



# **ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST**

## **ANNUAL REPORT**

**(5 April 1966 - 17 April 1967)**

**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL  
OFFICIAL RECORDS : FORTY-THIRD SESSION**

**SUPPLEMENT No. 2**

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**New York, 1967**

# NOTE

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

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## ABBREVIATIONS

|       |   |
|-------|---|
| ACC   | Administrative Committee on Co-ordination                                   |
| AIDC  | Asian Industrial Development Council  |
| APO   | Asian Productivity Organization   |
| BIRPI | Bureau of the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property |
| BTAO  | Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations                                   |
| ECA   | Economic Commission for Africa  |
| ECAFE | Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East                               |
| ECE   | Economic Commission for Europe  |
| ECLA  | Economic Commission for Latin America                                       |
| EEC   | European Economic Community   |
| EFTA  | European Free Trade Association   |
| EPFA  | Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance                                  |
| FAO   | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations                     |
| GATT  | General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade                                      |
| IAEA  | International Atomic Energy Agency  |
| IAHR  | International Association for Hydraulic Research                            |
| IAPH  | International Association of Ports and Harbours                             |
| IBRD  | International Bank for Reconstruction and Development                       |
| ICA   | International Cooperative Alliance  |
| ICAO  | International Civil Aviation Organization                                   |
| ICHCA | International Cargo Handling Co-ordination Association                      |
| IFWL  | International Federation of Women Lawyers                                   |
| ILO   | International Labour Organisation   |

|        |  |
|--------|--|
| IMCO   | Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization            |
| IMF    | International Monetary Fund                                      |
| ITU    | International Telecommunication Union                            |
| IUOTO  | International Union of Official Travel Organizations             |
| IUR    | International Union of Railways                                  |
| PIANC  | Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses     |
| UNCTAD | United Nations Conference on Trade and Development               |
| UNDP   | United Nations Development Programme                             |
| UNESCO | United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund                                   |
| UNIDO  | United Nations Industrial Development Organization               |
| UNITAR | United Nations Institute for Training and Research               |
| WFP    | World Food Program   |
| WHO    | World Health Organization  |
| WMO    | World Meteorological Organization                                |



## INTRODUCTION

1. This annual report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, which covers the period 5 April 1966 to 17 April 1967, was adopted unanimously by the Commission at its 371st meeting on 17 April 1967. It is submitted for the consideration of the Economic and Social Council at its forty-third session, in accordance with paragraph 15 of the Commission's terms of reference, which states 'The Commission shall submit to the Council a full report on its activities and plans, including those of any subsidiary bodies, once a year'.<sup>1/</sup>

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- 1/ The previous activities of the Commission and of its subsidiary organs have been reported to the Economic and Social Council in the following documents: report of the first session, 16-25 June 1947, and report of the Committee of the Whole, 10-17 July 1947 /Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifth Session, Supplement No. 6 (E/452; E/491)/; report of the first and second sessions, 16-25 June 1947 and 24 November - 6 December 1947 /ibid., Sixth Session, Supplement No. 8 (E/606 and Corr.1)/; Interim report of the third session, 1-12 June 1948 /ibid., Seventh Session, Supplement No. 12 (E/839)/; interim report of the fourth session, 29 November - 11 December 1948 /ibid., Eighth Session, Supplement No. 3 (E/1088)/; report of the fourth session and Committee of the Whole, 1 July 1948 - 5 April 1949 /ibid., Ninth Session, Supplement No. 13 (E/1329 and Add.1)/ and in annual reports to the Economic and Social Council at its eleventh, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, seventeenth, twentieth, twenty-second, twenty-fourth, twenty-sixth, twenty-eighth, thirtieth, thirty-second, thirty-fourth, thirty-sixth, thirty-seventh, thirty-ninth and forty-first sessions /ibid., Eleventh Session, Supplement No. 8 (E/1710); ibid., Thirteenth Session, Supplement No. 7 (E/1981); ibid., Fourteenth Session, Supplement No. 3 (E/2171); ibid., Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 6 (E/2374); ibid., Seventeenth Session, Supplement No. 3 (E/2553); ibid., Twentieth Session, Supplement No. 5 (E/2712); ibid., Twenty-second Session, Supplement No. 2 (E/2821); ibid., Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 2 (E/2959); ibid., Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 2 (E/3102); ibid., Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 2 (E/3214); ibid., Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 2 (E/3340); ibid., Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 2 (E/3466); ibid., Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 2 (E/3599); ibid., Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 2 (E/3735); ibid., Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 2 (E/3876/Rev.1); ibid., Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 2 (E/4005); ibid., Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 2 (E/4180/Rev.1)/.

## Part I

### WORK OF THE COMMISSION SINCE THE TWENTY-SECOND SESSION

2. During the year under review, the Commission achieved concrete results in regional and international co-operation, and established appropriate institutions and machinery for accelerating such co-operation. The Commission also increased its participation in the technical co-operation, pre-investment and related operational activities of the United Nations in the economic and social fields.

3. The account of the work of the Commission is divided into three main sections: (A) Activities of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission; (B) Other activities; and (c) Relations with specialized agencies and other organizations.

#### A. Activities of the subsidiary bodies

4. The Commission's subsidiary bodies kept constantly in view the various directives of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly which aim at maximum concentration of efforts and resources in those areas where there is promising scope for United Nations action. The subsidiary bodies gave high priority to projects aimed at co-ordination of national, regional and international efforts.

#### 1. Industry and natural resources

5. During the period under review, the following meetings were held:

Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas (first session), 27 May - 2 June 1966

Chairman: Mr. Fernando S. Busuego, Jr. (Philippines)

Working Party on Small-Scale Industries (eighth session), 3-9 June 1966

Chairman: Mrs. Pacita N. Gonzalez (Philippines)

First Vice-Chairman: Mr. Jin Divari (Thailand)

Second Vice-Chairman: Mr. Masao Kanazawa (Japan)

Working Party of Senior Geologists (sixth session), 8-13 August 1966

Chairman: Mr. Jumchet C. Javanaphet (Thailand)  
First Vice-Chairman: Dr. Konosuke Sato (Japan)  
Second Vice-Chairman: Mr. G.C. Chatterji (India)

Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development (sixth session), 15-20 August 1966

Chairman: Mr. Jumchet C. Javanaphet (Thailand)  
First Vice-Chairman: Colonel Hla Aung (Burma)  
Second Vice-Chairman: Mr. Fernando S. Busuego, Jr. (Philippines)

Asian Industrial Development Council (first session), 2-7 September 1966

Chairman: Dr. Porn Srichamara (Thailand)  
First Vice-Chairman: H.E. Mr. P.M. Chaudhuri (Pakistan)  
Second Vice-Chairman: H.E. Mr. Mauro Calingo (Philippines)

Sub-Committee on Electric Power (tenth session), 9-16 September 1966

Chairman: The Hon. Mr. Florencio Moreno, Sr. (Philippines)  
First Vice-Chairman: Mr. Sai Nidhinandana (Thailand)  
Second Vice-Chairman: Mr. Majid Rahmani (Iran)

Seminar on Planning for Urban and Regional Development including Metropolitan Areas, New Towns and Land Policies, 10-20 October 1966

Chairman: Mr. Kyoichi Suzuki (Japan)  
First Vice-Chairman: Mr. Masood Nabi Nur (Pakistan)  
Second Vice-Chairman: Mr. Ricardo Mendoza (Philippines)

Seminar on the Development of the Man-Made Fibre Industry in Asia and the Far East, 28 October - 7 November 1966

Chairman: Mr. Shigeki Tashiro (Japan)  
First Vice-Chairman: Mr. Jalaluddin Ahmad (Pakistan)  
Second Vice-Chairman: Mr. S. Samaddar (India)

Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas (second session), 29 October - 7 November 1966

Chairman: Dr. Konosuke Sato (Japan)

Consultative Group for Promoting Co-ordinated Industrial Research in Asia and the Far East, 1-8 December 1966

Chairman: Dr. Canuto G. Manuel (Philippines)  
First Vice-Chairman: Dr. Masaaki Yanagisawa (Japan)  
Second Vice-Chairman: Mr. Ian Langlands (Australia)

Working Group on the Development of Standards Institutions in the ECAFE Region, 12-19 December 1966

Chairman: Dr. A.N. Ghosh (India)  
First Vice-Chairman: Mr. Reza Shayegan (Iran)  
Second Vice-Chairman: Mr. A.L. Stewart (Australia)

Asian Industrial Development Council (second session), 28 February - 6 March 1967

Chairman: Dr. Porn Srichamara (Thailand)  
First Vice-Chairman: Mr. I.A. Khan (Pakistan)  
Second Vice-Chairman: H.E. Mr. Mauro Calingo (Philippines)

Committee on Industry and Natural Resources (nineteenth session), 7-14 March 1967

Chairman: Dr. Porn Srichamara (Thailand)  
First Vice-Chairman: Dr. Javad Vafa (Iran)  
Second Vice-Chairman: Mr. Surio Sediono (Indonesia)

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

6. The first session of the Committee was held at Quezon City, the Philippines, and the second session at Tokyo.

First session

7. At its first session, the Committee reviewed the offshore exploration projects undertaken by its member countries, namely, China, Japan, the Republic of Korea and the Philippines. It considered that the proposed offshore explorations and broad reconnaissance surveys would achieve concrete results. It took note of the total number of line-kilometres to be covered by each type of survey method proposed by member countries for the initial co-ordinated programme, and expressed appreciation of the Japanese Government's offer to make available the services of an experienced geophysicist at its own expense for that programme.

Recommendations

8. The Committee examined in detail the current status of all aspects of offshore exploration connected with the co-ordinated programme, and recommended: (a) that a technical advisory group be established to review

and advise on the Committee's programmes and other technical matters coming before the Committee; (b) that a regional training centre for offshore geophysical prospecting be established in Japan to supplement the existing Institute of Applied Geology in the Philippines, in order that each could devote more attention to specialized subjects; (c) that a study tour be arranged under the United Nations technical co-operation programme to enable experts from member countries to study offshore prospecting projects in operation in the ECAFE region; and (d) that UNESCO be invited to participate in the meetings of the technical advisory group.

#### Second session

9. At its second session, the Committee reviewed the progress made in offshore prospecting in its four member countries and drew up plans for future operations.

#### Technical services

10. The Committee felt that its activities should not be diffused beyond the member countries situated on the Pacific Ocean. However, its technical secretariat might assist other interested member countries as a supplement to the services provided by the two regional advisers.

#### Prospecting programmes

11. The Committee reviewed the suggestions of the Technical Advisory Group concerning the proposed offshore prospecting programme, which included a seismic refraction survey for some member countries in the latter half of 1967, with equipment and technicians provided by the Federal Republic of Germany.

12. The Committee expressed its appreciation of the interest taken by the UNDP in possible surveys and emphasized that such work would not conflict with the activities of oil and mining industries; in fact, it would enable those industries to invest in the different areas of the continental shelves in Asia.

### Technical and other assistance

13. The aeromagnetic survey programme prepared jointly by China and the Philippines was considered suitable for UNDP assistance and the Committee therefore decided to draft a joint application with the assistance of the regional advisers and the technical secretariat. The Committee noted that the special advisers provided by developed countries would explore the possibilities of providing geophysical survey equipment. It decided to establish a pool of smaller and less complex types of equipment for use by the countries represented on the Committee. The Government of Japan offered the services of a geophysicist for the technical secretariat.

### Work programme

14. The Committee adopted a work programme for the technical secretariat, and expressed the hope that the special advisers in the Technical Advisory Group would continue to be made available by their Governments. It decided to explore further the possibility of establishing in Japan a regional training centre for offshore prospecting. Some developed countries expressed their willingness to consider training technical personnel from Asia in submarine geology and offshore prospecting methods, and providing the services of their experts at the proposed regional centre.

### Working Party on Small-Scale Industries

15. The Working Party, at its eighth session, held at Manila, reviewed the progress and problems of small-scale industries. It discussed the desirability of Governments' devising a development policy for small industries within the framework of over-all industrial development, and evolving specific measures to remove hindrances to the growth of small industries.

### Training of personnel

16. The Working Party felt that there was scope for regional co-operation in training, for example in training small industry owner-managers. It recommended that the secretariat investigate, in consultation with other international organizations and with industrialized countries, the

possibility of establishing an Asian institute for management and consultancy training in small industries; it requested the secretariat to make an inventory of all the training facilities available in the countries of the region.

#### Decentralization of small industries

17. The Working Party recommended the decentralization of small industries, particularly such agro-industries as cotton ginning, vegetable oil extraction and the manufacture of small agricultural tools, and it stressed the need to build up basic services, training facilities and governmental aid in that regard. It requested the secretariat to convene a symposium in which industrial planners and both techno- and socio-economists could exchange views and experience on methods of framing realistic targets for small industries within the over-all national development programmes.

#### Development of engineering industries on a small-scale basis

18. The Working Party requested the secretariat to collect and disseminate information on opportunities and techniques for developing engineering industries, and to study the possibilities of regional co-operation in such industries.

#### Export promotion

19. The Working Party considered the export potential of the region's handicraft and small industries and commended the Government of Australia for eliminating the tariff duties on imports of small industries products from the developing countries.

#### Working Party of Senior Geologists

20. At its sixth session, held at Bangkok, the Working Party reviewed several aspects of geological survey and related activities in the region, the progress made in systematic geological mapping, the use of new prospecting techniques and the strengthening of geological survey institutions, and discussed the assistance provided by industrialized countries and the United Nations.

### Regional maps

21. The Working Party noted that the Commission for the Geological Map of the World had requested the secretariat to act as regional co-ordinator for the preparation and revision of the Geological Map of the World and related mapping projects. Welcoming UNESCO's offer to assist the secretariat in its programme for the preparation, publication and distribution of maps, the Working Party recommended that international signs and legends be adopted as far as possible in preparing regional maps. It suggested that the Regional Geological Map and the Regional Tectonic Map be revised to include additional data and that a hydrogeological map and a gravity map of the region be prepared. It hoped that work on the stratigraphic atlas would be expedited.

### Terms used to define reserves

22. The Working Party recommended that countries define clearly the terms they used for various categories of ore reserves.

### Surveying and prospecting methods and engineering geology

23. The Working Party suggested that a second seminar be organized on geochemical prospecting methods and techniques in view of their relevance to the tropical and sub-tropical zones of the region, and that a seminar on engineering geology be included in the secretariat's work programme for 1967 or 1968.

