and March 1976. The team was able to ascertain the training needs of individual countries in the field of export promotion and would recommend professional development programmes for each of them for the year 1977. Hope was expressed that existing financial constraints would not be allowed to prevent the project from proceeding to the following phase.

144. Subject to the above comments, the Commission endorsed the recommendations of the Committee on Trade at its nineteenth session.

145. The Commission endorsed the report of the Special Body on Land-locked Countries on its third session and commended the work of the secretariat related to assistance to the least developed land-locked countries. The land-locked countries urged that the project

activities be accelerated, especially in regard to finding suitable solutions to the problems of trade. To that end, the hope was expressed that UNDP and other national and international bodies might make additional financial resources available.

146. The Commission noted General Assembly resolution 3504 (XXX) establishing a Special Fund for Land-locked Countries, to which countries were urged to make generous contributions. In that connexion, mention was made of the possible establishment of a regional fund to be used to stabilize the export earnings for the land-locked, least developed and island States.

147. A suggestion was made that the developed countries of the region should take special measures in line with the numerous resolutions of international and regional meetings and with the recommendations of UNCTAD, and should try to open up their markets to the exports of least developed, land-locked and developing island countries of the ESCAP region.

148. The Commission urged the developed countries to provide opportunities to the least developed, land-locked and island countries under the generalized system of preferences (GSP) or other measures which would enable them to derive the maximum benefit from the world market.

Industry, housing and technology

149. The Commission endorsed documents E/CN.11/1237/INF, E/CN.11/L.442/INF and E/CN.11/L.443/INF.

150. Recognizing the urgent need to implement the basic recommendations of the Lima Declaration of 1975 as adopted and with a view to evolving a more positive strategy for the industrialization of the region, the Commission recommended the convening of an *ad hoc* ministerial conference on industrialization in 1977 in lieu of the Committee meeting. It further urged that the ministerial meeting be preceded by a preparatory meeting at the highest official level.

151. The Commission endorsed the recommendation of the Committee on Industry, Housing and Technology on the conducting of studies for other subregions which were not covered by the Asian Industrial Survey for Regional Co-operation (AIS), with a view to forging regional and subregional co-operation in the use of the enormous untapped resources available in the ESCAP region. It also noted that the appointment of a high-level project executive to expedite collaborative arrangements deserved serious consideration.

152. The Commission noted with appreciation the new emphasis given to the integrated industrialization of non-

metropolitan areas and supported in that connexion the recommendation of the Committee on Industry, Housing and Technology at its first session with respect to: (a) the organization of a fact-finding mission; (b) the convening of an intergovernmental meeting of planners to evaluate the mission's report, and (c) the setting up of pilot projects in interested member countries. It urged that a comprehensive project document be prepared for that purpose. Consideration should be given to the question of whether the work programme should constitute an integral part of the integrated programme for rural development.

153. The Commission noted the extensive work undertaken in the field of agro- and allied industries. It commended the secretariat's initiative in having convened an Intergovernmental Meeting to Identify Specific Areas of Co-operation in the field of Agro- and Allied Industries, which had identified specific inter-country projects for co-operation, namely, integrated post-harvest technology, chemical fertilizer production and distribution, and employment-oriented agro- and allied industries. The Commission directed that, in view of the secretariat's new orientation towards integrated rural development, such inter-country projects should be implemented on a priority basis. It drew particular attention to the decision of the Committee to establish a regional technology network for agro- and allied industries and urged the secretariat to take all necessary steps to that end, including the convening of an intergovernmental meeting.

154. The Commission noted with interest the progress made in the establishment of a regional network for agricultural machinery for Asia and the Pacific and expressed the hope that, despite financial constraints, UNDP would continue to assist that important regional project to make it operational immediately and appoint ESCAP as executing agency for the duration of the project.

155. The Commission noted with appreciation the offers of technical assistance on a non-reimbursable basis made to the secretariat by the Governments of Japan and Israel concerning, respectively, an expert on post-harvest technology and an expert for the regional network for agricultural machinery.

156. The Commission placed on record its appreciation of the various initiatives taken in the development and transfer of appropriate industrial technology. In that context, the Regional Centre for Technology Transfer had received wide support and the Commission urged that the proposed intergovernmental meeting should give more careful consideration to the integration of the centre's activities with those of similar institutions currently being undertaken at the global, regional and subregional levels, and should ensure proper

linkages between national and international institutions connected with the development and transfer of technology. The representatives of UNCTAD, UNOTC and ILO gave their whole-hearted support to the project and gave assurances of their continued co-operation not only in its establishment but also in its functioning. The Commission further noted with appreciation the offer made by the Government of India to contribute over \$US 1 million towards the cost of land, buildings and other infrastructure required for the establishment of the centre in India.

157. In considering the proceedings of the Seminar on Tax Administration and Foreign Investment held in 1974, the Commission endorsed the recommendation of the Committee on Industry, Housing and Technology on the organization of a second Seminar on Foreign Investment and Tax Administration, to be financed by the Netherlands Government.

158. The Commission noted the extensive work that had been carried out by the secretariat on bio-gas technology, its development and utilization, and the wide interest in the subject that the preparatory mission and the two workshops held at New Delhi and Manila had generated. The Commission heard with interest the generous offer of assistance made by the Government of the Netherlands for the organization of a third workshop at Suva, Fiji, for the Pacific island countries and for the establishment of a technical advisory service in that discipline at ESCAP headquarters. The Commission noted the offer made by the Government of India to provide training facilities in bio-gas technology in India for trainees from the ESCAP region. It was pleased to learn that UNDP would continue to support ESCAP projects on bio-gas technology and utilization.

159. The Commission recognized the importance of human settlements in rural and urban areas and housing in the field of economic and social development and felt that there was an urgent need for the implementation of projects on urban development such as urban renewal and improvement of slums and squatter settlements with a view to ameliorating the quality of life. It noted with appreciation the work done in the field of human settlements and strongly urged that activities in that field be adequately strengthened. It further urged that the two regional housing centres be strengthened.

160. The Commission heard with interest the activities being undertaken for the improvement of human settlements in both urban and rural areas in the Philippines. It noted that a national housing authority had been established for the co-ordination, intensification and unification of the activities in that field in one national effort.

161. The Commission suggested that consideration be given to the holding at an appropriate time of a high-level regional human environment conference in co-operation with UNEP

Natural resources

162. The Commission endorsed the report of the Committee on Natural Resources on its second session (E/CN.11/1239/INF) and expressed general support for the proposed programme.

163. Special reference was made to the need to support countries' efforts to meet energy requirements, using indigenous resources as far as possible, and with particular emphasis on the rural sector. Reference was also made to the need to stimulate efficiency and conservation in the production and use of energy, and to give due consideration to the environmental effects of such programmes.

164. In considering document E/CN.11/1267/CONS, the Commission noted that the three countries concerned, Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand, had reached agreement on details concerning the establishment of the Southeast Asia Tin Research and Development Centre and hoped to sign the documents soon, and that Malaysia was ready to provide host facilities. It was hoped that the Centre would be established in the near future.

165. It was pointed out that the availability of adequate water supplies was essential to integrated rural development, which was being accorded special importance in the ESCAP programme. Attention was drawn to the significance of the preparations for the United Nations Water Conference in 1977 and to the desirability of participation by the developing countries in that preparatory programme so as to ensure that they derived the maximum possible benefit from the Conference. Every effort should therefore be made to ensure the success of the Regional Preparatory Conference, to be held at the end of July 1976.

166. General support was expressed for the remote-sensing study referred to in documents E/CN.11/1267/CONS and E/CN.11/1253/INF. The holding of an inter-governmental meeting to consider the report of the study mission was approved in principle, subject to justification in the light of examination of the report. The proposed expert group meeting on land resource evaluation was also endorsed.

167. The value of technical meetings and publications as a means of exchanging technology was recognized, but it was suggested that an extra effort was needed to reduce delays in publication as a means of increasing their usefulness.

168. Plans by UNESCO to stimulate education in the natural resources field through the further development of national institutions were noted, as well as activities and programmes in the energy field, including geothermal and solar energy and bio-mass conversion. The interest of UNESCO in participating in any training programmes arising out of the current study on remote sensing was also noted.

169. The following offers of assistance were noted with appreciation:

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|-------------|---|
| Australia | - adviser on brown coal; short-term expert services for the Tin Centre; |
| Israel | - seminar on hydrology (contribution of expert services); |
| Japan | - seminar on electricity transmission and distribution (subject to parliamentary approval); |
| Netherlands | - about \$60,000 for new projects; |
| USSR | - seminar on rural electrification; advice on the development of low-grade fuels and oil shale. |

Population

170. In considering the subject of population, a number of Governments noted that, whatever the efforts made and the success already achieved in reducing fertility levels, population growth rates were still too high and continued to impede programmes for economic and social betterment. The problems were especially serious in countries having large numbers and high densities of rural population.

171. The statements by Governments stressed basic points and issues that might serve as guidelines for the Committee on Population at its first meeting to be held in mid-year. Emphasis was placed on the role of population dynamics as an integral part of the development process. The need was expressed for a better understanding of the relationship between population factors and economic and social development. Such factors included the components of population growth and also the patterns and trends of internal migration and rapid urbanization currently observed in many countries of the region.

172. Reduction of population growth rates was currently given high priority in most countries of the region, and further improvement of the effectiveness of family planning programmes accordingly remained a major task. Emphasis was placed on the importance

of innovative programmes and projects, especially those integrating family planning into rural development programmes. Specifically mentioned were activities on integrated nutrition and family planning programmes, consultancy services and training to improve monitoring systems for integrated family planning programmes, and programmes that utilized latent resources at the local level to combine increased food production and reduced population growth.

173. In line with the current stress on self-reliance, attention was called to the value of further strengthening national training capabilities in the field of population. The Commission was also advised of the availability of additional resources such as (a) l'Institut National d'Etudes Demographiques in France, which offered training facilities and worked closely with a number of demographers in the ESCAP region; (b) the International Centre on Population Problems, being launched in September 1976 by the Government of the USSR at the request of the United Nations, which would offer grants for the training of demographers from developing countries of the region; and (c) the availability of non-reimbursable experts provided by donor countries to strengthen the work of the ESCAP secretariat.

174. The Commission assigned a high priority in the population field to the clearing-house and information services of ESCAP. The free flow of information was seen as contributing to savings on the part of national Governments. It was noted that the Government of Japan, in order to share its knowledge and experience in fertility decline and demographic transition, was collaborating with ESCAP in the translation into English of important technical materials. ESCAP would then arrange for their wide distribution in the countries of the region.

175. In considering the report of the Expert Group Meeting on the Translation of Population Materials, convened in December 1975, the Commission felt that, if additional financial facilities could be provided, ESCAP should co-ordinate the information coming from national translation activities and maintain an inventory of translated materials and documents, which would serve as a central registry and information source for the region.

Social development

176. In reviewing specific issues relating to the social development activities of ESCAP, the Commission had before it document E/CN.11/1267/CONS and notes by the secretariat on social development and on "Progress in the implementation of Commission resolution 157 (XXXI) on the Regional Plan of Action for the Enhancement of the Role of Women in Development".

177. The Commission noted the continued emphasis given to development planning efforts for the achievement of growth with social justice and to the improvement of the lot of the poorer section of the population. It was reiterated that, in planning, the real available resources for implementation should be taken into consideration and that as wide a participation of the masses as possible should be encouraged. In that connexion, the view was expressed that the social objectives of plans could only be successfully achieved through a radical social and economic transformation of society. That aspect was still considered missing in the current social development work programme, which gave it a voluntary bias.

178. Several delegations expressed satisfaction at the progress made in undertaking the study on poverty (development and the low-income strata), assisted financially by the Government of the Netherlands. Since the study was considered to be of the highest priority, it was urged that all the countries selected for the study should co-operate fully. In that connexion, it was also recommended that studies be undertaken on strategies for land reform and the development of the social institutions.

179. The results of the activities in reorienting social work education to developmental goals were commended. It was observed that the guidelines recommended by the Expert Group Meeting on the Determination of Social Development Content in Social Work Education Curricula would be useful for schools of social work and social welfare training institutions in training their social welfare workers for their new roles in the developmental efforts. A suggestion was made that particular emphasis should be given to training them for developmental tasks in rural areas in the context of integrated rural development programmes and in combating mass poverty. Some caution was, however, expressed regarding the possibility of duplication of similar activities of United Nations specialized agencies, particularly UNESCO. It was further urged that such activities be closely co-ordinated with the Asian Centre for Training and Research in Social Welfare and Development (ACTRSWD) at Manila.

180. While the conclusions of the Workshop on Social Welfare Standards and Legislation were commended, it was suggested that they should be developed in direct relevance to the cultures of the countries in the region, and based on realistic considerations regarding the availability of resources, including the quality of staff. Developed member countries were urged to provide assistance to enable ESCAP to continue with those activities.

181. The Commission noted the current activities in the field of youth development and welcomed the

proposal to convene an *ad hoc* youth advisory group in 1976 or 1977. Suggestions were made that the group should mainly consider activities requiring priority such as the question of job creation and employment promotion of young people. Another suggestion was that the group should also consider the definition of youth and that it should be composed of young people and adults to facilitate a constructive dialogue between the members with a view to bridging the harmful "generation gap" in the relationship existing between grown-ups and youth. A view was also expressed that youth activities should, as far as possible, be included in other developmental programmes such as integrated rural development, the mobile training scheme and the women's programme. It was further suggested that special attention should be given to the development of a sound education policy to mould the youth population and that adequate communication channels should be established between the proposed advisory group and non-governmental organizations active in the field.

182. The Commission welcomed the current progress of the mobile training scheme. It was suggested that the team's services should be extended to the countries in the South Pacific and that additional resources should be provided by developed donor countries to extend the scheme to include all the least developed countries in the region. The representative of Afghanistan informed the Commission about the progress of the mobile training scheme in his country, including the successful commencement of a training course for government officials and representatives of women's institutions. The representative of the United Kingdom expressed interest in providing an expert for the mobile training scheme.

183. The Commission noted the progress achieved by the secretariat in implementing ESCAP resolution 157 (XXXI) on the Regional Plan of Action for the Enhancement of the Role of Women in Development, and the establishment of the Asia and Pacific Centre for Women and Development in Iran. It welcomed with satisfaction the contribution already made by Iran amounting to \$US 500,000 to enable the Centre to start its operations almost immediately. It was reaffirmed that the programme of work of the proposed Centre should be closely co-ordinated with the global activities in the field of women's development, as recommended by the Mexico Conference of the International Women's Year, thus avoiding possible duplication between global and regional activities. The regional women's programme currently being formulated by ESCAP with the assistance of a special consultant financed by UNDP preparatory assistance was welcomed, but some delegations were of the opinion that action programmes should be directed as far as possible to the national level so that national resources

and experiences might be utilized to the fullest extent. The Commission adopted resolution 165 (XXXII), which agreed to the early establishment of the Centre on the same lines as other regional training and research institutions and requested the Executive Secretary to take all necessary measures in that connexion.

184. The representative of CMEA informed the Commission of the experience of CMEA member countries in the social field.

Statistics

185. The Commission reviewed the statistical development activities of the secretariat on the basis of the information papers "Report of the Working Group on Current Demographic Statistics" (E/CN.11/L.430/INF), "Report of the Working Group of Statistical Experts" (E/CN.11/L.424/INF) and the statement by the secretariat on item 6 of the agenda.

186. The Commission emphasized that development activities should be placed on a sound and systematic statistical basis, and gave general support to the statistical programmes outlined by the secretariat.

187. The usefulness of technical meetings in the form of workshops, seminars and working groups for discussion and exchange of experiences on new techniques of data collection and dissemination as well as improvement of their quality and timeliness was stressed. During the previous year, only two of the four meetings on the calendar of meetings could be held owing to lack of funds. The Commission urged that the necessary financial support be provided for the organization of meetings planned by the secretariat.

188. The Committee on Statistics had decided at its first session that the terms of reference should be reviewed at its second session in the light of the experience gained in the mean time. The Working Group of Statistical Experts held in October 1975 had also considered that question and felt that it would be helpful if, in addition, the views of the Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives could be sought prior to the second session of the Committee on Statistics, to be held at Tehran, Iran, in December 1976. The Commission approved that procedure.

189. The Commission observed that the confidentiality of data collected was always an important consideration in statistical endeavours in any country, but it appealed for a more judicious application of the confidentiality rule in national statistical services to permit freer access to disaggregated information, especially by other users within government.

190. The Commission noted that the secretariat had continued to associate itself closely with training in

statistics, including the implementation of the second phase of the Asian Statistical Institute. The Institute was designed to improve the level of statistical training of personnel within government statistical services. The Commission also noted the efforts being made to obtain the necessary funds from UNDP for the establishment of a subregional centre for training in data processing, for which the Government of India had agreed to provide host facilities.

191. The Commission noted with appreciation the provision by the Government of France of two experts to the subregional training centre in statistics for French-speaking countries of the region as well as the provision by the Government of the Netherlands of training fellowships tenable in any country within the region. The Government of the Netherlands had also provided a lecturer in social statistics to the Asian Statistical Institute and a regional adviser in social and demographic statistics to the secretariat for a two-year period beginning March 1976. The offer of the Government of France of a lecturer for the Asian Statistical Institute and the offer of the Government of the USSR to host a statistical seminar were also noted with appreciation.

Transport and communications

192. The Commission noted that, in view of the more urgent regional social exigencies, the transportation capabilities in the region should be further reoriented towards the simultaneous development of feeder roads connecting railheads, through highways if necessary, and the augmentation of the railway network infrastructure so as to increase the over-all carrying capacity of inland transportation necessary for the further economic and integrated rural development of the region. That would widen the markets and facilitate distribution of agricultural products by reducing the costs of transport, and would provide mobility of rural manpower together with employment opportunities. It should be designed to ensure the full contribution of transport to accelerated rural development as well as the development of agro-based industries, by linking areas of production/origin with those of consumption/utilization and distribution through the ports.

193. The Commission stressed the need for the development of transport infrastructure to enable targets set by ESCAP in the priority areas of food, agriculture, rural development and energy to be achieved.

194. It expressed its satisfaction with the progress of ongoing projects and activities in the fields of highways and railways, and stressed the desirability of continuing some of the projects in those fields despite the current financial difficulties. It felt that an abrupt winding up of such activities would adversely affect ongoing programmes.

195. The Commission noted the increasing importance of the railways, particularly in the light of the energy situation and rising fuel costs, and recognized the need for the rehabilitation, modernization and augmentation of railway transport on the network systems. Attention was focused on reducing costs, increasing productivity and maximizing the utilization of railway assets, co-ordinating them with truck transportation over rural feeder roads in an over-all intermodal transport package designed to provide cheap, efficient and co-ordinated transport capacity.

196. The Commission noted with satisfaction that useful work was being undertaken in the field of railway and railway transport by the joint research team of railway experts in the regional countries, and that a number of surveys/studies were being undertaken, which had been programmed to assist in the over-all rehabilitation and modernization of the rail network infrastructure of the region.

197. It noted the essential works being undertaken under the Trans-Asian Railway network project, and strongly recommended the continuation and further strengthening of project activities, which should be carried forward and further developed. It reiterated the hope that the project would be continued without disruption in order to assist the developing countries in planning and implementing efficient systems of transport at the lowest economic cost consistent with the changing needs of the region, and to promote measures for the facilitation of international traffic.

198. In view of the need for the provision of a transport infrastructure and for promoting the adoption of compatible standards in the basic elements of rolling stock, moving dimensions and interchange systems in communications and operations, it was felt that that particular project might be strengthened and re-oriented to include the intermodal aspect within its framework.

199. The Commission expressed its appreciation to the Government of Japan, which had sponsored a number of field missions for surveys and studies, particularly for the Trans-Asian Railway project, and had indicated its readiness to undertake survey studies through its overseas operating agencies.

200. It was noted that a survey was being carried out for the building of a railway in Afghanistan, linking, as a first step, with the railway system of Iran, and that in due course a request would be made for technical assistance for the completion of surveys and studies with regard to the construction of the railway network.

201. It was noted that the USSR was prepared to link the railways of the Central Asian Republics of the USSR

with the railways of Iran and Afghanistan, taking into account the planned development of the railway system in the latter country.

202. The continued generous assistance provided by the Governments of India, Japan, the USSR and the International Union of Railways (UIC) in connexion with the general railway research problems of the region was noted with appreciation. The Commission also noted the reiteration by India, Japan and the USSR of the offer to continue to participate in the joint roving mission of railway research experts, as well as India's offer of the availability of the considerable experience and expertise of its Rail India Technical Economic Service (RITES) and Research, Design and Standard Organization (RDSO), and its readiness to share its experience and know-how with other countries in the region in promoting the common objective of collective self-reliance and expansion of co-operation in that field.

203. The Commission noted with appreciation the offer of the Government of the USSR to conduct a seminar-cum-study tour on training methods of engineering scientific research and technical personnel in the field of railways in 1976 and its willingness to consider similar requests in future.

204. The Commission was informed that UNDP assistance to the Asian Highway project had been phased out. However, the residual tasks and other activities relating to that project would continue to be undertaken with extrabudgetary assistance, although resource constraints would continue to impose limitations. The need for the continuation of such activities was stressed, particularly the promotion of international road transport, the improvement of physical highway standards, advisory services for the identification of special problems, the convening of meetings and other subregional co-operation in the promotion of international traffic through seminars, workshops and study tours. It endorsed the new project, as a follow-up of the Asian Highway project, developed by Asian Highway experts, on "Technical and intergovernmental co-operation in road and road transport development", for implementation in the 1977-1981 UNDP cycle. One country expressed its reservation regarding that project.

205. The Commission stressed the need to recognize the important contributory role of feeder roads and rural transport in over-all rural economic development in general and in agriculture in particular. It also attached great importance to the proposed workshop on the economic and engineering aspects of feeder roads and rural transport. It particularly stressed the great importance of the development and maintenance of feeder roads and rural transport as a basic element of integrated rural development, and in assisting the small farmer.

206. The Commission endorsed the request of Afghanistan for assistance in finding ways and means of undertaking the survey of 560 kilometres on the central section of direct route A-77 from Kabul to Herat, the construction of which would open up extensive areas of the country, including its central provinces.

207. The Commission expressed its gratitude to the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the Netherlands and the USSR for their offer to consider assistance for the training programmes on feeder roads, rural roads and road transport, including seminars and study tours. It also noted with gratitude the readiness of the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan and the Netherlands to provide expert advisory services in those fields on request.

208. In the field of facilitation of international traffic, the work programme had been geared to suit the needs of the developing countries of the region so that action to be taken in that field might be more beneficial and the results oriented. The Commission stressed that every effort should be made in that field to avoid duplication of the activities of other international organizations such as ICAO.

209. The Commission noted the increasing co-operation of UPU with ESCAP and the assistance rendered by it in improving and modernizing the postal services of the region. It noted with appreciation the work of the regional postal experts in that field. It also noted the possible delay in completion of three prefeasibility studies for the setting up of a research studies and development centre, a regional postal data bank, and a regional institute for higher management training. It urged the developing member countries to avail themselves of the facilities of the Asia and Oceanic Postal Training School and to provide assistance for its continuation on the phasing out of UNDP assistance in 1977. It was noted that, for the time being, UPU, while anxious to co-operate closely with ESCAP, was not in a position to develop the proposal for the setting up of a joint UPU/ESCAP unit owing to the limited resources, particularly as a result of the policy of giving priority to country programme activities. It endorsed as an interim measure the periodic meetings at the programming level between the secretariats of ESCAP and UPU.

210. The Commission noted the growing co-operation between ESCAP and WTO in the field of tourism, and noted that co-ordination of the work programme of the various intergovernmental organizations concerned with tourism would be effected at the initial preparatory stage. Regarding the in-depth study on the desirability and feasibility of establishing a tourism development fund, the formulation of guidelines following a survey

of measures adopted for the protection of tourists and a joint interregional seminar-cum-study tour on tourism to be held in Thailand in 1976, it was noted that WTO had referred those three items to its Programme Committee and, through it, to its Executive Council for consideration, and that ESCAP would be informed of its decision for further intersecretariat consultations.

211. The Commission noted with appreciation the technical assistance rendered by ESCAP, ITU and UNDP to the developing countries of the region concerning *inter alia* the establishment of national telecommunication training centres in 14 countries of the region and the provision of such facilities to Bangladesh, Burma and Fiji. It noted that such training facilities and, in particular, the establishment of an advanced-level training centre at New Delhi provided needed inputs for stabilizing the telecommunication services of the developing countries of the region. The assistance of ITU to the region in establishing test and development centres, undertaking field surveys, and mobilizing financial and other resources for the Asian telecommunication network was also noted with appreciation.

212. The Commission noted, in particular, the progress made in the implementation of the Asian telecommunication network through the assistance and co-ordination provided by the ESCAP/ITU Unit. The project was considered significant for the entire region in providing necessary technical assistance in the field of planning, management and special aids in introducing new technological developments as well as in providing additional assistance to developing countries in such fields as management, teletraffic and planning. It would facilitate economical telecommunication services and encourage greater co-operation in other regional projects. Considerable inputs for implementation had also been provided by the participating countries themselves through national co-ordinators meeting periodically in different countries of the region.

213. It was noted with appreciation that, in addition to the services of the three experts of the ESCAP/ITU Unit provided by the UNDP budget, three other experts had been provided to the Unit by the Governments of Japan and the Netherlands. The need to continue UNDP assistance for the ESCAP/ITU Unit at the current level pending completion of the Asian telecommunication network in 1977-1978 was stressed, particularly as the Unit would also undertake preparatory work for the establishment of the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity.

214. The Commission reviewed the report of the Intergovernmental Working Party of Experts to Finalize the Constitution of the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity (E/CN.11/L.441/INF) as well as document ESCAP(XXXII)/CRP.2/INF, containing suggestions and comments

from the Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations. It adopted resolution 163 (XXXII) on the "Establishment of the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity", which *inter alia* adopted its Constitution. The Commission noted the statement of the Australian delegation that its Government had not had sufficient time to study the Constitution of the Telecommunity and therefore reserved its position. The Commission also noted the statement of the representative of the USSR, who, in supporting the resolution adopting the Constitution, stated that it would permit all countries members of the United Nations and ESCAP situated in the Asia and Pacific region, including his own country, to be members of the Telecommunity. The Commission also noted the statement of the representative of China, who did not agree with the statement of the USSR as, in his delegation's view, the USSR was by general recognition a European country and, therefore, not eligible to become a member of the Telecommunity as it was not a country within the ESCAP region. The USSR delegation, however, felt that its country was as much within the Asia-Pacific region as China.

215. The Commission expressed its gratitude to the Government of the Netherlands for providing additional support to cover the partial financing of the ESCAP/ITU Unit on the withdrawal of UNDP support, and to ITU for its strong support for the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity and the implementation of the Asia telecommunication network.

Shipping, ports, and inland waterways

216. The Commission commended the work undertaken during the year under review, in particular the activities in respect of the technical assistance rendered to the member countries and subregional groupings in a number of important projects related to shipping policy and institutions, manpower development, shippers' co-operation, port operation and development, expansion of merchant marines, strengthening of freight study units, consolidation of compatible commodities, and implementation of a uniform scheme of economic statistics of shipping.

217. The Commission also endorsed the recommendations in the field of shipping, ports and inland waterways as contained in the reports of the Committee on Trade on its nineteenth session (E/CN.11/1240/INF) and of the Transport and Communications Committee on its twenty-fourth session (E/CN.11/1247/INF).

218. The decision of the Executive Secretary to create under his direct supervision a Staff Service for Shipping and Ports to strengthen the work of the secretariat was welcomed by the Commission.

219. The Commission reiterated that trade expansion

and the strengthening of regional co-operation depended on the availability of adequate shipping services. It stressed the need for an increased share of ocean transport by the developing ESCAP member countries through the expansion of their merchant marines. Concern was expressed regarding the repeated and steep increases in conference freight rates. In that connexion, a proposal was made to establish a new regional shipping conference as a means to controlling freight rates, ensuring adequate shipping services, and saving foreign exchange.

220. Recalling the recommendations of the General Assembly at its seventh special session, the Commission urged the secretariat to give priority to projects relating to the ocean transport of raw materials and commodities as well as port facilities for the handling of such raw materials and commodities. It further stressed the need to examine the feasibility of consolidating compatible commodities in order to obtain adequate shipping services with suitable types of vessels. In that connexion, several delegations pointed to the need to undertake a feasibility study on consumer response to volume shipments of bulk rubber and other compatible commodities as a matter of priority.

221. The Commission directed the secretariat to continue providing advisory services in the fields of shipping, ports and inland waterways.

222. The Commission noted with appreciation the financial and expert assistance provided by the developed maritime nations, including offers of seminars by the Governments of France and Japan; an expert group meeting, studies and expert assistance by the Government of the Netherlands; workshops, advisory services and studies by the Government of Norway; and expert assistance by the Governments of the United Kingdom and Japan.

223. With reference to Commission resolution 160 (XXXI) entitled "Arrangements on shipping and ports", some delegations strongly expressed their position that a separate exclusive forum for shipping should be established in pursuance of the decision adopted by the Commission at its thirty-first session. Certain other delegations expressed the need to reconstitute and refashion the existing Committee on Transport and Communications.

224. The Commission adopted resolution 168 (XXXII) to restructure the existing legislative Committee on Transport and Communications into two wings, one dealing exclusively with shipping and ports, and the other with transport and communications. One delegation expressed its reservation on the second preambular paragraph of that resolution.

Information and clearing-house functions

225. At its thirtieth session at Colombo in 1974, the Commission endorsed *inter alia* the importance of the information and clearing-house functions of the secretariat, and recognized that function as an important area for future activities. The secretariat consequently conducted a close examination of the problems of the management of information, which included the convening of an expert group in February 1975, followed by the establishment of an internal committee on the subject. An outline of the general problem and proposals for its solution were submitted to the Commission in the note on the information and clearing-house functions of ESCAP (E/CN.11/1264/INF).

226. The Commission re-emphasized the substantial role which the secretariat should assume in the transfer of information in the region. It was recognized that countries had a critical need of a wide range of economic, social and technical information for accelerating their development. In the absence of a co-ordinated system, much of the information already being generated in member States and in the United Nations system was lost or remained underutilized. The Commission endorsed for consideration in relation to the availability of financial resources the proposal contained in the secretariat note E/CN.11/1264/INF concerning the reorganization of the secretariat's in-house information, particularly the strengthening of the main library. The programme would involve the use of a computer for the management and retrieval of relevant information. The Commission noted with appreciation the willingness of the Government of Japan to co-operate with the secretariat in that field.

227. The Commission felt that the implementation of a mechanized system for the management of in-house information would provide a suitable basis for the subsequent strengthening of the secretariat's regional programme for the transfer of information. Over the previous year or so, intensive action had been taken in various parts of the world on the development of information systems designed to meet particular objectives, and the work was expanding. The Commission therefore urged the secretariat to strengthen its role in the co-ordination of the various systems for the transfer of development-related information. It stressed that the Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives should be kept informed of progress, and recommended that a detailed report on the subject be submitted to the Commission at its thirty-third session.

Progress reports on major regional projects and regional institutions

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

228. The Commission reviewed the draft annual report prepared by the Executive Agent of the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin (Mekong Committee), and heard an introductory statement by the Chairman of the Committee.

229. Several representatives commented favourably on the progress achieved in implementing the Committee's work programme and the success in maintaining a considerable momentum, even though the Committee itself had not been able to meet for almost a year. Recalling that the Mekong Committee had been established in response to a decision taken by the Commission almost 20 years before and had amply demonstrated the value of regional co-operation, the Commission expressed the hope that complete resumption of all activities would be possible in the near future.

230. The Commission noted various achievements during the past year, including the progress made in implementing the Nam Ngum resettlement project and phase II hydro-power project, both in the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and the Pa Mong optimization and downstream effects studies, as well as other activities relating to inland navigation, agricultural development, fisheries, mineral surveys (particularly the discovery of potash), public health and environmental studies.

231. The Commission noted with satisfaction that special attention was being given in the Mekong Committee's work programme to many related issues affecting the quality of life, and that at the same time the major task of preparing for the utilization of dormant hydro-power resources was being pursued to underpin economic and social development generally.

232. The Commission was informed that support for the Mekong Committee's work 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, and that the serious shortfall in institutional support funds caused by the temporary liquidity problem of UNDP had to a large extent been offset for the time being by continuing contributions from other sources, including Indonesia. The Commission noted with appreciation the offer by the Netherlands to guarantee an amount of \$US 250,000 until 30 June 1976, and the pledge for a grant of \$US 30,000 made by France in order to give time to the riparian States to decide on their future co-operation in the project and for other possible donor countries to pledge their contributions for keep-

ing the Mekong secretariat intact until there was certainty about its future. The large number of bilateral experts made available for work in the Committee's secretariat was found to be encouraging.

233. The Commission welcomed the expressions of continuing and in some cases further support from a number of co-operating countries, in particular Australia in relation to phase II of the Nam Ngum project, Japan, the United Kingdom and New Zealand, and voiced the hope that the full Mekong Committee, duly constituted in accordance with its statute, would soon be able to meet again under the aegis of ESCAP to decide on the manner in which the new resources should be utilized.

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

234. The Commission had before it the report of CCOP on its twelfth session (E/CN.11/L.419/CONS), the report of its Technical Advisory Group on its eleventh session, and the report on its first session of the Joint Working Group (with the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission) for the implementation of the East Asia International Decade of Ocean Exploration (IDOE) Programme.

235. The Commission noted that CCOP was entering its tenth year of operation and that the forthcoming regular meeting, which would be held at Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, from 22 November to 6 December 1976 at the kind invitation of the Government of Malaysia, would serve as its tenth anniversary session.

236. In that context, the Commission recognized that, since its formation in 1966, CCOP, along with its executing arm, the UNDP-assisted Project on Regional Offshore Prospecting in East Asia, had promoted co-operation among developing member countries, a subject which was now receiving particular attention among the United Nations bodies; had demonstrated effective co-operation among member countries in large-scale regional investigations; had developed a capability to transfer science and technology for development; had successfully performed its role as a catalyst in mobilizing bilateral and multilateral assistance; and was directly concerned with the development of energy and mineral raw materials, an endeavour to which ESCAP had accorded high priority. Taking the above into consideration, the Commission was informed that the Committee, at its twelfth session, had formulated a proposal for the extension of the Project, with appropriate expansion, to 1981, to coincide with the next UNDP programming cycle.

237. The Commission was informed that the reconnaissance surveys carried out under the auspices of

CCOP had substantially stimulated and accelerated intensive offshore detrital mineral and hydrocarbon resource development in its member countries. In the Philippines, for instance, an aeromagnetic survey through "Project Magnet" had covered the offshore area northwest of Palawan in the Philippines and the results of that coverage had led to a better appreciation of the hydrocarbon potential in that particular area; wildcat drilling had recently indicated very encouraging results. In Thailand, several gas and condensate deposits had already been discovered in the Gulf of Thailand and exploration was now proceeding into the deep waters of the continental slope areas off the west coast of Thailand (Andaman Sea). In that region, a wildcat well drilled in 2,629 feet of water had just established the world's record for deep-water wildcat drilling. Furthermore, the work activities and training programmes of CCOP had considerably strengthened the capabilities of national technical staff for carrying out offshore surveys and related research studies, as well as for the management of the orderly development of national offshore resources.

238. The Commission was pleased to learn that, under the co-ordination of the CCOP Project Office, the Indonesian-Malaysian joint programme for a survey of the mineral potential in the Strait of Malacca was being implemented with the assistance of the Federal Republic of Germany, which had earmarked DM1,000,000 for that purpose. The land portion of the survey covering the coastal areas bordering the Strait had been completed. For that survey, the Government of the Republic of Korea had agreed to make available a set of Raydist navigation equipment, together with two technicians for the maintenance and operation of that equipment. It was considered to be an excellent example of technical co-operation among developing countries.

239. The Commission was informed that, in the implementation of the five-year (1975-1980) East Asia International Decade of Ocean Exploration (IDOE) Programme, considerable progress had been made by several CCOP member countries with the co-operation of countries outside east Asia, including Australia, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States, which alone had invested nearly one million United States dollars in the programme. When completed, the programme would lead either to new geological principles or to the better understanding of existing ones, which could aid discovery of new metallogenic or hydrocarbon provinces, not only in east Asia but elsewhere, both in the oceans and on land.

240. The Commission noted that, during the past year, the Project Office had continued to render consultancy and field services to the developing member countries of CCOP and had intensified training pro-

grammes by awarding fellowships and organizing training seminars. Investigations of pre-Tertiary hydrocarbon potential and the Quaternary geology of east Asia had begun with the provision of experts to the Project Office on a non-reimbursable basis by France and the Netherlands respectively. Technical studies had been made and co-operation maintained with international agencies concerned with marine sciences and technology and with investigations of the mineral resources of the sea. The Commission acknowledged the co-operation which the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) of UNESCO had extended to CCOP, particularly in the implementation of training programmes.

241. While CCOP activities had gained momentum, the Commission expressed deep regret at the recent sudden and drastic reduction by nearly \$US 500,000 of financial support to CCOP, which would affect its activities severely. The Commission noted that, while the worsening of the UNDP financial situation in 1976 had a global effect, it was particularly unfortunate that a project which had been considered to rank with the best among the inter-country projects and which had been mentioned in the statement made by the UNDP Assistant Administrator at the plenary meeting of ESCAP as vitally important should suffer so severely.

242. The Commission urged UNDP to reconsider its decision and to restore at least part of its reduction of contributions to CCOP. Pending the increase of UNDP financial support, the Commission realized that CCOP would have to rely heavily on assistance from the co-operating countries, as well as on contributions from the member countries. At a time of increasing responsibilities of CCOP and the Project Office, due to work relating to hydrocarbon exploration activities in east Asia and the necessity for an accelerated pace of mineral resources development among the member countries, the Commission hoped that assistance from co-operating and member countries would be forthcoming to prevent a reduction in the capabilities of CCOP and the Project Office to undertake their assigned tasks.

243. In that connexion, the Commission acknowledged with appreciation contributions to CCOP activities throughout their existence by the Governments of Australia, Japan, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States. The Commission also took note of the scientific contributions of the Soviet experts in the deliberations of the twelfth session of CCOP and of the eleventh session of its Technical Advisory Group.

244. At its current session, the Commission was informed that, in addition to contributions in kind, Japan, subject to parliamentary approval, would contribute

\$US 20,000 to the Project Office in the Japanese fiscal year 1976, and that the Netherlands would contribute the equivalent of \$US 75,000.

245. The Commission was particularly gratified to learn that Thailand, although a developing country, was prepared to consider increasing its support and contributions to CCOP whenever required and justified from the standpoint of the Government of Thailand.

246. The Commission was informed that CCOP had accepted the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands as a member and that, in view of the expressed interest of national experts of Papua New Guinea, CCOP would invite those experts to participate in the training seminars to be organized by the Project Office in the future. The Commission recognized that the Committee would welcome the return of Cambodia and the Republic of South Viet-Nam to active participation as member countries and that the Executive Secretary of ESCAP had expressed the hope that the People's Republic of China would join CCOP either as a member or a co-operating country.

247. The Commission was informed that CCOP was prepared to extend its full co-operation to the newly established ASEAN Council on Petroleum (ASCOPE). As all ASEAN countries were also members of CCOP, it was considered that close co-operation should be maintained with the Council, particularly in those technical fields related to the systematic assessment of national petroleum resources, training of technical personnel and establishment of the necessary national facilities in the fields of hydrocarbon studies. It was proposed that some future training seminars could be organized in close co-operation with ASCOPE.

248. The Commission was also informed that CCOP would continue to co-operate with United Nations Headquarters, UNEP and related organizations in the fields of marine pollution and coastal zone development management, particularly in relation to offshore exploration and exploitation of hydrocarbon and detrital heavy minerals.

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

249. The Commission noted the report of the Committee on its fourth session, held at Honiara, Solomon Islands, in September 1975 (E/CN.11/L.420/CONS), and the recommendations of the fact-finding mission to the participating countries in December 1975 (E/CN.11/L.425/CONS). It also noted that a workshop, jointly sponsored by the International Oceanographic Commission and CCOP/SOPAC within the framework

of the International Decade of Ocean Exploration, had been held at Suva, Fiji, at the beginning of September, and had provided very useful recommendations for consideration at the Committee session held the following week.

250. The Commission stressed the importance of the programme as a means of supporting and co-ordinating the efforts of the Pacific island countries in the exploration and development of mineral and other marine resources. The small island countries with very limited resources had shown their interest in that co-operative effort through their willingness to participate in cruises outside their own waters and to share facilities. The programme was also proving valuable as a means of training staff in exploration techniques. At the same time, the programme was important as a component in international oceanographic studies. Concern was expressed at the cessation of UNDP funding during the last four months of 1976; it was hoped that that decision might be reviewed in order to avoid any break in the programme which had been developed.

251. Supporting countries, namely, Australia, France, New Zealand, the USSR and the United States, reaffirmed their continuing interest in and support for the programme. The representative of UNESCO referred to the significance of the programme in the application of science and technology to development, and stated that his organization would continue to assist as far as possible.

Regional Mineral Resources Development Centre (RMRDC)

252. The Commission expressed disappointment at the unavailability of UNDP funds in 1976 to enable a coordinator to be appointed, as reported by the secretariat. It was hoped that funds might be obtained from some other source to enable the appointment to be made in the near future. It was also hoped that the transfer of the Centre to Bandung could be realized as soon as feasible.

253. The Commission endorsed the proposal for early fielding of a mission to the developing countries to re-evaluate their requirements for the services of the Centre, and to ascertain views on the draft statute, operational plan, and financing and management of the Centre. It was agreed that, on the basis of the report of the mission, such matters should be considered at an intergovernmental meeting with a view to reaching agreement.

254. Appreciation was expressed of the contribution of the services of five experts by the three supporting countries: the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan and

the Netherlands. It was noted with appreciation that Indonesia had reaffirmed its intention to provide a cash contribution in addition to host facilities and that, as in fiscal year 1975, Japan was expected to make available \$100,000 in 1976 to support the work of the Centre and to continue to provide expert services.

Typhoon Committee

255. The Commission noted the conclusions and recommendations of the Typhoon Committee at its eighth session (E/CN.11/1244/CONS), the work of which was important to countries directly and indirectly affected by typhoons.

256. The need for continued support by UNDP after the end of the current project in December 1976 was stressed. The support provided by the Government of Japan, including pilot flood forecasting systems, a seminar to be held in Japan under the auspices of ESCAP in June 1976 on community preparedness and disaster prevention, and an expert to be provided to the Typhoon Committee secretariat on a non-reimbursable basis at an appropriate time in 1976, was noted with appreciation.

WMO/ESCAP Panel on Tropical Cyclones

257. The Commission noted that the Technical Support Unit had been established at New Delhi with host facilities provided by the Government of India, and that the forthcoming session would finalize proposals to be submitted for assistance by UNDP and other bodies (E/CN.11/L.426/CONS).

258. The value of the programme to the participating and supporting countries was noted.

Implementation of Commission resolution 158 (XXXI): Recommendations of the Executive Secretary

259. The Commission, recalling its resolution 158 (XXXI) concerning regional training institutions of the Commission supported by the United Nations Development Programme, noted the report and proposals of the Executive Secretary regarding the implementation of that resolution (E/CN.11/1251/CONS).

260. Expressing its satisfaction at the progress achieved in implementing the recommendations of resolution 158 (XXXI), the Commission commended the efforts of the Executive Secretary and the work of the secretariat in proposing a step-by-step approach to implementation, a framework of action and a timetable for establishing a single intergovernmental governing council, setting up a co-ordinating committee, and establishing an advisory committee for each institution.

261. The Commission observed that the criteria adopted to implement the recommendations of resolution 158 (XXXI) were focused in the right direction, and noted with appreciation the process of consultations with the Governments concerned.

262. The Commission noted that the proposed single intergovernmental governing council would have a key role to play in bringing about harmonious policies and budgetary practices, thereby promoting an integrated approach to the programmes and activities of the regional institutions and a better co-ordination of their operations.

263. The Commission noted that the co-ordinating committee and the advisory committees of the regional institutions would also have important functions to fulfil in developing effective programmes, avoiding duplication of effort, and making the best possible use of limited resources. Attention was drawn to the need for high standards of expertise, particularly in the advisory committees of the regional institutions. In that connexion, the view was expressed that, in selecting the members of the advisory committees, the different economic systems and geographic areas from which they came should also be taken into consideration.

264. Regarding implementation of the recommendations of resolution 158 (XXXI), the Commission took note of the views expressed by some representatives that the legal instruments relating to the single intergovernmental governing council should be rather broad in nature so that the necessary operational flexibility of the regional institutions would not be restricted; that the ongoing programmes and activities of the regional institutions should not be adversely affected; that their academic autonomy and special characteristics should be preserved; that the relationships of the three-tier set-up between them and ESCAP should be clear; and that undue standardization and uniformity should be avoided. The view of one delegation was also noted that, pending the establishment of the single intergovernmental governing council, a decision-making process should be devised.

265. While the Commission was in support of the foregoing, it noted the earlier reservation of one delegation as to whether the process of co-ordinating the programmes and activities of the regional institutions could not have been achieved through meetings of their directors. That delegation expressed the view that the proposed three-tier set-up might entail time-consuming bureaucratic practices, hindering concentration by the regional institutions on their programmes of research and training.

266. The Commission noted with satisfaction that the

executing agency functions of the regional institutions had been delegated to it by United Nations Headquarters and that, with the full co-operation of the United Nations, particularly the Office of Technical Co-operation and UNDP, the transfer of such functions would take place in two stages during 1976/77. It noted a view that the secretariat needed to mobilize its resources to ensure that the executing agency functions were carried out effectively.

267. Regarding the membership of the single inter-governmental governing council, the Commission noted the views of some delegations that members from the countries hosting the regional institutions should be given special consideration for permanent representation.

268. The Commission noted the view of one delegation that the proposed criteria for membership of the single intergovernmental governing council had not taken into account the volume of financial contributions, and that it had considered only geographic distribution and the contributions of the host countries. The financial contribution of other member countries, being on a voluntary basis, was an important factor and failure to recognize it might adversely affect the quantum of such contributions. The delegation, therefore, recommended that, of the 15 member seats of the council, four seats be reserved for the host countries of the four regional institutions; three seats be filled by election on the basis of financial contributions; and the balance of the eight seats be filled by election on the basis of geographic distribution.

269. The Commission noted with deep concern the current financial situation of UNDP, which had severely curtailed the resources of the regional institutions. Several delegations commended the work of the regional institutions and emphasized the need for their continued operation at a reasonable level so that they might assist the process of development in many developing, land-locked and least developed countries of the region. The Commission hoped that the situation would improve rapidly and that UNDP would resume its financial contributions after 1976, at least at the levels of its earlier inputs.

270. In that context, and as a response to help alleviate the situation, the Commission noted with thanks the generous offer of the Government of the Netherlands to provide regional fellowships to an amount of f.800,000, and the offers of the Governments of France, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the USSR to provide experts, consultants and other assistance, as more specifically noted in the sections dealing with the individual institutions.

271. The Commission, bearing in mind the financial

situation of the regional institutions, noted the views of some delegations, which drew further attention to the need for co-ordination between the regional institutions to ensure the most effective use of the limited resources.

272. The Commission endorsed a request that the regional institutions should provide more training opportunities in their future programmes to the least developed, land-locked and island countries in order to meet their specific requirements.

273. The Commission, while expressing hope that the single intergovernmental governing council, when established, would maintain consultations with the Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives regarding the programmes and activities of the regional institutions, generally endorsed the proposals and recommendations of the Executive Secretary contained in document E/CN.11/1251/CONS, and adopted resolution 166 (XXXII) concerning the implementation of those proposals and recommendations.

Asian Statistical Institute

274. The Commission reviewed the report of the Asian Statistical Institute for the period March to December 1975 on the basis of document E/CN.11/1257/CONS submitted by the acting Project Manager/Director of the Institute. It noted with satisfaction the valuable contribution that the Institute was making to the furtherance of statistical development in the region. During the first phase, 390 individuals from 28 countries of the region had attended the 5 general courses of 10 months each, 5 advanced courses and 7 country or subregional courses conducted by the Institute.

275. The Commission noted that the Institute had embarked on its second five-year phase and that there would be some difficulties in implementing the complete programme of operations owing to the reduction in the UNDP contribution to the Institute. It expected, however, that every effort would be made to continue the work of the Institute. For 1976, a further general course, two advanced courses and two country courses had been planned. The Commission noted with appreciation the continuing support by the Government of Japan as host country, as well as offers by the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the USSR to provide the assistance of experts on a non-reimbursable basis, and acknowledged the assistance already being provided by the Government of the Netherlands.

276. The Commission emphasized the key role of statistics in development and urged countries to ensure that the allocation of resources to their national statistical services was commensurate with the role which statistics

were expected to play in development. In that connexion, it also urged member Governments to support the Institute by making known to the latter their requirements for statistical training, by sponsoring appropriate candidates for the Institute's courses, and by increasing their cash contributions.

277. Tribute was paid to the retiring Project Manager/Director, Dr. K.R. Nair, who had served the Institute since its inception and had worked tirelessly to achieve the objectives for which the Institute was established.

Asian Centre for Development Administration (ACDA)

278. The Commission considered the report of the Governing Council of ACDA for 1975 (E/CN.11/1254/CONS).

279. The Commission noted that the Centre had completed the implementation of the work programme approved by its Governing Council for the initial phase, which ended in December 1975, and that the joint UN/UNDP/ESCAP Review Mission had expressed satisfaction with the progress made by the Centre in its initial two-year phase.

280. The Commission noted that, in its initial phase, the Centre had undertaken an integrated programme of training and research in a number of selected fields.

281. In pursuance of its training objective, the Centre had organized a number of training courses, seminars, workshops and expert group meetings in 1975 for senior administrators and others concerned with the problems of national development. A total of 274 persons had participated in those programmes during 1975. Among the programmes conducted in 1975 were an expert group meeting on co-ordination of public enterprises, a seminar on approaches to rural development, a working party on the development and administration of national food policies, an expert group meeting on administrative issues in family planning programmes, and an expert group meeting on urban transport, all of which were conducted on a regional basis, and two subregional programmes on the training of trainers in administration, the first of which was conducted for participants from south and west Asia and the second for participants from southeast and east Asia.

282. The Commission noted that the Centre had also undertaken a number of research studies and comparative studies on development problems, most of them in the same fields as those in which the Centre had undertaken training activities. It was further noted that a number of those studies had already been printed and circulated to countries in the region while others would be circulated within the next two or three months. Among the publications were a number of studies and

a book on approaches to rural development in Asia, a number of studies on administrative problems in the management of family planning programmes, a publication on co-ordination of public enterprises, a series of studies on urban transport problems in southeast Asia capital cities, and a study on the improvement of public sector management consultancy capability in selected Asian countries.

283. The Commission noted with satisfaction that the Centre had undertaken its research and training activities in close collaboration with national training and research institutions. For example, the two subregional programmes on the training of trainers in administration had been conducted in collaboration with the State Management Training Centre of the Government of Iran and the National Institute of the Public Administration of the Government of Indonesia. The Commission welcomed the proposal to extend those collaborative training and research programmes in 1976 and felt that such programmes enabled the Centre to draw on the experience and expertise of national institutions in the implementation of its work programme and therefore constituted a good example of technical co-operation among developing countries.

284. The Commission noted that, in addition to its training and research activities, the Centre had completed two consultancy assignments during 1975, one for the Government of Thailand and the other for the Government of Indonesia.

285. The Commission noted that the Centre had prepared, in consultation with the Governments of the region and in accordance with the recommendations of the UN/UNDP/ESCAP Review Mission, a new work programme for its second three-year phase, covering the period 1976-1978, and that the work programme envisaged a number of training and research activities in four major programme areas, namely: (a) management development, (b) public enterprise management, (c) integrated rural development, and (d) regulatory administration. The Commission endorsed the four programme areas which formed the basis of the Centre's new work programme.

286. The Commission noted with concern the reduction in the UNDP contribution to the Centre's budget in 1976, which would result in the retrenchment of some of the Centre's professional staff and a reduction of its work programme in 1976. The Commission expressed the strong hope that UNDP would be able to restore the amounts cut so that the Centre might continue to play an effective role in assisting the countries of the region in improving their administrative capability for national development.

287. The Commission noted with appreciation the

decision of the Government of Bangladesh to sign the Centre's plan of operation and to make an annual financial contribution to the Centre's activities. The Commission welcomed the pledge made at the current session of continuing financial assistance by other member Governments to the work of the Centre. It expressed its thanks to the Government of the Netherlands for the special extrabudgetary assistance it had given to the Centre in 1975 for conducting two training programmes. The Commission expressed the hope that such extrabudgetary financial assistance would also be forthcoming from other Governments so as to help the Centre to tide over the difficulties caused by the reduction in the UNDP contribution to the Centre's budget in 1976.

288. The Commission noted that, as required by the Centre's plan of operation, a charter had been drafted for the establishment of ACDA as a separate legal entity with its own juridical personality, but that the charter had not been presented to member Governments in view of the decision taken by the Commission to establish a single intergovernmental governing council for all the regional and training institutions functioning under ESCAP auspices, which would require a single legal instrument for all the institutions jointly.

Asian Development Institute

289. The Commission reviewed the progress and achievements of the Institute as presented in the report of its Governing Council (E/CN.11/1256/CONS). It noted with appreciation the activities of the Institute in 1975 and endorsed the direction and content of its work programme during 1976-1978.

290. The Commission noted that the Institute, since its inception in 1964, had provided opportunities for training and consultative meetings to 2,452 government officials of the member and associate member countries of ESCAP. In 1975 alone, 379 such opportunities were provided through the Institute's regional, subregional and country training activities and consultative meetings. In addition, the Institute had prepared in 1975 over 30 research papers on subjects of immediate relevance to the developing countries in the ESCAP region and rendered advisory services in 13 instances to Governments requesting such assistance. Services were also rendered to the Association of Development Research and Training Institutes of Asia and the Pacific (ADIPA), of which the Institute was the secretariat.

291. The Commission further noted that, during the bridging period 1974-1975, the Institute was able to reorientate its activities and prepare a draft project document, whose central theme was eradication of

poverty, unemployment and social inequality. The document was prepared on the basis of several country surveys of development needs and priorities and in continual consultation with Governments, ESCAP and other United Nations agencies. The main features of the Institute's work plan for its phase III were as follows:

(a) The central theme selected, namely, the eradication of poverty, unemployment and social inequality, was in conformity with the priorities of ESCAP as well as with the spirit of the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order;

(b) The work plan projected the role of ADI as a catalyst in developing new concepts, techniques and methodologies of development. In that task, it would collaborate with other national and international institutions, partly through ADIPA and partly by making bilateral arrangements;

(c) Equal emphasis was placed on regional and country-oriented activities with particular reference to the least developed countries and island countries. Moreover, the much-needed balance between the economic and social aspects of development was carefully maintained;

(d) Research work was designed to provide support for the training and advisory activities, which in turn were expected to open up new areas for research of an action-oriented type;

(e) It was proposed to implement the work activities in close collaboration with national and international institutions in general and with the other United Nations regional institutions in particular.

292. A UNDP/UN/ESCAP Review Mission, which had been mounted in October 1975 to examine the draft project document of the Institute, had noted with approval the "several basic measures" initiated to reorientate the activities of the Institute, and had defined the role of the Institute as an integrating agent of development activities of the regional institutions for the purpose of devising a unified approach to development. The Commission endorsed the Mission's recommendation that in-depth and empirical research work should be carried out by the Institute on the problem of poverty. The emphasis placed by the Institute on subregional and country activities was considered to be both timely and relevant to the needs of the countries.

293. The Commission recognized that, while UNDP had agreed to contribute \$US 850,000 per annum for 1976-1978, it had subsequently reduced its con-

tribution for 1976 to \$US 475,000. The Commission, however, desired that the cut-back in the UNDP contribution in 1976 be restored soon to enable the Institute to carry out its well-conceived work programme. Noting with appreciation the generous financial assistance provided by the Netherlands and Australia, the Commission urged the member and associate member countries as well as other non-member countries to contribute generously to the Institute. It also welcomed the offer of professional experts by France, the United Kingdom and the USSR. The Commission also noted with appreciation the continued assistance provided by UNICEF, WHO, UNEP and other international organizations.

294. The Commission further requested UNDP and the Governments of both developing and developed countries within and outside the ESCAP region to explore ways and means of providing financial stability to the regional institutions on a long-term basis.

295. The Commission accepted the offer made by the Royal Government of Thailand to host the Institute by providing adequate land at Bangkok for a permanent building and by meeting 20 per cent of the cost of the building. In that connexion, the Commission requested member and associate member countries within and outside the ESCAP region to make financial pledges towards meeting the rest of the construction costs of the building.

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

296. The Commission noted the progress made towards the establishment of the Centre, as reported in document E/CN.11/1255/CONS.

297. In considering the reports by the secretariat and the Director-designate of the Centre, the Commission noted that the permanent building of the Centre financed by the Government of the Philippines had been inaugurated on 4 February 1976. However, since the UNDP contribution had been reduced from the original proposed amount of \$250,000 to \$131,750, the starting date for the operation of the Centre would have to be postponed until June 1976.

298. It was noted that the programme of work for 1976 would have to be curtailed in the light of the budgetary limitations imposed on the Centre.

299. The establishment of the Centre was welcomed by a number of delegations, and hope was expressed that the Centre would soon start implementing its work programme, giving priority to the most urgent needs and problems of the region. Further attention to coun-

try courses was also urged. The Commission welcomed the announcement of the following contributions to ACTRSWD: (a) an envisaged contribution of \$15,000 over a period of three years by New Zealand, in addition to the services of a research assistant; (b) a contribution of \$50,000 by Japan in the fiscal year 1976, subject to approval by the Diet, in addition to a similar contribution in the fiscal year 1975; (c) a contribution of \$10,000 during a period of two years by India, \$5,000 of which had already been provided; (d) an offer by Israel to provide an expert on a non-reimbursable basis.

300. Several countries urged the restoration of UNDP funds to the Centre. Bangladesh and Malaysia welcomed the establishment of the Centre and indicated their intention of considering the provision of assistance to it.

301. 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.

302. Several delegations again stressed the need for the Asian Centre for Training and Research in Social Welfare and Development to become involved in the development of integrated strategies and techniques for the betterment of the living conditions of the lower echelons of society, in keeping with the recommendations of the regional mid-term review of the Second United Nations Development Decade.

Other business

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

303. The Commission had before it the document Findings and recommendations of the Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives and Other Representatives Designated by Members of the Commission (E/CN.11/L.444/INF and Corr.1). The report of ACPR was introduced by the permanent representative of New Zealand. It was noted that ACPR had held eight formal sessions and several informal meetings since the previous session of the Commission. The Commission expressed its deep appreciation of the close co-operation and consultation which the Advisory Committee had maintained with the ESCAP secretariat and of its valuable assistance in dealing with the programme of work and medium-term plan, the substantive preparations for the Commission session and other matters specifically assigned to it by the Commission. It was noted that, at the request of ACPR, the secretariat had undertaken a detailed analysis of the entire programme of

work for 1976-1977, contained in document E/CN.11/L.445/CONS, which provided the most significant basis for consideration of the programme of work.

304. The Commission endorsed the findings and recommendations of ACPR as contained in document E/CN.11/L.444/INF and Corr.1 including the subjects of the programme of work and priorities, 1976-1977, frequency of meetings of the Committee on Development Planning, regional centre for technology transfer, terms of reference of the Committee on Statistics, guidelines for the conduct of meetings, and continuing publications of ESCAP. In endorsing the findings and recommendations of ACPR, the Commission observed, however, that ACPR should bear in mind its advisory role and concentrate in particular on the programme of work, keeping in view the primary responsibility of the legislative committees in that regard. It was noted that ACPR was in an advantageous position for taking an over-all and more comprehensive view of the programme of work and for dealing with it on a continuing basis, which was particularly important in the context of the current financial difficulties of the Commission. The Commission stressed that ACPR should continue to perform its advisory role and welcomed the effectiveness of the Committee in maintaining an adequate and constructive liaison between the member Governments and the secretariat. The Commission requested the Executive Secretary to examine ways of facilitating the representation at ACPR meetings of member countries not represented at Bangkok.

Proposal for the admission of Tuvalu as an associate member of the Commission

Change of name of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands to the Gilbert Islands

305. The Commission observed that the Government of the United Kingdom had informed the Executive Secretary that, on the separation of the Ellice Islands from the Gilberts on 1 October 1975, the name of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony had been changed to that of the Gilbert Islands. The responsibilities accepted by the Gilbert and Ellice Islands as an associate member of ESCAP had now been assumed by the Gilbert Islands.

306. The Commission also noted that the Government of the United Kingdom had informed the Executive Secretary, in accordance with article 5 of the Commission's terms of reference and at the request of the Government of the territory concerned, of the application by Tuvalu, the former Ellice Islands, for admission as an associate member of the Commission.

307. The information regarding the change of name of the Gilbert Islands and the application of Tuvalu was contained in documents E/CN.11/1260/INF and E/CN.11/1261/INF, respectively. In a note, E/CN.11/1262/CONS, the Executive Secretary drew the Commission's attention to the financial implications of the proposal for the admission of Tuvalu.

308. The Commission unanimously decided that Tuvalu be admitted as an associate member of ESCAP and included within its geographic scope. It recommended that the Economic and Social Council approve the consequential amendments to paragraphs 2 and 4 of the Commission's terms of reference, and adopted a draft resolution to that effect for action by the Council.

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

309. The Commission took note of document ESCAP/185/INF, containing the resolutions and decisions bearing on the work of the Commission, which were adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-eighth and fifty-ninth sessions in 1975 and by the General Assembly at its thirtieth session in 1975.

Date and place of meeting of the next session

310. The Commission decided that its next session, the thirty-third, would be held at the headquarters of ESCAP at Bangkok sometime in March/April 1977. The precise dates of the session would be determined by the Executive Secretary, who would duly inform the members of the Commission.

Chapter III

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION AT ITS THIRTY-SECOND SESSION

161 (XXXII). Integrated programme on rural development

*The Economic and Social Commission for Asia
and the Pacific,*

Recalling its resolution 154 (XXXI) containing the New Delhi Declaration, which recommended the importance of bringing about rural development through the active participation of the people in the planning and implementation process, and defined the regional contribution to the 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.

Further recalling the decisions of the General Assembly at its seventh special session, particularly those relating to integrated rural development,

Having considered the *Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific, 1975*¹, on rural development, the small farmer and institutional reform,

Taking into account the document containing proposals for the formulation of an integrated programme for rural development² and the relevant portions of the medium-term plan, 1978-1981³ submitted to the Commission at its thirty-second session,

Further recalling General Assembly resolution 3523 (XXX), which urges all Governments to accord higher priority for women in rural and low-income areas, including the gathering of relevant data on their status and role,

Bearing in mind the importance of integrated rural development in promoting the self-reliance of the developing countries,

Gravely concerned at the complexity and magnitude of the problem of mass poverty in the region, which particularly affects the rural areas,

Aware of the increasing attention being given by national Governments and international organizations to the problems of rural development,

Recognizing the important and special role played by women in the process of development in most countries of the region,

Noting, however, that activities in the field of rural development continue to remain fragmented and sectoral in nature with, consequentially, a marginal impact on the problems of rural development,

Convinced of the necessity of adopting an integrated approach to rural development with inputs from several disciplines and the need for political decisiveness and commitment to ensure an appropriate allocation of resources of all kinds to the rural sector with a view to securing growth with social justice,

Recognizing that an integrated rural development programme having the objectives of drawing the entire rural labour force into the mainstream of economic activity, realizing the creative energies of the rural people, and checking the drift of the rural population to urban centres should be based on the following essentials:

- (a) Knowledge of local needs and aspirations;
- (b) Assessment of the resource endowment and potential of each area;
- (c) Creation of a scientific temper for harnessing appropriate science and technology for the development of the rural economy;
- (d) Generation of employment opportunities in rural areas through agro-based industries and activities allied to crop production;
- (e) Establishment and further strengthening of

¹ E/CN.11/L.437/CONS.

² E/CN.11/L.439/CONS.

³ E/CN.11/L.432/CONS.

organizational and institutional instruments for intensifying rural regeneration and mobilization; and

(f) Further studies of various aspects of agrarian reforms and problems arising in their implementation,

Reiterating that the responsibility for promoting and implementing rural development lies primarily with the national Governments,

Believing that possibilities may exist for subregional and regional co-operation in assisting national endeavours to deal with the problems of rural development, in particular through the role of the Commission in providing the relevant over-all conceptual framework for rural development, and in co-ordinating, in close consultation with the agencies and organizations concerned, and implementing activities in this field at the subregional and regional level,

Taking into account the programmes and activities on rural development of various international agencies,

Motivated by a common desire to alleviate mass poverty in the region and to ensure the optimum utilization of available resources to achieve results in the field of rural development,

1. *Invites* member Governments to give increasing attention to the problems of rural development, including the adoption of policies aimed at evolving integrated rural development programmes;

2. *Calls upon* the legislative committees of the Commission and the Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives and Other Representatives Designated by Members of the Commission to give increased attention in their deliberations and recommendations to the formulation and implementation of activities which have relevance to rural development, bearing in mind the necessity of ensuring the full participation of women in the formulation and implementation of rural development projects, and keeping in view the need to give special attention to the requirements of the least developed and the land-locked countries;

3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to draw up a detailed programme of work on rural development and land reforms in the light of the discussions at the thirty-second session of the Commission and in partnership with the agencies and international organizations concerned, to take all necessary measures conducive to its successful implementation, including the convening of an intergovernmental expert meeting and a regional conference, and to submit a progress report in this regard to the Commission at its thirty-third session;

4. *Urges* member countries and all other developed countries to continue and increase to the extent

possible their assistance to member countries of the Commission in implementing activities relating to rural development;

5. *Requests* international agencies and organizations to participate and assist in the successful implementation of activities relating to rural development.

*509th meeting,
31 March 1976.*

162 (XXXII). Technical co-operation among developing countries

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 3251 (XXIX) and 3461 (XXX) on the promotion of technical co-operation among developing countries,

Further recalling the decisions of the General Assembly at its seventh special session, which laid special emphasis on the intensification of co-operation among the developing countries,

Also recalling Commission resolution 154 (XXXI) containing the New Delhi Declaration, which recommended that the developing countries, wherever appropriate, increasingly utilize the technologies developed by them and suited to their needs and requirements through genuine technological co-operation, and urged the maximum utilization of regional skills, capabilities and expertise in the implementation of the activities of the Commission,

Noting the enormous potential for technical co-operation among developing countries in the region, not only through traditional forms of mutual co-operation but also through new and innovative approaches in matching the capabilities and requirements of developing member countries, taking into account the need to maintain quality and standards, and through co-operative efforts to solve specific common problems and needs,

Recognizing the considerable level of technical co-operation among developing countries in the region, both bilateral and multilateral, and the fact that the programme of work of the Commission is primarily geared towards the promotion of such co-operation,

Conscious, however, of the general lack of knowledge and awareness regarding the capabilities of developing countries of the region for technical co-operation among developing countries and their relevance to the requirements of development, and of the importance

of improving the knowledge of, and confidence in, the existing and potential capabilities of the developing countries of the region,

Taking into account the scope and potential of interregional co-operation in this field and the common objectives of development of developing countries all over the world,

Recognizing that technical co-operation among developing countries should form an integral part of the total development effort and also of the mutual co-operation among developing countries for development and self-reliance,

Also recognizing that the distinction between donor and recipient countries has no place in technical co-operation among developing countries,

Viewing technical co-operation among developing countries as an effort to enhance the total availability of assistance, including the existing and potential technical assistance from developed to developing countries,

Emphasizing the need for the concept of technical co-operation among developing countries to be as broad and flexible as possible and based upon mutual benefit,

Further emphasizing the need to give special attention to the specific requirements and capabilities of the least developed countries, the land-locked and developing island countries,

Noting with appreciation the initiatives taken by the United Nations Development Programme and the Commission in convening a regional meeting on technical co-operation among developing countries at the Commission's headquarters in February/March 1976.

Welcoming the efforts undertaken by the Commission to compile information on the availability of training facilities, and consultancy services among the developing member countries.

1. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations of the UNDP/ESCAP Regional Meeting on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries;⁴

2. *Calls upon* the legislative committees of the Commission to give particular attention to the intensification of technical co-operation among developing countries in their respective sectors, not only through traditional forms but also through innovative approaches in order to match capabilities with require-

ments of developing countries in the region through such diverse means as investment promotion meetings and trade negotiations, and to reorient the programme of work in this direction to the extent necessary;

3. *Reaffirms* the role of the Commission as a regional focal and co-ordinating point in enhancing the quantum and quality of technical co-operation among developing countries in the region;

4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to take appropriate measures to further intensify interregional co-operation through the exchange of information and experiences with other regional commissions and through the joint programming of activities;

5. *Calls upon* the Executive Secretary to consider appropriate measures to expand and develop technical co-operation among developing countries and to report on his findings to the Commission at its thirty-third session;

6. *Urges* international organizations at the regional level, including the Commission, to

(a) Give special attention on a continuing basis to the formulation and implementation of activities to promote technical co-operation among developing countries in the region;

(b) Assist in the development and strengthening of administrative and organizational infrastructures at the national level, where required, in order to promote technical co-operation among developing countries in the region;

(c) Increasingly promote subcontracting and other arrangements, and utilize experts, consultancy services and equipment from developing countries in the region in implementing development projects and activities;

(d) Intensify programmes for the training and acquisition of skills to improve the capacities and capabilities of the developing countries in the region for mutual assistance;

(e) Formulate activities of an innovative nature designed to serve specific common needs of the countries of the region;

(f) Strengthen the collection and dissemination of information on the capacities and requirements of the developing countries in the region in regard to technical co-operation among themselves;

(g) Secure an increasing emphasis on the promotion of technical co-operation among developing

⁴ E/CN.11/1265/CONS.

countries in the formulation and implementation of their programme of work, and monitor and evaluate the implementation of such programmes with a view to ensuring and enhancing their quality and effectiveness;

7. *Urges* developing member countries of the Commission to take the necessary measures to establish and strengthen institutional and other arrangements at the national level for the promotion of technical co-operation among developing countries.