### Regional geological centre

24. The Working Party recommended that the secretariat continue its consultations with interested Governments, both within and outside the region, to obtain in detail their views on the establishment of a geological centre in southeast Asia.

### Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development

25. At its sixth session, held at Bangkok, the Sub-Committee discussed measures for implementing Commission resolutions 59 (XXI) and 72 (XXII) on



the development of Asia's mineral wealth, including mineral raw materials for the fertilizer industry. It considered the role of UNDP in assisting the countries of the region to develop geological services and mineral resources in the light of Economic and Social Council resolution 1127 (XLI), which requested the Secretary-General to prepare a world-wide five-year survey of non-agricultural resources, including mineral resources.

#### Technical and economic aspects

26. The Sub-Committee considered the techno-economic aspects of mining development; drilling rigs and techniques of drilling for mineral deposits; the development of petroleum and natural gas resources; reports on selected mineral commodities; and the world market for iron ore. It recommended that the secretariat: (a) compile and disseminate to member countries information on modern drilling methods for mineral exploration and evaluation; (b) convene the Fourth Petroleum Symposium in Australia early in 1969; (c) defer the holding of the proposed symposium on bauxite and aluminium; and (d) arrange a seminar on resources of mineral raw materials for fertilizers.

#### Asian Industrial Development Council

27. At its first session, held at Bangkok, the Council identified specific problems which could be solved through the machinery of the Council by national, regional and international co-operation. It discussed measures for assisting countries to implement the Council's decisions.

#### Regional co-operation

28. While national efforts were of paramount importance, the Council felt that Governments, in formulating plans and policies, should make provision for possible joint undertakings on a regional or sub-regional basis as a means of accelerating their industrialization. Such co-operative efforts might include common institutions for training and research, joint industrial enterprises, joint development of certain areas, and the continuous exchange of information among interested countries of the region

on their industrial development plans and specific industrial development projects, including feasibility studies. The secretariat could assist in planning and implementing any joint undertakings by helping to mobilize financial and technical help from all possible sources.

#### Action programme

29. The Council laid emphasis on "action-oriented" programmes and specified eleven industrial projects on which the secretariat should initiate studies and action. It felt that the promotion of uniform industrial standards, quality control and design were basic for subsequent joint undertakings. The Council established an advisory group, consisting of nine members, to carry out preliminary economic analyses and to appoint ad hoc expert groups at the request of member countries and in consultation with the Executive Secretary, to assist in the implementation of specific industrial projects. The advisory group would normally meet biannually and its members would be appointed on the basis of their technical competence.

#### Relations with other programmes and organizations

30. The Council called upon the secretariat to establish close working relationships with UNIDO, UNDP, UNCTAD, the Asian Development Bank and appropriate specialized agencies concerned with industrial development.

31. The second session of the Council, held at Bangkok, reviewed the progress made by the ECAFE countries in implementing the Council's decisions and in selecting industrial projects for co-operative development. It elected the Advisory Group, comprising nine members, and considered the Council's relations with other international organizations.

#### Co-operation for industrial development

32. The Council felt that, at the current stage, countries should harmonize their national industrial development plans by co-ordinating individual industrial projects. Special attention should be given to integrated development in those industries where the economies of scale and market sharing were important. Countries should study each other's development

plans and programmes so as to identify mutually profitable areas for joint action. The secretariat, upon request, should assist countries by carrying out studies to assess their long-term needs and to provide a framework for promoting industrial integration among them.

#### Information on industrial development

33. The Council recommended that information on national industrial development plans and other topics of interest be included in the secretariat's Industrial Development News. The secretariat should also build up a library of such plans and other industrial data received.

#### Selection of projects

34. The Council felt that, although priority in the choice of projects should be based on individual merit, some attention should be given to every project proposed by member countries. Having identified a number of possible areas of co-operation in addition to those identified at the first session, the Council requested the secretariat to consult the countries concerned and to establish action groups which would investigate the possibilities further and also go into the question of support from such organizations as UNIDO and the Asian Development Bank, and from the developed countries.

#### Assistance offered by member countries

35. The Philippines offered to serve as host country for the proposed regional pilot plant centre for iron and steel making, and China offered to provide ten fellowships for trainees at its Metal Industries Development Centre.

#### Infrastructure for industrial development

36. The Council reviewed the reports of the Consultative Group for Promoting Co-ordinated Industrial Research in Asia and the Far East and of the Working Group on the Development of Standards Institutions in the ECAFE Region and recommended the establishment of an ECAFE Advisory Council for Industrial Research and of an Asian Standards Committee.

### Relationship with other international organizations

37. The Council hoped that the forthcoming International Symposium on Industrialization would bring about closer co-operation between the developed and developing countries, that the complementary relationship between the Council and UNIDO would be strengthened, and that the Council would establish close working relationships with the Asian Development Bank and UNCTAD in areas of mutual interest.

### Sub-Committee on Electric Power

38. At its tenth session, held at Manila, the Sub-Committee examined the status, prospects, consumption trends and problems, long-term planning and financing of electric power development in the countries of the region.

### The role and application of electric power in industrialization

39. The Sub-Committee studied the recommendations made by the Expert Working Group on the Role and Application of Electric Power in the Industrialization of Asia and the Far East on such matters as energy surveys, the development of integrated power systems, and financial and tariff policies. It proposed that facilities for training in the use of modern electronic equipment be established in the region. Loans to electricity undertakings should be on easy terms, with repayments spread over a period of twenty to twenty-five years and starting after the first five years of operation. Electricity tariff rates should not only meet costs but also provide for the extension of power systems. The Sub-Committee requested the secretariat to study the problems of atmospheric pollution and the use of cheap fuel for power generation.

### Costs of construction and operation of thermal power stations

40. The Sub-Committee suggested various approaches to making comparative cost studies of thermal power stations and recommended that the secretariat act as a clearing house for operational cost data on thermal power stations. The Government of the USSR offered to act as host for a seminar on the "experience of the Soviet Union with electric power development" and to

organize a study tour after the seminar for power experts from the ECAFE region. The Government of France also offered to arrange a study tour in France.

#### Criteria for the choice of investments in the field of electric power

41. Since the choice of investments in power was a complex subject, the Sub-Committee recommended that countries adopt operational research methods and make use of computers, particularly in long-range planning.

#### Energy resources survey

42. The Sub-Committee requested the secretariat to help the countries in the region establish appropriate machinery for carrying out energy resources studies on a continuous basis, and to prepare systematic and comprehensive country or regional energy surveys. The secretariat paper, "Comprehensive Energy Surveys - An Outline of Procedure", would be a valuable guide in conducting such surveys.

#### Establishment of an Asian Electric Power Conference

43. The Sub-Committee recommended that an Asian Electric Power Conference be established, and that the Sub-Committee should not meet in any year when the Conference was convened.

#### Rural electrification

44. The Sub-Committee, noting with concern the slow progress of rural electrification in most countries of the region, urged Governments to provide more support, including subsidies. Countries should formulate rural electrification programmes, with realistic estimates of the financial requirements. It felt that special funds supported by the individual Governments concerned and by the international community would be useful for that purpose.

#### Watershed management in relation to hydroelectric reservoirs

45. The Sub-Committee urged national electricity authorities to co-operate fully with other organizations in formulating and implementing co-ordinated

national policies and programmes for watershed management and control of soil erosion. Hydroelectric power engineers and hydrologists might usefully participate in the next session of the FAO Asia-Pacific Working Party on Watershed Management scheduled to be held in the Republic of Korea in 1968.

#### Desalination of sea water and energy use

46. The Sub-Committee urged countries of the region to keep fully abreast of modern technological developments in the desalting of sea water and in power generation.

#### Seminar on Planning for Urban and Regional Development including Metropolitan Areas, New Towns and Land Policies

47. The Seminar, which was convened at Nagoya, Japan, with the co-operation of BTAO, considered physical planning in relation to economic and social planning and discussed the various alternatives to urban development.

#### Problems of regional planning

48. The Seminar suggested that, in formulating regional urban population projections, member countries might adopt such measures as: (a) establishing a criterion for locality classification; (b) collecting rural-urban migration data; and (c) studying appropriate methods of projection. It also suggested that Governments evolve well-defined urbanization and industrial location policies within the framework of their national development plans, to co-ordinate all the inter-sectoral activities.

#### Techniques of regional planning

49. Pending the development of principles and techniques of regional planning in the ECAFE region, the Seminar favoured the use of simplified methods of regional planning, and it requested the secretariat to prepare a work manual for regional planning as a guide for physical planners in the region.

### Industrial dispersion

50. The Seminar felt that uncontrolled growth in the metropolitan areas followed by industrial dispersion and the transfer of industrial population could be checked by establishing a multi-centred spatial order, after careful selection and expansion of suitable areas in the peripheral zones around major cities. It also laid down certain general principles for determining the location of new towns.

### Administrative aspects

51. The Seminar recommended that a unit be formed within the national planning body of each country of the region, to deal with all aspects of urban and regional planning. Governments should first evolve broad policies dealing with industrial and other investments, which would enable the units to determine priorities in matters of regional planning and development. In some countries, the central ministry for housing and physical planning should be made responsible for the physical implementation of the plans. The Seminar stressed the need to improve administrative units at the local level and recommended the establishment of urban development councils.

### Training needs

52. Since the universities in the region produced only a limited number of qualified town planners, the Seminar suggested that an ad hoc group of experts be convened to assess the number of urban and regional planners likely to be required in the ECAFE region and to make recommendations on the desirability of establishing a regional research institution on urban and regional planning.

### Seminar on the Development of the Man-Made Fibre Industry in Asia and the Far East

53. The Seminar, which was convened at Tokyo by ECAFE with the assistance of BTAO, dealt with the status, prospects and technical and economic problems of developing the man-made fibre industry in the region.

### Production trends

54. The Seminar revealed that, in 1965, the ECAFE region had produced 976,000 metric tons of man-made fibres, or 18 per cent of the world output. Australia, China (Taiwan), India, Japan and the Republic of Korea had been the main producers, Japan alone accounting for 89 per cent of the region's production. During 1957-1965, the average annual growth rate of man-made fibre production in the region had been 7.7 per cent, as compared with the rate of 7.5 per cent for world production during the previous fifteen years.

55. The Seminar estimated that, in 1975, the region's total demand (including exports) would be in excess of current capacity and capacity under construction to the extent of 92,000 tons of cellulose and 180,000 tons of synthetics. Between 1967 and 1975, 450,000 tons new capacity for cellulose fibres and 850,000 tons new capacity for synthetic fibres would be needed in the region; 68 per cent of the cellulose and 83 per cent of the synthetics production was expected to come from Japan and India. An additional 327,000 tons of pulp capacity would be required together with increased intermediates capacity for producing synthetics. The Seminar considered the feasibility of establishing joint plants to produce pulp, caprolactam and dimethyl terephthalate to meet the demand in the smaller countries.

### Investment needs

56. The total ten-year investment needs of the region were estimated at \$4,100 million for pulp, cellulose fibres, intermediates and synthetic fibres, and \$1,860 million for the conversion of fibres into textiles. The Seminar felt that countries might usefully start fibre production using imported intermediates, since the value added was much greater in converting intermediates into fibres than in producing the intermediates themselves. The Seminar recognized that it would be difficult for the developing countries to build up man-made fibre industry without the co-operation of the advanced countries and suggested that international and regional co-operation be applied in that field, particularly in view of the technological possibilities of manufacturing intermediates and fibres separately in different countries.



Consultative Group for Promoting Co-ordinated  
Industrial Research in Asia and the Far East

57. The Consultative Group, which met at Bangkok, reviewed the present status and development of industrial research institutes in the countries of the region, discussed the training of scientific personnel for industrial research and considered the most rewarding lines of action to promote regional co-operation and co-ordination in industrial research programmes.

Types of research

58. The group recognized that the transfer of technological know-how from the developed countries to the developing countries was essential, but emphasized the role of local research and development in making effective use of imported technology. A realistic selection of industrial research projects and the fullest co-ordination among research groups at all levels were important factors in achieving better utilization of research results. Techno-economic feasibility studies were essential for the effective application of industrial research.

Training

59. The Group emphasized that each country should draw up a training programme in the light of its own economic development programme and define fields of training relating to industrial research. It stressed the need for in-service training of scientific personnel in research institutes, and, where appropriate, in industry also.

Regional co-operation

60. The Group considered that a beginning to promoting regional co-operation among research organizations could be made by exchanging information, experience and personnel, especially among commodity-oriented research institutes dealing with such products as rubber, tea, fuels, coconuts and oilseeds. That could be followed by the establishment of joint industrial research projects on topics of common interest, e.g. delayed-action fertilizer for rice, steel manufacture from relatively poor quality raw materials, and local fuels including natural gas. It recommended that the secretariat

establish a documentation, abstracting, translation and review service as soon as possible.

#### Advisory and other assistance

61. The Group recommended that an ECAFE advisory council for industrial research be set up by the secretariat by creating an industrial research section within its Division of Industry and Natural Resources. It suggested that a portion of the development fund to be earmarked by the Asian Development Bank for infrastructure development be devoted to creating an industrial research fund, and that the advisory council, when formed, advise the Asian Development Bank on the selection of projects to be financed from that fund.

#### Working Group on the Development of Standards Institutions in the ECAFE Region

62. The Working Group, convened at Bangkok by ECAFE with the co-operation of BTAO, reviewed the status, problems and prospects of standardization in the countries of the region, discussed regional co-operation in standardization and considered a proposal to establish an Asian inter-governmental committee on standards.

#### National activities

63. The Group noted that the trend of national standards bodies was towards independent or autonomous institutions rather than government departments. Such institutions should continue to receive financial support from Governments and contributions from participating industries should be increased. The Group observed that the use of the standards issued was not mandatory in several countries. It felt that national standards bodies should be assisted to ensure that the standards were widely adopted.

#### Training and technical assistance

64. The lack of trained personnel in most standards institutions in the countries of the region could be eased by organizing a special training course for standards engineers. India, Iran and Japan offered to place their training facilities at the disposal of participants from countries of

the ECAFE region. The Group requested the secretariat to collect and disseminate to ECAFE member countries information on standardization activities in countries of the region. Countries having no national standards bodies should establish such organizations, while countries having such organizations should assist the former, for example by training personnel and providing expert services. The Group prepared a guide describing the possible objectives, organization and working procedures of a national standards institution.

#### Uniform standards

65. The Group felt that the developing countries could benefit greatly from making their basic standards uniform. It drew attention to the efforts of the International Organization for Standardization, the International Electrotechnical Commission and various regional standards organizations in promoting the co-ordination of national standards and in formulating regional standards. The Group listed a number of categories for which member countries could attempt to evolve uniform standards. The free exchange of publications, national standards and draft standards among the countries would be a useful way of promoting uniform standardization.