8. *Further urges* the developing member countries of the Commission in a position to do so to render all possible assistance in the implementation of the programme of work of the Commission, particularly to activities having a direct bearing on the promotion of technical co-operation among developing countries and to the fellowships programme, by offering and financing training facilities;

9. *Calls upon* the developed countries to support all these initiatives and measures to promote technical co-operation among developing countries through the provision to the extent possible of full financial and technical assistance, including financing of the flow of experts between developing countries and triangular arrangements between the developing countries, the Commission and themselves;

10. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to transmit the text of this resolution and of the relevant discussions on the subject at the thirty-second session of the Commission to the United Nations Development Programme so as to supplement the report of the Regional Meeting on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries as the regional contribution to the global conference on technical co-operation among developing countries, to be held in 1977.

*509th meeting,
31 March 1976.*

163 (XXXII). Establishment of the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,

Convinced of the need to ensure balanced development of the telecommunication services of the ESCAP region at a pace commensurate with the economic and social development of the region,

⁵ E/CN.11/L.441/INF.

Considering the need for co-operation in the detailed planning and management of the existing and projected telecommunication services within the region in the light of the current rapid development of telecommunication in the region and of the implementation of the Asian telecommunication network,

Realizing the need for establishment of a consultative organization within the region for the settlement of telecommunication matters which are susceptible of being treated on a regional basis,

Recognizing the need for permanent machinery to correlate planning and operational arrangements among national telecommunication organizations within the region,

1. *Endorses* the report of the Intergovernmental Working Party of Experts to Finalize the Constitution of the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity⁵ and adopts the Constitution of the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity;

2. *Urges* the members and associate members concerned to sign the Constitution and to deposit the instruments of ratification or acceptance as early as possible;

3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in co-operation with the International Telecommunication Union, to undertake all preparatory work in connexion with the financing arrangements and the convening of the inaugural sessions of the General Assembly and the Management Committee and the establishment of the secretariat of the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity in August 1977 or as early as possible thereafter;

4. *Further requests* the interested donor countries and agencies, including specifically the United Nations Development Programme, to provide all possible assistance in the establishment and operation in the initial stages of the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity;

5. *Calls upon* the member and associate member Governments to fully support the preparatory work for the early establishment of the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity and its operations on its establishment.

*508th meeting,
27 March 1976.*

164 (XXXII). Establishment of the Regional Centre for Technology Transfer

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,

Recalling its resolution 159 (XXXI) regarding the proposal to establish the centre for technology transfer in India,

Noting with appreciation the action taken by the Executive Secretary in appointing a group of regional experts as well as arranging the requisite resources to complete the feasibility study and comprehensive project report,

Reiterating that technology plays an important role in the process of rapid industrialization of the developing countries, that the development and transfer of technology appropriate to the needs of the developing member countries of the region are among the most important requirements for the fuller utilization of resources, that improvements in technological capabilities will contribute to elimination of poverty, raising of the standards of living, initiation of a process of rapid modernization and strengthening of self-reliance,

Recognizing the consistent emphasis placed in international forums on the elimination of technological gaps between developed and developing countries,

Taking note of the feasibility study and project report on the establishment of a regional centre for technology transfer,⁶

1. *Recommends* the establishment of a regional centre for the transfer of technology in India in pursuance of Commission resolution 159 (XXXI);

2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to take fully into account General Assembly resolutions 3362 (S-VII) section (III) and 3507 (XXX);

3. *Calls upon* the Executive Secretary to work closely with all international organizations and institutions engaged in developing a world-wide system for technology transfer, especially the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, and to seek as appropriate the assistance of these organizations and institutions in the timely establishment of the proposed regional centre;

4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in consultation with all concerned, to take all necessary steps, including the convening of an intergovernmental meeting, for the establishment of the proposed centre upon the finalization of its terms of reference;

5. *Requests* the United Nations Development Programme, in accordance with Economic and Social

Council resolution 1896 (LVII), to designate the Commission as executing agency for the project.

*509th meeting,
31 March 1976.*

165 (XXXII). Establishment of the Asia and Pacific Centre for Women and Development

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 3520 (XXX), which proclaimed 1976-1985 as the Decade for Women and Development and *inter alia* called upon the regional commissions to develop and implement as a matter of priority effective strategies to further the objectives of the World Plan of Action at the regional and subregional levels,

Recalling also resolutions 14 and 26 of the World Conference of the International Women's Year, which specifically noted the inadequacy of research data and information as an impediment to the formulation of development strategies and programmes for the advancement of women,

Noting the endorsement of the Asian Plan by the World Conference of the International Women's Year and of its recommendations for regional action,

Further recalling its resolution 157 (XXXI) on a Regional Plan of Action for the Enhancement of the Role of Women in Development, which *inter alia* requested the Executive Secretary to undertake the early implementation of the Asian Plan, and endorsed the offer made by the Government of Iran to the Commission to host a Centre in Iran as a regional institution of the Commission,

1. *Decides* that the Centre be established on the same lines as the Commission's other regional training and research institutions and commence its operations as soon as possible;

2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to take all necessary measures in this connexion, including the finalization of the project document, negotiations with the Government of Iran on host Government obligations, and the holding of intergovernmental consultations;

3. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary to ensure that this Centre functions in such a manner as to complement the functions of the international institute proposed in General Assembly resolution 3520 (XXX), when this institute is established;

⁶ E/CN.11/L.442/INF.

4. *Calls upon* member countries and other interested countries to make such voluntary contributions as will ensure the provision of the funds required for the operation of the Centre;

5. *Urges* the United Nations Development Programme to provide financial support for the Centre as soon as possible in line with its support for the other existing regional institutions;

6. *Further urges* other United Nations agencies, governmental and non-governmental organizations, national and international agencies and institutions, foundations, individuals and other donors to provide financial and technical assistance to the Centre;

7. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to report on progress to the Commission at its thirty-third session.

*509th meeting,
31 March 1976.*

166 (XXXII). Regional training and research institutions of the Commission supported by the United Nations Development Programme

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,

Recalling its resolution 158 (XXXI), relating to the over-all review and the co-ordination and integration of programmes and operations of the Commission's regional training and research institutions supported by the United Nations Development Programme, namely, the Asian Development Institute, the Asian Statistical Institute, the Asian Centre for Development Administration and the Asian Centre for Training and Research in Social Welfare and Development,

Taking note of the action taken by the Executive Secretary to convene the first joint governing/advisory councils meeting of the regional institutions, and to convene a steering committee for charting the course of action regarding the implementation of resolution 158 (XXXI),

Taking note of the Executive Secretary's report on the regional institutions,⁷ and endorsing the recommendations and proposals contained therein,

Expressing deep appreciation to the Government of the Republic of Philippines, the participating

Governments and the United Nations Development Programme for their contribution towards finalizing the establishment of the Asian Centre for Training and Research in Social Welfare and Development at Manila,

Noting with appreciation the favourable response by United Nations Headquarters and the United Nations Development Programme in delegating executing agency functions in respect of the regional institutions to the Commission, and in agreeing to make available the necessary funds for that purpose,

Expressing deep concern at the current grave financial situation of the United Nations Development Programme and its immediate impact on the operation of the existing and proposed regional institutions.

Recalling its resolution 123 (XXVIII) on the extension of the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning (now the Asian Development Institute) into a third phase and ensuring the permanency of the Institute in accordance with the recommendations of its Governing Council, whereby the Commission decided that the Institute should become a permanent organization and should continue to function as a regional institution supported by the United Nations,

Noting that the existing premises of the Asian Development Institute have been temporarily provided by Thailand and are available only until the end of 1977,

Further noting the offer by the Royal Government of Thailand at the thirty-first session of the Commission to extend host facilities to the Asian Development Institute on a permanent basis, and to provide a piece of land at Bangkok and contribute 20 per cent towards the building cost of the Institute,

1. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in close consultation with the Governments concerned, to take all necessary steps to implement Commission resolution 158 (XXXI), including the following:

(a) Establishment in 1977 of the single inter-governmental governing council for the regional institutions, the composition of which should be based on the criteria mentioned below:

- (i) Permanent seats for representatives of the host Governments;
- (ii) Geographic representation on a rotational basis;
- (iii) Financial contributions by regional member Governments; and
- (iv) Consideration for the least developed countries;

⁷ E/CN.11/1251/CONS.

(b) Setting up in 1976 of a co-ordinating committee at the technical level to assist in the co-ordination and integration of programmes and operations of the regional institutions as well as in the process of establishing a single intergovernmental governing council. The co-ordinating committee, in carrying out its functions, should undertake close and continuing consultations, particularly with host Governments;

(c) Establishment in 1976 of an expert advisory committee for each of the regional institutions to assist them in their respective substantive programme areas;

(d) Exercise of the powers of the existing governing/advisory councils until the single intergovernmental governing council becomes operational in 1977;

2. *Earnestly appeals* to all members and associated members of the Commission, other donor countries, interested agencies, foundations and institutions to consider generously providing additional or new contributions to the regional institutions in order to alleviate their current financial situation, and also appeals to them and to the United Nations Development Programme in particular to make every effort to ensure the financial stability of the regional institutions on a long-term basis;

3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to take all necessary steps to help to improve the current financial situation of the regional institutions;

4. *Urges* the Executive Secretary to take all necessary measures, in consultation with interested Governments, with regard to the final decision on hosting facilities for the Asian Development Institute;

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

*509th meeting,
31 March 1976.*

167 (XXXII). Implementation of the decisions of the World Food Conference

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,

Recognizing the magnitude of the food problems in Asia and keeping in mind the role assigned by the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session to the World Food Council in implementing the resolutions of the World Food Conference and in co-ordinating the activities of the United Nations agencies,

1. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to collaborate fully with and support the efforts of the World Food Council in this task in order to accelerate agricultural development in the developing countries of the region;

2. *Urges* the countries in a position to do so in accordance with the decisions of the World Food Conference to contribute to the International Fund for Agricultural Development so that it may be established in 1976;

3. *Also urges* countries to do their utmost to meet, at the second session of the World Food Council (May-June 1976), the target of 10 million tons of food aid proposed by the World Food Conference.

*509th meeting,
31 March 1976.*

168 (XXXII). Legislative arrangements on shipping

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,

Recalling that one of the important 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 United Nations General Assembly, 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 developing member countries in 1973 accounted for only 3 per cent of the world fleet (d.w.t.),

Recognizing the potential that exists for the successful development of the shipping industry in the developing countries of the Asia and the Pacific region, in particular in the following areas:

(a) The expansion of national merchant fleets in the region;

(b) The exploration of possibilities of intensifying regional and interregional co-operation for the development of shipping;

(c) The promotion of the increasing and equitable participation of developing member countries in world shipping tonnage and trade; and

(d) The maintenance of fair and reasonable freight rates for the expansion of trade of the developing countries,

Conscious of the substantial contribution that the implementation of the above proposals could make towards accelerating the pace of economic development of the developing countries,

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 Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, the Economic Commission for Africa, the Economic Commission for Latin America, and the Economic Commission for West Asia,

Commending the good work done by the Staff Service for Shipping and Ports set up by the Executive Secretary,

Recalling its resolution 160 (XXXI) that there shall in principle be one forum for shipping and ports,

1. *Decides* to restructure the present Transport and Communications Committee as follows:

(a) The restructured Committee shall be redesignated as "Committee on Shipping, and Transport and Communications",

(b) The Committee shall have two separate and distinct wings, one wing attending exclusively to matters concerning shipping and ports, and the second wing dealing with all other matters pertaining to transport and communications,

(c) The restructured Committee shall meet annually and its two wings will share equally the time allotted to it for its deliberations;

2. *Decides* also that an *ad hoc* intergovernmental group shall be set up immediately to formulate the terms of reference of the restructured Committee. The group shall give its recommendations in good

time for consideration by the existing Transport and Communications Committee at its next session and subsequent submission to the Commission at its thirty-third session for approval;

3. *Requests* the United Nations Development Programme to provide increasing support to the activities of this Committee;

4. *Further requests* the developed and developing countries to continue to provide assistance to this Committee for the development of shipping and ports;

5. *Further decides* that, in the mean time, the existing arrangements on shipping and ports shall be continued.

*510th meeting,
2 April 1976.*

169 (XXXII). Special measures in favour of the least developed, land-locked and island countries

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,

Reaffirming the Kabul Declaration on Asian Economic and Development Co-operation,

Also reaffirming the New Delhi Declaration on the Regional Contribution to the Establishment of a New International Economic Order,

Recalling the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation,

Further recalling General Assembly resolution 3362 (S-VII) on development and international economic co-operation,

Noting General Assembly resolution 3504 (XXX) on the Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries,

1. *Calls upon* member countries, to the extent possible:

(a) To adopt favourable treatment for the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries to assist in bringing about harmonious and balanced development;

(b) To give special attention to the trade requirements of the least developed, land-locked and island countries;

(c) To assist the least developed, land-locked and island countries of the region in the structural transformation of their economies;

2. *Further calls upon* member countries to provide the necessary assistance to land-locked countries of the region through the adoption of practical measures to facilitate their free access to and from the sea and to alleviate the transit difficulties of the land-locked countries of the region;

3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to report on the progress in the implementation of this resolution to the Commission at its thirty-third session and to the Special Body on Land-locked Countries at its fourth session.

*510th meeting,
2 April 1976.*

170 (XXXII). Programme of work and priorities, 1976-1977, and medium-term plan, 1978-1981

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,

Recalling its resolution 140 (XXX) containing the Colombo Declaration, which identified the priority areas for action,

Further recalling its resolution 154 (XXXI) containing the New Delhi Declaration, which urged the maximum utilization of regional skills, capabilities and expertise in the activities of the Commission, particularly the implementation of the integrated programme of work, and defined the regional contribution to the establishment of a New International Economic Order through co-operation for self-reliance, with special attention to the improvement of the quality of life and living conditions of the common people,

Commending the contribution of the Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives and Other Representatives Designated by Members of the Commission in examining the work programme of the Commission between sessions,

Further noting that the programme of work and priorities, 1976-1977, has been amended to reflect the discussions of the Commission at its thirty-first session and of legislative bodies of the Commission at meetings in the preceding year,

Welcoming the supplementary documentation submitted to the Commission for consideration, including an analysis of the programme of work and priorities,

1976-1977,⁸ and the annotated programme of work⁹ in certain sectors,

Having considered the programme of work and priorities, 1976-1977,¹⁰ and the medium-term plan, 1978-1981,¹¹

Recognizing with appreciation the assistance provided and being provided by some member countries to the Commission for the implementation of its activities,

Deeply concerned at the current grave financial constraints, due particularly to the curtailment of financial assistance by the United Nations Development Programme, which seriously affect the implementation of the programme of work of the Commission,

1. *Affirms* that, in carrying out the work programme, special attention must be given to essential projects in the agreed priority areas, including the field of rural development and the encouragement of technical co-operation among developing countries, which will bring immediate benefit to the peoples of the region;

2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in accordance with the integrated and multidisciplinary approach to development activities, to organize the existing resources of the secretariat so as to ensure effective implementation of these priority projects;

3. *Urges* the legislative committees of the Commission to be highly pragmatic and selective in considering the programme of work and priorities in their respective disciplines and, in particular, to avoid duplication of activities already under way in other international organizations, to give attention to the identification and implementation of a hard core of essential activities to be implemented, and to ensure that any additions to this hard core are matched by the corresponding deletion of activities, by according low priorities to certain activities, or by securing to the extent feasible an increase in resources;

4. *Further urges* the legislative committees of the Commission to be conscious of the activities of other international organizations, including regional and sub-regional organizations, in their disciplines with a view to avoiding duplication of effort;

5. *Requests* the Executive Secretary:

(a) To identify clearly in the programme of

⁸ E/CN.11/L.445/CONS.

⁹ E/CN.11/L.434/CONS.

¹⁰ E/CN.11/L.436/CONS.

¹¹ E/CN.11/L.432/CONS.

work and priorities prepared for the Commission at its annual sessions those activities which can be implemented with available resources;

(b) To devise in consultation with the Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives a system which would show more precisely the allocation of resources in financial terms within the programme of work and priorities;

6. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary to intensify measures to ensure effective monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the programme of work;

7. *Requests* the Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives, in consultation with and in support of the Executive Secretary, keeping in view the primary responsibility of the legislative committees in their respective disciplines and bearing in mind its advisory role, to maintain a general and continuing appraisal of the programme of work and its implementation;

8. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary to take necessary action to amend the medium-term plan, 1978-1981, in the light of the discussions of the Commission at its thirty-second session;

9. *Calls upon* the developed countries further to increase to the fullest extent possible their financial assistance to the activities in the programme of work;

10. *Also urges* the developing countries to assist to the extent possible and practicable in the implementation of activities in the programme of work, including contributions in local currencies;

11. *Appeals* to the relevant international organizations to increase their support to the activities in the programme of work;

12. *Requests* the United Nations Development Programme, at the twenty-second session of its Governing Council, in giving effect to the guidelines for the second development cycle, to give the fullest support to the expanded programme requirements of the Commission, and further requests the Administrator to consult closely with the Executive Secretary when deciding upon priorities in any reassessment of assistance to regional projects, so as to enable the Commission to perform its activities on a more stable basis, and thus secure the objectives set forth in this resolution.

*510th meeting,
2 April 1976.*

Chapter IV

PROGRAMME OF WORK AND PRIORITIES, 1976 - 1977

311. At its 510th meeting on 2 April 1976, the Commission approved the programme of work and priorities for 1976-1977, which is set out below.

Introduction

312. 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). An amended programme of work reflecting the new priorities delineated during the thirtieth session was submitted for consideration at the thirty-first session of the Commission (*ibid.*, para. 451).

313. In accordance with the directions given by the Commission at its thirty-first session, the format and substance of the programme of work and priorities, 1976-1977, 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-second 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 diverse 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 as components and, in turn, to the programme as a whole.

A. Basic directives

314. 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), and the decisions of the General Assembly at its seventh special session. Furthermore, special attention is being given to the promotion of technical co-operation among developing countries.

B. Concerted action and co-ordination

315. 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.

316. 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.

317. 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

318. The following were the main developments in the context of institutional arrangements during the period under review. With a view to promoting trade expansion, the First Agreement on Trade Negotiations Among the Developing Countries of ESCAP (Bangkok Agreement) was concluded on 31 July 1975. In the field of telecommunications, the Intergovernmental Working Party of Experts finalized Constitution of the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity and steps are now being taken to establish the said telecommunity. In this connexion, the Commission adopted resolution 163 (XXXII) on the Establishment of the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity at its thirty-second session. In the field of social development, the Asian Centre for Training and Research in Social Welfare and Development was established at Manila in pursuance of Commission resolution 158 (XXXI).

D. Decentralization and strengthening of the secretariat

319. 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

320. Measures for sustained control over documentation have continued, including forward planning, in keeping with internal arrangements and the directives of higher bodies. The target set for the reduction of documentation 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

321. 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. As in the past, the Commission has 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.

322. 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

323. 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).

324. 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.

325. 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: Raw materials and development.

326. 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.

327. 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.

328. 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.

329. 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.

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

	<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 communication 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

331. Each programme component forms a subclassification, 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.

332. 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.

333. 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-second session of the Commission to the end of 1977.

334. 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.

335. 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.

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 posts; C = consultants; RA = regional advisers; XB = posts from extrabudgetary resources.

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

I. PROGRAMME OF WORK IN PRIORITY AREAS, 1976-1977

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

The production and supply of food in many developing countries of the region have not been adequate to meet requirements. The growing population of all segments needs to be fed adequately, and in particular the vulnerable groups should be provided with adequate nutrition on a stable basis. The continuing import requirements of basic food items and 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 becomes all the more acute owing to the relatively higher prices of inputs. It is therefore considered essential, in particular, to improve agricultural plans and policies consistent with the over-all objectives of rural economic and social development, to increase agricultural, particularly food, production, to improve distribution, and to secure a stable supply of food within the countries and for the region as a whole. 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. Technical assistance will be provided to the member countries in the improvement of policy analyses, agricultural planning, programming, project formulation and their implementation.

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) Advisory services to member countries on agricultural planning, policy analysis and project implementation	(a)	Agriculture	-	FAO	1976	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-

B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

2. Development of infrastructure for agriculture (01.2)

Policies and programmes for the improvement of infrastructure, including institutional arrangements, will be analysed and guidelines for their improvement formulated. Particular attention will be given to various rural institutions serving small farmers, including those dealing with irrigation and drainage, transport of agricultural products, communication, agricultural co-operatives, marketing and credit of both inputs and outputs.

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 rural institutions serving small farmers, including co-operatives, to increase their efficiency in providing inputs, including credit, rural employment opportunities and other incentives under differing circumstances	(b) (c)	Agriculture	Development Planning, Social Development	FAO, ILO	1976-1977	22	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
(ii) Seminar on improvement of the efficiency of rural institutions serving small farmers, including such aspects as facilitation of credit, generation of rural employment and provision of incentives	(a)	Agriculture	Development Planning, Social Development	FAO, Japan	1977	6	-	-	10	-	-	-	-

B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

3. Stabilization and expansion of food supplies (01.3)

To establish commodity stabilization schemes through adequate measures for the procurement, storage, distribution and augmentation of supplies in the countries and at the regional level in the long and short terms, 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 in-depth studies on the rice economy of the region and preparation of operational details of the Fund	(a) (b) (d)	Agriculture	International Trade, Development Planning	UNDP, UNCTAD, IMF, IBRD, FAO, ADB	1976	5	-	-	10	-	-	-	10
(ii) Intergovernmental working group on regional co-operation in rice and on operational problems of the Asian Rice Trade Fund	(d)	Agriculture	International Trade	FAO, IMF, IBRD, ADB	1977	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Regional contribution to the International Undertaking on World Food Security	(a) (b) (d)	Agriculture	Transport and Communications, International Trade	FAO, ADB, SEARCA, UNICEF	1976-1977	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
(iv) Regional contribution to the FAO perspective study on world agricultural development	(b)	Agriculture	Statistics, Development Planning	FAO, ADB, Japan	1976-1977	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-
(v) Expert group consultation on the perspective study on agricultural development for the region	(c) (b)	Agriculture	Development Planning	FAO, Japan	1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6

B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

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

Increasing attention must be paid to the diversification of agricultural production and farmers' activities and the 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 ¹	(b)	Industry, Housing, and Technology	Agriculture, Development Planning	FAO	1976-1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Regional studies and surveys on cropping patterns and marketing policies for promoting production, trade and consumption of coarse grains	(b)	Agriculture	Development Planning, International Trade	FAO	1976-1977	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
(iii) (a) Feasibility study on the establishment of regional research institutes on coarse grains, pulses and roots and tubers for humid tropical countries (b) Co-ordination of the development of a regional programme on coarse grains and pulses research	(b) (c)	Agriculture		FAO	1976-1977	20	5	-	-	-	-	-	12
(iv) Seminar on promoting coarse grains production and trade	(a)	Agriculture	International Trade	FAO, Netherlands	1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
(v) Studies on regional co-operation to promote trade relating to agricultural products, such as livestock, fishing and forestry	(b)	Agriculture, International Trade		FAO	1976-1977	Agr. 9 Tr. 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
(vi) Workshop on appropriate technologies for agro-industries in the developing countries of the ESCAP region	(b) (d)	Industry, Housing and Technology	Agriculture, Social Development	FAO, UNIDO, UNICEF, Japan	1976	10	-	4	-	-	-	-	3

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. All kinds of requisites should be available in adequate quantity, at reasonable prices, and at the time they are required by the farmers, particularly the small farmers. Many of the activities under this component are those of the Asian Agricultural Products and Requisites Scheme.

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 Regional Centre for Agricultural Machinery	(a) (c) (d)	Industry, Housing and Technology	Agriculture	UNIDO, FAO, UNDP	1976-1977	12	-	6	10	-	-	-	14
(ii) Study to assess the requirement and supply of requisites for increasing agricultural production	(b)	Agriculture	Development Planning	FAO	1976	-	5	-	10	-	-	-	-
(iii) Project on regional co-operation in chemical fertilizer production and distribution	(b) (c) (d)	Development Planning	Agriculture, Industry, Housing and Technology, International Trade	FAO, UNDP, UNIDO	1976-1977	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	10
(iv) Regional co-operation in the marketing, distribution and use of chemical fertilizer	(a) (c) (d)	Agriculture	Development Planning, International Trade	FAO Netherlands	1976-1977	-	-	-	63	10	-	-	-
(v) Regional co-operation in the marketing, distribution and use of agro-pesticides	(a) (c) (d)	Agriculture	Development Planning	FAO, Netherlands	1976-1977	-	-	-	6	10	-	-	54
(vi) Training seminar on the promotion of effective fertilizer use in small farmers' food production	(a) (c)	Agriculture	Development Planning	FAO, Netherlands	1976	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	2
(vii) Project on improved utilization of organic manures in the region	(b) (c)	Development Planning	Agriculture, Industry, Housing and Technology Natural Resources	FAO, UNDP	1976-1977	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
(viii) Intergovernmental ² meeting on market sharing and production of pesticides	(d)	Industry, Housing and Technology	Agriculture	UNIDO, FAO	1976-1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ix) ESCAP/UNIDO regional symposium on the production and promotion of pesticides	(d)	Industry, Housing and Technology	Agriculture, Development Planning	UNIDO	1976	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-

¹ Deferred in view of project 04.2 (iv).

² Deferred in view of project 01.5 (ix).

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, and contribution from the region to the global activities of FAO in establishing nutritional policy at the country level	(b)	Agriculture	Statistics	FAO	1976-1977	8	-	-	12	-	-	-	12
(ii) Studies on the 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, Housing and Technology, Development Planning, Social Development, Population, Statistics	FAO, Japan	Continuing	24	-	-	4	-	-	-	4

(ii) Regional agricultural information and outlook service within the framework of a global information and early warning system, including the improvement of national crop forecasting systems	(a) (c)	Agriculture	Statistics, Population, Social Development	FAO, Japan	1976-1977	12	-	-	24	-	-	-	24
(iii) Seminar on crop forecasting and yield outlook, including the possible use of remote-sensing devices for this purpose	(b) (d)	Agriculture, Natural Resources	Mekong	FAO, WMO, Japan	1977	Agr. 4 NR 2	-	-	4	1	-	-	-

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, extraction and production of energy (02.1)

It is intended to assist in the formulation of national energy development programmes, promote the exploration, extraction 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) Long-term technical assistance to developing countries in:													
(a) Co-ordinated planning of the investigation, development and management of energy resources and identification of high-priority projects (by a main energy team), followed by	(a)	Natural Resources			1976 and onward	24	-	-	-	4	-	-	102
(b) Detailed advice and assistance in energy sectors to be selected in the light of the findings under component (a) (by specific teams), ³ and	(a)	Natural Resources			1977 and onward	9	-	-	-	8	-	-	36

³ Initial work will be integrated with the main energy mission, 02.1 (i)(a).

(c) Energy utility administration and business management, including financial aspects and energy tariffs formulation (by a specific team) ³	(a)	Natural Resources			1977 and onward	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
	(ii) Technical assistance to developing countries in the development and utilization of non-conventional energy resources												
(a) Priority programmes comprising:	i. Technical advice on the combustion of low-grade coal	(a)	Natural Resources		1976-1977	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	12
	ii. Expert working group on the use of wind and solar energy	(a) (d)	Natural Resources		UNDP 1976	4	-	-	8	-	-	-	-
	iii. Roving seminar on rural energy development	(a) (d)	Natural Resources	-	1977	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
	iv. ⁴ Assistance to member countries in implementing the projects identified by the workshops on bio-gas technology and utilization	(a)	Industry, Housing and Technology	Natural Resources	UNIDO, FAO, WHO	Continuing	12	2	1	-	-	-	12
	v. ⁴ Assistance in setting up prototype bio-gas plants in typical sizes utilizing appropriate construction materials and design, including integrated bio-gas farming systems	(a)	Industry, Housing and Technology	Natural Resources	UNIDO, FAO, WHO	Continuing	6	2	1	-	-	-	27
	vi. ⁴ Workshops on integrated farming system built around bio-gas generation plants for Pacific island countries	(a) (d)	Industry, Housing and Technology	Natural Resources	UNIDO, FAO, WHO	1976-1977	6	-	1	-	-	-	10
	(b) Long-term programmes: the identification of all forms of non-conventional energy resources and the preparation of pre-feasibility studies of high-priority projects with advice on project implementation ⁵	(a)	Natural Resources	Industry, Housing and Technology		1977 and onward	6	-	-	-	3	-	24

(iii) Collection, analysis and dissemination of information on:	(c)	Natural Resources	Statistics	UNESCO	Continuing	14	-	-	-	3	-	-	4
(a) Electricity supply, including nuclear power (publication of <i>Electric Power in Asia and the Pacific</i>)													
(b) Energy resources supply and development													
(iv) Collection, compilation and publication of statistics pertaining to energy	(c)	Statistics	Natural Resources		Continuing	2	-	-	-	8	-	-	-
(v) Seminar and study tour on rural electrification	(d)	Natural Resources			1976	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
(vi) Seminar and study tour on electricity transmission and distribution systems	(d)	Natural Resources			1976-1977	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
(vii) Study on the financing of rural electrification	(b)	Natural Resources		IBRD, ADB	1977	4	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
(viii) Study on the role of gas turbines and hydroelectric peaking stations of conventional storage and pumped-storage types	(b)	Natural Resources	Industry, Housing and Technology		1976	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
(ix) Study on promotion of regional or subregional co-operation in the field of energy resources development ⁶	(b)	Natural Resources			1976-1977	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(x) Study of ocean transport of oil and natural gas	(b)	SSSP ⁷			1976-1977	-	-	-	-	-	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-conserving technology and methodology, and to improve the training of personnel.

⁴ Endorsed by the Committee on Industry, Housing and Technology under 04.2, but now listed under 02.1 (i)(a).

⁵ Initial work will be integrated with the main energy mission, 02.1 (i)(a).

⁶ Initial work will be integrated with the main energy mission, 02.1 (i)(a).

⁷ Staff Service on Shipping and Ports under direct supervision of the Executive Secretary.

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 the economic impact of the energy crisis on the development of selected countries	(b)	Development Planning	Natural Resources	IBRD	1976	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Survey on the use of liquefied natural gas on a national, sub-regional or regional basis ⁸	(b)	Natural Resources	Industry, Housing and Technology	UNIDO	1977	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Technical assistance in planning small-industry development programmes based on reduced energy requirements	(a)	Industry, Housing and Technology	Natural Resources, Development Planning	UNIDO	Continuing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Study on the role of multinational companies in the input and distribution of fuel and their pricing policies	(b)	Development Planning	International Trade		1976-1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Studies on alternative technologies suited to energy resources endowments of developing countries and the transfer of such technologies among developing countries ⁸	(b)	Natural Resources	Industry, Housing and Technology	UNIDO, UNESCO	1977	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Technical assistance on problems of specific industrial sectors based on less-energy-intensive processes	(b) (c)	Industry, Housing and Technology		UNIDO	1977	12	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
(vii) Study on the impact of changes in the energy market on trade and payments	(b)	International Trade	Natural Resources, Development Planning	IBRD	1976	-	-	-	3	12	-	-	-

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. Raw materials production and trade (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) Studies on aspects of raw materials production and trade, including:	(b) (d)	Development Planning	Agriculture, International Trade, Natural Resources, Industry, Housing and Technology, Statistics	UNCTAD, FAO, UNIDO, GATT	1976-1977	23	-	-	2	-	-	-	8
(a) Review of problems and policies relating to raw materials													
(b) Problems relating to pricing in the light of current developments in the working of international commodity agreements													
(c) Further processing and marketing of raw materials													
(d) Ad hoc intergovernmental consultation on raw materials													
(ii) Studies on further processing and marketing of raw materials	(b)	Industry, Housing and Technology	International Trade, Natural Resources	UNCTAD, UNIDO	1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(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	6	-	-	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, Housing and Technology, Natural Resources	UNCTAD, GATT	1976-1977	DP 9 Tr. 6	-	-	1	-	-	-	4 9

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.

8 Initial work will be integrated with the main energy mission, 02.1 (ix a).

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)	Natural Resources	Industry, Housing and Technology, Development Planning	UNESCO, UNIDO	Continuing	8	3	-	-	4	-	-	4
(ii) Assistance to the commodity communities through specific economic studies	(b)	Development Planning	International Trade, Agriculture, Industry, Housing and Technology	UNCTAD, FAO, UNIDO	1976-1977	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	10
(iii) Special studies on problem commodities, e.g. timber, palm oil, jute, tapioca, and <i>ad hoc</i> inter-governmental consultation on regional and subregional co-operation on a commodity-by-commodity basis	(b) (c) (d)	Development Planning	International Trade, Agriculture, Natural Resources, Industry, Housing and Technology	FAO, UNIDO, UNCTAD, GATT	1976-1977	20	-	-	2	-	-	-	10
(iv) Studies on timber, palm-oil, jute, tapioca and other problem commodities	(b) (c)	Industry, Housing and Technology	International Trade, Agriculture, Natural Resources	FAO, UNIDO, UNCTAD, UNCTAD/GATT ITC	1976-1977	8	-	2	-	-	-	-	4

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 of the World and Asian Plans of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development	(d)	Industry, Housing and Technology	Development Planning	UNESCO, Office for Science and Technology, ILO, WHO	Continuing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Country reviews to identify and evaluate scientific and technological institutions	(b)	Industry, Housing and Technology		UNESCO, UNIDO, WHO, UNCTAD	1976-1977	8	-	2	-	-	-	-	21
(iii) Workshop on guidelines for national policies and programmes on development and transfer of industrial technology	(d)	Industry, Housing and Technology	Development Planning, International Trade	UNIDO, UNCTAD, CAFEA-ICC, ILO	1976	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Intergovernmental meeting on guidelines for technology policies and programmes	(d)	Industry, Housing and Technology	Development Planning, International Trade	UNIDO, UNCTAD, CAFEA-ICC, ILO	1976-1977	10	3	2	-	-	-	-	2

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) Study on technological development and adaptation; scaling down of technology	(b) (c)	Development Planning	Industry, Housing and Technology	ILO	1976-1977	2	-	-	1	2	-	-	-
(ii) Training workshops in selected countries to develop skills in making arrangements for technology transfer through 'know-how' licensing and patents	(a)	Industry, Housing and Technology	Development Planning, International Trade	UNIDO, UNCTAD, CAFEA-ICC, ILO, UNESCO	1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Provision of consultancy services to interested countries for the conduct of research and development (R and D) and the establishment of links between R and D establishments and users for improving product and plant design in developing countries	(a)	Industry, Housing and Technology	-	UNIDO, UNESCO	Continuing from 1976	12	-	2	-	-	-	-	-

(iv) Field investigations and expert group meeting on integrated post-harvest industrial technologies and their utilization for fabrication of suitable equipment	(a) (b) (c) (d)	Industry, Housing and Technology	Agriculture	UNIDO	1976- 1977	12	-	2	-	-	-	-	36
(v) Establishment of a regional technology network for agro- and allied industries	(a) (c) (d)	Industry, Housing and Technology	Agriculture	FAO, UNCTAD, UNIDO, ILO	1976- 1977	12	-	3	-	-	-	-	36
(vi) Studies on the formulation of criteria and selection of appropriate technology	(b)	Industry, Housing and Technology	Development Planning	UNESCO, UNIDO, UNCTAD, ILO	1977	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	12

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) Intergovernmental meeting on the regional centre for technology transfer	(d)	Industry, Housing and Technology	Development Planning, International Trade	UNESCO, ILO, UNIDO, IBRD, UNCTAD	1976	16	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
(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, Housing and Technology	Development Planning, International Trade	UNCTAD, UNIDO, ILO	1977	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Assistance to member countries in setting up institutional mechanisms for monitoring and regulating the flow of technology	(a)	Industry, Housing and Technology	Development Planning	UNIDO, UNCTAD, WIPO, FAO	1976-1977	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	12
(iv) Studies on the formulation of licensing contracts and revisions of patent laws	(b)	Industry, Housing and Technology	-	UNIDO, UNCTAD	1976-1977	12	-	2	-	-	-	-	24

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, Housing and Technology	-	ISI, WAITRO, UNIDO, Office for Science and Technology	1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Study on the establishment of a regional information network on available technology, its assessment and transfer	(b)	Industry, Housing and Technology	Statistics	UNESCO, UNIDO, UNCTAD, WAITRO, Office for Science and Technology	1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

2 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 United Nations General Assembly at its sixth special session.