#### Asian standards committee

66. The Group welcomed the recommendation made by the first Asian Conference on Industrialization that an inter-governmental committee on standards be established for Asia and the Far East. The Group suggested: (a) that such an Asian standards committee should include all countries in the region; (b) that the secretariat, strengthened with a minimum of specialist staff on standardization, should service the committee; (c) that the Executive Secretary should take practical steps to obtain financial support for the committee's activities; and (d) that the committee should be established as soon as practicable and should meet annually. It recommended that the question of establishing a regional or sub-regional training centre for standards engineers be considered by the proposed Asian standards committee.

Committee on Industry and Natural Resources

67. The Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, at its nineteenth session, held at Bangkok, considered the prospects of, and measures for, promoting industrial exports from developing countries; it reviewed the work of its subsidiary bodies, considered questions relating to the development of metal industries, chemical industries, small-scale industries, and housing, building and planning, and discussed the application of science and technology to development.

Industrial exports

68. The Committee noted with concern that the payments gap in the developing countries was widening, mainly because of continuous setbacks in those countries' exports of primary commodities. It urged the developed countries to ease tariff barriers, remove import restrictions and other impediments hindering their imports of semi-manufactured and manufactured products from developing countries, and promote joint ventures between developed and developing countries.

69. The Committee stressed that the developing countries should produce quality products at internationally competitive prices, and should establish special institutions such as trade and market information agencies. Special attention should be devoted to agricultural production so as to expand the food supply and to provide raw materials for industrial development.

Mineral resources

70. The Committee recommended that seminars or working groups be convened on (a) sources of mineral raw materials for the fertilizer industry, (b) engineering geology (in collaboration with UNESCO), (c) mining legislation and administration; and (d) standardization of stratigraphic nomenclature.

71. The Committee was informed that a seminar on new methods of prospecting for ore bodies would be held in the USSR in 1967 and that a seminar on prospecting, evaluation, exploitation, processing and beneficiation of iron ores would be held in the same country in 1969, both with the support of UNDP.

72. The Committee requested the secretariat to compile and disseminate to the countries of the region information on modern drilling equipment and techniques for exploring and evaluating mineral deposits. It also requested UNDP to provide institutional support for a regional petroleum institute in Iran.

### Electric power

73. The Committee observed that the region's electric power generating capacity was doubling every six years and that large-size power plants and high-voltage transmission lines were being brought into operation in most countries. However, since economy and efficiency were vital, it requested the secretariat to make comparative studies on the cost of constructing and operating thermal power stations in countries both within and outside the region. Countries which had not yet started energy resources surveys should do so, with such help as the secretariat could provide. The Committee recommended that the Sub-Committee on Electric Power be renamed the Sub-Committee on Energy Resources and Electric Power Development.

74. The Government of the USSR offered to organize in 1967 a seminar on the experiences of the USSR in electric power development followed by a study tour, for the benefit of the ECAFE countries. The French Government offered to arrange visits by Asian engineers to study electric power facilities in France.

### Five-year survey programme of non-agricultural natural resources

75. The Committee welcomed the Secretary General's proposal for a five-year survey programme of non-agricultural natural resources and the secretariat's proposal regarding a survey of mineral raw materials for fertilizers. It noted that the secretariat and UNDP had assisted Burma and the Republic of Korea in conducting offshore surveys, that ECAFE experts had assisted Ceylon in undertaking a similar survey, and that Indonesia and the Republic of Vietnam had expressed an interest in obtaining similar assistance. The Committee requested that a regional adviser on geothermal energy be provided by UNDP to ECAFE.

### Metal-working and engineering industries

76. The Committee expressed appreciation for the host facilities provided by the Government of the USSR for the United Nations Inter-Regional Symposium on the Development of Metal-Working Industries in Developing Countries held at Moscow in September/October 1966. The Committee called upon the developing ECAFE countries to establish national agencies to improve the collection of statistical data, to undertake machinery censuses at intervals, and to promote regional co-operation in research and training.

### Chemical Industry

77. The Committee felt that the results of the Seminar on the Development of the Man-made Fibre Industry in Asia and the Far East would be a valuable guide for countries in developing that industry. It favoured international and regional co-operation in carrying out its development, as the task would involve high capital outlay, complex processes and the employment of specially trained personnel. Countries of the region should consider pooling their markets so that man-made fibres and intermediates could be produced in large plants of optimum economic size under reciprocal arrangements.

### Small-scale industries

78. The Committee recommended that the secretariat investigate the possibility of setting up an Asian institute for management and consultancy training in small industries, and of organizing visits to specialized institutes for officials engaged in the development of small industries. The Committee noted that the concept of "industrial estates" was being changed to "industrial communities" and suggested that such communities should include industries processing agricultural products and producing simple agricultural equipment. The Committee also suggested that the subject, "Training and development personnel for small industries with special reference to managers, technicians and operatives", be taken as the major theme in the next issue of the Small Industry Bulletin.

### Housing, building and planning

79. Expressing concern over the problems created by urbanization and the lack of comprehensive urban and regional planning in most countries of the region, the Committee urged countries to harmonize their economic, social and physical planning at all levels, and to evolve well-defined urbanization and industrial location policies within the framework of national development plans. It recommended that the secretariat prepare a work manual for regional planning and that an ad hoc group of experts be convened to estimate the requirements of town planners in the region and to assess the need for a regional training and research centre for urban and regional planners.

### Application of science and technology to development

80. The Committee noted the progress made in the application of science and technology to development and the arrangements made to maintain liaison between the secretariat and the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development. It suggested that the secretariat collaborate with UNESCO in regard to the proposed Ministerial Conference on the Application of Science and Technology to the Development of Asia.

## 2. International trade

81. During the period under review, the following meetings were held:

Committee on Preparatory Arrangements for the Establishment of the Asian Development Bank

Second session: 11-15 May 1966

Third session: 27-30 June 1966

Fourth session: 29 August - 1 September 1966

Fifth session: 21 November 1966

Chairman: Mr. Cornelio Balmaceda (Philippines)

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Yusuke Kashiwagi (Japan)

Intra-Regional Trade Promotion Talks (eighth series), 14-23 November 1966

Chairman: U Nyun (ECAFE)

Meeting of Officials of Members of the Asian Development Bank, 22 November 1966

Chairman: Mr. Cornelio Balmaceda (Philippines)

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Yusuke Kashiwagi (Japan)

Inaugural Meeting of the Board of Governors of the Asian Development Bank, 24-26 November 1966

Chairman: Mr. Takeo Fukuda (Japan)

Vice-Chairmen: Mr. N.M. Uquaili (Pakistan)

Mr. Tan Siew Sin (Malaysia)

Committee on Trade (tenth session), 15-24 February 1967

Chairman: Mr. Fernando C. Campos (Philippines)

First Vice-Chairman: Mr. Vicharn Nivatvongs (Thailand)

Second Vice-Chairman: Mr. Akira Yamato (Japan)

### Committee on Preparatory Arrangements for the Establishment of the Asian Development Bank

82. The Committee on Preparatory Arrangements for the Establishment of the Asian Development Bank, established by the Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Asian Development Bank in December 1965, held its second, third, fourth, and fifth sessions during the period May to November 1966.

83. The Committee's second session, held at Bangkok, considered the arrangements for the inaugural meeting of the Board of Governors, and drafted the By-Laws, Terms of Service of Governors and Directors, Rules of Procedure of the Board of Governors and Board of Directors, and the Headquarters Agreement.

84. At its third session, held at Manila, the Committee reviewed the progress made in ratification by Governments of the Agreement Establishing the Asian Development Bank, and considered the arrangements, including the agenda and draft resolutions, for the inaugural meeting. The draft By-Laws and Rules of Procedure of the Board of Governors and Board of Directors were revised and some technical changes introduced. The Committee set up two sub-committees: one to examine the legal aspects of the draft Headquarters Agreement with the Government of the Philippines and the other to consider the procedure for initial payment of subscriptions by member countries.

85. The fourth session of the Committee, held at Manila, made special efforts to have all the signatories ratify or accept the Agreement by 30 September 1966. It settled the details of the procedure for initial payment of subscriptions by member countries and decided upon a timetable for the inaugural meeting of the Board of Governors and the opening ceremony of the Bank. The texts of various documents, including the draft agenda of the inaugural meeting, were also adopted.

86. At its fifth and last session at Tokyo, the Committee adopted the final texts of the eighteen draft resolutions for submission to the Inaugural Meeting of the Board of Governors.

#### Intra-Regional Trade Promotion Talks

87. The eighth series of Intra-Regional Trade Promotion Talks, held at Bangkok, was attended by Australia, Brunei, Burma, Ceylon, China, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Laos, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and the Republic of Vietnam. Altogether, one hundred and forty-seven bilateral talks were held;



some delegations also held informal group discussions on the preparations for the second session of UNCTAD.

88. The growing interest of member countries in promoting intra-regional trade was reflected at those talks by the high level of the delegations, and the participation of officials, industrialists, bankers and traders. The talks provided an opportunity for a free exchange of views among participants as well as for informal negotiations on matters of mutual interest concerning trade in the region; they also laid the groundwork for the meeting of experts on the financial aspects of intra-regional trade promotion to be convened in 1967. The representatives discussed the possibilities of establishing joint industrial ventures. They recommended that the Intra-Regional Trade Promotion Talks in 1969 be held at the same time and place as the Second Asian International Trade Fair. They indicated ways of improving the talks in future and emphasized the need for Governments to take action to follow up each series of talks.

Meeting of Officials of Members of the Asian  
Development Bank

89. At the Meeting of Officials, held at Tokyo, countries that had not been represented on the Committee on Preparatory Arrangements were invited to make suggestions regarding the functions of the Board of Governors, the Rules of Procedure of the Board of Governors, the By-Laws of the Bank, the admission of Indonesia and Switzerland as members of the Bank, and increases in the subscriptions and authorized capital of the Bank. The Meeting approved the draft documents on those matters for considerations at the Bank's inaugural meeting.

Inaugural Meeting of the Board of Governors of the  
Asian Development Bank

90. The Inaugural Meeting of the Board of Governors of the Asian Development Bank, held at Tokyo from 24 to 26 November 1966, was addressed by the Prime Minister of Japan, Mr. Eisaku Sato. U Nyun, Executive Secretary of ECAFE, read a message from the Secretary-General of the United Nations and

congratulatory messages were delivered by the representatives of UNDP, IBRD, IMF, the Inter-American Development Bank, and the African Development Bank.

#### Election of the President of the Bank

91. Mr. Takeshi Watanabe (Japan) was unanimously elected President of the Bank. Mr. Watanabe affirmed his determination to build up a good credit standing for the Bank in the international financial world.

#### Admission of Indonesia and election of officers

92. The Board of Governors adopted a resolution admitting Indonesia to membership of the Bank with a subscription of US\$25 million, and elected seven regional directors and three non-regional directors of the Bank. It decided to hold its first annual meeting at Manila early in 1968; it elected the Governor for the Philippines Chairman of that meeting, and the Governors for the Republic of Korea and Ceylon Vice-Chairmen.

#### Committee on Trade

93. The Committee on Trade, at its tenth session, held at Bangkok, reviewed the region's trade situation and commercial policies, and considered various trade questions of importance to the region, including UNCTAD, shipping and ocean freight rates, the economic policy of EEC as it affected the trade of the ECAFE countries, the Asian Development Bank, trade liberalization and the results of the Asian International Trade Fair.

#### Review of developments in trade and trade policies

94. The Committee noted that there had been an increase in trade deficits in the developing ECAFE countries and a further deterioration in their terms of trade in 1965. Despite vigorous export promotion measures, the exports of the developing countries had not grown satisfactorily; exports of primary goods as well as semi-manufactured and manufactured products had continued to be hampered by tariff and non-tariff barriers in the developed countries.

95. The Committee, noting the growing burden of debt servicing in some developing countries, urged creditor countries to give full co-operation in rescheduling the period of debt repayments, and emphasized the urgent need to provide soft loans and credits to the former for their essential imports so as to improve their export infrastructure.

96. The Committee noted the weaknesses of many international commodity agreements and called upon both producing and importing countries to evolve measures for securing stable and remunerative prices for a number of primary commodities. The Committee asked the secretariat to make a detailed study of the special problems of the land-locked countries so that appropriate long-term international measures could be devised.

#### Asian Development Bank

97. The Committee noted that the Asian Development Bank had a total membership of nineteen regional and twelve non-regional countries. It welcomed the prospective membership of Switzerland. The hope was expressed that other ECAFE member countries which had not yet joined the Bank would do so. The Committee welcomed the decision of the United States Government to request Congressional approval for a contribution of US\$200 million on a matching basis to a special fund of the Bank, and hoped that other countries would take similar action. The Committee hoped that the Bank, in formulating its programme of support for national development efforts, would take into account the need for regional and sub-regional co-operation.

#### Trade liberalization

98. The Committee proposed that a study of several alternative schemes for a regional payments arrangement be prepared by the secretariat and sent to member countries for comment and that a meeting of experts from Governments of member countries, IMF and other interested international organizations be convened in 1967 to consider the financial aspects of trade liberalization.

99. The Committee requested the secretariat to explore, in consultation with the Asian Development Bank, the possibilities of obtaining aid from the Bank to finance the expansion of trade among countries of the region and to strengthen their export infrastructure.

#### Regional economic groupings

100. The Committee expressed satisfaction at the revival of the Association of Southeast Asia (Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand) and the appreciable increase in trade and other activities among members of the Regional Co-operation for Development (Iran, Pakistan and Turkey) and of the Indonesia and Pakistan Economic Co-operation. Regarding the Australia and New Zealand Free Trade Area, which had come into being on 1 January 1966, the representatives of Australia and New Zealand assured the Committee that the interests of third countries had been taken into account in selecting items for inclusion in the free trade list.

101. The Committee noted that those regional economic groupings were based on the broadly accepted principles of international trade, and it was hoped that they would lead to multilateralism or regional arrangements on a broader basis.

#### Shipping and ocean freight rates

102. The Committee noted the bilateral arrangements made by some member countries to introduce regular shipping services, joint services, cargo sharing, credit extension, technical assistance and training of personnel. India, Japan, Singapore and the United Kingdom had made the use of their training facilities available to other countries, while Pakistan and the Philippines had expanded their training facilities. The secretariat could act as a co-ordinating body to ascertain the training requirements, including the types and extent of facilities needed, in the ECAFE region.

103. The Committee suggested that developed countries and international financial institutions should extend to the developing countries facilities such as long-term low-interest loans for the purchase of vessels and that countries of the region might form joint shipping establishments to reduce transportation costs. Recognizing the need for co-operation among national shippers' councils in the region, particularly when the trade of

the respective countries with those outside the region was served by the same shipping conference, the Committee favoured the formation of a regional shippers' council.

#### Asian International Trade Fair

104. The Committee congratulated the Government of Thailand on having successfully organized the first Asian International Trade Fair, with the support of ECAFE and UNDP; it welcomed the Iranian Government's plan to hold the Second Asian International Trade Fair at Tehran in 1969.

#### United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

105. The Committee noted the activities of UNCTAD and the preparatory work undertaken by Governments of the '77' developing countries and the developed countries for its second session. Recalling General Assembly resolution 2206 (XXI), which requested the Trade and Development Board to identify problems for the formulation of specific programmes of action, the Committee stressed the need to concentrate on items for which concrete results could be achieved. Several delegations expressed disappointment at the slow progress made in implementing the recommendations of UNCTAD's first session. The Committee heard comments on the draft provisional agenda prepared for its second session and noted that the ECAFE developing countries had requested the secretariat to prepare studies on subjects of special interest to the developing countries of the region and to provide those countries with facilities for holding informal regional meetings.

#### Developments relating to regional trading arrangements in Europe, Latin America and Africa

106. Several delegations expressed concern at the protective elements in EEC's common agricultural policy, particularly those elements affecting the export markets of the developing countries, and at the subsidies to be given by the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund for the Community's agricultural exports which could result in other primary producing countries being displaced from their traditional markets. Some

representatives emphasized the possible harmful effects of the preferential arrangements existing under EEC's Association Agreements with African and other states. The developing countries reiterated the need for the Community to extend uniform trade preferences urgently to all developing countries as recommended at the first session of UNCTAD.

107. It was explained on behalf of the member countries of EEC that the agricultural policy of the Community would not cause substantial changes in trade. The beneficial effect of the association on developing African countries and the Community's readiness to expand trade with other developing countries were also reiterated.

### 3. Inland transport and communications

108. During the period under review, the following meetings were held:

Meeting of Experts on the Asian Highway (second session), 26 September  
1 October 1966

|                       |                                    |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| <u>Chairman:</u>      | Dr. Sirilak Chandrangsu (Thailand) |
| <u>Vice-Chairman:</u> | Mr. Mojtaba Soltani (Iran)         |

Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee (second session), 28-30 September  
1966

|                       |                                       |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <u>Chairman:</u>      | H.E. Mr. Bunchana Atthakor (Thailand) |
| <u>Vice-Chairman:</u> | H.E. Mr. Ahmadullah (Afghanistan)     |

Inland Transport and Communications Committee (fifteenth session),  
13-21 December 1966

|                              |                                     |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <u>Chairman:</u>             | Mr. Pradit Chandrawatana (Thailand) |
| <u>First Vice-Chairman:</u>  | Mr. K.C. Madappa (India)            |
| <u>Second Vice-Chairman:</u> | Mr. Mahmud Shalchian (Iran)         |

Highways and Highway Transport Sub-Committee (seventh session),  
30 January - 9 February 1967

|                              |                                    |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <u>Chairman:</u>             | Dr. Sirilak Chandrangsu (Thailand) |
| <u>First Vice-Chairman:</u>  | Mr. J.M. Trehan (India)            |
| <u>Second Vice-Chairman:</u> | Mr. Alberto Bautista (Philippines) |

### Meeting of Experts on the Asian Highway

109. The second Meeting of Experts on the Asian Highway, held at Bangkok, examined the draft application of the Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee to UNDP for institutional support and for assistance in the establishment and expansion of highway research and training facilities. The meeting recommended that the functions of the Transport Technical Bureau be concerned closely with the techniques and economics of measures for the progressive implementation of the Asian Highway project; the Bureau should study and give advice on planning, programming, finance, design, maintenance and operation in connexion with the project, providing advisory services particularly on pre-investment surveys, applied research and training relating to the Asian Highway.

110. With the cost data made available by most of the Asian Highway countries, the Experts suggested that an Asian Highway five-year plan be prepared showing the requirements of materials, equipment, specialists and finance. The plan should indicate the extent of work that could be carried out with national resources, and with external assistance.

111. The Experts also recommended that, on the Kabul-Herat direct route in Afghanistan, pre-investment surveys be conducted on the Kabul-Baminyan and Herat-Chesht sections and that some initial study of the central portion of the route, including the design of bridges and culverts, be undertaken as soon as possible.

### Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee

112. The second session of the Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee was held at Bangkok and attended by representatives from Afghanistan, India, Indonesia, Iran, Laos, Malaysia, Nepal, Thailand and the Republic of Vietnam. The Committee approved the Experts' recommendations and the revised draft application to UNDP, which was signed by all the member countries represented. The Executive Secretary was requested to obtain the signatures of other countries that could not participate in the session.

#### Asian Highway five-year plan

113. The Committee noted the work of the Experts concerning the Asian Highway five-year plan, particularly in the light of its earlier decision that at least one through-route from east to west be completed by 1970. It urged the Executive Secretary to obtain the assistance to achieve the target from the co-operating countries and aid-giving agencies.

#### Transport Technical Bureau

114. The Committee decided that the services of the Transport Technical Bureau should be open only to the Asian Highway countries and that its activities should be confined to the Asian Highway network. Upon completion of the project, it might be necessary to establish a regional transport research Institute through the Inland Transport and Communications Committee to consider all modes of transport, on the lines of the Permanent Council of Transport Ministers in Europe. The Committee recommended that the Transport Technical Bureau define the nature and extent of the assistance that could be sought from the World Food Program and the various assistance programmes, including the Colombo Plan Bureau, and that co-operation with sub-regional organizations such as the Association of Southeast Asia and the Regional Co-operation for Development be arranged, as appropriate. The Bureau, in co-operation with ECAFE and interested governments, might organize a motor race or vehicle reliability test along the Highway.

#### Correlation with other national highways

115. The Committee noted the proposal to include the main highways in the Philippines and China (Taiwan) in the Asian Highway network, but felt that the secretariat should initiate a special inter-island communications project aimed at developing sea-crossings and improving the highway systems of those countries.

#### Inland Transport and Communications Committee

116. The Committee, at its fifteenth session, held at Bangkok, reviewed the work of the Meeting of Experts on the Asian Highway and of the Asian



Highway Co-ordinating Committee, and the secretariat's activities in the field of inland transport and communications, keeping in view the need to increase regional and international co-operation.

#### Regional co-operation

117. The Committee hoped that the Asian Development Bank would provide development capital for transport projects, and urged Governments to prepare sound projects for that purpose. The proposed regional seminar on the evaluation of transport requirements and institutional arrangements for programming economic and social development should concentrate on problems of project preparation, evaluation and appraisal. The regional use of transport research facilities could be developed through United Nations sponsorship. In particular, the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning, and the Regional Centre for Economic Projections and Programming in the ECAFE secretariat could assist in planning work. The secretariat should consult the interested specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations in exploring the possibilities of establishing an organization to facilitate international traffic in the ECAFE region. The Committee requested the secretariat to obtain the views of Governments on the proposal to establish a conference of transport ministers as a policy co-ordinating body for integrating the development of the transport systems of the region.

#### Railways

118. The Committee suggested that the secretariat, in co-operation with railway administrations in the region, undertake studies on the economic and technical feasibility of linking the countries of the region by rail. The Government of France offered to extend facilities and assistance for convening a seminar on signalling; the Government of Japan offered to convene a seminar on electrification and group training courses on track maintenance; and the Government of the USSR offered to provide reports on specific technological and economic problems of railways upon request from the countries concerned. The Committee commended the fruitful co-operation given by the research centres of the Japanese National Railways, the Indian Railways and the International Union of Railways. It reviewed the results

of the Workshop-cum-Study Tour on Railway Diesel Locomotive Operation and Maintenance conducted at Tashkent with host facilities provided by the Government of the USSR.

#### Waterways and ports

119. The Committee noted the valuable work of the Port Survey Team, which was composed of non-reimbursable experts provided by the Governments of Japan, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom and a labour expert provided by the ILO. As follow-up action, it suggested that a special body be established to promote the co-ordination of port development in the ECAFE region. It suggested that a regional seminar on port operation be arranged, and requested the secretariat to collect techno-economic data on the subject. It also requested the secretariat to study the feasibility of forming regional pools of dredging, salvage, search and rescue equipment and the use of radio-isotopes for investigating the movement of littoral drift along the coasts and in the estuaries leading to ports. The Government of France offered experts to assist in deepening navigable channels and studying problems of port economy. The Committee requested the secretariat to make studies on the economic aspects of coastal shipping, navigation, and ship repairing and construction, with a view to making recommendations for the improvement and development of coastal shipping.

#### Highways and highway transport

120. The Committee noted that UNDP was giving sympathetic consideration to the establishment of a full-fledged Transport Technical Bureau for the Asian Highway, and requested those Governments concerned which had not signed the joint application to the UNDP Special Fund to do so at an early date. The Committee recommended that the secretariat study inter-island communication problems in countries such as the Philippines and China (Taiwan).

121. The Committee noted the progress made with preparing a manual on traffic surveys and stressed the urgency of providing technical advisory services in the field of traffic engineering and highway safety to the

countries of the region. It requested the secretariat to study urban transportation, including such aspects as organization, operation, coordination and control, and to explore the possibilities of obtaining non-reimbursable experts or other forms of assistance to establish an advisory group in that field. The Committee noted the comments submitted by Governments on the provisions of the draft Convention on Road Traffic and the draft Convention on Road Signs and Signals and expressed the hope that the work of the proposed expert group would facilitate the task of the world conference to be convened in 1968. The Governments of Australia and the United Kingdom offered to assist in the preparation of a manual on road safety for use in schools, and the Government of New Zealand offered to organize a course on highway safety engineering. The Committee emphasized the importance of compiling basic road and road transport statistics.

#### Tourism

122. The Committee recalled General Assembly resolution 2148 (XXI) designating the year 1967 as International Tourist Year and urged the countries of the region to implement that resolution. It called upon Governments to take action at the regional and sub-regional levels to promote tourism in the ECAFE region, and requested them to consider liberalizing their official formalities temporarily and conducting publicity, educational and promotional campaigns for International Tourist Year.

123. The Committee noted the improvements in infrastructure and tourist facilities in the countries of the region and the useful work done by the ECAFE/BTAO Advisory Group on Tourist Potential and Facilities, which had completed surveys in China (Taiwan), Laos, the Philippines and Thailand.

#### Telecommunication

124. The Committee urged member countries to implement the decisions taken by the ITU Asian Plan Committee at its meeting at Melbourne in 1966. Governments should take advantage of the facilities to be provided by earth satellites for improving inter-regional and international telecommunication links. For that purpose, the Committee requested the secretariat,

in co-operation with ITU, to study the feasibility of utilizing communication satellites on a sub-regional and regional basis. The Committee also asked the secretariat to study the scope for upgrading and modernizing national training centres for technicians and engineers, and promoting their regional use. Member countries should prepare well co-ordinated feasibility studies and projects which could obtain financial assistance from aid-giving agencies and bilateral programmes.

#### Highways and Highway Transport Sub-Committee

125. The seventh session of the Sub-Committee, held at Bangkok, reviewed the progress made with the Asian Highway project, and discussed highway statistics, traffic surveys and road safety, transport co-operatives and urban transportation.

#### Asian Highway project

126. The Sub-Committee noted with satisfaction that UNDP had agreed to provide support for the establishment and expansion of highway research and training facilities in countries of the region. Recalling the recommendations made by the fifteenth session of the Inland Transport and Communications Committee, it requested the secretariat to undertake preliminary studies for the preparation of an inter-island communications project to serve China (Taiwan) and the Philippines. It also requested the secretariat to carry out preliminary studies on the feasibility of establishing a regional pool of specialized and expensive road-building equipment. It suggested that the draft manuals on ribbon development and ancillary services along the Asian Highway be put into final form after incorporating the comments received from countries of the region.

#### Highway statistics

127. Emphasizing the importance of adequate and accurate highway statistics for policy-making purposes, the Sub-Committee requested the secretariat to broaden the coverage of the basic road and road transport data being published in its Transport and Communications Bulletin.

### Traffic surveys and road safety

128. The Sub-Committee noted that work had already started on preparing the first part of the manual on road safety for schools and colleges and that the secretariat would complete the remaining parts in the light of the decisions of the world conference on the draft Convention on Road Signs and Signals and the draft Convention on Road Traffic to be held in 1968. The Sub-Committee expressed appreciation to the Government of India for supplying copies of the part of the manual dealing with cyclists for distribution to countries of the region.

### Transport co-operatives

129. The Sub-Committee requested the secretariat to obtain fuller information from countries of the region on their transport co-operatives, and to submit to its next meeting proposals for establishing and promoting the co-operative system in the ECAFE region. It suggested that the secretariat, in co-operation with the ILO, convene a small group of experts to advise interested governments, upon request, on the organization and co-ordination of the work of national planning teams in the field of transport co-operatives.

### Urban transportation

130. The Sub-Committee felt that, before convening the proposed seminar on urban transportation, the secretariat should make a preliminary study with a view to identifying the areas in which current practices of urban transportation in the ECAFE region could be improved.

## 4. Economic development and planning

131. During the period under review, the following meetings were held:

Group of Experts on Programming Techniques (fifth session), 19 May - 10 June 1966

Chairman:

Mr. T. Fukuchi (Japan)

Vice-Chairman:

Mr. A. Vaidyanathan (India)

Workshop on Problems of Budget Reclassification and Management (fourth session), 22 August - 2 September 1966

Chairman: Mr. N.A. Khan (Pakistan)  
First Vice-Chairman: Mr. P. Sukhum (Thailand)  
Second Vice-Chairman: Mr. V.M. Peries (Ceylon)

Working Party on Economic Development and Planning (tenth session), 3-10 October 1966

Chairman: Mr. Malai Huvanandana (Thailand)  
First Vice-Chairman: Mr. M. Fazil Khan (Pakistan)  
Second Vice-Chairman: Mr. Alfonso B. Castro (Philippines)

Working Group of Planning Experts on Regional Harmonization of Development Plans (first session), 29 November - 6 December 1966

Chairman: Mr. D.K. Ghosh (India)  
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Ali Daftarian (Iran)  
Rapporteur: Mr. Saeed Ahmad (Pakistan)

Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning: Governing Council (seventh session), 25-26 August 1966; (eighth session), 9-10 February 1967

Chairman: U Nyun, Executive Secretary

#### Group of Experts on Programming Techniques

132. At the fifth session of the Group, which was held at Bangkok, experts from ten member countries discussed the methods of making long-term sectoral projections of the economies in the ECAFE region. The Group recognized the limitations of current methods and felt that each country, as appropriate, should apply one or a combination of the following approaches: (i) the growth-elasticity approach; (ii) the disaggregated macro-model approach; (iii) the input-output analysis method; (iv) the specific sectoral approach.