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 assist 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 and possible solutions to those problems of the most severely affected countries	(b)	Development Planning	International Trade, Transport and Communications, Statistics	UNCTAD, IMF, OECD, CDPPP	1976-1977	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	2

(ii) Analysis of trends in, prospects for, and optimum utilization of development assistance in developing ESCAP countries	(d)	Development Planning	International Trade, Statistics, Industry, Transport and Communications	UNCTAD, IMF, OECD, CDPPP	1976-1977	20	-	-	3	-	-	-	6
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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; preparation 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 ⁹	(a) (b) (c) (d)	International Trade	Statistics, Development Planning	UNCTAD, GATT, UNDP	Continuing	24	-	-	54	-	-	-	72
(iii) Technical assistance and advisory services in regard to the participation in multilateral trade negotiations, including studies on related issues	(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 ¹⁰	(a) (b) (d)	International Trade		IMF, Inter-American Development Bank, UNDP UNCTAD	1976	12	-	-	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 transnational corporations in developing countries of the region	(b) (c) (d)	Development Planning	International Trade, Industry, Natural Resources, Agriculture	CTNC, UNCTAD, ILO	1976-1977	32	-	-	5	-	-	-	15
(ii) Studies in selected contiguous countries on selected industries with foreign capital participation	(b)	Industry, Housing and Technology	International Trade	OECD, ADB, IBRD	1976-1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Second seminar on foreign investment laws and tax administration	(b) (d)	Industry, Housing and Technology	International Trade	UNIDO, Netherlands	1976	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Publication of the loose-leaf document on investment rules/policy, procedures and tax legislation and incentives	(c)	Industry, Housing and Technology	Development Planning	Netherlands	1976	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Investment promotion meetings; food processing and allied industries	(d)	Industry, Housing and Technology	-	UNIDO	Annual	12	-	3	-	-	-	-	14

II. PROGRAMME OF WORK IN OTHER FIELDS OF ACTIVITY, 1976-1977

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.

⁹ Bangkok Agreement on TNC signed among member countries of ESCAP; following work to be continued.

¹⁰ The Asian Clearing Union was established and commenced operations on 1 November 1975; related work to be continued.

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) Second biennial review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy at the regional level (b) Annual Survey, 1977	(b)	Development Planning	All divisions	Various	1976-1977	168	8	-	5	-	-	-	5
(ii) Special studies on selected economic problems of the region, including: (a) Patterns and strategies of development in the ESCAP region (b) Aspects of rural development in the ESCAP region	(b)	Development Planning			1976-1977	52	-	-	6	-	-	-	10
(iii) Further studies to be specified in the light of deliberations during the Commission session	(b)	Development Planning	All concerned		1976-1977	8	-	-	2	-	-	-	12
(iv) Meeting of Expert Group on Development Policy and Planning	(d)	Development Planning	All concerned		1976-1977	2	-	-	16	-	-	-	-

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 Development		UNESCO, ILO	1976-1977	20	-	-	2	-	-	-	5
(a) Quantitative and qualitative analyses of the unified approach to development planning; case of manpower and employment planning techniques														
(b) Regional (subnational) planning with special reference to rural works programmes														
(c) Some issues in multilevel planning														
(ii) Two workshops for middle-level personnel for the review and appraisal of development progress	(a)	Development Planning		ADI	CDPPP	1976	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2

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 selected countries	(b) (c) (d)	Development Planning	All divisions	Mekong, ASEAN, SPEC	1976-1977	12	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
(a) ASEAN countries													
(b) Pacific island countries													
(c) Other selected groups of countries in the ESCAP region													

B.. PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

4. Dissemination of information (05.4)

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)	Development Planning	All divisions	-	1976-1977	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
(ii) Preparation for publication of the <i>Economic Bulletin</i>	(b)	Development Planning				1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
(iii) Preparation for publication of the Development Monograph Series	(b)	Development Planning			1976-1977	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1

B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

5. Development administration (05.5)

The objective is to assist member countries in raising the capability of their respective administrative systems so that these systems may 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 Planning	ACDA, ADI	FAO	1976-1977	8	-	10	1	-	-	-	-
(ii) Programmes for training public administration trainers	(a) (c)	Development Planning	ACDA		1976-1977	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Regional workshop on local government personnel systems with special reference to the needs posed by socio-economic development	(d)	Development Planning	ACDA	IULA, ILO	1976	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-

B. 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, Housing and Technology	-	University of the Philippines Institute for Small-Scale Industries, Netherlands	Continuing	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Preparatory work for regional co-operation in the development of the iron and steel industry	(a)	Industry, Housing and Technology	Statistics	UNIDO, UNDP, SEASIS	1976	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Joint ESCAP/UNIDO meeting on the role of small-scale industries outside metropolitan areas	(d)	Industry, Housing and Technology		UNIDO	1976	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Studies on policies and strategies for agro- and integrated rural industries development programmes	(b)	Industry, Housing and Technology	Development Planning, Agriculture, Social Development	UNIDO, FAO	1976	12	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Expert-group meeting on sub-contracting industrial production	(b) (d)	Industry, Housing and Technology	Development Planning		1977	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	24
(vi) Integrated industrialization in the non-metropolitan areas:													
(a) Organization of mission	(a)	Industry, Housing and Technology	Development Planning	UNIDO	1976	8	3	2	-	-	-	-	18
(b) Organization of inter-governmental meeting	(d)	Industry, Housing and Technology		UNIDO	1976	8	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Initiation of pilot projects	(a)	Industry, Housing and Technology	Development Planning	UNIDO	1977	12	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
(vii) Expert group meeting on the development of industrial co-operatives in non-metropolitan areas ¹¹	(d)	Industry, Housing and Technology	Development Planning	UNIDO, ILO, FAO	1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹¹ Deferred as this can be covered by 07.1 (vi) (a) and (b) for the present.

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 co-operation in this field	(a) (b) (c)	Industry, Housing and Technology	Agriculture	UNIDO, FAO	1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Assistance in preparing inventories and in identifying needs for the transfer of technology in specific agro-industries	(a)	Industry, Housing and Technology	Agriculture	UNIDO, FAO	1976-1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Follow up action on the inter-governmental 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, FAO	1976	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Publication of the <i>Asian Industrial Development News</i> and the <i>Small Industry Bulletin</i>	(c)	Industry, Housing and Technology	Statistics, Development planning	National government correspondents	Continuing	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Study on ferro-alloy plants: subregional and regional	(b)	Industry, Housing and Technology	-	UNIDO	1976-1978	10	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) (a) Regional survey to examine the possibilities of plan harmonization for the textile industry and production of fibres and packing materials	(b) (c) (d)	Industry, Housing and Technology	Statistics, International Trade	UNIDO, FAO	1976-1977	12	-	3	-	-	-	-	16
(b) Expert group meeting on synthetic fibres						-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vii) (a) Fact-finding mission for the preparation of a report on production and trade in electronic products and components	(a) (c) (d)	Industry, Housing and Technology	Statistics, International Trade	UNIDO	1976	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	16
(b) Expert group meeting on electronic products		Industry, Housing and Technology				4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-

(viii) Techno-economic studies for the selection of technology for the sponge-iron industry, and convening of a workshop	(b)	Industry, Housing and Technology		UNIDO	1976-1977	12	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
(ix) Fact-finding team for the machine tools industry and foundry practices	(a) (c)	Industry, Housing and Technology		UNIDO	1976-1977	10	-	3	-	-	-	-	23
(x) Study of the feasibility of a second Asian iron and steel institute	(b)	Industry, Housing and Technology		UNIDO	1976-1977	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
(xi) Workshop on the development of employment-oriented agro-industries	(a) (b) (d)	Industry, Housing and Technology	Agriculture, Development Planning, Social Development	FAO, UNIDO, ILO	1976-1977	8	-	3	-	-	-	-	18
(xii) Expert group meeting on the intensity, composition and utilization of capital as a structural part of selected key industries in selected countries	(d)	Industry, Housing and Technology	Development Planning	UNIDO	1977	8	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
(xiii) (a) Study on the establishment of regional industries in the Pacific region and in selected least developed and land-locked countries	(b)	Industry, Housing and Technology		UNIDO	1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Meeting on the findings of the above-mentioned study	(d)			UNIDO									
(xiv) Workshop on the development of the dairy industry, with specific reference to the development of skills, technology and marketing	(a) (c) (d)	Industry, Housing and Technology	Agriculture	UNIDO	1976-1977	10	-	3	-	-	-	-	4
(xv) (a) Undertaking of industrial surveys for regional co-operation in selected least developed, land-locked and Pacific island countries	(b)	Industry, Housing and Technology		UNIDO	1977	16	-	6	-	-	-	-	36
(b) Meeting on the findings of (a)	(d)			UNIDO	1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(xvi) Meeting on the association of development banks and corporations in the ESCAP region	(d)	Industry, Housing and Technology		ADB	1976	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
(xvii) Workshops on industrial utilization and recycling of agricultural and animal wastes and by-products	(a) (c) (d)	Industry, Housing and Technology	Agriculture	FAO, UNIDO	1976-1977	8	-	3	-	-	-	-	12
(xviii) Studies for the identification of small-scale agro-allied industries of common interest to the developing countries	(b)	Industry, Housing and Technology		FAO, UNIDO, ILO	1976-1977	12	2	2	-	-	-	-	-

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 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, Housing and Technology			Continuing	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
(ii) Assistance to countries in the improvement of rural settlements, including the development of pilot projects	(a)	Industry, Housing and Technology		CHBP, UNICEF, WHO, UNDP	Continuing	8	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
(iii) Preparatory work in connexion with HABITAT (Vancouver)	(a) (c)	Industry, Housing and Technology		CHBP, UNEP	1976	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
(iv) Establishment of centres for research and training in rural housing and community facilities	(a)	Industry, Housing and Technology		CHBP, RHCs at Bandung and New Delhi, UNDP	1977	4	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
(v) Studies on (a) criteria for investment in housing; (b) system of mortgages for financing housing	(b)	Industry, Housing and Technology	Statistics		1976-1977	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	6
(vi) Seminar on the organization and functions of national agencies for rural housing and community facilities in Asia and the Pacific	(d)	Industry, Housing and Technology		CHBP	1976-1977	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
(vii) Group of experts on rural housing policies and programmes	(b) (d)	Industry, Housing and Technology	Social Development, Population	CHBP, UNDP	1976-1977	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	24

(viii) Integrated programme for the improvement of slums and squatter settlements	(a) (d)	Industry, Housing and Technology	Social Development	CHBP, UNDP, WHO, IBRD	1977	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	300
(ix) Study on the feasibility of introducing rural savings and loan associations or similar schemes for encouraging savings	(b)	Industry, Housing and Technology	Development Planning, Agriculture	CHBP	1976-1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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 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, Housing and Technology	Social Development, Population	-	Continuing	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
(ii) Assistance to developing countries in the introduction and use of standardization, modular co-ordination and other new methods of building	(a) (c)	Industry, Housing and Technology	-	CHBP, Denmark	Continuing	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Meeting of directors of building research institutes and development organizations	(d)	Industry, Housing and Technology	-	CHBP, RHCs (New Delhi and Bandung)	1976	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3

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, Housing and Technology	Development Planning, Social Development	ILO, UNEP, WHO, Israel	1976- 1977	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
(ii) Study on the planning and development of rural settlements, including provision for rural centres	(b)	Industry, Housing and Technology	Development Planning, Social Development, Po- pulation	UNCRD, WHO, Israel	1976- 1977	8	-	-	1	-	-	-	7
(iii) Seminar on the organization and functions of regional development authorities for the developing countries in the ESCAP region	(a) (d)	Industry, Housing and Technology	Development Planning, Social Development	CHBP, UNCRD	1976- 1977	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
(iv) Seminar on urban land use and control policies for human settlements	(d)	Industry, Housing and Technology	Development Planning	CHBP, UNCRD, UNEP	1977	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
(v) Seminar on the management of urban settlements	(d)	Industry, Housing and Technology		CHBP, UNCRD, UNEP	1977	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	7

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 and rodent control	(b) (c)	Industry, Housing and Technology	Natural ces	Resour-	UNEP, UNIDO, UNDP, WHO, FAO	Conti- nuing	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Study on methods and costs of pollution control in different industries	(b)	Industry, Housing and Technology	Natural ces	Resour-	UNEP, UNIDO, ILO	Conti- nuing	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Study on the requirement of monitoring equipment for pollution control and for early-warning systems for disasters	(b)	Industry, Housing and Technology	Natural ces	Resour-	UNEP, WMO, UN- DRO, UNESCO	Conti- nuing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(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, Housing and Technology	International Trade		UNCTAD, UNEP, ICC	Conti- nuing	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

75

B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

2. Environmental information, training and research (09.2)

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

C. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES:

	Type of acti- vity	Main unit in ESCAP res- ponsible for the activity	Participating units in ESCAP	Participating units outside ESCAP	Time sche- dule	Resources							
						Available (man-months)				Anticipated (man-months)			
						EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB
(i) Intergovernmental meeting on environmental protection legislation	(d)	Industry, Housing and Technology		UNEP, WHO, UN- ESCO	1977	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Task force on the human environment to identify training needs of countries	(a)	Industry, Housing and Technology		United Nations Headquarters, UNDP, UNEP, FAO, WHO, UN- ESCO, ILO	1976	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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	(b) (c)	International Trade	Statistics		Continuing	12	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
(ii) Comparative study on co-ordination among government agencies involved in exports and export promotion of manufactures	(b)	International Trade	Development Planning, Industry, Housing and Technology		1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
(iii) Preparations for and follow-up activities pertaining to the fourth session of UNCTAD, 1976	(a) (b) (c) (d)	International Trade		UNCTAD	1976	6	-	-	-	-	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) Up-dating of studies on problems of insurance and reinsurance, strengthening of insurance and reinsurance markets and institutions, and refinancing of export credit	(b) International Trade	UNDP, UNCTAD	1976-1977	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Follow-up to the recommendations of the Meeting on an Asian reinsurance corporation	(d) International Trade	UNDP, UNCTAD	1976-1977	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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) Organization of training courses and exchange of information on training facilities in the region	(a)	International Trade		CCC, UNCTAD	1976-1977	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
(ii) 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	1976-1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
(iii) Follow-up on the acceptance of an ESCAP definition of customs valuation in the context of the multilateral trade negotiations	(a)	International Trade		CCC, UNCITRAL, UNCTAD, GATT, UNDP	1976-1977	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	12

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	1976-1977	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Meeting of an <i>ad hoc</i> group of experts on the subject	(d)	International Trade	Transport and Communications	UNDP, UNCTAD, ECE	1976-1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

5. Trade expansion and monetary co-operation (10.5)

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
Studies on and preparations for the establishment of an Asian reserve bank	(b)	International Trade	Statistics	IMF, ADB, UNDP, UNCTAD	1976	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

6. Trade promotion and development (10.6)

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, Housing and Technology	UNCTAD/GATT ITC, UNDP	Continuing	30	-	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	1976-1977	24	-	6	3	12	-	-	10
(iii) Marketing research/market survey and product development:	(a) (b) (c)	International Trade	Statistics, Agriculture, Industry, Housing and Technology	UNDP	Continuing	30	-	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-payment 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 ¹²		Rep. of Korea, SEATAC, UNDP, ILO, IMCO, Japan	Continuing	9	-	-	-	4	-	-	8

¹² Staff Service on Shipping and Ports under the direct supervision of the Executive Secretary.

2. Development of maritime policy and institutions (11.2)

The elements of the maritime industry will 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:

[illegible]

(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	6	-	-	2	4	-	-	6
(ii) Assistance in the implementation of a uniform system for the collection of shipping statistics (familiarly known as the "L.2 scheme")	(a)	SSSP	Statistics	UNDP, UNCTAD	1976-1977	4	-	-	8	-	-	-	-
(iii) Assistance in the establishment of a trade and shipping data and service unit	(a) (c)	SSSP	Statistics	Norway, UNDP	Continuing	2	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
(iv) Assistance to member countries in developing institutions for administration and management purposes as regards:	(a) (b)	SSSP		UNDP	Continuing	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	6
(a) Shipping fleets				Norway	1976 and continuing								
(b) Shippers' activities				Norway	1976 and continuing								
(v) Assistance to member countries in the preparation and implementation of the International Convention on Intermodal Transport ("containerization")	(a) (d)	SSSP		UNDP, UNCTAD	1976-1977	2	-	-	-	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	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vii) Organization of meetings on the above subjects	(d)	SSSP			Continuing	2	-	-	-	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 and 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, UNCTAD, UNDP, IMCO	Continuing	14	-	-	-	6	-	-	3
(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)													
(d) Study on the expansion of national merchant fleets of the developing member countries of the region													
(ii) Analysis of fleet capacity utilization	(a) (b)	SSSP	Statistics	Netherlands, UNDP	Continuing	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
(iii) (a) 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	-	-	-	2	-	-	3
(b) Exploration of the possibilities of intensifying regional and interregional co-operation for the development of shipping													
(iv) Assistance in financing the acquisition or conversion of vessels	(a)	SSSP				2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(v) Assistance to member countries in the establishment of a ship chartering organization	(a) (b)	SSSP	Netherlands, USSR	Continuing	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
(vi) Assistance to member countries in setting up ship maintenance-cleaning, port agent services and supplies organizations/centres	(a)	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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(viii) Annual reviews of shipping and ports development	(b)	SSSP	Netherlands	Continuing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ix) <i>Ad hoc</i> advisory services on shipping, ports and inland waterways	(a)	SSSP	Netherlands	Continuing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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	6	-	-	12	4	-	-	12
(ii) Assistance to member countries in the management of ports; development of a long-term management training programme	(a)	SSSP		UNDP	Continuing	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
(iii) Compilation and dissemination of port statistics, and establishment of a port data unit	(c)	SSSP	Statistics	UNDP	Continuing	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3

(iv) Studies on port tariff structures for dues and charges	(b)	SSSP	UNDP	Continuing	4	-	-	-	2	3	-	-
(v) Seminar on containerization	(d)	SSSP	-	1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Seminar on port handling/inland waterways	(d)	SSSP	France	1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

5. Inland waterways and waterways transport (11.5)

The objective is to assist in the development of 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		France, Netherlands, Fed. Rep. of Germany, UNDP	1976-1977	4	-	-	4	2	-	-	6
(ii) Assistance to member countries in the development of the most suitable inland waterways transport systems and facilities	(a) (b)	SSSP		France, Netherlands, Fed. Rep. of Germany, UNDP	Continuing	8	-	-	4	2	-	-	6
(iii) Assistance to member countries in regard to improvement of their inland waterways system	(a)	SSSP		France, Netherlands, Fed. Rep. of Germany, UNDP	Continuing	7	-	-	4	-	-	-	6
(iv) Technical assistance to member countries in improving the efficiency of operations, management and maintenance of dredging plants	(a)	SSSP		Netherlands, Fed. Rep. of Germany, UNDP	Continuing	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	24

B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

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

The problems of quality and quantity of 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 and in establishing schemes of rationalization in co-operation with shipowners (especially shipping conferences) and other interests; (iii) to establish the economic criteria for determining freight rates (levels and structures) and operational aspects of shipping; (iv) to develop alternative means of shipment, consolidation of cargo, and freight booking; and (v) to set up freight booking centres.

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	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) (c)	SSSP		Norway	Continuing	4	-	6	-	2	-	6	6
(ii) Assistance to member Governments and shippers' organizations in the consolidation of cargo and freight booking	(a) (b) (c)	SSSP		Norway, UNDP	Continuing	3	-	2	2	2	-	2	-
(iii) Assistance in the operation of freight forwarders' organizations and freight booking centres	(a)	SSSP		Norway, USSR, Fed. Rep. of Germany	Continuing	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	6
(iv) Assistance to member Governments and shippers' organizations in assessing needs for suitable shipping services and vessels	(a) (b) (c)	SSSP	Statistics	Norway	Continuing	2	-	2	1	2	-	2	2
(v) Study of freight rates, various surcharges and other conditions of ocean transport on major export or import commodities	(b)	SSSP		UNDP, Norway, ANRPC, UNCTAD	Continuing	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	4
(vi) Organization of meetings on the above subject	(d)	SSSP			Continuing	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vii) Development of data and service centres for the establishment of consultation and negotiation machinery between shippers and shipping conferences	(a) (b) (c)	SSSP	Statistics	Norway, UNDP	Continuing	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-

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 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	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Assistance to member countries in the facilitation of international traffic, including establishment of institutional prerequisites	(a)	Transport and Communications	-	ICAO, IMCO, OTA, UNIDROIT	Continuing	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Implementation of subregional grouping arrangements for facilitation measures; facilitation of international vehicular traffic	(b)	Transport and Communications	-	ICAO, IMCO, OTA, SITPRO, UNIDROIT	Continuing	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Study on co-ordination of transport	(b)	Transport and Communication	Industry, Housing and Technology	-	1976-1977	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Technical assistance to member countries in simplifying and standardizing transport and travel documents	(a)	Transport and Communications	International Trade	SITPRO, UNCTAD (FALPRO)	1977	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Roving mission and symposium	(a)	Transport and Communications	International Trade	SITPRO, UNCTAD (FALPRO)	1976	6	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
(vii) Study on the co-ordination and improvement of mass transport in metropolitan areas by road, railway, monorail and rapid transit systems ^{1,3}	(b) (c)	Transport and Communications	Industry, Housing and Technology	UITP, UNDP, UIC	1976-1977	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	5

B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

2. Highways and highway transport (12.2)

Activities will be performed at four levels: (a) highways and highway transport; (b) feeder roads and rural transport; (c) international road transport; and (d) urban road transport.

Assistance will be provided for the development of administrative measures for national, regional and international road transport in all its aspects and for the development of adequate modern road construction, maintenance and technology, including rural roads, 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	(a) (c)	Transport and Communications		ILO, road departments concerned	Continuing	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
(ii) Assistance in studies, surveys and evaluation of traffic surveys and traffic forecasts	(a) (b)	Transport and Communications	Industry, Housing and Technology	ILO, road departments concerned, IRU	Continuing	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	2
(iii) Studies on the rules and regulation relating to weights and dimensions of vehicles with a view to achieving possible uniformity	(b) (c)	Transport and Communications	-	Road departments concerned	1977	8	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
(iv) <i>Ad hoc</i> advisory assistance on request on techno-economic and operational matters relating to roads and transport	(a) (b) (d)	Transport and Communications	Development Planning	UNCTAD, IBRD, ADB, IRF	Continuing	2	1	-	4	-	-	-	6
(v) Preparation and publication of maps and guidebooks for facilitating and promoting international traffic	(b)	Transport and Communications		Road departments concerned	Continuing	2	-	-	4	-	-	-	6
(vi) Surveys and pilot subregional projects for promoting international road transport, especially administrative measures applicable to vehicles, goods, passengers and drivers at border crossings	(b) (c) (d)	Transport and Communications	Industry, Housing and Technology, International Trade	IRU	Continuing	6	-	-	10	-	-	-	12
(vii) Assistance and advice in developing adequate road infrastructure for the international traffic of land-locked countries	(a) (b) (d)	Transport and Communications	International Trade	UNCTAD, IRF	Continuing	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	4
(viii) Studies and recommendations on improvement of the carrying capacity and operational efficiency of rural road transport	(b)	Transport and Communications	Agriculture	FAO, ILO	1976-1977	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ix) Workshop on the economic and engineering aspects of feeder roads and rural transport, including methodology for planning rural roads	(b) (d)	Transport and Communications	International Trade, Industry, Housing and Technology, Natural Resources, Agriculture	FAO, ILO, IRF	1976	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	6

13 A special project is being developed for railway urban and suburban traffic.

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 for agricultural 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	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
(ii) Regional seminars and study tours on:						7	-	-	8	-	-	-	32
(a) Methods of training engineers and technical personnel and scientific research	(d)	Transport and Communications		USSR	1976								
(b) Railway Group meetings and Working Party of Experts on the Trans-Asian Railway (RAS/72/160) followed by post-conference study tour	(d)	Transport and Communications		UNDP	1976								
(c) Study of Trans-Australian Railway and other railway facilities with emphasis on problems associated with differing gauges and equipment standards of the State and Federal railway systems	(d)	Transport and Communications		Australia	1976								
(d) Increase in commercial speeds on existing lines	(d)	Transport and Communications		Federal Republic of Germany	1976-1977								
(e) Railway suburban transport	(d)	Transport and Communications			1977								
(f) Rolling-stock maintenance and repair	(d)	Transport and Communications			1977								
(iii) Studies:						25	-	-	10	-	4	-	5
(a) Measures by railways to cope with the energy crisis	(b)	Transport and Communications	Task Force on the Energy Crisis	Railway administrations of the region, UNDP	1976								

(b) Measures to improve transport of agricultural goods	(b) Transport and Communications	Agriculture	Railway administrations of the region, UNDP	1976															
(c) Standards and rules for railway design	(b) Transport and Communications		Railway administrations of the region, UIC, AREA	1976															
(d) Unification of rules and procedures for compiling railway statistics in the ESCAP region	(b) Transport and Communications	Statistics	Railway administrations of the region, UIC, AREA	Continuing															
(e) Measures to reduce railway construction costs	(b) Transport and Communications		Railway administrations of the region, UIC, AREA	1976															
(f) Rolling-stock, homogeneous standards for the metre-gauge segment of the Trans-Asian Railway network	(b) Transport and Communications		Railway administrations of the region, UIC, AREA, UNDP	Continuing															
(g) Standardization of couplers and brake equipment for the broad-gauge segment of the Trans-Asian Railway project	(b) Transport and Communications		Railway administrations of the region, UIC, AREA, UNDP	Continuing															
(h) Use of refrigerator wagons in railway transport in the region	(b) Transport and Communications		Railway administrations of the region, UIC, AREA	1976-1977															
(i) Measures to improve single-line capacity and its economic justification	(b) Transport and Communications		Railway administrations of the region, UIC, AREA	1976															
(j) Use of new welding techniques for repairs to railway components	(b) Transport and Communications		Railway administrations of the region, All Union Railway Research Institute (USSR)	1976-1977	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Trans-Asian Railway (RAS/72/160) assistance in:					3	-	-	18	-	-	-	30 ¹⁴							
(a) Setting up of a training college for officers and staff of the Bangladesh Railway ¹⁵	(a) Transport and (b) Communications		Interested countries	1976															

¹⁴ Excluding 180 man-months anticipated through technical co-operation from developed countries, to conduct two to three surveys annually.

¹⁵ Activity deferred as a maximum of four studies/surveys can be undertaken with extrabudgetary resources in the form of survey teams made available by interested developed countries.

(b) Technical assistance for the rehabilitation of signalling installations for Bangladesh Railways (Bangladesh) ¹⁵	(a) Transport and (b) Communications	UNDP ¹⁶ and interested countries	1976
(c) Pre-investment surveys for conversion of a narrow-gauge railway line to broad metre-gauge between Raxaul (India) and Birganj (Nepal) (9 km)	(a) Transport and (b) Communications	UNDP ¹⁶ and interested countries	1976
(d) Surveys for a spur line into Afghanistan from Chaman to Khandahar	(a) Transport and (b) Communications	UNDP ¹⁶ and interested countries	1976
(e) Completion of survey for construction of railway extension from Dohazari to Cox's Bazar in Bangladesh	(a) Transport and (b) Communications	UNDP and interested countries	1976
(f) Studies on strengthening and/or replacement of bridge girders on the Malayan Railway (Malaysia) ¹⁵	(a) Transport and (b) Communications	UNDP ¹⁶ and interested countries	1976
(g) Feasibility studies on improvement of train speeds (Malaysia) ¹⁵	(a) Transport and (b) Communications	UNDP ¹⁶ and interested countries	1976
(h) Comparative studies to assess the techno-economic viability of railway, ropeway and highway in Nepal between Hitauda Kathmandu	(a) Transport and (b) Communications	UNDP and interested countries	1976
(i) Survey on electrification of the main line between Dacca and Chittagong (Bangladesh) ¹⁵	(a) Transport and (b) Communications	UNDP ¹⁶ and interested countries	1976
(j) Surveys for the Meshad-Herat spur line for Afghanistan	(a) Transport and (b) Communications	UNDP ¹⁶ and interested countries	1976
(k) Studies/surveys for providing additional railway outlets for land-locked Nepal, especially from its eastern border, to reduce transit loads	(a) Transport and (b) Communications	UNDP and interested countries	1976-1977
(l) Studies for the reorganization of motive power maintenance on the State Railway of Thailand (RSR)	(a) Transport and (b) Communications	UNDP ¹⁶ and interested countries	1976-1977

(m) Studies/surveys for the construction of elevated railway in the Bangkok metropolitan area (Thailand)	(a) (b)	Transport and Communications	UNDP ¹⁶ and in- terested countries	1976- 1977		
(n) Studies/surveys for connecting Bangkok main line station (Hua Lampong) to the Meklong line to join the main southern line at Pak Tho to form loops for urban and suburban traffic around Bangkok (Thailand) ¹⁵	(a) (b)	Transport and Communications	UNDP ¹⁶ and in- terested countries	1976- 1977		
(o) Studies/surveys of signalling and telecommunications on the State Railway of Thailand	(a) (b)	Transport and Communications	UNDP ¹⁶ and in- terested countries	1977- 1978		
(p) Studies/surveys for rehabilitation requirements of the railway track structure on the Sri Lanka Railways	(a) (b)	Transport and Communications	UNDP ¹⁶ and in- terested countries	1977- 1978		
(q) Studies on the increase in train speed to augment operational efficiency in Trans-Asian Railway network countries	(a) (b)	Transport and Communications	UNDP ¹⁶ and in- terested countries	Conti- nuing		
(r) 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 socioeconomic conditions in transport policies in the network countries which could influence the various traffic patterns	(a) (b)	Transport and Communications	UNDP ¹⁶ and in- terested countries	Conti- nuing		

¹⁶ On availability of funds through UNDP support.