133. The Group recommended that, in order to develop meaningful long-term economic projections for the region, the sectoral aspects of long-term projections as a logical sequence of macro projections should be explored in detail in all the countries. In view of the paucity of data

and the differences in stages of economic development in the countries of the region, the Group felt that flexibility in using elements of all the available approaches mentioned above might be necessary. Efforts should be directed towards the collection of adequate data, for which purpose a unified concept of data collection and compilation was required.

#### Workshop on Problems of Budget Reclassification and Management

134. The fourth session of the Workshop, held at Bangkok, focused its attention on the relationship between budgeting and economic development planning, and discussed the problems of formulating public sector projects and taxation policies.

#### National economic planning and government budgeting

135. The Workshop emphasized the complementary nature of planning and government budgeting and their interdependency in decision-making. It stressed that comprehensive annual planning within the framework of medium-term plans would facilitate budgeting and plan implementation. There should be close working relationships among the personnel engaged in planning and budgeting.

#### Programme and performance budgeting and government accounting

136. The Workshop commended the United Nations Manual for Programme and Performance Budgeting as a valuable reference source in the field of budget management. It reviewed the difficulties encountered in formulating programme and performance budgeting systems in the developing countries of the region and recommended that the secretariat expedite the preparation of an accounting manual.

#### Choice and phasing of public sector projects

137. The Workshop requested countries to evolve and analyse practical techniques for choosing and phasing public sector projects, possibly with technical advice or other assistance from the secretariat in compiling statistics and training personnel.

### Tax potential and revenue forecasting

138. The Workshop saw potentials for additional taxation in most countries of the region and felt that Governments should intensify their tax efforts. It recommended that the secretariat study specific fields of taxation and changes in tax policy, giving priority to taxation of agricultural income and to export duties. It recommended that the United Nations Development Programme provide advisory services and fellowships in the field of fiscal policies and management at both the national and regional levels. A special study programme should be arranged for senior officials from countries of the region, and regional meetings on fiscal policies and management should be held frequently.

### Working Party on Economic Development and Planning

139. At its tenth session, held at Bangkok, the Working Party discussed various administrative aspects of planning, including administrative deficiencies in plan formulation and plan implementation, the structure of the central planning agency and its location, status and functions.

### Plan formulation and implementation

140. The Working Party emphasized the importance of local and regional initiative in plan formulation. It recommended that planning cells be formed in administrative departments or ministries and that the latter be given major responsibility for plan implementation. It stressed the need for regular progress reporting and occasional evaluation of selected major projects.

### Administrative problems

141. The Working Party recommended that the secretariat: (a) carry out studies on such problems as the outflow of skills from the public sector, the role of local government institutions in planning, and the identification of strategic administrative areas which hindered plan implementation, together with case studies on public enterprises; (b) publish an inventory of training facilities in the ECAFE region; and (c) organize seminars on problems of administration in relation to planning. Each member country for its part should: (a) undertake an exhaustive investigation of needed administrative reforms; (b) strengthen the central statistical agency and its collaboration with the central planning agency; (c) institute a system



of progress reporting on plan implementation and of evaluating selected projects; and (d) set up an organization to co-ordinate the activities of private enterprises and to encourage mass participation in plan activities.

Working Group of Planning Experts  
on Regional Harmonization of Development Plans

142. The first session of the Working Group, held at Bangkok, considered the question of regional plan harmonization as a step towards regional economic co-operation, and discussed the form of organization required for the purpose.

Strategy for regional co-operation

143. The Group felt that, with the current economic structure of the region, the strategy of plan harmonization could help countries solve their problems of scarcity of resources and limited size of markets, particularly if it were applied to capital-intensive industries in which the economies of scale played a dominant role.

Institutional arrangements

144. Because of the region's geographical scope, socio-cultural diversities and political and economic complexities, plan harmonization in the ECAFE region should be initiated at the sub-regional level. However, a regional body alone could develop a spirit of co-operation among the sub-regional groups, and co-ordinate and mobilize their efforts. The necessary institutional arrangements could be provided within the ECAFE framework by expanding the scope and functions of the Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation and making it a permanent organ for plan harmonization and regional co-operation. The Ministerial Conference could be assisted by the various sectoral bodies such as the Asian Industrial Development Council under the aegis of ECAFE. The Group also recommended that a committee for plan harmonization be established, consisting of high-level representatives of central planning agencies in the countries in the region and representatives of sub-regional and regional sectoral organizations, and functioning as a co-ordinating organ. The Group reviewed the organizational structure of the Association of Southeast Asia and the Regional Co-operation for Development in developing schemes of economic co-operation, and commended their work programmes as contributing to wider regional co-operation.

### Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning

145. The Governing Council of the Asian Institute, at its seventh session, held at Bangkok, formulated the work programme and budget for 1967 and considered proposals for a building and a hostel. At its eighth session, it considered the financing of the Institute during the period 1969-1973.

#### Training

146. Thirty-three officials from twelve countries of the ECAFE region participated in the six-month general course from February to July 1966, and thirty-one officials from thirteen countries in the advanced course from August to November 1966. In addition, three short-term national courses were conducted: in Iran, a course on industrialization and trade; in Nepal, an abridged version of the general course; and in the Philippines, a special course on human resources development and manpower planning. From the Institute's inception in January 1964 up to February 1967, three general courses and eight short-term national courses were conducted and a total of 440 officials trained. The Institute continued to assist in training economics students at Chulalongkorn University.

#### Financing problems

147. Twenty-five countries, twenty-three of them in the ECAFE region, had pledged contributions in money totalling US\$1,037,030 to the Institute, as a counterpart to the United Nations Special Fund appropriation of \$2.2 million. The Government of Thailand continued to provide facilities for the Institute at Chulalongkorn University. The Governments of Australia, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics donated teaching services to the Institute for different periods.

#### Co-operation with specialized agencies

148. The Institute continued to receive co-operation from the various specialized agencies of the United Nations. The ILO and WHO provided one expert each in 1966 for the Institute's staff. The World Bank, at its own

cost, contributed two experts to assist in project appraisal and UNICEF provided two research fellowships, two visiting lectureships and two short term staff members.

### Research programmes

149. The research programme of the Institute was being expanded with a grant from the Ford Foundation of US\$364,000 over a period of four years, part of which would be used to develop the Institute's library and documentation facilities. A sum of US\$75,855 was received from the Foundation for the second half of 1966. The United Nations Development Programme sanctioned a matching grant of US\$282,400 to finance the expanded programme up to the end of 1968, thus bringing its total allocation to the Institute up to US\$3,759,200.

### 5. Statistical development

150. During the period under review, the following meetings were held:

Conference of Asian Statisticians (seventh session), 13-24 June 1966

|                              |                                     |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <u>Chairman:</u>             | Mr. Bundhit Kantabutra (Thailand)   |
| <u>First Vice-Chairman:</u>  | Mr. S.M. Ikhtiar ul Mulk (Pakistan) |
| <u>Second Vice-Chairman:</u> | Dr. Cristina P. Parel (Philippines) |

Seminar on Censuses and Sample Surveys of Distributive Trades, 19-30 September 1966

|                              |                                       |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <u>Chairman:</u>             | Mrs. Felisa R. Barretto (Philippines) |
| <u>First Vice-Chairman:</u>  | Mr. Parviz Neissari (Iran)            |
| <u>Second Vice-Chairman:</u> | Mrs. Ektritra Kohkongka (Thailand)    |

Working Group of Experts on National Accounts, 6-17 December 1966

|                       |                                 |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| <u>Chairman:</u>      | Mr. S.G. Tiwari (India)         |
| <u>Vice-Chairman:</u> | Mr. Stefan Zywczyak (Australia) |

### Conference of Asian Statisticians

151. The seventh session of the Conference, convened at Bangkok, reviewed the programmes of statistics development in the region, discussed problems

relating to statistics and indexes of prices, and examined data processing activities in the ECAFE region. It also reviewed the reports of the Working Group of Experts on National Accounts, the Seminar on Sampling Methods, the second Working Group on Censuses of Population and Housing, and the Expert Group on Education and Training of Statisticians in the ECAFE region. It considered the progress report of the 1963 World Programme of Basic Industrial Statistics, surveyed statistical manpower and training facilities, and examined the "Guide to Basic Statistics in Countries of the ECAFE Region" prepared by the secretariat.

#### Regional data processing

152. The Conference emphasized the need for a regional data processing centre to assist countries lacking computer facilities and to improve the compilation of statistical data in the region.

#### Statistics development

153. Noting the satisfactory progress made by countries of the region in statistical work and systems, the Conference urged the countries to undertake forward programming for the remaining years of the Development Decade.

#### Guide to basic statistics in countries of the ECAFE region

154. The Conference considered that the issuing of the secretariat's Guide was a further step in providing information on statistical sources in the ECAFE region, and that such documents should be compiled from time to time for use by countries within and outside the region.

#### National accounts

155. Recognizing the importance of national accounting data at constant prices for assessing and planning economic development, the Conference recommended that a second Working Group on National Accounts be convened to discuss that subject, including the proposed revision of the United Nations System of National Accounts.

#### Statistics and Indexes of prices

156. The Conference recommended that, to assist the countries of the region to expand the scope and coverage of their price statistics and indexes, a suitable model system containing data of strategic importance should be developed by the secretariat.

#### Statistics education and training

157. The Conference, noting Commission resolution 64(XXII), requested the Executive Secretary to take appropriate steps for the establishment of an Asian Institute for training and research in statistics as soon as possible. It noted that the information obtained from seventeen countries of the region had provided useful basic material for preparing a standard classification of statistical jobs. Such country information should be published from time to time by the secretariat.

#### 1963 World Programme of Basic Industrial Statistics

158. Noting that sixteen countries of the region had undertaken industrial inquiries for the 1963 World Programme, the Conference called for a similar programme to be carried out in Asia and the Far East in 1968 as a guide for subsequent comprehensive inquiries.

#### Seminar on Censuses and Sample Surveys of Distributive Trades

159. The Seminar, convened at Bangkok jointly by ECAFE and the United Nations Statistical Office in co-operation with BTAO, reviewed the practices adopted in national inquiries and the experience derived therefrom. It considered the statistical units; scope and coverage of inquiries; items of data to be sought, their definition, collection, compilation, tabulation and publication; use of sampling; and compilation of series in constant prices and index numbers, with respect to the distributive trades.

#### Wholesale and retail trade series

160. The Seminar noted that statistics on wholesale and retail trade were not well developed in most countries of the region, since they were based

on infrequent censuses or sample surveys of only selected parts of the distributive trades. It recommended that the secretariat prepare a study on series in constant prices and indexes in distributive trades, and convene a working group or a seminar to discuss distributive trade statistics further.

#### Working Group of Experts on National Accounts

161. The Working Group of Experts on National Accounts, convened at Bangkok jointly by ECAFE and the Statistical Office of the United Nations in co-operation with BTAO, considered the requirements for estimating national accounting data at constant prices in the countries of the ECAFE region, the concepts and character of "real" national accounting series, the methods of compiling data at constant prices, and the sources and uses of basic data for national accounting series. It also considered the schemes of classification set out in the "Proposals for Revision of the System of National Accounts (1952)" prepared by the Statistical Office of the United Nations.

#### 6. Water resources development

162. During the period under review, the following meetings were held:

Inter-Regional Hydrology Seminar on the Assessment of the Magnitude and Frequency of Flood Flows, 25 April - 9 May 1966

|                     |                                 |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| <u>Director:</u>    | Mr. Arne Forsman (WMO)          |
| <u>Co-Director:</u> | Mr. Abelardo S. Manalac (ECAFE) |

Regional Conference on Water Resources Development (seventh session), 19-26 September 1966

|                              |                                |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <u>Chairman:</u>             | Mr. R.W. Boswell (Australia)   |
| <u>First Vice-Chairman:</u>  | Mr. Ali-Asghar Eghtesad (Iran) |
| <u>Second Vice-Chairman:</u> | Mr. Tai Kobayashi (Japan)      |

Seminar on Methods and Techniques of Groundwater Investigation and Development, 16 October - 5 November 1966

|                      |                               |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| <u>Director:</u>     | Mr. Ali-Gholi Bayani (Iran)   |
| <u>Co-Directors:</u> | Mr. P.T. Tan (ECAFE)          |
|                      | Mr. Lennart Mattsson (UNESCO) |

Working Group of Experts on Cyclones, 12-15 December 1966

Chairman: Mr. B.M. Abbas (Pakistan)

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

| <u>Session</u>   | <u>Chairman</u>                     |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| Thirtieth session (Special)<br>17 March - 11 April 1966, India | H.E. Mr. Phlek Chhat<br>(Cambodia)  |
| Thirty-first session (Plenary)<br>1-6 February 1967, Vientiane | H.E. Mr. Inpeng Survadhay<br>(Laos) |

Inter-Regional Hydrology Seminar on the Assessment  
of the Magnitude and Frequency of Flood Flows

163. The Seminar, the fourth in a series, was convened at Bangkok jointly by ECAFE, WMO and BTAO to discuss methods of assessing the magnitude and frequency of flood flows, particularly the hydrometeorological approach and the statistical approach.

Hydrometeorological approach

164. The Seminar discussed the analysis of storm rainfall data, meteorological physics as applied to hydrometeorology, causes of heavy rain in various regions, maximization of storms, transposition of storms, and orographic rainfall.

Statistical approach

165. The Seminar discussed the theoretical basis of the statistical analysis of flood frequency, frequency distributions, the main probability laws used in flood frequency analysis, flood frequency analysis at one gauging station, and regional flood frequency analysis.

Recommendations

166. The Seminar recommended (a) that ECAFE and WMO prepare a rainfall frequency atlas, a compendium of rainfall volumes of major flood-producing storms, and generalized charts of probable maximum precipitation (PMP) for

the ECAFE region; (b) that the series of joint ECAFE/WMO/BTAO hydrology seminars be continued; and (c) that the topic of the next seminar be droughts.

#### Regional Conference on Water Resources Development

167. The seventh session of the Conference, held at Canberra, reviewed the progress of water resources development in the region. It considered ways of deriving greater benefits from water resources development projects, problems of co-ordinating national water resources development, the allocation of costs in multiple-purpose projects, and the organization of applied hydraulic research in the region. It also evaluated the results of the Working Group of Experts on Typhoons, which had met in 1965, and of the Inter-Regional Hydrology Seminar on the Assessment of the Magnitude and Frequency of Flood Flows.

#### Water resources development 1953-1963

168. The Conference assessed the progress made in the countries of the region on the basis of the secretariat's comprehensive decennial (1953-1963) review of regional water resources development, and recommended that the review be published for world-wide distribution.

#### Measures to hasten benefits from water resources development projects

169. The Conference recognized that there was considerable delay before a water resources project became fully productive, which added to its cost. The delay resulted from a lack of co-ordination between development and planning, and a failure to grasp the interdependence of the different disciplines involved in implementing the project. The Conference recommended that each project should include a well-conceived programme of agricultural research and field trials, demonstration and extension services, land preparation, land consolidation, farm credit and public health and sanitation, with provisions for financing.



#### Co-ordination of national water resources development

170. The Conference discussed: (a) the co-ordination of functions within a given water resources project and the integration of projects into a unified basin or regional plan, and (b) the co-ordination of water resources development projects with a view to establishing a sound master plan and an orderly sequence for implementing different projects. Co-ordination should cover such fields as public health, education, training of manpower and general social welfare, responsibility for which must rest with the departments or agencies concerned, working under the direction of a strong central authority.

#### Manpower and training for national water resources development

171. The Conference recognized the urgency of drawing up comprehensive, co-ordinated and integrated programmes of manpower supply for water resources development and planning, and recommended that the developing countries in the region carry out surveys of their national manpower requirements and resources, covering all facets of water resources development.

#### Allocation of costs in multiple-purpose projects

172. The Conference recognized the economic advantages of multiple-purpose projects but felt that the policy- and decision-making authorities in a government should be provided with complete cost data for all phases, in deciding whether or not to put a project into effect.

#### Applied hydraulic research and experimentation

173. The Conference noted that the hydraulic research laboratories of many countries in the region could be extended to undertake work for other member countries. It felt that IAHR should publish information annually on hydraulic laboratories in the region, and that a working group of experts on hydraulic research should be organized jointly with UNESCO and IAHR.

#### Future work programme

174. The Conference approved the work programme for 1967/68. The Governments of Australia, France, Japan, the Netherlands, the Soviet Union and the United States offered to provide experts for the proposed ECAFE water resources consulting group.

### Seminar on Methods and Techniques of Groundwater Investigation and Development

175. The Seminar, held at Tehran and organized jointly by ECAFE and UNESCO in co-operation with BTAO, was attended by ninety-four participants from eighteen countries. A series of lectures were given on (1) planning and programming groundwater investigations, (2) organizational, personnel, equipment and financial requirements for carrying out such investigations, (3) methods of assessing the quantity and quality of groundwater resources, and (4) presentation of results.

#### Recommendations

176. The Seminar recommended: (a) that a group be organized to advise countries, upon request, on their groundwater problems and on training groundwater hydrologists; (b) that a third seminar on groundwater development be convened at an appropriate time; (c) that the establishment of national groundwater development training institutes be encouraged; and (d) that countries exchange their groundwater experts for technical training.

### Working Group of Experts on Cyclones

177. The Working Group, which met at Dacca, East Pakistan, was organized jointly by ECAFE and WMO in co-operation with BTAO. It discussed the damage caused by cyclones and accompanying storm surges and floods, the effect of cyclones on water resources development, the possibilities and means of preventing, minimizing and controlling cyclone damage, and regional co-operation in the dissemination of information and the establishment of effective weather forecasting and storm surge warning systems.

#### Regional centre

178. The Group recommended that a regional tropical cyclone warning centre be established, and drew up certain guide-lines for the establishment of national storm surge forecasting and warning services.

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

179. During the period under review, the Committee held its thirtieth and thirty-first sessions and witnessed a considerable increase in its resources. Substantial progress was made on all component projects, and construction work started on the Nam Ngum project.

Resources as of 31 December 1966

180. As of 31 December 1966, resources contributed or pledged by twenty-one countries, twelve United Nations agencies, three foundations and seven private companies to the Mekong Committee, or to projects sponsored by it, totalled US\$110,013,016, of which 36 per cent was for pre-investment work and 64 per cent for construction. The riparian Governments themselves contributed or pledged 31 per cent, and co-operating programmes 69 per cent of the total amount.

Data collection and basin planning

181. The installation of five new gauging stations was completed, three of them on the Mekong River; two new meteorological stations were installed. The Hydrologic Yearbook for 1965 was published, including for the first time a map of seismic epicentres in South-east Asia and a description of seismological stations. The operation and maintenance of the Committee's hydrologic network was reviewed by an expert group, which made recommendations for the improvement of hydrologic data collection. The United States pledged \$200,000 for 1967/68 for hydrologic equipment and spare parts. The United States Engineer Agency for Resources Inventories/Tennessee Valley Authority team continued collecting data for the Atlas of the Physical, Economic and Social Resources of the Lower Mekong Basin. The Committee continued its preparation of the amplified water resources development plan for the Basin. Attention was given to the alternatives which would result from either a run-of-the-river or major storage project in the Pak Beng area. The preliminary study of possible mainstream project sites was continued; preparations

were made for seismic investigations at Paksé and Stung Treng, and for site-mapping in the Pak Beng area. The systems analysis programmes, initiated in 1965 with United States assistance, made possible the reconstitution of Mekong River flows at Vientiane since 1913. That programme, together with the mathematical model of the Mekong Delta (established with funds from the United Nations Special Fund, with UNESCO as executing agency), will be transferred to a computing centre in the Basin during 1967. A macro-economic study entitled A Framework for Planned Economic Development for Mekong Basin Countries was prepared by the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning. The analysis of the juridical implications of basin water resources development was continued, with expert assistance provided by Italy and by the General Legal Division of the United Nations.

#### Mainstream projects

182. A United States Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) team continued the second phase of the Pa Mong mainstream project investigation, under the 1965 agreement between the Committee and the United States. The interim report on the second phase of this major storage project between Laos and Thailand is expected to be completed in 1969. A Japanese Overseas Technical Co-operation Agency (OTCA) team continued the feasibility investigation of the Sambor mainstream project in Cambodia, which is expected to be completed in 1968. Following its 1964 engineering feasibility report on the Tonle Sap barrage, the Central Water and Power Commission of India will prepare a comprehensive feasibility report on the over-all Tonle Sap project, using data collected by the French Fishery Mission, the French Sedimentation Mission and the International Atomic Energy Agency. Two meetings were held in 1966 at which the USBR Pa Mong team, the OTCA Sambor team, and the Mekong Committee's secretariat examined feasibility investigation methods and concepts.

#### Tributary projects

183. A second tributary project was inaugurated in 1966; at the end of the period under review, three projects were under construction, four more had been proved feasible and awaited financing, and a further thirteen tributary projects were under investigation.

184. A technical working group met at Phnom Penh in September and October 1966 to prepare the pre-construction report for the Prek Thnot project in Cambodia. Feasibility reports had previously been completed on the storage dam and power station by Japan, and on the irrigation aspects by Israel; construction designs and bidding specifications were prepared by the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority under Australian Colombo Plan aid. An Israeli team continued to assist in the operation of the Prek Thnot experimental and demonstration farm. Of the US\$22 million in foreign currency required for the first stage of the Prek Thnot project, some US\$16 million in grants and loans were offered by Australia, India, Israel, Japan, the Netherlands, Pakistan and the Philippines. The Committee hopes for the early completion of the financial arrangements for the project. Construction started on the Battambang project experimental and demonstration farm, for which UNDP is providing assistance, with FAO as the executing agency. An application to UNDP was prepared with respect to the feasibility investigation of the Stung Sen project in Cambodia. Construction of the Lower Se Done project continued in Laos, with French aid. Access roads were completed to the Nam Dong project, also under construction with French aid. A Development Fund Agreement for the Nam Ngum project was signed in mid-1966 by Australia, Canada, Denmark, France, Japan, Laos, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Thailand, the United States and IBRD. Conventions were signed to provide for the exchange of electric power between Laos and Thailand, from the Nam Pong project in Thailand and from the Nam Ngum project, after its completion, in Laos, and for the supply of cement by Thailand to Laos, in exchange for future supplies of electricity to Thailand. On 5 February 1967, His Majesty the King of Laos unveiled a monument at the Nam Ngum dam site, to mark the start of construction. An application to UNDP was prepared with respect to the feasibility investigation of the Se Bang Fai project. The Nam Pong project in Thailand was inaugurated on 14 March 1966 by His Majesty the King of Thailand. A French team submitted its report on the agro-pedological aspects of the Lam Dom Noi project, for which Thailand is preparing construction designs with Japanese assistance. Another French

team submitted a report on the agro-pedological aspects of the Huai Bang Sai project; an application for assistance from UNDP in making an over-all feasibility investigation of the Huai Bang Sai project was prepared. Thailand, with Japanese assistance, undertook feasibility investigations of the Nam Phrom and Nam Chern tributaries, and Austria provided assistance to Thailand for the investigation and construction of the Nam San project. A summary report on the investigation of the Krong Buk irrigable area of the Upper Sre Pok basin in the Republic of Viet-Nam was submitted by a Japanese team. The Mekong Committee's Advisory Board had previously recommended early implementation of the Darlac and Drayling irrigation and power projects in the Upper Sre Pok basin, on the basis of feasibility reports prepared by China, Japan and the Republic of Viet-Nam. The revised report on the Upper Se San project investigation, made with United Nations Special Fund assistance, was submitted by a Japanese team. An application to UNDP was prepared with respect to the feasibility investigation of a major power station on the Upper Se San. Preliminary studies were made of the Upper Se Done, Nam Theun and Se Bang Hieng in Laos, and the Stung Pursat in Cambodia.

#### Navigation and transportation

185. Hydrographic surveys were made on the Mekong in Cambodia, on the Bassac in the Republic of Viet-Nam, and on the Nam Ngum in Laos. The second dredge presented by the Netherlands began operation in Cambodia early in 1967. Electric lanterns received from the United Kingdom under the Colombo Plan were installed between Phnom Penh and the Cambodia/Republic of Viet-Nam frontier, thus permitting day-and-night navigation. Preparations were made for test rock-blasting, with assistance from the United Kingdom under the Colombo Plan, at Keng Kabao upstream from Savannakhet. The buoying of the Bassac estuary was completed in the Republic of Viet-Nam. A team provided by India surveyed the problems of bank protection in Cambodia, Laos and Thailand, and submitted its recommendations to the Committee.

186. United Kingdom experts provided under the Colombo Plan submitted plans for the installation of modern cargo-handling facilities at Mekong river

ports, and assisted in the establishment of a boat-building training centre at Nongkhai. The construction of steel tugs and barges began in the Republic of Viet-Nam, utilizing materials provided by the United States, and with United Kingdom expert assistance. Pilot training continued in Cambodia, under the guidance of experts provided by France and the Netherlands. The Committee prepared proposals for a reconnaissance study of a basin-wide canal system, and for the feasibility study of an irrigation-cum-navigation canal in Cambodia between the Bassac and the coast. The third Navigation Improvement Seminar was held at Vientiane, Nongkhai and Bangkok during May 1966.

187. Discussions took place in the Republic of Viet-Nam with a view to starting work on the My Thuan bridge project soon. Japan offered to consider preparing a feasibility study for a bridge across the Mekong in the Nongkhai/Vientiane area.

#### Flood warning and control

188. The devastating flood of the Mekong in September 1966 emphasized the need for flood protection and control. The Committee reiterated the urgent need for a basin-wide flood warning system. The services of an expert were obtained, under the UNDP institutional support project, for a study of flood hazard zones of the area downstream from Pa Mong. Data were collected for the assessment of flood damage and flood control benefits in the Basin.

#### Agriculture, forestry and fisheries

189. Operations continued on the UNDP/FAO experimental and demonstration farm at Kalasin, Thailand, and the Cambodia/Israel farm at Prek Thnot in Cambodia. Construction of a UNDP/FAO experimental farm started at Battambang in Cambodia, under a plan of operation signed in 1965. The Vientiane Plain farm, established by the United Nations Special Fund and FAO, continued operations under bilateral aid from Israel to Laos, but was devastated by the 1966 Mekong flood. Rehabilitation measures were undertaken with the assistance of China, India, Israel, Japan, New Zealand, the Philippines,

Thailand and the United States. An application for assistance in the establishment of the Eak Mat experimental and demonstration farm in the Republic of Viet-Nam was under consideration by UNDP. Plans were prepared for experimental farms in the Trans-Bassac and the Plaine des Joncs and at My Phuoc in the Republic of Viet-Nam.

190. Preparations were made in Laos for the comprehensive rural planning by Israel of the first 5,000 hectare irrigation zone in the Nam Ngum/Vientiane Plain irrigation scheme. The Committee published the proceedings and papers of the 1965 Seminar on Economic and Social Studies and of the 1966 Seminar on Agricultural Experimentation and Demonstration on Irrigated Land in the Lower Mekong Basin. In collaboration with riparian countries' agricultural authorities and the USBR Pa Mong team, it also began a programme of agricultural data collection.

191. The Committee submitted an application to UNDP requesting the establishment of experimental commercial forest plantations. It took steps to initiate pine genetics research and to make a pilot forest inventory in the Nam Ngum/Nam Lik area in Laos.

192. A study of the economic benefits from fisheries in mainstream and tributary projects was started. Applications were submitted to UNDP concerning studies of basin-wide fisheries and of fisheries in Cambodia's Great Lake.

#### Power markets, industries and mineral resources

193. Following the completion of the survey by France of the domestic markets for electric power in the four riparian countries, studies continued on the prospects for electro-processing industries manufacturing on a regional scale. The prospects for a nitrogenous fertilizer industry, examined by a consultant engaged under the UNDP institutional support project, were found to depend on the availability of electric power at a cost of less than two mills per kWh. A similar study of calcium carbide manufacture was begun.