A. PROGRAMME: **DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNICATION FACILITIES (13)**

This 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:

	<i>Type of activity</i>	<i>Main unit in ESCAP responsible for the activity</i>	<i>Participating units in ESCAP</i>	<i>Participating units outside ESCAP</i>	<i>Time schedule</i>	<i>Resources</i>							
						<i>Available (man-months)</i>				<i>Anticipated (man-months)</i>			
						<i>EP</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>RA</i>	<i>XB</i>	<i>EP</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>RA</i>	<i>XB</i>
(i) Establishment of regional microwave links and associated switching and interconnexion arrangements;	(a)	Transport and Communications	ESCAP/ITU Unit	ITU		-	-	-	50	-	-	-	50
(a) Radio relay microwave route Tayyabet-Kandahar-Kabul					Continuing								
(b) Microwave system Kabul-Jalalabad-Torkham					Continuing								
(c) Jalalabad-Dalhousie (troposcatter system)					Continuing								
(d) Lahore-Amritsar (microwave)					1976								
(e) Madurai-Colombo (microwave)					1976								
(f) Patna-Raxaul-Kathmandu					1976								
(g) Khustia-Calcutta (microwave)					Continuing								
(h) Pakanbaru-Singapore					Continuing								
(i) Pakanbaru-Pongka-Gunong Pulai					Continuing								
(j) Bhadrapur-Thakurgaon					Continuing								

(k) Aranyapathet-Phnom Penh						Continuing							
(l) Phnom Penh-Saigon						Continuing							
(m) Vientiane-Pakse						1976							
(n) Mirpurkhas-Jodhpur						Continuing							
(ii) Assistance to member countries on tariff matters concerning the Asian telecommunication network	(a)	Transport and Communications	ESCAP/ITU Unit	ITU	Continuing	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	6
(iii) Study of technical and training aspects of radio and TV broadcasting in the region	(b)	Transport and Communications	ESCAP/ITU Unit	ITU	Continuing	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
(iv) Assistance to member countries for the development of telecommunication services on a national, subregional and regional basis	(a)	Transport and Communications	ESCAP/ITU Unit	ITU	Continuing	1	-	-	10	-	-	-	10
(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	Continuing	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
(vi) Assistance in the preparation of a feasibility survey project and co-ordinated studies on transmission media in the region	(b)	Transport and Communications	ESCAP/ITU Unit	ITU	Continuing	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
(vii) Establishment of the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity for operation of an Asian telecommunication network; intergovernmental working party of regional experts to finalize the constitution of the Community	(a) (b) (d)	Transport and Communications	ESCAP/ITU Unit	ITU	1976	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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 the promotion and improvement of savings bank and remittance services	(b)	Transport and Communications	-	UPU/UNDP	Continuing	4	-	-	12	-	-	-	60
(ii) Prefeasibility study for setting up a regional development research and study centre	(b)	Transport and Communications	-	UPU/UNDP	1976								
(iii) Assistance to member countries in seeking technical and financial aid from international financial institutions for the development of postal infrastructure	(a)	Transport and Communications	-	UPU, UNDP, ADB, IBRD/IDA	Continuing								
(iv) Preparation of digests or guidelines for setting up units for:	(b)	Transport and Communications	-	UPU/UNDP	Continuing								
(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/UNDP	Continuing								
(vi) Studies and assistance on request with a view to regional co-operation in the printing and supply of all international service forms	(a)	Transport and Communications	-	UPU/UNDP	Continuing								
(vii) Training courses on specific management or operational problems in individual countries	(a)	Transport and Communications	-	AOPTS, UPU/UNDP, countries concerned	1976								
(viii) Prefeasibility study on the provision of regional training facilities for higher management staff	(b)	Transport and Communications	-	UPU/UNDP	1976								
(ix) 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/UNDP	1976								

(x) 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		
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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. Expansion of tourism facilities and potential (14.1)

The objectives are: (i) improvement and expansion of tourism facilities in the region on a planned basis, (ii) assistance in the preparation of subregional master plans for tourism development, and (iii) assistance in the evaluation of the economic, cultural and ecological impact of tourism in 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	(a)	Transport and Communications	Trade, Industry, Housing and Technology, Development Planning	UNDP, WTO	Continuing	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Assistance on request in the preparation of subregional tourism master plans	(a)	Transport and Communications	Trade, Industry, Housing and Technology, Development Planning	United Nations Headquarters, UNDP, ASEAN, PATA, ADB, WTO	Continuing	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Expert group for the evaluation of facilities for the establishment of subregional training centres and recommendation of locations for these centres	(a)	Transport and Communications	Trade, Industry, Housing and Technology, Development Planning	WTO, ILO, PATA	1976-1977	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Assistance on request in evaluating the economic, cultural and ecological impact of tourism in the ESCAP member countries	(a) (b)	Transport and Communications	Trade, Industry, Housing and Technology, Development Planning, Statistics	WTO, PATA	1976	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Assistance on request to member countries in co-ordinating joint promotional and marketing programmes	(a)	Transport and Communications	Trade, Industry, Housing and Technology, Development Planning	PATA, ASEAN, East Asian Tourism Association, South Asia Travel Commission, East Asia and Pacific Travel Commission, WTO	Continuing	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

A. PROGRAMME: **MINERAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (15)**

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, compilation and dissemination of data on the stratigraphic correlation of sedimentary basins of the ESCAP region, and assistance to countries in the preparation of the stratigraphic atlas	(a) (c)	Natural Resources	-	UNESCO	Continuing	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
(ii) Training in specialized phases of the petroleum exploration industry at facilities offered by countries within and outside the region	(a)	Natural Resources	Technical Co-operation Unit	UNESCO	Continuing	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Mineral Distribution Map (second edition): completion of compilation, preparation of final draft, and printing	(c)	Natural Resources	-	-	1976	12	-	-	18	-	-	-	18
(iv) Gravity Map (first edition): completion of compilation, printing and issue	(c)	Natural Resources		UNESCO	1976-1977	12	-	-	18	-	-	-	18
(v) Symposium on the development of the petroleum resources of Asia and the Pacific	(d)	Natural Resources		UNESCO, UNIDO	1977	36	-	-	-	-	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) Inventory, compilation, analysis and dissemination of information on mineral resources development	(a) (b) (c)	Natural Resources	International Trade, Statistics	UNESCO	Continuing	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Administrative and technical support to the Regional Mineral Resources Development Centre	(a)	Natural Resources	Industry, Housing and Technology	UNDP	1976-1977	21	-	-	91	-	-	-	209
(iii) Administrative and technical support to the Southeast Asia Tin Research and Development Centre ¹⁷	(a)	Natural Resources	Industry, Housing and Technology	UNDP, UNIDO	1976-1977	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Preparation and printing of national and subregional hydrogeologic maps and assisting countries in the exploration and development of underground water resources	(a) (b)	Natural Resources		UNESCO	Continuing	6	-	-	24	-	-	-	12
(v) Follow-up to recommendations of the Seminar on the Application of Remote-sensing Technology to Natural Resources Development	(b) (d)	Natural Resources	FAO/Agriculture		1976	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	12

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) Administrative and technical assistance to member countries in the formulation and implementation of national and subregional offshore exploration programmes	(a) (c)	Natural Resources		UNESCO	Continuing	33	-	8	7	-	21	32	36

¹⁷ Anticipated XB resources from UNDP project are not included.

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)**

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:

86

	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 the collection and presentation of water resources statistics on a uniform basis	(b) (c)	Natural Resources	-	WHO	Continuing	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Studies to assess the supply of, and demand for, water in countries of the region	(b) (c)	Natural Resources	-	CNRET	Continuing	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Studies on water quality management	(b)	Natural Resources	Industry, Housing and Technology	UNEP, UNESCO, WHO	Continuing	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Regional symposium on the development of deltaic areas	(d)	Natural Resources	-	UNESCO	1976-1977	6	-	-	6	-	-	-	16
(v) Studies on various aspects of water resources development:	(b)	Natural Resources											
(a) Measures to improve performance of the rural sector in irrigation projects			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	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Preparatory work for the United Nations Water Conference, including an <i>ad hoc</i> regional preparatory meeting in July 1976	(b) (a)	Natural Resources	-	CNRET, UNESCO, WHO, WMO, FAO, UNEP	1976-1977	30	4	-	-	-	2	12	8
(vii) Publications: (a) the <i>Water Resources Series</i> ; (b) the quarterly <i>Water Resources Journal</i>	(c)	Natural Resources			1976-1977	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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 hydrological 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.

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	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Technical assistance to the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin	(a)	Natural Resources	-	WHO	Continuing	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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) Assessment of flood damage incurred by countries of the region	(a)(b)(c)	Natural Resources	-	CNRET	Continuing	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Administrative and technical support to the Typhoon Committee	(a)(b)(c)(d)	Natural Resources	-	WMO, UNDP	Continuing	12	-	-	24 ¹⁸	-	-	-	12
(iii) Administrative and technical support to the WMO/ESCAP Panel on Tropical Cyclones	(a)(b)(c)(d)	Natural Resources	-	WMO, UNDP	Continuing	12	-	-	24	-	-	-	-
(iv) Regional seminar on disaster prevention and community preparedness	(a)	Natural Resources	-	WMO, LRCS	1976	10	-	-	20	-	-	-	-

¹⁸ Included in WMO project RAS/73/034, "WMO/UNDP technical support to the Typhoon Committee".

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:

	<i>Type of activity</i>	<i>Main unit in ESCAP responsible for the activity</i>	<i>Participating units in ESCAP</i>	<i>Participating units outside ESCAP</i>	<i>Time schedule</i>	<i>Resources</i>							
						<i>Available (man-months)</i>				<i>Anticipated (man-months)</i>			
						<i>EP</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>RA</i>	<i>XB</i>	<i>EP</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>RA</i>	<i>XB</i>
(i) Technical assistance in the collection, storage and retrieval of hydrologic data	(a)	Natural Resources	-	-	Continuing	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(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.

C. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES:

	<i>Type of activity</i>	<i>Main unit in ESCAP responsible for the activity</i>	<i>Participating units in ESCAP</i>	<i>Participating units outside ESCAP</i>	<i>Time schedule</i>	<i>Resources</i>							
						<i>Available (man-months)</i>				<i>Anticipated (man-months)</i>			
						<i>EP</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>RA</i>	<i>XB</i>	<i>EP</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>RA</i>	<i>XB</i>
(i) Technical assistance to developing ESCAP countries to improve their administrative systems	(a) (d)	Development Planning			1976-1977	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-

(ii) Assistance to the least developed, land-locked and island countries for the development of 'prime-mover' industry	(a) (b)	Industry, Housing and Technology	Development Planning, Inter- national Trade	UNIDO, UNDP, FAO, ILO	1976- 1977	10	-	3	-	-	-	-	14
(iii) Mobile training team in the field of social welfare, community development, co-operatives, local government and youth welfare	(a)	Social Development	Agriculture, In- dustry, Housing and Technology, Population	OTC, selected schools of social work, UNICEF, FAO, UNESCO, ILO	Afgha- nistan: 1976; Laos or Bhutan 1976- 1977	6	-	-	60	12	-	-	-
(iv) Studies on problems relating to the import and export trade of the least developed among developing countries of the ESCAP region with a view to developing an action programme	(a) (b)	International Trade	Development Planning, Statis- tics	UNCTAD	1976	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	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 acti- vity	Main unit in ESCAP res- ponsible for the activity	Participating units in ESCAP	Participating units outside ESCAP	Time sche- dule	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	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		1976- 1977	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 an interdisciplinary group mission to land-locked countries	(d)	International Trade	All substantive divisions	UNCTAD, UNDP	1976- 1977	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Fourth session of the Special Body on Land-locked Countries	(d)	International Trade	All substantive divisions	UNCTAD	1977	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 such as shipping, agriculture, trade and communications. Assistance will also be provided 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)	SSSP		UNCTAD, UNDP	1976	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
(ii) Study of ocean freight rates and their effect on the trade and economic development of the Bureau countries	(b)	SSSP	Development Planning, Statistics	UNCTAD, UNDP	1976-1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	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	1976-1977	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
(iv) Study of the problem of non-tariff barriers such as quarantine on agricultural commodities to promote inter-island trade in them	(a) (b)	International Trade	Development Planning	UNCTAD	1976-1977	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	1976-1977	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
(vi) Professional development programme in the field of international trade for personnel in developing island countries in the Pacific area	(a) (d)	International Trade		UNCTAD, ITC	1976	3	-	-	6	-	-	-	12

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, including biennial review of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade (joint project with Development Planning Division) and Asian chapter for the 1978 report on the world social situation (jointly with United Nations Headquarters).	(b) (c)	Social Development	Development Planning, Agriculture Statistics	CDPPP	1976-1977	24	-	-	-	10	-	-	-
(ii) Assistance to member countries in developing improved planning techniques in the context of a unified approach to development planning	(a)	Social Development	Development Planning	UNRISD	Continuing	4	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Study on poverty ¹⁹	(b)	Social Development	Development Planning, Statistics, Mekong Committee, ACDA, ADI, ACTRSWD	ILO, FAO, UNESCO, UNICEF, WHO	1976-1977	12	-	-	48	-	-	-	-
(iv) Regional meeting on local diagnosis in the context of "poverty-focused" planning at the grass-roots level (follow-up to the study on poverty) ²⁰	(d)	Social Development	Same as above	ILO, FAO, UNESCO, UNICEF, WHO	1977	6	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
(v) Assessment of current experience in institutional support to enable small farmers and rural workers to participate more effectively in rural development ²⁰	(b)	Social Development	Development Planning, Agriculture	FAO, ILO	1976-1977	6	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Regional meeting on community programmes for low-income people in urban settlements	(d)	Social Development	Development Planning, Statistics, ADI, ACTRSWD	ILO, WHO, UNESCO, UNICEF	1977	6	-	-	1	-	-	-	-

¹⁹ Financed by Netherlands' XBO funds.

²⁰ Subject to availability of extrabudgetary funds.

(vii) Study tours in socialist countries (including China and/or the USSR) for the benefit of Asian planners wishing to familiarize themselves with local planning approaches for and with the masses ²⁰	(a)	Social Development	Development Planning	Member Governments	1977	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
(viii) Intercountry studies of previous development strategies and promising new programmes with special emphasis on social and cultural factors (to be further refined depending on the availability of time and funds)	(a)	Social Development	Development Planning, ACTRSWD	ADI, ILO, FAO, UNESCO	1976-1977	6	2	2	-	4	-	-	-
(ix) Implementation of social aspects of food production, transfer of technology, human settlements and other joint projects ²¹	(b)	Social Development	Agriculture	FAO	1976-1977	12	-	-	-	10	-	-	-

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	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Assistance to Governments in developing social welfare aspects of family planning	(a)	Social Development	Population	UNFPA, UNCSDHA	Continuing	3	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Country studies on extension of social welfare services and their delivery systems into rural areas	(b)	Social Development		UNICEF, FAO, ILO, UNESCO, WHO, NGOs	1976	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Case studies on the provision of basic necessities of life (e.g. food, shelter, health, education, social welfare, child care, family planning) in the context of integrated rural development programmes to be followed by an expert group meeting on the same theme ²¹	(b)	Social Development	Development Planning	UNICEF, FAO, ILO, UNESCO, WHO, NGOs	1977	4	-	-	2	-	-	-	-

(v) Studies and field experimentation ²⁰ arising out of the regional workshop on standards and legislation for social welfare services	(b)	Social Development		UNCSDHA, UNICEF, UNESCO, ILO, WHO, NGOs	1976-1977	4	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
(vi) Inter-country study on family planning through community organization ²¹	(b)	Social Development	Population	UNFPA, WHO	1976-1977	4	-	6	-	-	-	-	2
(vii) Regional meeting on use of social group work for promoting population awareness and sex education among youth ²¹	(d)	Social Development	Population	UNFPA, WHO, UNESCO	1977	4	-	6	-	-	-	-	5
(viii) Preparatory activities for a project on rehabilitation of the disabled, with emphasis on war victims in Indo-China ²²	(a)	Social Development	Population	UNCSDHA, all specialized agencies, UNICEF, NGOs	1977	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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) Backstopping for the operation of the Asian Centre for Training and Research in Social Welfare and Development (ACTRSWD), Manila		Social Development	Population, Development Planning, Statistics	UNCSDHA, OTC, UNICEF, specialized agencies, NGOs	Continuing	5	-	2	-	3	-	-	-
(ii) Assistance to Governments in reorienting social work education to developmental objectives	(a)	Social Development		UNICEF, specialized agencies, NGOs	Continuing	2	-	5	-	3	-	12	-
(iii) <i>Social Work Education and Development Newsletter</i> (Nos. 15-20)	(c)	Social Development			Continuing	4	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
(iv) Group training courses ²⁰ on:	(a)	Social Development		Selected schools of social work (FAO (a) only)	1976	6	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
(a) Role of social work education in rural development													

²¹ Subject to financing by UNFPA.

²² Subject to UNDP financing.

(b) Social research methods					1976								
(c) Social action and movements					1977								
(d) Social development skills in social work education					1977								
(v) Regional consultation to re-orient social work education to developmental goals ²³	(d)	Social Development	Population	UNICEF, ILO, FAO, UNESCO	1977	4	-	1	-	2	-	-	-
(vi) Pilot projects in curriculum building for development-oriented social work education in co-operation with selected schools of social work as follow-up to the above consultation					1977	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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) on the integration of women into national development ²⁴	(a)	Social Development	Population	FAO, all specialized agencies, UNICEF	1975-1977	20	1	-	-	-	-	-	10
(ii) Collection and analysis of data and studies relating to the integration of women into development, including cultural and legislative aspects as well as the role of women's organizations in various countries of the region	(b)	Social Development	Statistics, Population, Information	Regional centre in Iran, ACTRSWD, ADI, UNICEF, specialized agencies	Continuing	9	2	-	-	-	1	-	-
(iii) Assistance to member countries on national policies and programmes for the enhancement of women's role in national development ²⁵	(a)	Social Development	Population, Development Planning	UNCSDHA, specialized agencies, UNICEF, Iran centre	Continuing	1	-	-	2	-	8	12	-

(iv) Organization of interagency meetings on social development	Social Development	Development Planning, Statistics, Agriculture, Industry, Housing and Technology, Population, Natural Resources, ADI, ACTRSWD	Specialized agencies, NGOs, UNICEF, UNDP, Me-kong	1975	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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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 studies on youth policies in relation to the basic situation of youth in terms of employment, distrust of current values, participation in development, etc., leading to formulation of appropriate guidelines and pilot projects	(b)	Social Development		UNICEF, specialized agencies, UNCSDDA	Continuing	4	-	-	2	1	-	-	4
(ii) Series of short-term training workshops on:	(a)	Social Development		IIP of the Konrad Adenauer Foundation, Bread for the World Foundation, specialized agencies, UNICEF, NGOs, ACTRSWD	Same 1976	24	-	-	14	-	6	-	10
(a) Youth and population awareness					1976								
(b) Development of rural institutions					1976								
(c) Working with out-of-school youth					1976								
(d) Youth in industrial development					1977								
(e) Vocational counselling					1977								

²³ Subject to financing from extrabudgetary resources.

²⁴ 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.

(iii) Consolidation of the above training activities into long-term advanced leadership training for youth workers in co-operation with existing national and regional institutes	(a)	Social Development		Bread for the World Foundation, existing national/regional training centres on youth development	1976-1977	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
(iv) Assistance to Governments in matters of volunteer programmes and recruitment for United Nations volunteer services ²⁵	(a)	Social Development		UNCS DHA, UNICEF, UNDP, NGOs	Continuing	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Advisory services to Governments to develop appropriate youth policies and programmes and ensure youth participation in national development	(a)	Social Development		UNCS DHA, UNICEF, specialized agencies	Continuing	6	-	-	-	-	-	24	-
(vi) Meeting of an <i>ad hoc</i> youth advisory group composed of young people, administrators of youth programmes, etc., to review youth matters and advise the Executive Secretary on youth affairs ²⁶	(a)	Social Development	Development Planning, Population	UNICEF, specialized agencies, UNCS DHA	1976	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vii) Collection and dissemination of information on studies and programmes related to youth development	(c)	Social Development	Statistics, Information	FES clearing-house	Continuing	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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 constitutes an essential component of the programme. The revision and updating of the component activities of the Asian Population Programme for over-all programme development and support are a continuing and essential activity.

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. Training strategy and co-ordination of training activities in demography and family planning are also covered.

C. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES:

[illegible]

(i) Policy formulation and programme development for the overall Asian Population Programme to meet national needs and priorities	(b)	Population	Development Planning (Public Administration)	Interested specialized agencies	Continuing	52	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
(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 (Public Administration)	UNFPA, interested specialized agencies	1976-1977	20	6	4	-	-	6	-	-
(iii) Regional advisory services in population and family planning	(a)	Population	Statistics	UNFPA, Population Division (Economic and Social Affairs)	Continuing	8	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Technical assistance for the International Institute for Population Studies, Bombay, India	(a)	Population	-	UNFPA, Population Division (Economic and Social Affairs)	1976-1977	8	7	-	15	-	3	-	6

B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

2. Analysis of the relationships between population factors and economic and social development (19.2)

The objective of the activities listed under this component of the programme is to assist the Governments of member countries: (i) in the development and analysis of data and in understanding the short- and long-term implications of the interaction between population and economic and social development; (ii) in formulating improved development plans by treating population policies and programmes as integral parts of the social and economic development process; (iii) in understanding problems associated with migration, urbanization, human settlements and subnational development; and in the formulation of action programmes in these areas. The activities consist of expert working group meetings, comparative studies, training and technical 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) Study to evaluate the role of population factors in the planning process	(b)	Population	Development Planning, ADI	UNFPA, FAO, ILO	1976	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Comparative study on the population aspects of manpower: phase II	(b)	Population	-	ILO, Japan	1976	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-

25 Financed under UNDP Volunteer Programme.

26 Subject to availability of extrabudgetary funds.

(iii) Country monographs:	(b)	Population	Statistics	NNFPA, France, 1976-1977 Australia Philippines Sri Lanka Japan Nepal Indonesia Malaysia Australia New Zealand	3	-	-	21	-	-	-	39
Philippines												
Sri Lanka												
Japan												
Nepal												
Indonesia												
Malaysia												
Australia												
New Zealand												
(iv) Comparative study of population growth, composition and distribution	(b)	Population	Statistics	-	1976-1977	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Comparative study of levels and trends in fertility and mortality	(b)	Population	Statistics	Governments of countries	1976-1977	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Illustrative population projections	(b)	Population	Statistics	Governments of countries and United Nations Population Division	1976-1977	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vii) Projections of families, households and housing requirements	(b)	Population	Industry, Housing and Technology, Statistics	United Nations Population Division, Government of United Kingdom	1976-1977	3	-	-	-	-	-	18
(viii) Study of population change, food and nutritional requirements	(b)	Population	Agriculture	FAO	1976	8	-	-	-	-	2	-
(ix) Expert working group on population and development planning	(d)	Population	Development Planning, ADI	FAO, ILO, WHO	1977	2	-	-	-	-	3	-
(x) Expert working group on internal migration and human settlements	(d)	Population	Industry, Housing and Technology, Statistics	United Nations Headquarters	1977	2	-	-	-	-	2	-
(xi) Comparative study on the relationship of internal migration and urbanization to development	(b)	Population	Development Planning, Industry, Housing and Technology, ADI	UNEP and United Nations Headquarters	1977	2	-	-	-	-	-	15
(xii) Comparative study of population change and requirements of raw materials in the context of development planning	(b)	Population	Development Planning, Industry, Housing and Technology, Natural Resources, Agriculture	FAO	1977	10	-	-	-	-	2	-
(xiii) Expert working group on population growth and economic development in subnational areas	(d)	Population	Development Planning, ADI	FAO, ILO, WHO	1977	2	-	-	-	-	3	-

(xiv) Subregional training course on the analysis of fertility and mortality data for island countries	(a)	Population	Statistics	WHO, Australia, New Zealand and South Pacific Commission	1977	2	-	-	-	-	7	-	-
(xv) Subregional training course on the analysis of migration data	(a)	Population	Statistics	IGCC	1977	2	-	-	-	-	7	-	-
(xvi) Application of economic demographic models to the process of development planning in selected developing countries of the ESCAP region	(b)	Population	Development Planning, ADI	ILO, FAO, WHO, UNESCO	1977	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	12
(xvii) Expert working group meeting on the role of population factors in planning community development programmes	(d)	Population	Development Planning, Social Development, ADI	FAO	1977	2	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
(xviii) Comparative study of population factors in planning and implementing community development programmes	(b)	Population	Development Planning, Social Development, ADI	FAO	1977	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	12

B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

3. Administrative aspects of family planning programmes (19.3)

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 research on the integration of family planning into 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 training course on administration for family planning administrators (one course every year, of three weeks duration)	(a)	Population	ACDA	UNFPA, ICOMP, IGCC, WHO, interested countries	1976-1977	6	-	-	-	-	8	-	-
(ii) Subregional methodological training course in data analysis for family planning programme development	(a)	Population	Statistics	WHO, Univ. of Michigan, interested countries	1976	6	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
(iii) 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	6	-	-	-	-	6	-	-

(iv) Development of an evaluation scheme of organizational determinants of family planning programme performance	(b)	Population	UNFPA, ICOMP, IGCC, interested countries	1977	6	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
(v) Experimental study on organizational determinants of family planning programme performance	(b)	Population	ACDA	1977	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	9

B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

4. Motivational components of fertility and family planning behaviour (19.4)

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) Seminar on the social and psychological aspects of fertility behaviour in the Islamic cultural setting	(a)	Population	Social Development	UN Population Div., ECA, ECWA, UNFPA, UNESCO, WHO, IPPF, interested countries	1976-1977	6	-	-	-	-	9	-	-
(ii) Expert group meeting on various socio-economic policies and measures affecting fertility	(d)	Population	Social Development, Development Planning	UNFPA, Population Division (ESA), UNESCO, WHO, IPPF, Population Council	1977	8	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
(iii) Review of research findings on the relationship between social-psychological factors and fertility	(b)	Population			1976-1977	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Integrated nutrition and family planning programme	(a)	Population		FAO, WHO	1976-1977	4	-	-	-	-	3	-	3

B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

5. Evaluation of the efficiency and effectiveness of family planning programmes (19.5)

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.

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	1976-1977	6	-	-	-	-	9	-	-
(ii) Subregional refresher courses and study tours for family planning personnel involved in evaluation	(a)	Population	Statistics	UNFPA, WHO, Population Council, interested countries	1977	4	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
(iii) Study on resource planning and allocation methods for achieving demographic goals in family planning programmes	(b)	Population	ADI	WHO, Population Council, interested countries	1976-1977	10	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
(iv) Consultancy service and training for the improvement of monitoring systems of integrated family planning programmes	(a)	Population		ACDA	1977	4	-	-	-	-	6	-	-

B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

6. Clearing-house and information on population (19.6)

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	28	-	-	70	-	4	-	-
(ii) Technical assistance in establishing information networks and national clearing-houses	(a)	Population	UNIS, Social Development	UNFPA, UNESCO, international funding agencies	Continuing	24	-	-	29	-	-	-	12

(iii) Translation programmes:		Population	Language Services, Statistics, Library	UNFPA, UNESCO, United Nations Headquarters, Language Services, International funding agencies		3	6	-	19	-	-	-	24
(a) Research on problems, resources and methods	(b)				1976								
(b) Technical assistance in establishing national translation committees	(a)				1977								
(iv) National workshop of ESCAP population correspondents	(d)	Population	UNIS	UNFPA, UNDP, interested countries	Continuing	5	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
(v) <i>Ad hoc</i> training programmes for setting up clearing-houses for population information	(a)	Population	UNIS	UNFPA	1977	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
(vi) Readers' interest surveys for ESCAP population publications	(a)	Population		UNFPA, UNDP	Continuing	2	-	-	4	-	-	-	-

A. PROGRAMME: STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT AND SERVICES (20)

The objectives of the statistics development and services programme are: (i) to promote statistical development in the countries of the region; and (ii) to provide statistical and data-processing services for the ESCAP secretariat.

B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

1. Statistical compilation and analysis (20.1)

The objective is the acquisition of demographic, economic and social statistics from member countries, and their edit, reformulation and maintenance in a form suitable for retrieval by users or for publication.

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, edit and maintenance of basic monthly, quarterly, annual and less frequent data in time-series form, comprising more than 5,000 separate series representing the main demographic, social and economic indicators of the region	(c)	Statistics		UNSO, specialized agencies	Continuing	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(ii) Compilation of basic data held by the secretariat, and its dissemination through special reports or through the regular publication programme comprising <i>Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Pacific, Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics for Asia and the Pacific, Statistical Indicators in ESCAP Countries</i> , and <i>Foreign Trade Statistics of Asia and the Pacific</i>	(c)	Statistics	UNSO	Continuing	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) 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		1976-1977	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Preparation of a supplement to the <i>Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Pacific</i> , relating to statistics on children and youth	(c)	Statistics	UNSO, UNICEF	1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 ²⁷
(v) 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	1976-1977	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

2. Statistics development (20.2)

The objective is the improvement of the capacity and capability of the statistical services within Governments of the region, the main emphasis being 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) Developing and promoting international statistical standards and recommendations; assisting countries in formulating and implementing their statistical programmes; commenting and reporting on performance under	(a)	Statistics		UNSO, OTC	Continuing	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

²⁷ Anticipated funding by UNICEF.

United Nations country and regional statistical programmes; and assisting countries in preparing requests for international assistance

(ii) Promoting the development of national accounts in accordance with the revised System of National Accounts in the countries of the region through a programme covering all levels of the system, from the development of the basic economic statistics, through commodity balances and input-output tables, to the final accounts	(a)	Statistics		UNSO, ADB	Continuing	20	6	12	-	-	-	12	-
(iii) Development of the statistics of the distributive trades	(a)	Statistics		UNSO	Concludes in 1977	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Development of energy statistics through the preparation of a manual on concepts and definitions and the acquisition of energy data comprising the 45 main series for each country, to be held in computer-readable form as support for the secretariat's energy programme	(b)	Statistics	Natural Resources	UNSO	Continuing	10	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
(v) Development of economic statistics, including statistics of small-scale and household industries and of producer and consumer prices	(a)	Statistics		UNSO	1976-1977	3	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
(vi) Development of the basic population statistics of the region, through censuses, demographic surveys, vital rates surveys and civil registration	(a)	Statistics	Population	UNSO	Continuing	20	-	-	24 ²⁸	-	-	-	-
(vii) Assistance to countries in planning, conducting and processing their population and housing censuses	(a)	Statistics	Population	UNSO, UNFPA	Continuing	6	6	-	12 ²⁸	-	-	-	-
(viii) Development of integrated demographic, manpower and social statistics	(a)	Statistics		UNSO	Continuing	4	-	-	-	-	3	-	24 ²⁹
(ix) Development of social indicators	(a)	Statistics		UNSO	Continuing	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(x) Promotion of a regional programme of shipping and port statistics	(a)	Statistics	Shipping Services		Continuing	4	-	-	24 ³⁰	-	-	-	-
(xi) Development of statistics of road transport	(a)	Statistics	Transport and Communications	UNSO	1977-1978	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(xii) Promoting the use of sampling methods for the improvement of basic statistical data by the collection of information on sampling techniques and sample surveys in different fields, and its dissemination through an annual report on sample surveys	(a)	Statistics		UNSO	Continuing	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(xiii) 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 and in countries where French can be used as a medium of instruction	(a)	Statistics		ASI	Continuing	10	-	-	48 ³¹	-	-	-	-
(xiv) Collection and analysis of household survey data on income distribution in ESCAP countries	(b)	Statistics	Social Development, Development Planning	IBRD	1976-1977	-	-	-	24 ³²	-	-	-	-
(xv) Formulation of an international programme of work in environmental statistics, including development of statistics relating to the environment of human settlements	(a)	Statistics	Industry, Housing and Technology	UNEP, UNSO	Continuing	1	-	-	-	-	12 ³³	-	-

B. PROGRAMME COMPONENT:

3. Data processing (20.3)

The objectives are the provision of data-processing services for statistical analysis, demography, the retrieval of bibliographic information, and the administration of ESCAP; and the promotion of data processing within Governments through advisory services and meetings.

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) Promotion of improved techniques in data processing and computer applications in member Governments generally, through	(a)	Statistics			Continuing	8	3	-	12 ²⁸	-	-	-	12

²⁸ Funded by UNFPA.

²⁹ Non-reimbursable expert in social statistics, funded by the Netherlands Government.

³⁰ Funded by UNDP.

³¹ Non-reimbursable expert in training, funded by Government of France.

³² Expert provided by IBRD.

³³ Anticipated funding by UNEP.

(ii) Subregional training course in data processing

(iii) Workshops on the computer processing of censuses, surveys, and other statistical data

(iv) Processing of data, on a limited scale, for the least developed countries which do not have adequate access to equipment

(v) Collection and maintenance of data in machine-readable form, for retrieval as support for the secretariat's general work programme, and with emphasis on sample data from population censuses and socio-economic surveys

(vi) Collection and reporting of foreign trade statistics to UNSO, Geneva, and the maintenance of a regional trade tape library in United Nations format

(vii) Data-processing services for the Division of Administration, comprising personnel, payroll and general accounting systems

(viii) Maintenance of statistical data in time-series form, covering the major demographic, social and economic series of the region

(ix) Maintenance of energy data covering annual periods, in a time-series form, for the Natural Resources Division

(x) Acquisition and processing of bibliographic information to yield an integrated file for all documents generated within ESCAP and its related institutions, to provide accession lists by subject matter, and machine retrieval by descriptor, with a supplementary system for periodicals held by United Nations libraries at Bangkok

(a) Statistics

(a) **Statistics**

(a) Statistics

(a) Statistics

(b) Statistics

(c) Statistics

(b) **Statistics**

(c) Statistics

(c) **Statistics**

(c) Statistics

Population

Administration

Natural Resources

Office of the Executive Secretary

India

UNSO

United Nations

Continuing

1976

Continuing

Continuing

Continuing

Continuing

Continuing

Continuing

Continuing

4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(xi) Servicing of the ESCAP technical committee on co-ordination of the secretariat's information and assistance in the development of the secretariat's regional information activities	(c)	Statistics	Office of the Executive Secretary		Continuing	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(xii) Processing support for the FAO/ESCAP agricultural information system, comprising computerized maintenance and retrieval of data on food crops, and a bibliographic information system relating to the secretariat's system	(c)	Statistics	ESCAP/FAO Agriculture	FAO	Continuing	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

III. SUMMARY OF ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES*

A. To different programmes

Symbol	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					190	12	21	211	434	21	-	-	201	222	656
02	Development, utilization and conservation of energy resources					138	4	8	11	161	38	11	-	299	348	509
03	Raw materials and development					82	3	2	12	99	4	-	-	55	59	158
04	Development and transfer of appropriate technology					112	4	20	1	137	-	-	-	145	145	282
05	External financial resources					119	2	5	150	276	-	6	-	219	225	501
						641	25	56	385	1,107	63	17	-	919	999	2,106

* The man-months in the tables of section III are likely to be changed in view of the UNDP financial "freeze" and changes in the availability of resources.

Symbol

II. Programme of work in other fields of activity

06	Development planning
07	Industrial development
08	Housing, building and physical planning
09	Human environment
10	Promotion and expansion of trade and monetary arrangements
11	Development of shipping, ports and inland waterways
12	Development of transport
13	Development of communication facilities
14	Development of tourism
15	Mineral resources development
16	Development of water resources
17	Special measures for the least developed and land-locked countries and developing island States
18	Policies and plans for social development and welfare
19	Population policies and programmes
20	Statistical development and services

Resources										Grand total (a) + (b)
Available (man-months)					Anticipated (man-months)					
EP	C	RA	XB	Total (a)	EP	C	RA	XB	Total (b)	
274	8	20	38	340	-	-	-	39	39	379
211	7	51	-	269	-	-	-	169	169	438
72	-	-	13	85	-	-	-	377	377	462
26	-	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	26
126	-	42	27	195	24	12	-	90	126	321
144	-	12	48	204	48	6	12	116	182	386
172	5	-	70	247	-	4	4	144	152	399
8	-	-	84	92	-	-	-	132	132	224
28	-	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	28
192	-	8	158	358	-	30	32	348	410	768
192	7	-	104	303	-	4	12	36	52	355
61	-	37	106	204	18	-	-	65	83	287
226	8	61	74	369	37	15	48	39	139	508
307	21	21	164	513	-	112	-	150	262	775
312	15	12	147	486	-	28	12	44	84	570
2,351	71	264	1,033	3,719	127	211	120	1,749	2,207	5,926

B. To different programme components

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

6	-	10	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	16
28	-	-	16	44	-	-	-	-	-	44
13	-	-	34	47	-	-	-	21	21	68
50	5	4	-	59	-	-	-	57	57	116
23	5	7	95	130	20	-	-	83	103	233

01.6	Development of nutritional policy	28	2	-	34	64	-	-	-	12	12	76
01.7	Development of an agricultural information scheme for the region and survey of current developments	42	-	-	32	74	1	-	-	28	29	103
		190	12	21	211	434	21	-	-	201	222	656
02	<i>Development, utilization and conservation of energy resources</i>											
02.1	Exploration, extraction and production of energy	119	4	6	8	137	26	11	-	299	336	473
02.2	Utilization of energy	19	-	2	3	24	12	-	-	-	12	36
		138	4	8	11	161	38	11	-	299	348	509
03	<i>Raw materials and development</i>											
03.1	Raw materials production and trade	44	-	-	9	53	-	-	-	27	27	80
03.2	Regional and subregional co-operation in raw materials	38	3	2	3	46	4	-	-	28	32	78
		82	3	2	12	99	4	-	-	55	59	158
04	<i>Development and transfer of appropriate technology</i>											
04.1	Scientific and technological policies and institutions	22	3	5	-	30	-	-	-	23	23	53
04.2	Development of local capability to generate, select and adapt appropriate technology	44	-	9	1	54	-	-	-	86	86	140
04.3	International transfer of technology from developed to developing countries and among developing countries	46	1	6	-	53	-	-	-	36	36	89
04.4	Technical information systems as a transfer mechanism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		112	4	20	1	137	-	-	-	145	145	282
05	<i>External financial resources</i>											
05.1	Major balance-of-payments and development assistance problems of the region	22	2	-	4	28	-	-	-	8	8	36
05.2	Trade expansion and payments arrangements	48	-	-	141	189	-	6	-	182	188	377
05.3	Private capital flows for development	49	-	5	5	59	-	-	-	29	29	88
		119	2	5	150	276	-	6	-	219	225	501

Symbol

II. Programme 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

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

Resources											Grand total (a) + (b)
Available (man-months)					Anticipated (man-months)						
EP	C	RA	XB	Total (a)	EP	C	RA	XB	Total (b)		
230	8	-	29	269	-	-	-	27	27	294	
21	-	-	3	24	-	-	-	7	7	31	
12	-	-	2	14	-	-	-	2	2	16	
3	-	-	3	6	-	-	-	3	3	9	
8	-	20	1	29	-	-	-	-	-	29	
274	8	20	38	340	-	-	-	39	39	379	
66	5	11	-	82	-	-	-	42	42	124	
145	2	40	-	187	-	-	-	127	127	314	
211	7	51	-	269	-	-	-	169	169	438	
36	-	-	11	47	-	-	-	336	336	383	
15	-	-	1	16	-	-	-	3	3	19	
21	-	-	1	22	-	-	-	38	38	60	
72	-	-	13	85	-	-	-	377	377	462	
20	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	20	
6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	6	
26	-	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	26	

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	Trade expansion and monetary co-operation
10.6	Trade promotion and development

18	-	-	-	18	-	12	-	2	14	32
8	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	8
12	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	18	18	30
-	-	12	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	12
4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
84	-	30	27	141	24	-	-	70	94	235
126	-	42	27	195	24	12	-	90	126	321
34	-	1	8	43	10	-	1	14	25	68
20	-	-	12	32	12	-	-	12	24	56
30	-	-	-	30	8	3	-	12	23	53
20	-	-	12	32	6	3	-	18	27	59
21	-	-	12	33	4	-	-	42	46	79
19	-	11	4	34	8	-	11	18	37	71
144	-	12	48	204	48	6	12	116	182	386
76	-	-	-	76	-	-	4	5	9	85
44	3	-	34	81	-	-	-	36	36	117
52	2	-	36	90	-	4	-	103	107	197
172	5	-	70	247	-	4	4	144	152	399
4	-	-	72	76	-	-	-	72	72	148
4	-	-	12	16	-	-	-	60	60	76
8	-	-	84	92	-	-	-	132	132	224

11 *Development of shipping, ports and inland waterways*

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 waterways transport
11.6	Shippers' organizations and co-operation

12 *Development of transport*

12.1	General transport planning and facilitation of international traffic
12.2	Highways and highway transport
12.3	Railways and railway transport

13 *Development of communication facilities*

13.1	Telecommunication
13.2	Postal services

Symbol	
14	<i>Development of tourism</i>
14.1	Expansion of tourism facilities and potential
15	<i>Mineral resources development</i>
15.1	Development of petroleum and natural gas
15.2	Promotion and exploration, exploitation and utilization of mineral deposits
15.3	Prospecting for mineral resources in South Pacific offshore areas
16	<i>Development of water resources</i>
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	<i>Special measures for the least developed and land-locked countries and developing island States</i>
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	<i>Policies and plans for social development and welfare</i>
18.1	Social survey and unified approach to development planning

Resources										Grand total (a) + (b)
Available (man-months)					Anticipated (man-months)					
EP	C	RA	XB	Total (a)	EP	C	RA	XB	Total (b)	
28	-	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	28
75	-	-	36	111	-	9	-	79	88	199
84	-	-	115	199	-	-	-	233	233	432
33	-	8	7	48	-	21	32	36	89	137
192	-	8	158	358	-	30	32	348	410	768
100	7	-	6	113	-	2	12	24	38	151
28	-	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	28
44	-	-	68	112	-	-	-	12	12	124
20	-	-	30	50	-	2	-	-	2	52
192	7	-	104	303	-	4	12	36	52	355
28	-	7	60	95	12	-	-	20	32	127
12	-	24	40	76	-	-	-	9	9	85
21	-	6	6	33	6	-	-	36	42	75
61	-	37	106	204	18	-	-	65	83	287
78	4	24	52	158	24	-	-	-	24	182

18.2	Developing effective social welfare policy, planning and programming systems	29	1	25	4	59	-	-	-	7	7	66
18.3	Reorientation of social work education	25	-	12	-	37	12	-	12	-	24	61
18.4	Human and community resource development	34	3	-	2	39	-	9	12	10	31	70
18.5	Mobilization of youth for national development	60	-	-	16	76	1	6	24	22	53	129
		226	8	61	74	369	37	15	48	39	139	508
19	<i>Population policies and programmes</i>											
19.1	Policy formulation and programme support, including development of training strategy	88	13	21	15	137	-	9	-	6	15	152
19.2	Analysis of the relationships between population factors and economic and social development	80	2	-	23	105	-	35	-	96	131	236
19.3	Administrative aspects of family planning programmes	27	-	-	-	27	-	25	-	9	34	61
19.4	Motivational components of fertility and family planning behaviour	25	-	-	-	25	-	15	-	3	18	43
19.5	Evaluation of the efficiency and effectiveness of family planning programmes	24	-	-	-	24	-	24	-	-	24	48
19.6	Clearing-house and information on population	63	6	-	126	195	-	4	-	36	40	235
		307	21	21	164	513	-	112	-	150	262	775
20	<i>Statistical development and services</i>											
20.1	Statistical compilation and analysis	72	-	-	-	72	-	-	-	8	8	80
20.2	Statistical development	120	12	12	132	276	-	24	12	24	60	336
20.3	Data processing	120	3	-	15	138	-	4	-	12	16	154
		312	15	12	147	486	-	28	12	44	84	570

IV. CALENDAR OF MEETINGS FOR 1976/77

(April 1976-March 1977)

<i>Legislative bodies</i>	<i>Non-legislative bodies</i>	<i>Major regional projects and institutions</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Venue</i>
APRIL 1976				
	1. Preparatory meeting for the World Employment Conference (ILO/ESCAP)		6-9	Bangkok
		1. Pepper Community, fourth session	15-17	Bangkok
		2. WMO/ESCAP Panel on Tropical Cyclones, third session	20-27	New Delhi
JUNE				
1. Population Committee, first session			29 June-5 July	Bangkok
JULY				
	2. Railway group meetings		6-12	Bangkok
	3. Intergovernmental meeting on the Regional Centre for Technology Transfer		13-17	Bangkok
	4. Intergovernmental meeting on guidelines for technology policies and programmes		19-23	Bangkok
	5. Regional preparatory meeting for the United Nations Water Conference		27 July-2 Aug.	Bangkok
	6. Trade Negotiations Group		Open (7 days)	Bangkok

AUGUST				
	3. Intergovernmental meeting to consider proposals for regional remote-sensing facilities in the ESCAP region	Open (4 days)		Bangkok
	4. Regional Institutions Co-ordinating Committee Meeting	Aug./Sept. (2 days)		Bangkok
2. Committee on Industry, Housing and Technology, second session		31 Aug.-6 Sept.		Bangkok
SEPTEMBER				
3. Committee on Natural Resources, third session		21-27		Bangkok
OCTOBER				
	7. Expert group meeting on the establishment of a regional research institute on coarse grains and pulses for humid tropical Asia and the Pacific	5-8		Bangkok
4. Transport and Communications Committee, twenty-fifth session		12-18		Bangkok
	8. Intergovernmental consultation on raw materials and commodities	18-25		Bangkok
	5. Typhoon Committee, ninth session	Oct./Nov. (7 days)		Manila (tentative)
	9. Expert group meeting on trade promotion and development	26 Oct.-1 Nov.		Bangkok

<i>Legislative bodies</i>	<i>Non-legislative bodies</i>	<i>Major regional projects and institutions</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Venue</i>
NOVEMBER				
	10. Intergovernmental working group on regional co-operation in the development of rice		2-6	Bangkok
5. Committee on Trade, twentieth session			2-8	Bangkok
	11. Trade Negotiations Group		Open (14 days)	Bangkok
		6. Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in South Pacific Off-shore Areas (CCOP/SOPAC), fifth session	9-15	Rarotonga, Cook Islands
		7. Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas (CCOP), thirteenth session and Technical Advisory Group (TAG), twelfth session	22 Nov.-6 Dec.	Kuala Lumpur
6. Committee on Development Planning, second session			23-29	Bangkok
DECEMBER				
		8. Intergovernmental meeting on the organizational aspects of the ESCAP Regional Mineral Resources Development Centre (RMRDC)	1-6	Bangkok
7. Committee on Statistics, second session			12-18	Tehran
	12. Committee on the establishment of an Asian reinsurance corporation		Open (7 days)	Bangkok
	13. Working Party on Customs Administration, sixth session		Open (7 days)	Bangkok
MARCH 1977				
8. Commission, thirty-third session			March/April	Bangkok

V. OTHER GROUP ACTIVITIES

Training courses, seminars, study tours, symposia, expert groups and working groups mainly financed from external sources

No.	Activity	Date	Venue	Division or Unit concerned
MAY 1976				
1.	Subregional training workshop for youth workers on the development of youth programmes	Open	Cook Islands	Social Development
JUNE				
2.	Expert group on dredging	14-18	Bangkok	SSSP *
3.	Working Group on Statistics of Producer and Consumer Prices	14-21	Bangkok	Statistics
4.	Regional seminar on community preparedness and disaster prevention	14-29	Tokyo	Natural Resources
5.	NORAD Advisory Board	21-25	Bangkok	SSSP
6.	Regional training workshop for youth workers for the development of youth policies and programmes	September	Seoul	Social Development
JULY				
7.	Workshop on shippers' co-operation; economic statistics of shipping (regional) NORAD	5-9	Bangkok	SSSP
8.	Workshop on guidelines for national policies and programmes on the development and transfer of industrial technology	6-10	Bangkok	Industry
9.	Expert group on port information systems	14-20	Bangkok	SSSP
AUGUST				
10.	Workshop on shippers' co-operation; calculation of ocean transport costs	2-13	Manila	SSSP
11.	NORAD Advisory Board	16-18	Hong Kong	SSSP
12.	Training seminar for government officials on the promotion of effective fertilizer use in small-farmer food production	16-24	Bangkok	Agriculture

* Staff Service for Shipping and Ports.

No.	Activity	Date	Venue	Division or Unit concerned
AUGUST (Contd.)				
13.	ESCAP/ACTIM/French Embassy Bangkok; selection of candidates for Paris seminar	19	Bangkok	SSSP
14.	Workshop on the integrated farming system built around bio-gas generation plants for Pacific island countries	Open	Suva, Fiji	Industry
15.	Seminar-cum-study tour on training methods of engineers and technical personnel and research in the field of railway transport	Open	USSR	Transport
16.	Regional consultation of NGO women's organizations on the ESCAP project and on the integration of women in the development process	Aug./Sept. (tentative)	Bangkok or the Philippines	Social Development
SEPTEMBER				
17.	Seminar on port planning for unit loads and containerization	1-15	Bangkok/Hong Kong	SSSP
18.	Seminar and study tour on rural electrification in an Asian Republic of the USSR	1-22	An Asian Republic of the USSR	Natural Resources
19.	Expert Group on Raw Materials and Commodities, third session	6-10	Bangkok	Development Planning
20.	Workshop on the economic and engineering aspects of feeder roads and rural transport	7-16	Bangkok	Transport
21.	Joint ESCAP/UNIDO expert group meeting on the role of small-scale industries outside metropolitan areas, with special reference to the development of industrial co-operatives	13-17	Bangkok	Industry
22.	Workshop on centralized ship chartering	1976/77	USSR	SSSP
23.	Second seminar on foreign investment law and tax administration	27 Sept.-9 Oct.	Open	Industry
24.	Workshop for trainers of the national training courses for family planning administrators of Malaysia and the Republic of Korea	Open	Bangkok	Population
25.	Regional training workshop for youth workers and the development of rural institutions	Sept./Oct.	Nepal (tentative)	Social Development
OCTOBER				
26.	Working group on the regional programme for organizing the 1980 censuses of population and housing	4-11	Bangkok	Statistics
27.	Workshop on shippers' co-operation; development of national trainers (regional) NORAD	4-22	Hong Kong	SSSP
28.	NORAD Advisory Board	7-11	Hong Kong	SSSP
29.	Workshop on the computer edit of censuses and surveys	12-19	Bangkok	Statistics

NOVEMBER				
30.	Meeting on the association of development banks and corporations in the ESCAP region	8-12	Bangkok	Industry
31.	Working Group on Development Policy and Planning, third session	8-12	Bangkok	Development Planning
32.	Seminar on inland navigation and harbour equipment	15 Nov.-15 Dec.	Paris	SSSP
33.	Meeting of Directors of Building Research Institutes and Development Organizations in the ESCAP Region	15-24	Bandung or Manila (tentative)	Industry
34.	Group training course on social research methods	Nov./Dec.	Bombay, India	Social Development
35.	Expert group meeting for the study on organizational requirements for the integration of family planning into development	Open	Bangkok	Population
DECEMBER				
36.	Workshop on small-scale iron and steel making, including sponge-iron production	7-13	Bangkok	Industry
37.	Seminar on improvement of the efficiency of rural institutions serving small farmers	13-17	Bangkok	Agriculture
38.	Workshop on the development of the dairy industry, with specific reference to the development of skills, technology and marketing	20-24	India/New Zealand/Australia	Industry
39.	Training course for family planning administrators	Open	Seoul	Population
JANUARY 1977				
40.	Seminar on crop forecasting and yield surveying methods, including remote-sensing techniques and meteorological data	25-31	Bangkok	Agriculture
FEBRUARY				
41.	Workshop on employment-oriented agro-industries	10-15	Depends on the host country	Industry
42.	Group training course on the role of social work education in rural development	Feb./March	Manila	Social Development
MARCH				
43.	Regional meeting on the use of social group work for promoting population awareness and sex education among youth	First part (tentative)	Manila or Bangkok	Social Development
44.	Seminar and study tour on electricity transmission and distribution systems	Open	Japan	Natural Resources
45.	Seminar on the utilization of research findings for family planning programme development	Open	Manila	Population

Chapter V

WORK OF THE COMMISSION SINCE THE THIRTY-FIRST SESSION

336. Task forces were established to formulate an integrated work programme in the five priority areas and are now proceeding to implement their recommendations. In conformity with the decisions and recommendations of the thirty-first session of the Commission held at New Delhi, the secretariat initiated a number of integrated and multidisciplinary approaches, including the formulation of an integrated programme on rural development and one on raw materials and commodities, both of which are set out in the draft medium-term plan.

337. Some events of particular interest took place during the year. In the field of trade, the fifth session of the ESCAP Trade Negotiations Group was convened, during which bilateral and multilateral negotiations were held, which included a number of second and third rounds of talks; the First Agreement on Trade Negotiations among Developing Member Countries of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (Bangkok Agreement) was signed at the closing plenary meeting. In the field of transport and communications, the Intergovernmental Working Party of Experts finalized the Constitution of the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity and steps are now being taken to establish the said telecommunity. In the field of social development, the Asian Centre for Training and Research in Social Welfare and Development was established at Manila in pursuance of Commission resolution 158 (XXXI). The secretariat actively pursued the work of establishing the Regional Centre for Technology Transfer. The secretariat also worked very closely with UNDP in the promotion of technical co-operation among developing countries (TCDC); the Regional Meeting on TCDC, which was held in February/March 1976, formulated the principles and strategy for the promotion of technical co-operation among developing countries.

A. ACTIVITIES OF SUBSIDIARY BODIES¹

Agricultural development

338. The following meeting was held during the period under review:

¹ A list of meetings of subsidiary bodies is given in annex I.

Expert Group Meeting on Regional Co-operation in Food and Agriculture, Bangkok, August 1975

339. The Expert Group Meeting examined the regional projects to be undertaken by ESCAP and worked out practical lines of action with regard to: (a) the promotion of production of and trade in coarse grains and pulses; (b) the production, distribution and utilization of agricultural requisites; (c) the Asian Rice Trade Fund; and (d) the regional information system and outlook service for food and agriculture.

Development planning

340. The following meetings were held during the period under review:

Expert Group on Regional Co-operation in Chemical Fertilizer Production and Distribution, Bangkok, June-July 1975

Expert Group on Raw Materials and Development, Bangkok, November 1975

Meeting of Senior Officials for the Review and Appraisal of Development Progress, Bangkok, November 1975

Expert Group on Development Policy and Planning (second session), Bangkok, December 1975

341. The Expert Group on Regional Co-operation in Chemical Fertilizer Production and Distribution made specific recommendations concerning: the fuller utilization of existing capacity and the installation of new capacity; domestic marketing, distribution and use of fertilizers; and trade and regional co-operation.

342. The Expert Group on Raw Materials and Development observed that, while the commodity community approach had led to positive action with regard to some commodity problems, the solution of most of the problems would depend on action at the national and international levels. The Group reviewed recent international developments and their regional aspects, identified further areas for regional co-operation in selected commodities, and also made general recommendations for the convening of future meetings in connexion with further work by ESCAP on commodity problems.

343. The Meeting of Senior Officials for the Review and Appraisal of Development Progress made specific recommendations on meeting the needs for improved evaluation and on the organization and content of training workshops at the regional and national levels.

344. In the report on its second session, the Expert Group on Development Policy and Planning expressed detailed views on the successive chapters of the draft Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific for 1975. It also held a joint session with the Asian Development Institute Expert Group on Integrated Rural Development. The Expert Group was given a comprehensive account of the Development Planning Division's draft work programme for 1976-1977, and the members of the Group suggested that priority should be given in the work programme to topics on which the Division had a comparative advantage by virtue of special expertise, location or access to data.

Industry, housing and technology

345. The following meetings were held during the year under review:

Regional Preparatory Conference on Human Settlements for Asia, the Pacific and Western Asia, Tehran, June 1975

Meeting of Top Planners and Government Executives, Entrepreneurs and Representatives of Financial Institutions to discuss the implementation of projects identified by the Asian Industrial Survey for Regional Co-operation, Bangkok, May 1975

Intergovernmental Meeting for the Establishment of the Regional Centre for Agricultural Machinery, Bangkok, November 1975

Expert Group Meetings on the Regional Centre for Technology Transfer, Bangkok, September 1975; New Delhi, January 1976

Workshops on Bio-Gas Technology and Utilization, New Delhi, July-August 1975; Manila, October 1975

Intergovernmental Meeting to Identify Specific Areas of Co-operation in the field of Agro- and Allied Industries, Bangkok, February 1976

346. The Regional Preparatory Conference on Human Settlements recommended as a long-term measure the adoption of national human settlements policies and population distribution plans; the identification of national resources and selection of alternative locations for human settlements; the creation of employment opportunities as an integral part of industrial planning;

the prevention of unnecessary drift from rural to urban areas; and the strengthening of traditional settlement patterns in accordance with a natural hierarchy and the adoption of minimum standards as a part of a human settlements code. It also emphasized the urgent need for a drastic reorientation of policies and programmes to improve the quality of life in human settlements, both at the national and international levels, and for the intensification of activities for their implementation.

347. The Meeting of Top Planners considered principles for co-operation relating to the implementation of the "packages" of industrial projects proposed in the Asian Industrial Survey for Regional Co-operation and discussed ways and means of financing their implementation. It agreed to form a steel action group with the Philippines as convener, and to promote regional co-operation and harmonization at both the government and private sector levels. The Government of Thailand offered to take the initiative in setting up an action group for the fertilizer and pesticide industries.

348. The Intergovernmental Meeting for the Establishment of the Regional Centre for Agricultural Machinery considered the revised project document, drafted a statute providing the norms and guidelines governing the centre's establishment and operation, and gave particular attention to the network concept which had been accepted by the countries. The proposed centre would primarily be concerned with the strengthening of the national institutions as regards their technical capabilities and with promoting the manufacture of agricultural tools, implements and machinery. The participating representatives also made known their Governments' positions, including their intentions to contribute towards the project.

349. The first Expert Group Meeting on the Regional Centre for Technology Transfer agreed on the need for a regional centre, and suggested that its scope and functions should be need or demand-oriented, to be taken up in a selective, phased manner. Its efforts should be directed towards promoting technology to meet the basic needs of the mass of the people, utilizing the available manpower as well as the mineral, agricultural, forestry, marine and other resources. The centre would have a core staff of experienced professionals, primarily from regional member countries, with provision to engage a consultant on a world-wide basis.

350. The second Expert Group Meeting acknowledged *inter alia* the accelerated economic benefits to be gained from the adoption of appropriate technologies; the realization of accelerated technological development through an effective arrangement for

the sharing of technological experience already available in the region; and the advantage of solving the common problems of development and technology transfer through regional co-operation. It was the group's consensus that it was feasible to establish the proposed regional centre for technology transfer in India, the centre having an essentially supporting role in relation to the national centres concerned with the development and transfer of technology. The Group requested the Executive Secretary of ESCAP to take urgent steps in that direction.

351. The first Workshop on Bio-gas Technology and Utilization recommended short-term and long-term programmes to develop and promote bio-gas technology and utilization through an integrated approach. It considered the following areas as vital: (a) at national level, programming and organizational aspects; extension and training; designing, fabrication, construction and operation of plants; technological aspects and problems; and social and economic issues and approaches; (b) at regional level, establishment of a regional network system as a nerve centre for the national institutions; setting up of demonstration projects; promotion of research studies; and preparation of design and operational manuals and newsletters; and (c) at global level, mobilization of existing technology and its transfer to interested countries; development of an improved bio-gas plant system on a package basis.

352. The second Workshop closely examined the fermentation of organic wastes, bio-mass culture with effluents, and the socio-economic aspect of bio-gas development programmes. It recommended a clearing-house for information on bio-gas, the provision of technical and financial support to pilot projects and the holding of a special workshop for the Pacific island countries.

353. The Intergovernmental Meeting to Identify Specific Areas of Co-operation in the field of Agro- and Allied Industries made the following recommendations: (a) methodology for the organization of country studies and their evaluation should be established; (b) the regional project on agricultural machinery should be made operational in continuation of the preparatory assistance phase, and to that end UNDP should provide assistance on a priority basis; (c) the International Centre for Industrial Studies in the UNIDO secretariat should be requested to pursue the project on stabilization of rice bran as a post-harvest technology project; and to undertake on an urgent basis the project on industrial utilization and recycling of agricultural wastes and by-products; (d) the recommendations of the ESCAP/UNIDO priority project on regional co-operation in fertilizers and the organization of an inter-governmental meeting on pesticides during the latter

part of 1976 should be implemented; (e) consultative missions and expert group meetings on employment-oriented agro- and allied industries should be organized; (f) a workshop on the integrated dairy industry in the co-operative sector to examine the organization, technology, management, training, machinery manufacture and related matters should be convened; (g) a third workshop on bio-gas technology and utilization should be organized in Fiji; (h) countries should be assisted in establishing national focal points for the co-ordination of information on technologies pertaining to selected agro- and allied industries.

Natural resources

354. The following meetings were held during the period under review:

Regional Working Group on Stratigraphic Correlation between Sedimentary Basins of the ESCAP Region, Bangkok, December 1975

Symposium on Social and Non-economic Factors in Water Resources Development, Bangkok, December 1975

Expert Working Group on the Use of Solar and Wind Energy, Bangkok, March 1976

355. The Regional Working Group recommended standards for nomenclature and presentation of data (based on recommendations of the International Geological Correlation Programme) and agreed on a programme for the compilation of the stratigraphic atlas and the sedimentary basin maps of the ESCAP region.

356. The Symposium made recommendations for action by countries on a number of matters, including the legal and institutional basis for the development and management of water resources, public participation throughout the development process, land reform with a view to the adoption of sound land and water management practices and the achievement of a satisfactory standard of living by the individual farmer, and the integration of social and environmental factors with physical and economic factors in planning and development. Recommendations were also made for studies and the production of guidelines on those matters.

357. The Expert Working Group on Solar and Wind Energy recommended a variety of devices for use in appropriate circumstances for a number of purposes, including heating water, cooking, drying, pumping and electricity generation, and for joint use in combined energy systems. Recommendations were also made on research and development programmes likely to yield early and useful results, and on measures to stimulate the greater use of such renewable resources.

Population

358. The following meetings were held during the period under review:

Meetings of the Study Directors for:

- (a) Comparative study on the input-output relationships in family planning programmes in the ESCAP region, June-July 1975
- (b) Multinational study for setting family planning targets in the ESCAP region, September 1975
- (c) Comparative study on the administration of family planning programmes in the ESCAP region, November 1975

Expert Working Group on Population Projections, September-October 1975

Expert Working Group on the Translation of Population Materials, December 1975

359. The Study Directors' meetings were held to discuss the results of each country's study as well as to finalize the outlines for the inter-country reports of the three regional studies.

360. The Expert Working Group Meeting on Population Projections included in its recommendations closer co-operation between development planners and demographers to improve the preparation as well as enhance the use of projections. While demographers should involve planners in the formulation of assumptions for population projections, the planners should provide demographers with information on policies, plans and targets of development programmes.

361. The recommendations of the Expert Working Group Meeting on Translation of Population Materials included the setting up of translation committees at the regional and national levels to co-ordinate translation activities in the field of population.

Shipping and ports

362. The following meetings were held during the period under review:

Meeting of Representatives of Governments, Shippers and Commodity Organizations on Cargo Consolidation, Bangkok, March 1975

Second Meeting of Experts in Maritime Training among COORDCOM Member Countries, Bangkok, April 1975

363. The meeting on cargo consolidation, organized by the Association of Natural Rubber Producing Countries (ANRPC) in co-operation with ESCAP, called upon the ESCAP secretariat to assist in undertaking

a base case project for consolidated cargo, consisting initially of rubber and timber to be exported to Europe. It also recognized the urgency and importance of establishing a freight booking centre in each country in order to facilitate the implementation of cargo consolidation schemes and to strengthen shippers' organizations.

364. The Second Meeting of Experts in Maritime Training was preceded by two technical committees, which met respectively at Manila in January 1975 and at Kuala Lumpur in March 1975 to formulate uniform standards for the training, examination and certification of nautical (deck) officers and marine engineer officers. The reports of the two committees were considered at the Meeting and their recommendations were unanimously adopted. It was also agreed that the COORDCOM member countries would consult with the various government departments and maritime industries within their respective countries in order to obtain agreement on the adoption of those recommendations, and to report the results of their deliberations to the ESCAP/SEATAC secretariats and, if possible, the target date for implementation by their countries.

Social Development

365. The following meetings were held during the period under review:

Regional Workshop on Standards and Legislation for Social Welfare Services, Bangkok, October 1975

First meeting of the members of the research team on the ESCAP study "Development and the low-income strata", Bangkok, January 1976

366. The Regional Workshop, a follow-up of the ESCAP/ICSW Expert Group Meeting on Standards and Legislation for Social Welfare Services (Seoul, 1973), recommended that: (a) ESCAP take a leadership role in developing and implementing standards in the region; (b) a regional adviser be appointed to assist member countries in that field; and (c) a working group be constituted to stimulate standard-setting activities in the region and regional co-operation.

367. The purpose of the first meeting of the members of the research team was to jointly adopt a research design for the study in the three selected member countries (India, Indonesia and the Philippines). The second meeting was to be held in July 1976.

Statistics

368. The following meetings were held during the period under review:

Working Group on Current Demographic Statistics, Bangkok, June 1975

Working Group of Statistical Experts, Bangkok, October 1975

369. The Working Group on Current Demographic Statistics recommended that, as the full System of Social and Demographic Statistics and its subsystems were based on the needs and experiences of developed countries and were found to be too complex for use by the developing countries in the ESCAP region, a simplified adaptation of the system should be prepared to meet the need of countries in the region.

370. The Working Group of Statistical Experts noted with the utmost concern that funds for technical meetings had not been forthcoming from UNDP and recommended that UNDP be approached by the secretariat again to reconsider the financing of technical meetings. The Group also recommended that the views of the Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives be sought prior to the second session of the Committee on Statistics with regard to the revision of the terms of reference of the Committee on Statistics as adopted by the Commission at its thirtieth session.

Trade

371. The following meetings were held during the period under review:

Trade Negotiations Group, fifth session, Bangkok, July 1975

Trade Negotiations Group, sixth session, Bangkok, November 1975

Special Body on Land-locked Countries, third session, Bangkok, September 1975

372. During the fifth session of the ESCAP Trade Negotiations Group, 106 bilateral negotiations were held, including a number of second and third rounds of talks. The Group also held five plenary meetings, at which it reviewed progress made in the bilateral talks and approved the final lists of concessions of the countries. At the closing plenary meeting, the First Agreement on Trade Negotiations among Developing Member Countries of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (Bangkok Agreement) was signed by the representatives of Bangladesh, India, Laos,² Philippines, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka and Thailand. The Agreement is the first multilateral trade co-operation agreement to be signed among the developing countries of Asia. Not only does it provide an appropriate legal framework for the implementation of the preferential tariff concessions agreed to by the participating

States, but it also makes detailed provisions for an expanding programme of economic co-operation among these countries through successive rounds of negotiations for the liberalization of tariff and non-tariff barriers to their reciprocal trade; co-operation in industry and other productive sectors; special treatment in favour of the least developed and relatively less advanced countries of the region; co-operation in relation to customs procedures, anti-dumping measures, tariff nomenclature, rules of origin and others.

373. At its sixth session, the Trade Negotiations Group reviewed the progress made since its fifth session, and individual representatives reported on the status of ratification of the Bangkok Agreement in their respective countries. The Group also approved for implementation prior to the seventh session of the Trade Negotiations Group the following programme of activities: (a) future negotiation techniques for tariff reduction; (b) future negotiation techniques on non-tariff barriers; (c) future negotiation techniques on industry and joint ventures; and (d) future negotiation techniques on commodities.

374. Following the sixth session, Bangladesh deposited its instrument of ratification on 30 January 1976, and India also did so on 25 March 1976. The Republic of Korea announced at the thirty-second session of the Commission that the National Assembly had approved the request of the Government to ratify the Bangkok Agreement. Sri Lanka expressed the hope that it would ratify the Bangkok Agreement soon.

375. At its third session, the Special Body on Land-locked Countries recommended concerted efforts to help countries to achieve the target growth rate of 3.5 per cent per annum postulated for those countries in the strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade. It also noted that certain activities had not been carried out as scheduled because of redeployment of existing resources to activities in the priority areas. The secretariat was therefore urged to expedite the implementation of such activities. The meeting endorsed a proposal for the establishment of a "prime-mover" industry and urged that it be carried out in close consultation with the respective Governments and existing machinery in the land-locked countries, UNDP, UNIDO and FAO, taking into account existing economic conditions with specific reference to agriculture, infrastructure and ancillary services. It strongly appealed to UNDP and the donor countries to provide the necessary financial and technical assistance in the implementation of the programme.

Transport and communications

376. The following meetings were held during the period under review:

² Now Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Expert Group Meeting to prepare the First Draft of the Statute of the Asian Telecommunity, Bangkok, October 1975

Zonal Experts Meeting on International Road Transport, Bangkok, October 1975

Intergovernmental Expert Group Meeting on Asian Highway and International Road Transport, Bangkok, October/November 1975

Intergovernmental Working Party of Experts to Finalize the Constitution of the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity, February 1976, Bangkok.

377. The Expert Group Meeting took into consideration the suggestions and comments made by member Governments and ITU, and prepared a draft constitution for the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity. In taking note of the change in the name of the Commission from "Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East" to "Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific", the experts decided that, as the telecommunity would cover the entire ESCAP region, its name should be "the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity". The draft constitution was finalized by the Intergovernmental Working Party convened in February 1976, as directed by the Commission at its thirty-first session.

378. The Zonal Experts Meeting (covering Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan and Turkey) was convened after the western zone of the Asian Highway had been selected as a pilot project for studies to develop the road transport between different countries on a subregional basis. The meeting made recommendations on: (a) the improvement of physical conditions of road and ancillary services; (b) border-crossing stations; (c) documents and procedures; (d) possible uniformity in dimensions and weights of vehicles; (e) accession to the international conventions relating to international road transport; (f) the need for future co-operation among the four regional commissions; and (g) the organizing of training courses for personnel engaged in the facilitation of international traffic.

379. The Intergovernmental Expert Group Meeting made an evaluation of the results and findings of the concluding Asian Highway project, with particular reference to the implementation of the 1972-1975 plan, the materials-testing laboratories, the training of highway personnel and the Asian Highway Technical Information Centre, and recommended the assistance to Bangladesh for feasibility studies on the remaining two bridges on route A-1. The Group established priorities for future co-operation in the fields of highway engineering for road construction and maintenance, the promotion of international road transport, and subregional co-operation in the western zone of the Asian Highway. It also formulated a new four-year

project on "Technical and management support and intergovernmental co-operation in road and road transport and development" for the next UNDP inter-country programming cycle, 1977-1981.

380. The Intergovernmental Working Party of Experts finalized the Constitution of the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity. The Constitution will, until its entry into force, be open for signature by all countries eligible for membership or associate membership of the Telecommunity. The Constitution will remain open for signature at the ESCAP secretariat from 1 April 1976 until 31 October 1976.

B. OTHER ACTIVITIES

Agricultural development

381. As recommended by the Committee on Agricultural Development, the secretariat prepared an experimental issue of an annual review of the food and agriculture situation in the ESCAP region, containing information on food and agricultural production as well as on agricultural requisites and a special study on coarse grains. This first experimental issue was prepared partly on the basis of country reviews of recent developments in the area of food and agriculture in the member countries, which were submitted to the Committee on Agricultural Development at its first session.³

382. Up-to-date information on the food and agricultural development of the countries in the region has been collected and some of the more useful materials, which are only available at the regional level, have been continuously supplied to FAO headquarters and its regional office for its work on the Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture.

383. Studies on coarse grains and pulses in the ESCAP region were formulated as regional projects with possible support from UNDP; these are still under consideration by UNDP. The ESCAP secretariat, however, undertook out of its own resources a study on the supply of and demand for coarse grains in the ESCAP region, examining the present situation, outlook and major constraints to further development.⁴

384. Following the general investigation in the area of agricultural requisites, more specific reviews and studies have been undertaken on the distribution, marketing and pricing policies for chemical fertilizers of several countries in the region.⁵ These studies will be extended to include pesticides and, in order to ensure the availability of sufficient requisites on a regional level, policies

³ See E/CN.11/1268/INF.

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ See E/CN.11/L.438/INF.

will be harmonized and disseminated to the countries through the seminars and training courses which are planned for this year.

385. The first session of the Board of Directors of the Asian Rice Trade Fund was held at Bangkok in February 1975. The activities of the Fund are to be administered by the Board of Directors, with the assistance of the ESCAP secretariat in the initial phase. The Board of Directors adopted the rules of procedure of the Fund and submitted them for further consideration to the member countries. It has also worked out several lines of follow-up action to make the Fund operative as early as possible and recognized the action needed for its actual operation, namely: (a) securing the membership of the rice exporting developing countries in the Fund, and (b) mobilizing the necessary initial funds for its operation.

Economic development and planning

386. The *Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific, 1975* comprises a study of crucial aspects of rural development, the small farmer and institutional change and an over-all review of the recent economic and social developments in the ESCAP region.