194. The United Nations Special Fund Mekong Mineral Survey in parts of northeast Thailand was completed. The report included co-ordinated studies



by the United States Geological Survey and the United Kingdom Institute of Geological Sciences teams. In addition to a massive rock salt deposit previously reported, the survey indicated the existence of some 27 million tons of iron-bearing material in the Loei area, and of copper deposits with probable reserves estimated at 16 million tons and possible reserves at 62 million tons. Field work began late in 1966, with the assistance of UNDP, on the mineral survey of the Pak Lay-Nam Lik area in Laos, with particular attention being paid to the Nam Lik coal and Pak Lay iron prospects. The United Kingdom is also assisting in this survey.

195. Samples of sediment from the beds of the Mekong and its tributaries were collected and forwarded to the United States Atomic Energy Commission for analysis, to trace possible mineral deposits in the Mekong Basin. Evaluation of the results of bauxite prospecting in Cambodia indicated that the deposits revealed by the United Nations Special Fund survey were inadequate to support an aluminium industry.

#### Social development and public health

196. Following two preliminary surveys made by the ILO of the manpower requirements of the Nam Ngum power project and Vientiane Plain irrigation project, the ILO provided an expert in January 1967 to prepare a comprehensive manpower programme. New Zealand provided volunteer workers and electric pumps for the Nam Pong project resettlement scheme, and technical assistance was offered by China. The World Food Program project in the Nam Pong resettlement scheme and in other Committee projects was completed. A socio-economic survey began at Nam Pong, and others were prepared in collaboration with the USSR Pa Mong team.

197. Training activities continued in the form of seminars and in-service training on component projects, and through fellowships for study in France, Israel and the United States. The Committee's statistical training centre at Saigon for personnel from the French-speaking riparian countries was inaugurated in March 1967.

198. In January 1967, WHO provided two experts for a ten-month basin-wide public health reconnaissance survey in connexion with the development of water resources. A second WHO team completed a survey of Khong Island to determine the incidence of bilharziasis and to recommend appropriate prevention and control measures.

#### Management

199. The Executive Agent, as Project Manager of the Institutional Support Project, submitted to UNDP his semi-annual report. The Committee's Advisory Board continued to advise the Committee and the riparian countries. The proportion of riparian countries personnel in the Mekong Committee's secretariat increased from 41 to 56 per cent of the core professional staff.

#### Supply programmes

200. Of the total resources for the Mekong Development Project amounting to US\$110 million as of 31 December 1966, some US\$1.28 million were in the form of supplies, including food, cement, petroleum products, equipment and spare parts. The World Food Program's food supply project was phased out during the year, with the allocation of the remaining stocks to flood victims and refugees. Cement was contributed or pledged by China, Israel, Pakistan and Thailand. The Government of Iran made an additional pledge of petroleum products, raising its total contribution to the equivalent of US\$143,000. Equipment and spare parts to a value of US\$803,341 were pledged by the Netherlands, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States. In addition, the United States pledged US\$200,000 for hydrologic equipment and spare parts in 1967/68. At the end of 1966, the equipment inventory included fifty-nine boats, fifty-six vehicles, two diamond drills and one dredge, plus equipment for navigation improvement, mineral surveys and hydrology. A second dredge, donated by the Netherlands, was received in January 1967.

## 7. Social development

201. During the period under review, the following meetings were held:

Regional Inter-Agency Meeting on Rural and Community Development, 3-4 May 1966

Chairman: Miss Dorothy Moses (ECAFE)

Regional Training Centre for Social Work Educators and Supervisors of Field Work, 8 August - 2 September 1966

Director: Mr. Pakorn Angsusingha (Thailand)

Regional Short-term Training Institute for Community Development Instructors, 7-29 November 1966

Hon. Director: Mr. Sai Hutacharoen (Thailand)

Expert Working Group on the Feasibility of Establishing a Regional Population Centre, 6-15 December 1966

Chairman: Mr. Bundhit Kantabutra (Thailand)

Vice-Chairman: Mr. You Poh Seng (Singapore)

Rapporteur: Mrs. Irene B. Taeuber (United States of America)

### Regional Inter-Agency Meeting on Rural and Community Development

202. The eighth Inter-Agency Meeting, held at Bangkok and attended by representatives of ECAFE, the ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, UNICEF, UNDP and the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning, examined the report of the twelfth session of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination's Working Group on Rural and Community Development. It reviewed the first draft of the paper "A Forward Look in Community Development", prepared by the United Nations Secretariat, and made several suggestions for improvement in regard to the future role of community development in national development. The Meeting commended the report of the Sub-Regional Workshop on Professional Education in Community Development and exchanged views on the regional and country work programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in the general field of rural and community development. The integrated

Rural Development Programme in Laos and the community development programme in Afghanistan were also reviewed and recommendations were made to improve inter-agency co-operation and action.

#### Regional Training Centre for Social Work Educators and Supervisors of Field Work

203. The Regional Training Centre, conducted by ECAFE in co-operation with the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs and BTAO, was organized to provide social work teachers with basic training in the philosophy and psychology of teaching methods both in the classroom and in the field, and to help social work educators acquire a new concept of teaching and learning. Special emphasis was placed on the formulation of guiding principles for course content and curriculum planning, and methods of teaching and learning social work, including field observation.

#### Training work

204. The training programme included lectures, panel discussions, and various forms of group discussion. Field visits were organized to some social welfare institutions in and around Bangkok, and selected films on social work education were shown.

#### Recommendations

205. The Centre recommended: (a) that another training centre be organized for other social work educators and supervisors; (b) that the secretariat promote and provide technical assistance to individual countries in the region in organizing short-term national training centres or workshops; and (c) that publication of the secretariat's "Social Work Teaching Material Newsletter" be continued.

#### Regional Short-Term Training Institute for Community Development Instructors

206. The Short-term Training Institute was sponsored jointly by ECAFE and the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs at Bangkok to provide

an opportunity for senior personnel dealing with community development training in the region to share their experience and to enhance their skill in the teaching of community development.

### Training courses

207. The subjects covered by the Institute's courses included the methodology of education, the objectives and focal subjects of training in community development including guide-lines for their determination, essentials of planning and implementing comprehensive national training schemes, and technical assistance requirements in the region.

208. The aim of the courses was to allow the participants themselves to gain an insight into methods and techniques of training, such as role-playing, use of a reference-library, collective evaluation of an individual's work, workshop method and panel discussion. The participants also went on field visits in Thailand.

### Expert Working Group on the Feasibility of Establishing a Regional Population Centre

209. The Expert Working Group, whose members came in their individual capacities from Australia, India, Japan, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and the United States of America, was convened at Bangkok by ECAFE in co-operation with the Population Division of the United Nations and BTAO.

210. It discussed the scope and responsibilities of the proposed regional population centre, training facilities in the ECAFE region, research on population, and information, advisory and other services relating to population.

### Expansion of ECAFE's activities

211. The current urgent needs of countries in the region, the Group felt, could more readily be met by expanding the resources of the ECAFE secretariat

in the population field. It recommended that adequate financial support be provided for that purpose, and that the question of establishing a regional population centre be considered after three or four years of expanded work within ECAFE.

212. The Group recommended that ECAFE, in addition to obtaining, evaluating, tabulating and publishing data and analysing population size, distribution, structure, migration and growth, should also consider: (a) the demographic aspects of plans, projects, research and other activities where relevant; (b) the integration of population factors in development planning, programmes and activities; (c) the relevant contributions to population planning of such factors as the reduction of birth rates, migration and the redistribution of population. The secretariat should also provide advisory, analytical, evaluation, information and other services in the demographic field. The Group requested the secretariat to explore ways and means of extending the existing national training facilities and to initiate work, with the help of the specialized agencies, on multi-disciplinary training. It felt that an inter-agency committee composed of representatives from ECAFE and the regional offices of the specialized agencies might plan integrated activities on population.

## 8. Agricultural development

213. During the period under review, the following meeting was held:

Study Group on Rice (tenth session), 9-15 November 1966

|                              |                                    |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <u>Chairman:</u>             | Mr. Vicharn Nivatvongs (Thailand)  |
| <u>First Vice-Chairman:</u>  | Mr. P.R. Karandawala (Ceylon)      |
| <u>Second Vice-Chairman:</u> | Mr. Andriantsitohaina (Madagascar) |

### Study Group on Rice

214. The tenth session of the Study Group on Rice of FAO, co-sponsored by ECAFE and held at Bangkok, considered International Rice Year, the world rice situation and outlook for 1966/67, the longer-term outlook, means of expanding trade in rice, possible trade arrangements, national and regional rice policies, means of facilitating international trade, and a jute/rice production study.

### World rice situation

215. The Group estimated that world rice exports in 1966 would be approximately 7 million tons - somewhat lower than in 1965 - but that the total value of rice exports in 1966 might reach an all-time record. World production in 1966/67 would remain at a relatively high level, as would the average world price per unit of rice exports.

### Rice trade

216. Since rice production and trade were predominantly located in the developing countries, the Group saw considerable scope for expanding intra-regional trade in rice if the problems of shortage of foreign exchange in the importing countries could be overcome. The Group emphasized the importance of regional efforts towards trade liberalization and the need for trade and payments arrangements, including credit; it recommended that studies on those aspects be carried out. It discussed the role of the Asian Development Bank in promoting rice production and trade.

## B. Other activities

217. This section of the report covers those activities of the secretariat which are not dealt with directly by the subsidiary bodies of the Commission referred to in section A above.

### Industry and Natural Resources Division

#### Studies and map

218. The following major studies were prepared for publication:

- Electric Power in Asia and the Far East: the 1967 issue will be a quinquennial review covering the period 1960-1965;
- Comprehensive Energy Surveys - An Outline of Procedure;
- Public Electricity Supply - A Manual on Accounts: a companion document to the earlier issue, Public Electricity Supply - A Manual on Management.

219. Progress was made in the preparation of the Regional Energy Map, which will give particulars of energy resources, electric power development, energy consumption and population density.

### International Trade Division

#### Regional economic co-operation

220. The Asian Development Bank was formally opened on 19 December 1966 at Manila. The Agreement Establishing the Asian Development Bank, or the Charter, came into force on 22 August 1966. By 30 September 1966, a total of thirty signatories of the Bank had deposited with the United Nations Secretary-General instruments of ratification or acceptance as charter members of the Bank. The Bank has an authorized capital of \$1,100 million, of which US\$965 million has been subscribed by the thirty-one charter members, including Indonesia, which was admitted to membership of the Bank on 24 November 1966.

221. Work continued on trade liberalization and shipping and ocean freight rates. A regional adviser on international trade fairs, engaged from 1964



to 1966 by the ECAFE secretariat with assistance from BTAO, advised the Government of Thailand and several participating Governments in the region on the organization of the First Asian International Trade Fair.

#### ECAFE Centre for Commercial Arbitration

222. The Centre, in accordance with the guide-lines drawn up by the Conference on Commercial Arbitration held at Bangkok in January 1966 and in co-operation with the Legal Affairs Office of the United Nations, prepared and published a set of ECAFE Rules for International Commercial Arbitration and ECAFE Standards for Conciliation. The Centre continued to issue the ECAFE News Bulletin on Commercial Arbitration on a half-yearly basis, and distributed to member countries printed materials, including books, on matters relating to commercial arbitration.

#### First Asian International Trade Fair

223. The First Asian International Trade Fair, organized by the Government of Thailand and supported by ECAFE, was held at Bangkok from 17 November to 10 December 1966. Altogether thirty-three Governments and about 3,000 private firms participated. The following countries of the region installed pavilions at the Fair: Australia, Ceylon, China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Singapore, the Republic of Viet-Nam and Thailand, and the participating countries from outside the region were: Austria, Canada, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, Italy, Kuwait, the Netherlands, Poland, the Soviet Union, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States. The Fair attracted more than 1.5 million visitors and contracts involving about US\$20 million were reported to have been signed. During the Fair, four seminars were organized by the Government of Thailand, on investment policy, investment promotion, the development of particular industries, and the development of transport and communication. ECAFE contributed a paper on "Market Potential for Thailand of Edible Fats and Oils, Food Processing, Forest

Products, Rubber Products". Businessmen and professional experts from abroad and officials of the Government of Thailand participated in the seminars.

#### Transport and Communications Division

##### Workshop-cum-Study Tour on Railway Diesel Locomotive Operation and Maintenance

224. The Government of the Soviet Union, with the co-operation of BTAO, organized a Workshop-cum-Study Tour on Railway Diesel Locomotive Operation and Maintenance at Tashkent, USSR, from 13 to 27 April 1966. The meeting was attended by twenty-eight persons from twelve countries, members of the secretariat and a number of high-level railway experts of the Soviet Union. It provided an opportunity for senior railway diesel mechanical engineers to observe developments in diesel operation and maintenance on the railways of the USSR and to have discussions with experts from various countries; lectures and reports were given on various aspects and methods of diesel locomotive operation and maintenance in that country and these were followed by discussions and observation tours of locomotive depots, repair shops, railway schools, research institutes and other establishments at Tashkent, Samarkand, Leningrad and Moscow.

#### Research and Planning Division

##### Review of current economic developments and policies

225. Part I of the 1966 Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East examines the problems of financing development in the developing countries of the region, giving a separate analysis of three topics: domestic resources, foreign resources and aid, and monetary policy in the finance of development.

226. As regards domestic financial resources or savings, the major field amenable to policy appears to be the way in which resources generated by the economy can be channelled to publicly agreed uses. The pattern of sectoral capital formation is therefore examined together with that of savings. It is difficult to strike a balance between aggregate resource

mobilization and resource utilization, and this forms a major policy problem. Separate policy problems arise in connexion with the balance between domestic and foreign resources, especially when one or the other falls short of expectations.

227. On the subject of foreign resources, the Survey examines the quantity and kind of foreign assistance received by developing Asian countries, comparing these with the course of national income and capital formation. It discusses the problems of growing debt service obligations and tied aid. Special attention is given to the external (liquid) asset policies of developing ECAFE countries.

228. The Survey also examines the main institutions and policy systems which aim at distributing financial resources in support of development policy. Institutional behaviour and policy-making procedures frequently tend to be at odds with the overriding objectives of economic growth. Special policy problems arise from the need to further the expansion of the monetary and financial sectors of the developing economies while simultaneously relying on monetary and financial markets as media for the short-run control of the economies. In the concluding discussion on the relation between the financing of development and the management of the economy, the Survey points out the inconsistencies which can be overcome by adopting flexible and consistent strategies for balancing the growing economy.