387. The June 1975 issue of the quarterly *Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Pacific* contained the papers presented at the Seminar on the Mobilization of Private Savings, convened by ESCAP at Bangkok in August-September 1974 in co-operation with the Swedish International Development Authority and the International Saving Banks Institute, as well as the report of the seminar. The September-December 1975 issue is being prepared and will contain detailed specialized studies on the problems of small farmers in the ESCAP region.

388. Progress was made with the in-depth studies on the various aspects of ESCAP priority areas, and interim studies were submitted to the Expert Group on Development Policy and Planning concerning (a) energy as a new constraint on development of ESCAP countries; (b) raw materials and development; (c) scaling down of technology; (d) a conceptual framework for quantitative analysis of a unified approach to development planning; and (e) a conceptual framework for fiscal aspects of direct foreign investment in the developing ESCAP countries.

389. The regional advisory services in the field of development administration were actively utilized for the support of the Asian Centre for Development Administration and various national institutions, and for country missions to Sri Lanka and Thailand. The regional adviser also served as co-ordinator and resource person for the Joint ESCAP/DSE Seminar on Manage-

ment Techniques in Public Enterprise, held at Berlin, Federal Republic of Germany.

Industry, housing and technology

390. The ESCAP Division of Industry, Housing and Technology was renamed ESCAP/UNIDO Division of Industry, Housing and Technology in order to reflect the closer co-operative arrangement that has gradually been developed over the years, and later embodied in a document signed by the heads of the two organizations in July 1974, with a clause for the agreement to come into effect as from July 1975.

391. Substantive work on the preparation of the "Guidelines for national policies and programmes on development and transfer of industrial technology", initiated by the secretariat in 1974, was continued and intensified. The project was approved for funding by UNDP in January 1975 with ESCAP, in co-operation with UNIDO, as the executing agency.

392. With a view to implementing recommendations of the Commission in the field of external financial resources, the secretariat has taken steps to publish the country studies on tax systems of the regional member countries. This document is to be printed in March 1976. In addition, comprehensive programmes for the loose-leaf publication and the holding of the second seminar on foreign investment were finalized and await financial provision for implementation.

393. The Task Force on Human Environment was assembled at the ESCAP secretariat, and comprises so far a project manager, an environmental lawyer and a natural resources economist. While the task force has necessarily had to address itself to the multifarious problems of budget, personnel and administration inherent in a newly established office, it has also held substantive discussions with the representatives of certain Governments in the region concerning their possible participation in the project.

394. A technical assistance mission was undertaken by the regional industrial adviser on agro- and light industries to India, Indonesia and Malaysia, the member countries of the Pepper Community, concerning the ESCAP/UNIDO inter-country project entitled "Pepper processing research and development centre", and the report of the mission has been submitted to UNIDO and the Governments concerned.

395. Two consultants provided by the Government of the United Kingdom undertook a mission to Indonesia, Malaysia, Sri Lanka and Thailand to study the status of the compound animal feeding-stuff industry in those four countries. Their findings and recommendations are expected to lead to some useful projects in this field.

396. Two studies of relevance to the current problems of housing in the developing countries of the region, dealing with the methods of and practices in housing management and tenant education and the progress and problems of the building industry, were started by the secretariat.

397. Regional advisers in the fields of (a) housing policies and programmes, (b) agro- and light industries, (c) transfer of technology, (d) industrial plans and policies, and (e) industrial economics each carried out several advisory and consultative missions to a number of countries of the ESCAP region upon the request of the Governments of those countries.

Natural resources

398. A reconnaissance mission on energy development, the first component of the priority project, "Development of selected non-conventional energy resources", visited 14 developing countries in the region for several periods from December 1974 to October 1975. Its objectives were to assess energy resources development and management programmes and to identify areas in which assistance by ESCAP could be envisaged.

399. A project proposal "Co-ordinated planning of the investigation, development and management of energy resources in developing countries of the ESCAP region" has been approved in principle by UNDP and is scheduled to commence, subject to availability of funds, in 1976.

400. A project proposal for a seminar and study tour on rural electrification in an Asian Republic of the USSR, tentatively scheduled for September 1976, was submitted to the United Nations Office of Technical Co-operation (OTC) for negotiation with the USSR representative in New York.

401. The study of the case for a regional facility for reception, processing and dissemination of resources satellite data began in December 1975. Visits were made to some 12 countries to assess national plans and their interaction with any regional proposal. An expert on surveying and mapping was assigned by the Netherlands Government to work in the Natural Resources Division for a two-year period starting in January 1976.

402. Negotiations on the provisions for privileges and immunities in the UNDP project document for the Southeast Asia Tin Research and Development Centre were brought to a successful conclusion in December 1975, but implementation of the project was affected by financial constraints on expenditure in 1976.

403. The Regional Mineral Resources Development Centre (RMRDC) continued to operate from Bangkok

with five specialists provided on a non-reimbursable basis, namely, two by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, two by the Government of Japan and one by the Netherlands Government. Advisory services were provided to Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Iran, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Nepal, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka and Thailand. A project for the provision of a co-ordinator for the Centre for a period of two years was submitted to and approved in principle by UNDP, but action on this project was also affected by financial constraints.

404. For the regional preparatory work of the 1977 United Nations Water Conference, a consultant and a staff member visited member countries of the region and assisted in the preparation of their reports, which will be the basis of a regional report to be considered at the Regional Preparatory Meeting in July 1976.

405. With the technical and financial support of the Governments of Israel and the Netherlands, a Roving Seminar on the Use of Computers in Hydrology and Water Resources Planning was scheduled to be conducted from March to December 1976.

406. With extrabudgetary assistance, a technical adviser was recruited in January 1976 as the first member of a technical support unit for the WMO/ESCAP Panel on Tropical Cyclones. Together with the chief technical adviser of the Typhoon Committee secretariat, he visited Panel member countries to assess programmes and needs in the fields of disaster prevention and community preparedness associated with tropical cyclones and floods.

407. The following publications relating to energy were issued during the period under review: *Electric Power in Asia and the Pacific*, 1971 and 1972; *Urban Electrification Planning, National Power Grids and Extra-high-voltage Systems in the ESCAP Region*.

408. The second edition of the *Oil and Natural Gas Map of Asia* was published in September 1975. Compilations of the second edition of the *Mineral Distribution Map of Asia and the Pacific* and the *Gravity Map* of the western part of the region were approaching completion with a view to publication late in 1976.

409. The *Proceedings of the Seminar on the Application of Remote-sensing Technology to Natural Resources Development*, held at Bangkok in September/October 1974, were published.

410. Four issues of the *Water Resources Journal* and one issue of the Water Resources Series, *Design of Low Head Hydraulic Structures* (WRS No. 45), were published and distributed.

Population

411. *Research.* During the period under review, in addition to the meetings mentioned previously, work continued on many projects initiated prior to 1975.

412. In the field of general demography, the projects included: (a) a comparative study of population aspects of manpower and employment; (b) a comparative study on population growth and agricultural change; (c) an evaluation of the role of population factors in the planning process through the application of development models; and (d) seven country monographs, on Hong Kong, Japan, Nepal, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka and Thailand, of which the one on Hong Kong was published in 1975.

413. In the field of fertility and family planning, three studies were in progress during 1975: (a) a comparative study on the administration of family planning programmes. The study involved two countries during 1975, Malaysia and the Philippines, and assisted in identifying and assessing those organizational characteristics that affect productivity of the family planning programme; (b) a comparative study on the input-output relationships in family planning programmes. This was conducted as a follow-up of the previous study on service statistics systems to help to develop reliable indices for use in family planning programme administration. The study involved four countries of the region; (c) a multinational study in methodologies for setting family planning targets. This study was initiated to assist countries in setting family planning targets commensurate with their development goals, and was carried out in eight countries of the region.

414. The regional reports for all of these studies conducted in the Fertility and Family Planning Section are currently under preparation.

415. The work of the Clearing-house and Information Section included building and strengthening the collection and dissemination of population information materials throughout the region. Particular emphasis has been placed on technical information during the past years. In addition to the Expert Group Meeting on Translation mentioned previously, research into the readership of the Asian Population Programme News and an exploratory survey on translation of population materials were undertaken.

416. *Missions.* The regional population adviser visited the following countries during the period under review: New Caledonia, Fiji, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, March 1975; Tonga, Western Samoa, New Zealand, April 1975; Bangladesh, May 1975; Republic of Korea, July 1975; Sri Lanka, December 1975; and Maldives; January/February 1976.

417. A staff member of the Fertility and Family Planning Section visited Sri Lanka in February and March 1976 at the request of the Deputy Minister of Health to review the problems of the family planning programmes in the country.

418. Staff members of the Clearing-house and Information Section undertook two missions during 1975. In late March, three staff members visited Indonesia to assist in the development of an information network on family planning and population. In June, three other staff members visited Pakistan to assist in formulating proposals for setting up a national clearing-house.

419. In September 1975, a staff member of the Clearing-house and Information Section visited Kuala Lumpur to assist the National Family Planning Board in setting up its documentation centre.

420. *Documents* published and distributed during the period included: (a) Asian Population Studies Series: Comparative study on mortality trends in the ESCAP region; Comparative study of service statistics systems for evaluation of family planning programmes in the ESCAP region; Husband-wife communication and the practice of family planning; Some techniques for measuring the impact of contraceptives; Role of surveys and studies for family planning programme management and development; Report and selected papers of the Expert Group Meeting on Social and Psychological Aspects of Fertility Behaviour; Report and selected papers of the regional project on pretesting and evaluating family planning educational materials; A directory of institutions in the ESCAP region, supplement II; (b) Population of Hong Kong in the Country Monograph Series; (c) Four issues of Asian Population Programme News; (d) 13 issues of Population Headliners; (e) 12 issues of Asian and Worldwide Documents on Population Topics.

Shipping and ports

421. The following training courses/workshops were held during the period under review: Training Course on the Management and Techniques of Ship Chartering, Singapore, January/February 1975; Seminar-cum-Training Course on the Technical and Operational Aspects of Shipping, Bangkok, March/April 1975; Workshop on the Legislative Environment of Shippers, Bangkok, May 1975; Workshop on Shippers' Co-operation: Calculation of Ocean Transport Costs, Bangkok, September 1975; Workshop on Shippers' Co-operation: Calculation of Ocean Transport Costs - Preparation of Ship-users' Negotiating Position, New Delhi, December 1975; and Workshop on Shippers' Co-operation, Rarotonga, February/March 1976.

422. 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.

423. The Seminar-cum-Training Course on the Technical and Operational Aspects of Shipping was organized by ESCAP with the financial support of the Danish International Development Agency. The course provided an opportunity for an analysis of the close interdependence and relationship between the technical and operational aspects of shipping, port facilities and related services.

424. The Workshop on the Legislative Environment of Shippers and the three Workshops on Shippers' Co-operation were a series of workshops under the ESCAP Shippers' Council project, started in 1972 with the co-operation of the Government of Norway and the Norwegian Agency for International Development. The main objectives of the workshops were to assist the countries of the region in promoting and protecting the interests of shippers and, in particular, in providing the shippers' bodies with the tools and institutions to meet and negotiate effectively with the shipping industry and establish close liaison and co-operation between the countries of the ESCAP region. The workshops will also assist shippers in identifying economic and technological choices and in establishing decision criteria which will enable them to adopt the most suitable solutions to their ocean transport needs.

Social development

425. The Division co-operated extensively in the preparation of the *Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific, 1975*, by contributing papers on its social development content, including institutional change and rural co-operation in the ESCAP region.

426. A regional workshop for the training of trainers in youth work was organized at Manila, August/September 1975, hosted by the Government of the Philippines, to better equip youth trainers with the required current knowledge, skills and practical experience for implementing youth training programmes. An evaluation workshop for the ESCAP regional training courses for youth leaders and workers, which had been conducted during 1974-1975, was held in February 1976 at Chiang-mai, hosted by the Government of Thailand. Its primary objective was to determine the relevance of these courses and workshops' themes and issues to the needs and aspirations of youth in Asia.

427. Country studies on "Development and the low-income strata" were started with the assistance of a regional consultant and national research institutions. In each country, area studies will be assigned to different research teams in three rural subdistricts. The study will be terminated early in 1978. Its primary objective is to achieve a local diagnosis as a basis for developing more realistic strategies for integrating the lower-income groups in rural development.

428. The OTC-financed mobile training scheme for the training of front-line and supervisory developmental personnel in social welfare, community development and local government completed its work in Nepal in November 1975 and, at the request of the Government of Afghanistan, moved into that country in December 1975 for approximately eight months of work to assist in the training of local development cadres.

429. In pursuance of Commission resolution 157 (XXXI), the UNDP-approved preparatory assistance for the drawing up of an Asian Plan for the integration of women in the development process commenced with the appointment of a consultant for six months for that purpose. On request, consultations and technical assistance were provided to Iran in connexion with preparatory activities for the establishment of the regional centre for the development of women, to be located in Iran and to be financed initially by a special contribution from the Government of Iran.

430. The following regional advisory services were provided to member countries: (a) the regional adviser on training for social work and community development undertook missions to Hong Kong, the Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka and Thailand; the adviser also visited Nepal to evaluate the work of the mobile training scheme; (b) the regional adviser on social welfare aspects of family planning undertook missions to Bangladesh, Burma, Iran, Sri Lanka and Thailand (Thammasat University); (c) the regional adviser on social development planning undertook missions to Indonesia (as a member of an ESCAP mission on transfer of technology), Brunei, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea and the Philippines; the adviser was also invited as a speaker to the Regional Conference of ICSW (Hong Kong) and to an ACDA seminar on rural development strategies in Asia (Kuala Lumpur).

431. The following documents were prepared: (a) Premises and implications of a unified approach to development analysis and planning; (b) A no-poverty society (for the first session of the Committee on Social Development); (c) Regional study on the role of students in social progress and development; (d) Regional inventory of governmental and non-governmental youth organizations.

432. Four issues of the Social Work Education and Development Newsletter were published.

Statistics

433. During the period under review, the seventh issue of the *Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Pacific* was published and the twelfth 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.

434. The secretariat has started preparations for the 1980 round of population and housing censuses. A survey of countries is under way to determine their schedule of census activities and to assess the changes they would like to suggest for the 1980 round in the light of their experiences during the 1970 round. These changes will be considered for incorporation into the proposed publications, which will contain regional recommendations on the coverage and content of the 1980 round of censuses of population and housing.

435. The study on the methodology of the compilation of commodity balances was continued and the third and fourth meetings of the Consultative Committee on Commodity Balances were held during the period to review progress and to lay down guidelines for the direction of the project. Progress continues to be maintained on the distribution of income project, which is a joint undertaking of ESCAP and IBRD intended to identify, compile and evaluate existing household data on income and similar socio-economic characteristics for the region. The IBRD consultant engaged for the project carried out missions to a number of countries to study existing sources of household survey data on income or expenditure.

436. Owing to conditions obtaining in the area, the activities of the subregional statistical training centre for Cambodia, Laos⁶ and the Republic of South Vietnam were confined to Laos⁶, where a course was successfully completed in August 1975. Backstop support was provided to the Asian Statistical Institute for the organization of its training courses and for the drawing up of the project document for its second phase.

437. Advisory services in the fields of national accounts, data processing and the installation of the COCENTS computer package for survey tabulation were provided to a number of countries.

438. A task force on the implementation of the L.2 scheme for economic statistics of shipping, set up by the Executive Secretary, visited selected member countries of the region to discuss the implementation problems of the scheme, and submitted its report. Two of the four task force members were staff members of the Statistics Division.

⁶ Now Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Technical co-operation and related activities

439. A sizable increase in the total value of technical co-operation projects decentralized to and implemented by ESCAP was registered in 1975. It reached the level of \$5,163,261, representing an increase of 25 per cent over the 1974 programme. Increased support from UNDP and from extrabudgetary sources was mainly responsible for this expansion of the regional technical co-operation programme administered by ESCAP. Details of the amounts involved are provided in document E/CN.11/L.446/INF.

440. A number of regional projects in high-priority areas were approved by UNDP very early in 1975 to be implemented in co-operation between ESCAP and other bodies.

441. Modalities for the assumption of executing agency functions by ESCAP for regional projects supported by UNDP are being finalized.

442. Assistance from extrabudgetary sources received by ESCAP through arrangements with donor countries in 1975 represented approximately 40 per cent of the total value of the regional technical co-operation programme of ESCAP. This does not include assistance received from these sources in the form of expert services to ESCAP on a non-reimbursable basis or cash contributions to ESCAP regional projects and institutions. The ESCAP/Netherlands Extrabudgetary Assistance Programme, launched in 1972 and involving a total of f.9 million over the period 1972-1975, is one of the main sources of this assistance and is under active implementation.

443. Extrabudgetary assistance totalling \$US 707,914 was pledged by the Government of Japan in the fiscal year 1975 towards *inter alia* the planning and implementation of a number of regional projects such as the Asian Centre for Agricultural Machinery and the Regional Mineral Resources Development Centre (RMRDC). The Governments of Australia, Canada, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, India, Indonesia, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom and the United States also continued to provide funds, experts, fellowships and other forms of technical assistance.

444. Under the ESCAP Regional Fellowship Programme financed by the Government of the Netherlands, 48 fellowships for trainers were awarded to 12 countries for study at various training institutes in the region. In addition, a number of group training courses were organized under ESCAP auspices in 1975 in the fields of management administration, demography, family planning and highway engineering.

445. Twelve regional advisers and four experts under a funds-in-trust arrangement served at ESCAP during all or part of 1975 and carried out advisory missions to 28 countries of the region at their request.

446. The United Nations Advisory Development Team for the South Pacific continued to serve the countries in that area in the fields of agricultural development, public administration, physical planning, statistics and project evaluation.

Trade

447. The first ESCAP Seminar on Multilateral Trade Negotiations (MTN) for senior technical-level officials of participating ESCAP developing countries was held at Bangkok in May 1975. This was followed by individual workshops on MTN from 10 to 14 May for participants from some of the lesser prepared and least developed among developing countries. Advisory missions were undertaken to Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Iran and Sri Lanka. The studies on different matters under negotiation in MTN have been sent to the Governments of the developing countries concerned.

448. The second ESCAP Seminar on Multilateral Trade Negotiations, which was jointly organized by ESCAP and the Commonwealth Secretariat, was held at Hong Kong in February 1976. Eighteen developing countries participated in the seminar, which was also attended by an observer from the South Pacific Bureau of Economic Co-operation. Representatives of the Commonwealth Secretariat, UNCTAD and GATT addressed the participants on the substantive issues of the multilateral trade negotiations. The seminar was also addressed by the representatives of EEC and Japan on the positions taken by their respective countries in these negotiations.

449. The seminar discussed in considerable depth the entire range of issues currently being dealt with in the multilateral trade negotiations, namely, tariffs, tropical products, quantitative restriction standards and other technical barriers to trade, custom matters, subsidies and countervailing duties, agriculture, safeguards and the sector approach.

450. The Second ASEAN Working Group Session of Senior Government Officials on Multilateral Trade Negotiations was organized by ESCAP through the ASEAN-MTN project in co-operation with the inter-regional project on MTN, with the main objective of exchanging views among the 26 officials from the capitals of Bangkok, Jakarta, Kuala Lumpur, Manila and Singapore and the ASEAN missions at Geneva on the negotiating approaches most suited to ASEAN in the various areas of negotiations (tariffs, non-tariff

measures, safeguards, sector approach, agriculture and tropical products).

451. The Asian Clearing Union (ACU) commenced operations at Tehran, Iran, on 1 November 1975. The operations are proceeding smoothly and the volume and value of transactions handled by the Union are increasing.

452. The Board of Directors of ACU held two meetings in 1975 at Tehran and Colombo. At its last meeting in Colombo, the Board directed the Technical Committee, which it had set up and which consisted of senior officials of the member central banks, to recommend any amendments or modifications that might be required to the Agreement establishing the Union and to the ACU rules of procedures in order to facilitate its smooth functioning. The report of the Committee will be submitted to the Board at its next meeting scheduled for June 1976.

453. The ESCAP secretariat, at the request of the Board, continued to function as its secretariat in servicing its meetings and assisting in other activities.

454. The Trade and Information Documentation Unit of the Trade Promotion Centre (TPC) was set up within the International Trade Division late in 1975 and came into full operation in March 1976 with assistance from the Swedish Government and UNDP and in co-operation with the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre (ITC). The Unit will serve as a focal and reference point and form part of a harmonized system linked with various national trade information units and services. During the period under review, the Unit provided technical assistance and advisory services to the countries in the ESCAP region in establishing and strengthening their trade information and documentation services, using a classification and coding scheme featuring efficient storage and fast retrieval of trade data.

455. The Regional Seminar on Packaging Designs for the Export Market, August/September 1975, was jointly organized by TPC and ITC with the close co-operation of the Government of Hong Kong and the World Packaging Organization and was financed by the Government of the Netherlands. Its main objectives were improved packaging for international markets, adaptation of export packaging to target market needs, analysis of promotion package designs and other measures for improved export packaging designs. The seminar confirmed the obvious need for future training in export packaging in the ESCAP region, particularly for fresh fruit and vegetables, handicrafts and processed food. A seminar for packaging instructors was also suggested as a useful follow-up with a view to achieving a multiplier effect in developing packaging techniques in ESCAP countries.

456. Under the UNDP project on assistance to least developed land-locked countries (RAS/72/077), a Workshop on Problems of Land-locked Countries was organized in August/September 1975. The main purpose of the workshop was to provide a forum for the participants from the land-locked countries of the ESCAP region to exchange experience gained and difficulties encountered in the conduct of their international trade. The workshop also enabled the participants to acquaint themselves with international policies and measures as well as action taken or planned in favour of those countries. The workshop included study tours of facilities with a review of procedures used by Thailand in handling Lao transit goods. Lectures and discussions also covered such subjects as trade promotion, tourism, transportation and communication, shipping and ports, industrial development and training.

457. The second training course on product and industrial design for export, September-November 1975, was organized jointly by the Government of Japan, through its International Co-operative Agency and the Japan Industrial Design Promotion Organization and ESCAP. The course continued to provide participants with useful practical experience from actual situations regarding product and industrial design, craft design, package design and furniture design.

458. The Washington State Trade and Economic Development Mission visited Manila, Bangkok, Kuala Lumpur, Jakarta and Singapore in October 1975. As a follow-up of the successful International Trade and Economic Development Conference, which took place at Honolulu, Seattle and Spokane in June 1974, a delegation of 22 senior industrialists, business executives and officials from Washington State visited the five ASEAN member countries with the objective of fostering two-way trade between the United States and the host countries. Through the joint sponsorship of ESCAP-TPC, the delegates were able to meet with senior government officials, business executives and bankers in the host countries. An assessment from the delegation showed that over \$US 15 million worth of business was achieved.

459. The Trade Promotion Seminar held in November/December 1975 in Tokyo was the first of its kind organized jointly by ESCAP and the Japan External Trade Organization. It aimed at providing participants with an opportunity to acquire a wider knowledge of and experience in the export promotion techniques employed by Japan in approaching the overseas market and to introduce selected promotional methods and discuss problems encountered by developing countries exporting to the Japanese market as well as to other overseas markets. Nine participants from nine ESCAP member countries took part in the seminar. Towards the end of the seminar, study tours to Kyoto, Osaka

and Shizuoka prefecture were organized. The visits constituted a useful part of the programme.

460. The first meeting of the members of the preparatory committee on an Asian reinsurance corporation was held in January 1976 at Bangkok and was attended by all 10 members who were selected at the round-table meeting on an Asian reinsurance corporation, held in 1974.

461. The meeting reached conclusions in principle concerning *inter alia* the legal form and minimum capital requirements of the proposed corporation, its management, acceptance and retrocession policy and its objectives. Taking into account the views and ideas expressed at the meeting, the secretariat will prepare a draft agreement for submission to the second meeting of the preparatory committee for consideration.

462. Under the mobile training programme for professional development in trade promotion for government and business community personnel in developing island countries in the Pacific, a fact-finding mission comprising four experts from ESCAP and ITC was despatched to the Cook Islands, Fiji, the Gilbert Islands, Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and Western Samoa in February and March 1976. The mission was able to ascertain the training needs of those countries in the field of export promotion and market development. Preparations for and organization of the actual training courses/seminars will commence as soon as the necessary financial resources are available.

Transport and communications

463. The ESCAP joint roving team of railway research experts visited Bangladesh and Thailand in February/March 1975 and Indonesia and Malaysia in December 1975, identifying the various problems in the different disciplines of railway operations. The joint roving team constituted a new field of ESCAP activities in the region, aimed at providing more effective assistance to the railway administrations in the region in identifying areas of fruitful research studies and problems meriting detailed investigation. The Government of Japan made available the services of two railway experts for both missions and the Government of India nominated one expert for the team's second mission.

464. A Seminar-cum-Study Tour on Diesel and Gas Turbine Traction was organized by the Government of France during May/June 1975 and a Seminar-cum-Study Tour on Track Rehabilitation, Construction and Maintenance was conducted by the Government of Japan during September/October 1975 for the ESCAP railway administrations. The two seminars are an important step toward the transfer of railway technologies, particularly in the mechanical and engineering fields.

465. A Seminar-cum-Workshop on Soil Testing Methodology related to Road Construction was organized in Malaysia in April 1975, with the co-operation of the Federal Republic of Germany, to provide an opportunity for participants from developing countries to exchange ideas and share experience in the practical application of soil-testing facilities in road construction and maintenance.

466. A Seminar-cum-Training Course for Traffic Engineers and Transport Planning Officers was jointly organized by ESCAP, the Asian Development Institute and the Asian Centre for Development and Administration with financial support from the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and in co-operation with the Governments of Indonesia (January/February 1976) and Singapore (February 1976). The main recommendations of the seminar included: (a) organization of a survey mission to selected metropolitan cities in the region to evaluate the existing administrative framework for urban transport planning and traffic management; (b) preparation of an inventory of facilities available in the region for education and training in urban transport planning and traffic engineering, with a view to augmenting those facilities for regional needs as far as feasible; and (c) convening of a meeting of police training commanders of the region to establish the needs and arrange for requisite training of traffic police officers at different levels, and to compile a training manual for that purpose.

C. REGIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND SPECIAL PROJECTS

Regional training and research institutions supported by UNDP

467. Pursuant to Commission resolution 158 (XXXI), a joint meeting of the Governing/Advisory Councils of the Asian Development Institute (ADI), the Asian Statistical Institute (ASI) and the Asian Centre for Development Administration (ACDA) was convened at Bangkok in April 1975 with the Executive Secretary as Chairman. The Adviser of the Asian Centre for Training and Research in Social Welfare and Development (ACTRSWD) and the Director of the United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD) also participated in the meeting.

468. Subsequently, the Executive Secretary held a meeting of the Directors and the Adviser of the institutions in May 1975 to further chart the course of action for implementing the recommendations of resolution 158 (XXXI), due regard being given to the views expressed at the joint meeting. The meeting decided to set up an *ad hoc* Steering Committee with representatives of UNDP, the United Nations Office

of Technical Co-operation (OTC) and substantive officers from the Divisions concerned - from both United Nations Headquarters and the ESCAP secretariat - to finalize a proposed comprehensive plan of action for consideration by the Executive Secretary.

469. The Steering Committee met at Bangkok in June 1975 and agreed that, in implementing resolution 158 (XXXI), a step-by-step approach would be adopted; no existing or operating arrangement of the institutions would be disturbed until a smooth transition to the new structure had been worked out, and the special characteristics of each institution would not be disregarded as a result of undue standardization.

470. On the basis of the foregoing assumptions, the Committee devoted particular attention to the establishment of a single intergovernmental governing council, the setting up of a co-ordinating committee, and the establishment of a separate advisory committee for each institution. Although the Committee also discussed the items relating to changes in legal instruments to suit the new conditions, and the role of ESCAP as executing agency of the regional institutions, it considered that those items were of such a nature that action could be either initiated or followed up by the Executive Secretary.

471. Also in compliance with the recommendations of resolution 158 (XXXI), the Executive Secretary convened a meeting of the Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives and Other Representatives Designated by Members of the Commission in September 1975 for the representatives to discuss and, on behalf of their respective Governments, express views with regard to the recommendations submitted to the Executive Secretary by the the Steering Committee.

472. The recommendations of the Steering Committee were formally forwarded to the Governments in September 1975 and finally discussed at the meetings of the Governing Council of ACDA in October 1975 and the Governing Council of ADI in July/August 1975, at which further comments and suggestions were made for consideration by the Executive Secretary.

473. On the basis of the above consultations, taking into consideration the prevailing circumstances and bearing in mind the views expressed with regard to the implementation of resolution 158 (XXXI), the Executive Secretary put forward his recommendations in document E/CN.11/1251/CONS for consideration by the Commission at its thirty-second session.

Asian Development Institute

474. The Governing Council of the Asian Development Institute held its 25th meeting in April/May 1975 and its 26th meeting in July/August 1975.

475. The Governing Council:

- (i) Approved the sub-themes of the work plan for the Institute's phase III, 1976-1980;
- (ii) Approved the draft project document for phase III;
- (iii) Approved the Institute's work programme for 1976;
- (iv) Considered the estimated average annual resource requirements for phase III, amounting to \$US 2 million, and requested the member and associate member countries of ESCAP and UNDP to raise their contributions to the estimated level of requirements;
- (v) Stressed the need for co-ordination of the activities of all regional institutions in accordance with Commission resolution 158 (XXXI).

476. During 1975, the Institute conducted 10 training courses: a post-graduate course in comprehensive rural regional development planning (January); a course for the staff of industrial development banks on project development and follow up (March/April); a course on environmental aspects of development (May/June); a country course for Pakistan in project development and analysis; power sector (August/September); a workshop on planning, programme evaluation and budgeting (August/September); a seminar on health projects for urban areas (October); a senior executive course for rural credit institutions and agricultural development banks (October/November); a subregional course in project development and planning for the Pacific island countries at Saipan, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (October/November); a course on techniques of subregional co-operation: the case of industrial co-operation for ASEAN (October/December); and an advanced course in development journalism (December).

477. The Institute also conducted the following 11 consultative meetings: a seminar on Thai-Japanese relations (February); an expert group meeting on the role of women in development (April); a consultative meeting on housing and urban development (May); an expert group meeting on health projects (June); an expert group meeting on research and training programmes for urban planning (July); a workshop for trainers and planners on health planning (July/August); a conference of chief executives of rural credit institutions and agricultural development banks (October); a high-level conference on development aims and socio-cultural values in the Asian context (November); a meeting of senior government officials for review and appraisal of development progress during the Second United Nations Development Decade (November); a consultative group meeting on social indicators for

planning and programming (December); and an expert group meeting on integrated rural development (December).

478. The Institute organized six surveys on development training and research priorities in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan and the Philippines.

479. In addition, the Institute prepared a number of research papers in connexion with the implementation of its work programme in 1975 and rendered advisory services to a number of national and international agencies.

480. In February, the Institute received a grant of \$A 15,000 from the Government of Australia towards fellowships in its training programmes for participants from the Colombo Plan countries, South Pacific Aid Programme countries and Australia-Papua New Guinea education and training schemes.

Asian Statistical Institute

481. The fifth ten-month general course began in September 1974 and ended in June 1975. The fifth six-week advanced course, entitled "Statistics required for development planning in the ESCAP region", was conducted in May/June 1975.

482. A country course on sample surveys and statistical indicators was conducted at Colombo, Sri Lanka, in July/August 1975. Another country course on national accounts with special reference to regional accounts was conducted at Jakarta, Indonesia, in July/August 1975.

483. The sixth general course, the first to be held in the second phase of the Institute, began in November 1975 and was scheduled to last for six months.

484. Preparations were under way for two advanced courses to be conducted in 1976. Efforts were also made to explore the possibilities of organizing country courses for 1976.

485. The 10th meeting of the Advisory Council was held at Bangkok in April/May 1975.

Asian Centre for Development Administration

486. During the year under review, the Centre completed the implementation of its initial work programme, covering the first two years of the Centre's existence. The research and training programmes undertaken in 1975 included regional and subregional programmes on approaches to rural development, the

co-ordination of public enterprises, administrative issues in family planning, organization and financing of urban transport systems, and the development and administration of integrated food policies, as well as two subregional programmes for national training directors in public administration. In addition, the Centre launched an experimental country-level training programme on policy analysis and development and carried out two consultancy assignments at the request of participating Governments.

487. The Governing Council of the Centre, which met twice in 1975, reviewed the progress made by the Centre in implementing its initial work programme and approved a new work programme for the Centre's second phase, covering the three-year period, 1976-1978.

Asian Centre for Training and Research in Social Welfare and Development

488. In pursuance of Commission resolution 158 (XXXI), which requested the Executive Secretary, *inter alia*, to expedite the launching of the Asian Centre for Training and Research in Social Welfare and Development (ACTRSWD), the secretariat took several steps leading to the eventual establishment and operation of the Centre. The final draft project document was approved and signed by UNDP in September 1975 and circulated to participating member countries. UNDP agreed to provide institutional and programme assistance to the Centre in the amount of \$US 750,000 for a three-year initial period of operation. The project document, which was officially signed in January 1976 at ESCAP headquarters, by the representatives of five participating countries, namely, India, Indonesia, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea and Thailand, and by the Executive Secretary on behalf of the executing agency (ESCAP), gives the Centre both a legal basis and an operational status.

489. The Centre was officially inaugurated at its permanent headquarters at Manila in February 1976, and this was followed by the first meeting of its *ad hoc* Interim Advisory Committee, which was attended by the Executive Secretary as Chairman and representatives of ESCAP, UNCSDHA, UNDP and the host Government. The meeting approved the Centre's draft work programme and priorities for 1976-1977 and recommended the speedy recruitment of international staff and local administrative and secretariat personnel. It also approved the solicitation of additional and increased financial commitments from participating and other member countries as well as contributions from other sources, and reached agreement on the composition and membership of the Centre's Advisory Committee in accordance with Commission resolution

158 (XXXI). The Centre's major activities during 1976-1977 are given in the addendum to document E/CN.11/1255/CONS.

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

490. During the period under review, the Mekong Committee held its sixty-ninth session (special) at New Delhi in February/March, concurrently with the thirty-first session of ESCAP. The seventieth session (special) was scheduled to be held at Vientiane in October but was postponed as the Government of Cambodia had not accepted the invitation to send a representative. Resources contributed or pledged by 25 countries, 18 United Nations agencies and related organizations, 6 foundations and many private institutions and businesses to the Mekong development scheme increased by \$US 32.3 million to the equivalent of \$US 354.2 million at 31 December 1975, of which 27 per cent was for pre-investment work and 73 per cent for construction. Of the total amount of \$US 354.2 million, 42 per cent has been contributed or pledged by the Governments of the riparian countries themselves and 58 per cent by co-operating programmes.

491. A total of \$US 22 million in new contributions has been obtained for the extension of the Nam Ngum hydropower project and this will enable the project to be continued on a sound financial basis.

492. The work programme for 1975 contained 56 projects subdivided into 169 activities. However, 65 of these activities had to remain in abeyance throughout the year, while operations on a number of others were curtailed or suspended after April. For some, preparations were made for work to be carried out, circumstances permitting, in 1976.

493. The eighth issue of the *Annual Statistical Bulletin* was published in June; material was compiled for the ninth issue, to be published early in 1976. Volume II (meteorologic data) of the 1974 *Hydrologic Yearbook* was published in December 1975 and volume I (hydrologic data) of the same issue was expected to be ready in early 1976.

494. *Environmental studies.* A consultant financed by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) initiated discussions on a future programme of work and the preparation of a set of guidelines for environmental planning and assessment. He subsequently prepared plans for an environmental case study of the Nam Pong watershed in northeast Thailand.

495. *Economic planning activities.* Attention has been focused on studies on industrialization and resettlement. Work continued on a manual for the economic appraisal of projects.

496. *Pa Mong mainstream projects.* Work also continued on the comprehensive three-year optimization and downstream effects studies which commenced in 1973, mainly on system power, flood control, resettlement and river-bed degradation aspects.

497. *Delta development.* All field activities were held in abeyance. Backstopping efforts covered studies of the effect of upstream storage on agriculture in the delta lowlands of Cambodia, and of the silt balance in the Cambodian flood plains.

498. *Tributary projects.* At the end of the period under review, there were 13 completed dams on tributaries in the lower Mekong basin: one in Cambodia, three in Lao People's Democratic Republic, eight in Thailand and one in the Republic of South Viet-Nam. One tributary project in Cambodia (Prek Thnot) and three very small Committee-sponsored projects for water control on tributaries in the Savannakhet plain in Lao People's Democratic Republic are under construction. At the second meeting of Nam Ngum contributors, reconvened by the Asian Development Bank at Manila in October, new pledges and commitments were announced, bringing the total of the Nam Ngum development fund and bilateral loans to \$US 43.6 million. In October, agreement was reached on an increase in the tariff of energy sales from Lao People's Democratic Republic to Thailand from \$US 0.0045 to \$US 0.0105 per kWh.

499. *Navigation and transport.* The Committee continued its basic work relating to surveying, charting, marking and dredging the River Mekong for navigation. This included bank protection, river traffic survey and construction of ports, ferry landings and cargo handling.

500. *Flood forecasting.* The Committee once again pursued an experimental flood-forecasting programme, under which, during the high-water season from June/October, daily forecasts were supplied in respect of eight selected key mainstream stations on the Mekong in Lao People's Democratic Republic and Thailand.

501. *Agriculture.* The Committee continued to promote an agricultural development programme, which includes agricultural planning studies (the Vientiane plain, north-east Thailand, the Viet-Nameese part of the delta, etc.), experimentation and demonstration farms (eight permanent farms and two research projects), pioneer agricultural projects (preparation completed for 11 projects) and other irrigation projects.

502. *Fishery development studies.* Work continued on the basin-wide fishery studies, which started in January 1974 with United States funds. Hydrobiological and socio-economic surveys of reservoir fisheries started at three reservoirs in Thailand.

503. *Mineral surveys.* Except for the potash exploration

in northeast Thailand, all activities were held in abeyance during the period under review, pending procurement of data or access to field areas.

504. *Social development and public health.* Two socio-economic bench-mark surveys were carried out, one in Lao People's Democratic Republic and the other in the Republic of South Viet-Nam. Work continued on the basin-wide resettlement study and planning project, which had started in 1974 with funds provided by the Netherlands. Entomological observations and studies on malaria-vector mosquitoes were continued at two project sites in northeast Thailand. All field activities relating to the approved work on schistosomiasis control at Khong Island, Lao People's Democratic Republic, were suspended, pending access to the area.

505. *Satellite imagery interpretation.* The Mekong Committee was accepted as principal investigator in the LANDSAT earth resources remote-sensing programme.

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

506. The following meetings were organized under the aegis of the Committee:

Seminar on Isotopic Dating, Bangkok, May 1975;

The first meeting of the Joint Working Group with the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) for the implementation of the East Asia International Decade of Ocean Exploration (IDOE) Seabed Assessment Programme, Tokyo, August 1975;

The first meeting of the Northwest Quadrant Panel of the Circum-Pacific Map Project, in co-operation with the Circum-Pacific Council for Energy and Mineral Resources, Tokyo, August 1975;

The second Expert Working Group Meeting on Remote Sensing, Bangkok, January 1976.

507. The Committee's Project Office continues to serve as a catalyst in mobilizing both bilateral and multilateral assistance to undertake offshore surveys and related activities for its developing member countries. It has maintained close co-operation with agencies and organizations concerned with marine sciences and technology, including IOC of UNESCO, the United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration, the United Nations University and the Ocean Economics and Technology Office, United Nations Headquarters.

508. *Hydrocarbon resources.* Advisory services were rendered to State oil companies, proposals were made

for the establishment of a common format for submission of information to Governments by operators exploring for petroleum in east Asia offshore areas, and a preliminary review of petroleum geology of sea-bed provinces beyond the continental shelf was undertaken. A study on potentials of subsea-floor mineral deposits other than hydrocarbons was also prepared.

509. *Offshore tin and other detrital heavy minerals.* Preparations for the Malacca Strait mineral survey were finalized. The survey of the land portion began in Malaysia in November 1975 and from the middle of February 1976 in Indonesia. The shipborne survey is expected to begin on 15 April 1976.

510. *Marine phosphorites.* Possibilities of discovery and exploitation of marine phosphorites, particularly in southeast Asia, were studied. A report on the subject was prepared.

511. *East Asia International Decade of Ocean Exploration (IDOE) Programme.* A five-year programme, 1975-1980, is under way to study the geology and geophysics of the east Asia region in an effort to determine the relationship of basic geological processes and earth movements (tectonics) to the occurrence of petroleum and mineral resources deposits in the island arc region. The programme will see some of the world's most modern oceanographic research ships conducting investigations in the offshore areas of east Asia in co-operation with CCOP member countries.

512. *Training.* The annual group training course in offshore prospecting, financed by the Government of Japan, continued. Fellowships were awarded to senior government officials and experts from Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand for in-service training. A training seminar on data collection, storage and retrieval is scheduled to be held in April 1976.

513. *Marine research facilities.* An assessment of CCOP member country national capability in regard to equipment availability and its operational status was undertaken, taking into consideration the possibility of furthering technical co-operation among developing member countries of CCOP.

514. *Marine pollution and coastal zone development management as related to offshore exploitation of hydrocarbons and detrital heavy minerals.* In co-operation with the Ocean Economics and Technology Office, United Nations Headquarters, work was initiated on the management of marine mineral resources development, with proper consideration of rational optimum uses of all types of marine environment and the coastal zone.

515. *Dissemination of scientific and technical informa-*

tion. A number of studies were prepared, and four main types of CCOP publications, namely, the proceedings of the sessions, technical bulletins, newsletters and *ad hoc* technical publications, were continued.

Typhoon Committee

516. Follow-up missions on community preparedness and disaster prevention visited the Philippines and the Republic of Korea.

517. The drafting of guidelines on community preparedness and disaster prevention proceeded in close co-operation with WMO and the League of Red Cross Societies (LRCS), which are jointly responsible with ESCAP for this project.

518. The planning group for the Regional Seminar on Community Preparedness and Disaster Prevention, to be held at Tokyo in June 1976, met at Tokyo in June 1975.

519. The Typhoon Committee at its eighth session prepared a draft programme for counterpart contributions for the five-year period 1977-1981, and recommended continued UNDP support after the end of the current project in 1976.

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

520. A workshop sponsored jointly by CCOP/SOPAC, IOC and IDOE was held at Suva, Fiji, in September 1975, immediately before the fourth session of the Committee. It developed a comprehensive programme for marine geoscience investigations in the South Pacific region, for consideration by the countries and the Committee.

521. The Committee at its fourth session endorsed the report of the CCOP/SOPAC/IOC/IDOE workshop attaching importance to its national and regional geoscience programmes, which were developed to meet the particular requirements of resources assessment in the South Pacific region.

522. It also emphasized its deep and continuing interest in matters related to geological/geophysical data by recommending that *ad hoc* groups of specialists be convened to consider methods of more readily exchanging information regarding data availability, to formulate methods for implementation of compilation projects, which would include data compilation and storage, and to investigate the facilities and manpower capabilities that would be required. To assist these endeavours, appropriate assistance from outside agencies and individuals will be vigorously sought as well as possible contributions from existing data centres.

523. The UNDP preparatory assistance project was extended for a further year to August 1976 and, under the revised project, equipment for use in the current programme of survey cruises was acquired. Four survey cruises were scheduled for 1975-1976, the first, in Solomon Islands waters, being completed in December 1975.

524. An expert mission, as provided for in the revised UNDP project, completed its report in December 1975. The report, containing an assessment of the plans and requirements of the countries, was used as the basis for submissions to UNDP and interested countries for technical and financial assistance after August 1976.

D. RELATIONS WITH SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

525. ESCAP continued to intensify its efforts to maintain closer co-operation and to bring about better co-ordination of its activities with those of United Nations agencies, intergovernmental organizations and institutions at national, subregional and international levels.

526. In the field of food and agriculture, studies on the long-term perspective of food and agricultural development in the region have been harmonized with the FAO programme entitled "Perspective study on world agricultural development". A number of activities in the field of natural resources were carried out joint with, or with the support of, other bodies, including UNESCO, WMO, IAEA and LRCS. ESCAP co-operated with UNIDO in the execution of a priority project on regional co-operation in chemical fertilizer production and distribution.

527. In the field of international trade, close working relations were maintained with (a) the International Chamber of Commerce - Commission on Asian and Pacific Affairs (ICC-CAPA) in all trade projects; (b) the Commonwealth Secretariat and Commonwealth Funds for Technical Co-operation, London, in organizing the seminar on MTN in Hong Kong, planning for trade promotion projects and mobile training in export

promotion in the Pacific region; (c) the European Communities Commission (EEC) in various trade promotion projects; (d) the South Pacific Bureau for Economic Co-operation (SPEC), Suva, Fiji, in mobile training in trade promotion in the Pacific region; (e) the State of Washington and Battelle Institute, in the Trade and Development Conference and trade/investment missions to Asia; (f) the Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO), in the exchange of trade information and organization of trade promotion seminars; (g) the World Packaging Organization, Hong Kong, and the Institute TNO for Packaging Research, Delft, the Netherlands, in organizing the regional seminar on packaging design for international markets, Hong Kong; (h) the Simplification of International Trade Procedures Board (SITPRO), London, concerning trade facilitation work and planning for a trade facilitation meeting; (i) the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre in all trade promotion activities; (j) UNCTAD, in regional trade and monetary co-operation, assistance to the land-locked, least developed and island countries, the export credit insurance scheme, trade facilitation, establishment of an Asian reinsurance corporation; (k) the GATT secretariat, concerning work in the multi-lateral trade negotiations under GATT, the Asian trade expansion programme, etc.; and (l) IMF, in the regional monetary co-operation projects, e.g. Asian Clearing Union.

528. The Regional Inter-Agency Meeting on Social Development continued to function as a forum for informal consultations in the field of social development. ESCAP continued to provide substantive assistance to UNICEF in strengthening and expanding UNICEF-assisted projects in the countries of the region.

529. In the field of transport and communications, intersecretariat consultations were held with ECLA, ECE, ECWA and ECA on matters relating to tourism and international road transport. Information on railways and highways was exchanged with IRF, UIC, the International Railways Congress Association, Regional Co-operation for Development (RCD) and SEATAC.

530. ESCAP has been working closely with the ILO and WHO on the Working Group on Current Demographic Statistics, and close co-operation between ESCAP and ADB and IBRD has continued.

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 Advisory Board <i>Chairman:</i> Mr. Victor Umbrecht (Switzerland)	Twenty-fourth session Bangkok 6-10 October 1975	E/CN.11/WRD/MKG/ L.411
Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas (CCOP) <i>Chairman:</i> Mr. Isamu Kobayashi (Japan)	Twelfth session Tokyo 8-22 August 1975	E/CN.11/L.419/CONS
Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in South Pacific Offshore Areas (CCOP/SOPAC) <i>Chairman:</i> Mr. R.B. Thompson (Solomon Islands)	Fourth session Honiara, Solomon Islands 8-16 September 1975	E/CN.11/L.420/CONS
Typhoon Committee <i>Chairman:</i> Mr. Roman L. Kintanar (Philippines)	Eighth session Bangkok 11-17 November 1975	E/CN.11/1244/CONS
Committee on Social Development <i>Chairman:</i> Mr. Estefania Aldaba-Lim (Philippines)	First session Bangkok 30 July-5 August 1975	E/CN.11/1234/INF
Committee on Agricultural Development <i>Chairman:</i> Mr. S.W. Sadikin (Indonesia)	First session Jakarta 25 August-1 September 1975	E/CN.11/1235/INF
Special Body on Land-locked Countries <i>Chairman:</i> Mr. Jetn Sucharitkul (Thailand)	Third session Bangkok 4-8 September 1975	E/CN.11/1233/INF
Committee on Industry, Housing and Technology <i>Chairman:</i> Mr. Prapit Na Nagara (Thailand)	First session Bangkok 15-22 September 1975	E/CN.11/1237/INF
Committee on Natural Resources <i>Chairman:</i> Mr. Pravitt Ruyabhorn (Thailand)	Second session Bangkok 14-20 October 1975	E/CN.11/1239/INF
Committee on Trade <i>Chairman:</i> Mr. Yee Che Fong (Malaysia)	Nineteenth session Bangkok 3-10 November 1975	E/CN.11/1240/INF
Transport and Communications Committee <i>Chairman:</i> Mr. Pradit Chandrawatana (Thailand)	Twenty-fourth session Bangkok 24 November-1 December 1975	E/CN.11/1247/INF

Annex II

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS AND PRINCIPAL DOCUMENTS ISSUED SINCE THE THIRTY-FIRST SESSION

A. Publications

Major studies (printed)

Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics for Asia and the Far East, vol. III, No. 1, March 1973: United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.74.II.F.6.

Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics for Asia and the Far East, vol. III, No. 2, June 1973: United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.74.II.F.7.

Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics for Asia and the Far East, vol. III, No. 3, September 1973: United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.74.II.F.8.

Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics for Asia and the Far East, vol. III, No. 4, December 1973: United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.74.II.F.9.

Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Far East, 1973: United Nations publication, Sales No.: E/F.74.II.F.11.

Small Industry Bulletin for Asia and the Far East, No. 11: United Nations publication, Sales No.: E/F.74.II.F.15.

A Guide to Highway Feasibility Studies: United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.74.II.F.19.

Monetary Co-operation in Asia and the Far East - Asian Reserve Bank (Regional Economic Co-operation Series No. 9): United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.74.II.F.20.

Foreign Trade Statistics of Asia and the Far East, Vol. VII, Series A, No. 2, 1968: United Nations publication, Sales No.: E/F.74.II.F.21.

Electric Power in Asia and the Pacific, 1971 and 1972: United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.74.II.F.22.

Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific, 1974: United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.75.II.F.1.

Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Pacific, vol. XXV, No. 1, June 1974: United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.75.II.F.2.

Small Industry Bulletin for Asia and the Pacific, No. 12: United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.75.II.F.3.

Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Pacific, vol. XXV, No. 2/3, September/December 1974: United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.75.II.F.4.

Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Pacific, vol. XXVI, No. 1, June 1975: United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.75.II.F.5.

Urban Electrification - Planning (Energy Resources Development Series No. 12): United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.75.II.F.6.

Proceedings of the Intergovernmental Meeting on the Impact of the Current Energy Crisis on the Economy of the ESCAP Region (Energy Resources Development Series No. 13): United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.75.II.F.7.

Foreign Trade Statistics of Asia and the Pacific, vol. IX, Series A, No. 1, 1970: United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.75.II.F.8.

Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics for Asia and the Pacific, vol. IV, No. 1, March 1974: United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.75.II.F.9.

Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics for Asia and the Pacific, vol. IV, No. 2, June 1974: United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.75.II.F.10.

Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics for Asia and the Pacific, vol. IV, No. 3, September 1974: United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.75.II.F.11.

Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics for Asia and the Pacific, vol. IV, No. 4, December 1974: United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.75.II.F.12.

National Power Grids and Extra-High-Voltage System in the ESCAP Region (Energy Resources Development Series No. 14): United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.75.II.F.13.

Foreign Trade Statistics of Asia and the Pacific, 1970, vol. IX, Series A, No. 2: United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.75.II.F.14.

Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Pacific, 1974: United Nations publication, Sales No.: E/F.75.II.F.15.

Periodicals (printed)

Water Resources Journal (ST/ESCAP/SER.C/105-107)

B. Principal documents

Commission

Summary records of the thirty-first session (E/CN.11/1229 - E/CN.11/SR.492-501)

Report of the Expert Group on Development Policy and Planning on its second session (E/CN.11/L.428/CONS)

Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific, 1975 (E/CN.11/L.437/CONS and Corr.1)

Integrated programme for rural development (E/CN.11/L.439/CONS)

- Role of ESCAP in rural development (E/CN.11/L.447/INF)
- Report of the UNDP/ESCAP Regional Meeting on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (E/CN.11/1265/CONS)
- Interregional co-operation for development (E/CN.11/L.440/CONS)
- Progress in the implementation of selected priority projects (E/CN.11/1263/CONS)
- Annotated programme of work and priorities, 1976-1977 (Development Planning, Statistics and Population) (E/CN.11/L.434/CONS)
- Programme of work and priorities, and medium-term plan: programme changes (E/CN.11/L.435/CONS and Corr.1)
- Programme of work and priorities, 1976-1977 (E/CN.11/L.436/CONS and Corr.1)
- Tentative calendar of meetings for 1976-1977 (E/CN.11/L.436/CONS/Add.1)
- Note on the programme of work and priorities (E/CN.11/L.445/CONS and Corr.1 and Corr.2)
- Report of the Intergovernmental Meeting for the Establishment of the Regional Centre for Agricultural Machinery (E/CN.11/1242/INF)
- Guidelines for national policies and programmes on the development and transfer of industrial technology (E/CN.11/1266/INF)
- Report of the Manila Workshop on Bio-Gas Technology and Utilization (E/CN.11/L.421/INF)
- Regional co-operation in chemical fertilizer: summary and recommendations (E/CN.11/L.422/INF and Corr.1)
- Report of the Expert Group Meeting on Raw Materials and Development (E/CN.11/L.423/INF)
- Medium-term plan, 1978-1981 (E/CN.11/L.432/CONS)
- Consideration of specific issues in various fields of activity of ESCAP (E/CN.11/1267/CONS)
- Report of the Special Body on Land-locked Countries on its third session (E/CN.11/1233/INF)
- Report of the Committee on Social Development on its first session (E/CN.11/1234/INF)
- Report of the Committee on Agricultural Development on its first session (E/CN.11/1235/INF and Corr.1)
- Report of the Committee on Industry, Housing and Technology on its first session (E/CN.11/1237/INF)
- Report of the Committee on Natural Resources on its second session (E/CN.11/1239/INF)
- Report of the Committee on Trade on its nineteenth session (E/CN.11/1240/INF)
- Report of the Transport and Communications Committee on its twenty-fourth session (E/CN.11/1247/INF)
- Regional remote-sensing programme and related matters (E/CN.11/1253/INF)
- Information and clearing-house functions of ESCAP (E/CN.11/1264/INF)
- Annual review of the food and agriculture situation in the ESCAP region, 1975 (E/CN.11/1268/INF and Corr.1)
- 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 United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) (E/CN.11/1269/INF and Add.1 and Add.2)
- Report of the Working Group of Statistical Experts (E/CN.11/L.424/INF)
- Report of the Meeting of Senior Officials for the Review and Appraisal of Development Progress (E/CN.11/L.429/INF)
- Report of the Working Group on Current Demographic Statistics (E/CN.11/L.430/INF)
- Report of the Expert Group Meeting on the Translation of Population Materials (E/CN.11/L.431/INF)
- Increased supply of agricultural requisites: chemical fertilizer and agro-pesticides (E/CN.11/L.438/INF and Corr.1)
- Report of the Intergovernmental Working Party of Experts to Finalize the Constitution of the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity (E/CN.11/L.441/INF)
- Feasibility study and project report on the establishment of a regional centre for technology transfer in India (E/CN.11/L.442/INF)
- Report of the Intergovernmental Meeting to Identify Specific Areas of Co-operation in the field of Agro- and Allied Industries (E/CN.11/L.443/INF)
- Technical co-operation activities decentralized to ESCAP, 1975 (E/CN.11/L.446/INF)
- Report of the Typhoon Committee (eighth session) (E/CN.11/1244/CONS)
- Typhoon Committee: note by the secretariat (E/CN.11/L.427/CONS)
- Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin Annual Report 1975 (E/CN.11/1245/CONS)
- Regional Mineral Resources Development Centre (E/CN.11/1252/CONS)

Report of the twelfth session of the Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asia Offshore Areas (CCOP) (E/CN.11/L.419/CONS)

Report of the fourth session of the Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in South Pacific Offshore Areas (E/CN.11/L.420/CONS)

Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in South Pacific Offshore Areas (CCOP/SOPAC) (E/CN.11/L.425/CONS)

Panel on Tropical Cyclones (E/CN.11/L.426/CONS)

Report and proposals of the Executive Secretary regarding the implementation of Commission resolution 158 (XXXI) (E/CN.11/1251/CONS)

Asian Centre for Development Administration: report of the Governing Council (E/CN.11/1254/CONS and Corr.1)

Asian Centre for Training and Research in Social Welfare and Development (E/CN.11/1255/CONS and Corr.1 and Add.1)

Asian Development Institute: report of the Governing Council (E/CN.11/1256/CONS)

Asian Statistical Institute: report of the Project Manager/Director (E/CN.11/1257/CONS)

Change of name of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands to the Gilbert Islands (E/CN.11/1262/CONS)

Findings and recommendations of the Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives and Other Representatives Designated by Members of the Commission (E/CN.11/L.444/INF and Corr.1)

Committee on Agricultural Development

First session

ESCAP Programme of work and priorities, 1975-1977 (E/CN.11/AD/L.3)

Production of coarse grains and pulses (E/CN.11/AD/L.4)

Major policy issues and problems in food and agriculture (E/CN.11/AD/L.5)

General review and follow-up action on the Asian Rice Trade Fund (E/CN.11/AD/L.6)

Commodity communities and other similar undertakings (E/CN.11/AD/L.7)

Action taken to implement effectively the concept of World Food Security (E/CN.11/AD/L.8)

Regional Co-operation in production, distribution and utilization of agricultural requisites (E/CN.11/AD/L.9)

A note on the programme of work and priorities in

the field of food and agriculture in region (E/CN.11/AD/L.10)

Regional information system and outlook service for food and agriculture (E/CN.11/AD/L.11)

Report of the Expert Group Meeting on Regional Co-operation in Food and Agriculture in the ESCAP Region (E/CN.11/AD/L.12)

Programme of work and priorities in the field of food and agriculture in the region: medium-term plan for 1978-1981 (E/CN.11/AD/L.13)

Committee on Industry, Housing and Technology

First session

Report of the Regional Group for Asia of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development (tenth session) (E/CN.11/IHT/L.1)

Implementation of modular co-ordination and component building in Asia and the Pacific: report of the Group of Experts (E/CN.11/IHT/L.2)

Report of the Meeting of Top Planners and Government Executives, Entrepreneurs and Representatives of Financial Institutions to Discuss the Implementation of Projects Identified by the Asian Industrial Survey for Regional Co-operation (E/CN.11/IHT/L.3)

Regional Centre for Development of Agricultural Machinery (E/CN.11/IHT/L.4)

Task force on the human environment to identify training needs of countries (E/CN.11/IHT/L.5)

Integrated industrialization of non-metropolitan areas: implications and issues (E/CN.11/IHT/L.6)

Seminar on Foreign Investment and Tax Administration (E/CN.11/IHT/L.7)

Second General Conference of UNIDO, Lima, Peru (E/CN.11/IHT/L.8)

Regional centre for technology transfer (E/CN.11/IHT/L.9 and Add.1)

Bio-gas technology and utilization (E/CN.11/IHT/L.10)

Regional projects in the field of housing, building and planning (E/CN.11/IHT/L.11)

Guidelines for national policies and programmes on the development and transfer of industrial technology (E/CN.11/IHT/L.12)

Implementation of the recommendations of the Asian Industrial Survey (E/CN.11/IHT/L.13)

Agro- and allied industries (E/CN.11/IHT/L.14)

Integrated industrial development in non-metropolitan areas (E/CN.11/IHT/L.15)

Mechanisms for regional co-operation - Asian Industrial Survey (E/CN.11/IHT/L.17)

Report of the Workshop on Bio-Gas Technology and Utilization (E/CN.11/IHT/L.18)

Technical co-operation activities in the field of housing, building and planning in the ESCAP region (E/CN.11/IHT/L.19)

Summary of the Report of the ESCAP Consultative Mission on the Compound Animal Feedstuffs Industry to: Sri Lanka, Thailand, Indonesia and Malaysia (E/CN.11/IHT/L.20)

Underutilization of industrial capacity (E/CN.11/IHT/L.21)

Committee on Natural Resources

Second session

Progress in energy development and changes in planning and organization (E/CN.11/NR.2/ERD/L.2 and Corr.1 and Add.1)

Consideration of the agenda for subsequent meetings of the Committee (E/CN.11/NR.2/ERD/L.3)

Activities in the field of energy resources development: other activities (E/CN.11/NR.2/ERD/L.4)

Development of mini-hydroelectric power projects (E/CN.11/NR.2/ERD/L.5)

The Ninth World Petroleum Congress and its relevance to the Fifth ESCAP Petroleum Symposium (E/CN.11/NR.2/ERD/L.6 and Corr.1)

Activities of the secretariat in the field of mineral resources development (E/CN.11/NR.2/ERD/L.7)

Activities in the secretariat in the development of water resources (E/CN.11/NR.2/ERD/L.8)

Consideration of the programme of work on mineral resources development (E/CN.11/NR.2/ERD/L.9)

Consideration of the programme of work on water resources development (E/CN.11/NR.2/ERD/L.10)

Urban electrification planning (E/CN.11/NR.2/ERD/L.11 and Corr.1)

Consideration of the programme of work on energy resources development: programme of work and priorities, 1975-1977 (E/CN.11/NR.2/ERD/L.12)

ECOSOC Committee on Natural Resources and activities of CNRET, ECE, ECLA, IAEA and UNEP (E/CN.11/NR.2/ERD/L.14)

Activities in the field of energy resources development: energy statistics (E/CN.11/NR.2/ERD/L.15)

Workshops on Bio-gas Technology and Utilization (E/CN.11/NR.2/ERD/L.16)

National power grids and extra-high-voltage systems in the ESCAP region (E/CN.11/NR.2/ERD/L.17)

Reconnaissance mission on energy development (E/CN.11/NR.2/ERD/L.18)

Committee on Social Development

First session

Planning for the bottom 40 per cent of the population, with particular reference to integrated rural development and the mobilization of small farmers (E/CN.11/SD/L.1 and Corr.1 and Add.1)

Participation of women in development (E/CN.11/SD/L.2)

Participation of youth in development (E/CN.11/SD/L.3)

Social welfare aspects of family planning programmes (E/CN.11/SD/L.4)

Asian Centre for Training and Research in Social Welfare and Development: Proposed work plan for the initial phase, August 1975-July 1978 (E/CN.11/SD/L.5 and Add.1)

Mobile training scheme for the training of front-line and supervisory developmental personnel in the land-locked and least developed countries in the ESCAP region (E/CN.11/SD/L.6 and Add.1)

Review of activities in the field of social development (E/CN.11/SD/L.7)

Programme of work for 1975-1978 in the field of social development (E/CN.11/SD/L.8)

Medium-term plan, 1978-1981, and biennial work programme, 1978-1979 (E/CN.11/SD/L.8/Add.1)

Programme of work for 1975-1978 in the field of social development (E/CN.11/SD/L.9) (Resolutions adopted by the United Nations Economic and Social Council at its fifty-eighth session which are relevant to the ESCAP work programme in the field of social development)

Committee on Trade

Nineteenth session

Report of the training course on the management and techniques of ship chartering (E/CN.11/TRADE/L.257)

Recent activities of the Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA) in the field of trade (E/CN.11/TRADE/L.258)

A brief report on the work of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) in the field of trade (1974-1975) (E/CN.11/TRADE/L.259)

Report of the Seminar-cum-training course on Technical and Operational Aspects of Shipping (E/CN.11/TRADE/L.260)

ESCAP Trade Promotion Centre: progress report (E/CN.11/TRADE/L.261)

- Multilateral export credit insurance: progress report (E/CN.11/TRADE/L.262)
- Inland waterways and water transport: priorities for research and assistance (E/CN.11/TRADE/L.263)
- Development of ports and port management: port operational data and measures of performance (E/CN.11/TRADE/L.264)
- Development of ports and port management: priorities for research and assistance (E/CN.11/TRADE/L.264/Add.1)
- Multilateral trade negotiations under GATT (E/CN.11/TRADE/L.265)
- Programme of work and priorities in the field of trade, 1975-1977 (E/CN.11/TRADE/L.266)
- Draft medium-term plan for 1979-1981 and biennial work programme for 1978-1979 (E/CN.11/TRADE/L.266/Add.1)
- Programme of work and priorities in the field of shipping, ports and inland waterways, 1975-1977 (E/CN.11/TRADE/L.266/Add.2)
- Annotated programme of work and priorities in the field of shipping, ports and inland waterways for 1975-1977 (E/CN.11/TRADE/L.266/Add.3)
- Programme of work and priorities in the field of shipping, ports and inland waterways: Draft medium-term plan for 1978-1981 and biennial work programme for 1978-1979 (E/CN.11/TRADE/L.266/Add.4)
- Regional trade and monetary co-operation: progress report (E/CN.11/TRADE/L.267)
- Role of the State sector in the development of trade in the ESCAP region (E/CN.11/TRADE/L.268)
- Review of developments in trade and trade policies (E/CN.11/TRADE/L.269)
- Recent developments in the European Community (EC) in the fields of trade and development co-operation (E/CN.11/TRADE/L.270 and Corr.1)
- Multilateral trade negotiations under GATT (E/CN.11/TRADE/L.271)
- Manpower development (E/CN.11/TRADE/L.272)
- Development of merchant marine and shipping services: international multimodal transport (E/CN.11/TRADE/L.274)
- Shippers' organizations and co-operation (E/CN.11/TRADE/L.275)
- Guidelines for freight study units and economic statistics of shipping (E/CN.11/TRADE/L.276)
- Recent activities of UNCTAD in the field of trade and development (E/CN.11/TRADE/L.277)
- Preparations for the fourth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (E/CN.11/TRADE/L.278)
- Work of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) in the field of trade (E/CN.11/TRADE/L.279)
- Report of the Workshop on Shippers' Co-operation: Calculation of Ocean Transport Costs (E/CN.11/TRADE/L.280)
- Transport and Communications Committee
- Twenty-fourth session*
- Report of the seminar-cum-training course on technical and operational aspects of shipping (E/CN.11/TRANS/L.195)
- Consideration of activities in regard to development of postal services (E/CN.11/TRANS/L.196)
- Report of the seminar-cum-study tour on railway diesel and gas turbine traction (E/CN.11/TRANS/L.197)
- Manpower development (E/CN.11/TRANS/L.198)
- Consideration of activities in the field of railways (E/CN.11/TRANS/L.199)
- Inland waterways and water transport: priorities for research and assistance (E/CN.11/TRANS/L.200)
- Development of ports and port management: port operational data and measures of performance (E/CN.11/TRANS/L.201)
- Development of ports and port management: priorities for research and assistance (E/CN.11/TRANS/L.201/Add.1)
- Development of merchant marine and shipping services: international multimodal transport (E/CN.11/TRANS/L.202)
- Consideration of activities in regard to facilitation of international traffic (E/CN.11/TRANS/L.203)
- Shippers' organizations and co-operation (E/CN.11/TRANS/L.204)
- Guidelines for freight study units and economic statistics of shipping (E/CN.11/TRANS/L.205)
- Consideration of activities in regard to the development of tourism (E/CN.11/TRANS/L.206 and Add.1, Add.2 and Add.3)
- Consideration of activities in the field of highways and highway transport (E/CN.11/TRANS/L.207)
- Programme of work and priorities in the field of transport and communications, including consideration of the biennial programme for 1978-1979, and the medium-term plan for 1977-1981 (E/CN.11/TRANS/L.208 and Corr.1)
- Programme of work and priorities in the field of shipping, ports and inland waterways, 1975-1977 (E/CN.11/TRANS/L.208/Add.1)

Annotated programme of work and priorities in the field of shipping, ports and inland waterways for 1975-1977 (E/CN.11/TRANS/L.208/Add.2)

Programme of work and priorities in the field of shipping, ports and inland waterways: draft medium-term plan for 1978-1981 and biennial work programme for 1978-1979

Consideration of air transport development in the ESCAP region (E/CN.11/TRANS/L.209)

Report of the Training Course on the Management and Techniques of Ship Chartering (E/CN.11/TRANS/L.211)

Report of the Workshop on Shippers' Co-operation: Calculation of Ocean Transport Costs (E/CN.11/TRANS/L.212)

Improvement of statistics relating to transport and communications in the ESCAP region (E/CN.11/TRANS/L.213)

Recommendations of the Seminar-cum-Study Tour on Railway Rehabilitation, Construction and Maintenance (E/CN.11/TRANS/L.214)

Report of the Expert Group Meeting to prepare the first draft of the Statute of the Asian Telecommunity (E/CN.11/TRANS/L.215)

Report of the Zonal Experts Meeting on International Road Transport (E/CN.11/TRANS/L.216)

Consideration of activities in the field of telecommunication (E/CN.11/TRANS/L.217)

Report of the Intergovernmental Expert Group Meeting on Asian Highway and International Road Transport (E/CN.11/TRANS/L.218)

Special Body on Land-locked Countries

Third session

Major activities and special problems relating to the developing land-locked countries in the ESCAP region (TRADE/LLC(3)/2)

Programme of work and priorities, including the proposal for the establishment of a centre for industrial development for land-locked countries (TRADE/LLC(3)/3)

Proposal for the establishment of a "prime-mover" industry in the land-locked countries of the ESCAP region (TRADE/LLC(3)/3 Add.1)

Draft medium-term plan for 1978-1981 (TRADE/LLC(3)/3 Add.2)

Major activities and special problems relating to the developing land-locked countries in the ESCAP region (TRADE/LLC(3)/4)

Special problems of the land-locked countries of Asia (TRADE/LLC(3)/4 Add.1)

Bank group operations in Afghanistan, Laos and Nepal (TRADE/LLC(3)/4 Add.2)

Special measures related to the particular needs of land-locked developing countries (TRADE/LLC(3)/4 Add.3)

Major activities and special problems relating to the developing land-locked countries in the ESCAP region (TRADE/LLC(3)/5)

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(I) 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 devel-

opment 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, Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, China, the Cook Islands, Fiji, the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Korea, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nauru, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Singapore, the Solomon Islands, 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, Cambodia, China, France, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nauru, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of South 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 Brunei, the Cook Islands, Fiji, the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Hong Kong, Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands 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 of 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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