229. Part II of the Survey reviews the economic developments of 1966 in the ECAFE region and describes the salient characteristics and diversities of economic developments in the various countries. It reviews the major economic trends in the ECAFE region as a whole and concludes that, although the rate of growth in the developing ECAFE region in 1966 was expected to be higher than in the preceding year, some countries experienced serious conditions of instability. Because of the slow growth of agricultural and manufacturing production, the growth of imports exceeded that of exports. Hence, developing countries have to increase food production in order to help remedy the foreign exchange shortage and thereby accelerate their

economic growth. While some countries such as China (Taiwan), Japan, the Republic of Korea and Thailand experienced relatively high growth rates, some other countries lagged behind, primarily because of poor agricultural production and balance of payments difficulties. Chapter III presents some special studies which analyse the main economic problems of certain countries in the region.

230. In the Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East, further studies on various economic and social problems of Asia and the Far East were published, together with the series of Asian economic statistics. The June 1966 issue (Vol. XVII, No.1) contained a statistical study on the "Use of Sample Surveys In Developing Countries" and two articles entitled "Status and Prospects of Children and Youth in the ECAFE Region" and "Children and Youth in National Planning and Development". The September 1966 issue (Vol. XVII, No.2) was devoted to the studies on fiscal policies and management submitted to the Fourth Workshop on Problems of Budget Reclassification and Management. In addition to the findings of the Workshop, the following articles were included: "Government Budgeting and Economic Planning in Developing Countries", "Choice and Phasing of Public Sector Projects", and "Tax Potential and Economic Growth in the Countries of the ECAFE Region". The December 1966 issue (Vol. XVII, No.3) highlighted the results of the tenth session of the Working Party on Economic Development and Planning and the secretariat's studies on "The Administration of Economic Development Planning: Principles and Fallacies", "Interdependence of Planning and Administration" and "Administrative Machinery for Planning in the ECAFE Region".

#### Economic development and planning

231. Work continued on evaluating the various national development plans and the progress in implementation. The main fields of study were the administrative aspects of economic development and planning and regional harmonization of development plans. The former subject will be given increasing attention in the future research programme in co-operation with the Committee for Development Planning. Intensive studies were started on the possibilities of harmonizing plans in some selected sub-regions of the ECAFE

region, such as the Far East and South Asia. A multi-country planning model and production cost data derived from input-output tables of selected countries were applied to the problems of regional economic co-operation with a view to finding a more rational pattern for the division of labour within the region.

#### Long-term economic projections

232. The work of the Regional Centre for Economic Projections and Programming was concentrated on the sectoral aspects of long-term economic projections. The secretariat's studies provided a basis for the work of the fifth Group of Experts on Programming Techniques. The Group's report and the main sectoral studies prepared by the secretariat are to be published as Development Programming Techniques Series, No.6. In addition, as part of the research programme on foreign trade gap projections undertaken jointly by UNCTAD and the United Nations, the Centre completed studies on trade gap projections for China (Taiwan), Indonesia, Pakistan and Thailand.

#### Statistics Division

233. The Statistics Division was established early in 1966.

#### Statistics development

234. Activities on the development of statistics included the improvement of methods and statistical organization, training of statisticians and compilation of new statistical series. A "Guide to Basic Statistics in Countries of the ECAFE Region" was published. The third report on "Sample Surveys in the ECAFE Region", issued during the year, gives information on surveys conducted in the region during the period October 1963 to December 1964, along with the names of the agencies responsible for co-ordinating the sample survey activities in the countries, and the nature of their co-ordinating activities. As a result of the two working groups on censuses of population and housing held in 1964 and 1965, an Asian programme for the censuses of population and housing which countries of the region plan to conduct around 1970 was completed.

### Statistical compilation and analysis

235. The secretariat continued to publish in the Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East annual statistical series on population, agriculture, national accounts, public finance and balance of payments, and quarterly and monthly series on industry, transport, external trade, banking and prices. Preparation of a comprehensive annual publication describing the statistical data available in the countries of the region was started. Charts were prepared showing in graphic form the statistical data available for the region.

### Data processing

236. In co-operation with the United Nations Statistical Office, work continued on reporting the trade statistics of ECAFE countries. Cards and tapes were sent to United Nations Headquarters for editing and conversion to a uniformed format. Nearly all countries are now covered in the regional reporting system.

237. More tangible results from the work begun in earlier years are now appearing. Publications covering almost all regional commodity trade were issued under the title Foreign Trade Statistics of Asia and the Far East for 1963 and 1964. Another publication, in different format, containing a summary and miscellaneous tables mostly in time series form, was launched under the title Foreign Trade Statistics of Asia and the Far East: General Statistics of Foreign Trade.

### Water Resources Development Division

238. Progress was made in the following four main categories of work: (1) planning and development of water resources, (2) development of international rivers, (3) flood control, and (4) hydrologic studies. The Division continued to collaborate with the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin.

#### Planning of water resources development

239. An ECAFE Water Resources Consulting Group was established. A number of countries indicated their willingness to provide expert services for the Group. Two experts provided by the Netherlands Government assisted the Government of the Republic of Korea in work on the sea dike under the Dongjin Gang project. Arrangements were made for two other Netherlands experts to assist the Government of Singapore in solving the problems involved in desalting the Jurong Reservoir. The secretariat is assisting in the supervision and management of work on the feasibility survey of the Mu River Project, which started in October 1966.

240. Work was done on preparing country surveys of Australia, Cambodia, Laos, New Zealand, the Republic of Viet-Nam and Western Samoa. A decennial review of water resources development in the region from 1953 to 1963 was presented to the seventh Regional Conference on Water Resources Development.

#### Water resources development of international rivers

241. Work on the amplification of the Mekong basin plan continued in co-operation with the staff of the Mekong Committee's Executive Agent, and was expected to be completed by 1967 or 1968. The over-all planning, including field investigations, covered the preliminary layout of a number of mainstream projects, the economic potentialities of the projects, and the socio-economic needs of the people in the river basin.

#### Hydrologic studies

242. The Advisory Group of Experts on the Use and Interpretation of Hydrologic Data completed its mission in July 1966. It conducted seminars in nine countries of the region on methods of analysing and interpreting data to solve specific hydrologic problems. The lectures of the Group will be published in the Water Resources Series in 1967.

### Social Affairs Division

243. The secretariat maintained close collaboration with the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs and BTAO. Lectures on community development and social welfare were given by the Division's staff at the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning.

#### Social policy and research

244. The first draft of a study on the relationship between social change and economic growth in Japan was prepared, and another study was completed on the changes in income distribution relative to economic growth in the Philippines. Work was started on the third in the series of "Reviews of the Social Situation in the ECAFE Region". Following the Preparatory Working Group of Experts on Methods of Inducing Social Change for Development, held early in 1966, arrangements were made to hold a regional seminar on the same subject in 1967.

#### Population

245. The secretariat continued its liaison activities among government departments and research and training institutions in the region for the exchange of demographic information and materials on population and related areas of study.

#### Community development

246. For the study on the development of tribal and hill-tribe peoples in the ECAFE region, replies to a questionnaire sent out by the secretariat were received from ten countries. This information was supplemented by field visits and documentary investigations.

#### Social welfare

247. The first issue of the Social Work Teaching Material Newsletter was circulated throughout the region. An Asian Case Book, containing records of case work, group work, community organization and development and supervision



was completed for publication as volume II of the report of the Regional Training Centre for Social Work Educators and Supervisors of Field Work. Collaboration was continued with the United Nations Asia and the Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, at Fuchu, Tokyo. Three international courses were held during 1966, benefiting thirteen countries in the region. One of the courses was financed under the Colombo Plan by the Japanese Government.

### Joint ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division

#### Review of the food and agriculture situation

248. The Division continued its study of current developments in food and agriculture and supplied draft sections for the preparation of the 1966 Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East as well as documentation for the Committee on Trade. It continued to assist the FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Far East in connexion with the economic aspects of food and agriculture in the region.

#### Agricultural financing and credit

249. Consultations were held with some member countries in the region on the proposed Asian training centre for agricultural financing and credit. In response to a request from the Regional Office of ICA, a revised paper entitled "Agricultural Co-operative Credit in Asia" was prepared. The Third Agricultural Co-operative Conference is now scheduled for 1967.

#### Agricultural development and planning

250. A background paper entitled "Rice Development Plans in the ECAFE Region and Their Regional Implications", prepared for the tenth session of the Study Group on Rice, held at Bangkok in November 1966, showed that the over-all regional output of rice and other cereal imports had even used up a large proportion of export earnings. The paper emphasized the need to harmonize plans in the countries of the region to increase cereal production. Work

also continued on the study entitled "National Agricultural Development Plans in the ECAFE Region and Their Regional Implications".

251. In line with Commission resolution 72 (XXII), consultations were held on the study of the requirements and availability of agricultural inputs in the region and the scope and means of increasing their production, bearing in mind the sectoral studies on chemical industries and on insecticides and pesticides prepared for the Asian Conference on Industrialization.

252. The Division participated in the Seminar on Agricultural Development in Taiwan held at Taipei from 20 to 29 June 1966 and its staff delivered lectures on agricultural development in Japan at the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning.

#### Public administration

253. The regional adviser on public administration prepared an analysis of the interdependence of planning and administration for the tenth session of the Working Party on Economic Development and Planning, and participated in the meeting. He advised the Laotian Directorate of the Civil Service and Administrative Reforms on its programme of work and made arrangements for holding training seminars in Laos. He also advised the Government of Thailand on the administrative problems of: (a) the Harbour Department; (b) the Office of Under-Secretary to the Prime Minister; (c) the National Institute of Development Administration; (d) the Medical University of Chiangmai.

254. The regional adviser also participated in a survey mission to Ceylon organized by United Nations Headquarters to study the training needs in public administration in that country. He took part in the meeting of experts on the United Nations Programme in Public Administration at New York, and contributed a paper on public administration problems in the developing countries in Asia and the Far East, with particular reference to the implication of technical assistance, together with past, current and planned regional activities in public administration. An associate expert on public administration was attached to the secretariat.

## Technical assistance and related activities

### Technical assistance decentralization and programming

255. The secretariat assumed full responsibility for preparing the 1967-1968 biennial programme of technical assistance regional projects; it played an increasingly substantial role in the formulation of country programmes and paid particular attention to the technical assistance needs arising from the countries' economic and social development. The knowledge and experience accumulated by the secretariat was also drawn upon in the planning, implementation and evaluation of technical assistance country projects in order to ensure the optimum utilization of available resources.

256. Following the decentralization policies for United Nations activities and operations, the Technical Assistance Unit continued to administer the regional projects assigned to the Commission. In doing so the secretariat maintained close co-operation with BTAO and the resident representatives of UNDP stationed in the countries in the region. Advisory services to the Governments of member countries were increased in response to their requests or needs, and joint ECAFE/BTAO advisory groups, expert teams or groups of consultants were sent to several countries.

257. The secretariat continued its follow-up work on the recommendation of the Seminar on National Co-ordination of Technical Assistance, held in February/March 1966, covering particularly long- and short-term programming and machinery for co-ordination. Consultations are being held with BTAO, UNDP, UNITAR and WFP on the question of methods and techniques of evaluation of technical assistance, the need for which was emphasized by the Commission,

### Co-operation with the United Nations Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations

258. The secretariat continued to give advice on technical assistance projects pertaining to the region as well as on those relating to countries. BTAO financing played an essential role in the organization of seminars and working groups, and in providing regional advisers in many fields covered

by the ECAFE work programme. A total of twenty such advisers were made available under the BTAO programme in 1966.

259. The secretariat intensified its work on briefing and providing substantive guidance for technical assistance experts and was increasingly consulted by BTAO on country programmes, particularly the 1967-1968 biennial programme of technical assistance. In addition, the secretariat assisted BTAO with reviews of experts' reports and measures for following up their recommendations.

260. During the period under review, fifty-seven regional fellowships were awarded to trainees in the fields of petroleum resources, demography and crime prevention. BTAO also provided fourteen country fellowships to officials and technicians to enable them to participate in observation-cum-study tours specially arranged by the secretariat with the host countries. ECAFE and BTAO co-sponsored a considerable number of regional seminars and workshops, as described in section A, as well as advisory groups of experts in the fields of hydrology and tourism. The Advisory Group of Experts on the Use and Interpretation of Hydrologic Data, organized with the co-operation of the Government of the Netherlands, completed its mission in July 1966 after conducting a series of seminars in nine countries. The Preparatory Mission on Typhoons was conducted in co-operation with BTAO and WMO. ECAFE continued to collaborate with and assist the Demographic Training and Research Centre at Bombay, India, and the United Nations Asia and the Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders at Fuchu, Tokyo.

#### Advisory services

261. Direct advisory services were provided to the countries of the region, on request, by secretariat experts as well as by regional advisers in various technical fields.

262. The secretariat gave technical advice to the Republic of Korea on matters connected with the electricity distribution system, to the Republic of Viet-Nam on the procedures for transfer of ownership of electricity

undertakings, and to the Philippines on the development of rural electrification. Advisory services were provided to Ceylon, China (Taiwan), Iran and Western Samoa in the fields of urban and regional planning, housing financing and food industry. The secretariat continued to play a pivotal part in the off-shore geophysical prospecting carried out with the co-operation of BTAO in Burma and the Republic of Korea.

263. The regional adviser on shipping and ocean freight rates visited a number of countries in the region and advised on fleet programming, regional co-operation in shipping, and the organization of training facilities for seafarers and managerial personnel; he assisted in research on problems of shipping and ocean freight rates, port congestion, etc.

264. The regional adviser on water codes advised the Governments of China (Taiwan), Iran, Nepal and Singapore on problems relating to water legislation and management. The regional adviser on water resources planning assisted the Governments of Iran, Malaysia, Nepal and Singapore on water resources development problems.

265. The secretariat experts and regional demography advisers visited a number of countries in the region and advised on fertility surveys and related matters, family planning programmes, population projections, population censuses and surveys, internal migration and urbanization, and the undertaking of general reviews of available demographic data for planning economic and social development. Assistance was given to Governments in rural and urban community development and in the development and improvement of professional social work education.

266. The secretariat and the non-reimbursable experts assisted Governments in undertaking transport surveys. The Port Survey Team, which was composed of three experts provided by the Governments of Japan, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom on a non-reimbursable basis and of a labour expert provided by the ILO, visited Ceylon, India, Iran and Pakistan upon request from the governments concerned.

267. A regional railway research adviser provided by the Government of the Netherlands on a non-reimbursable basis was engaged as a signalling lecturer at the Regional Training Centre in Railway Operating and Signalling, in Pakistan.

268. The secretariat continued to provide advisory services to member countries in the field of economic development planning. It assisted the Government of the Republic of Korea on matters relating to general economic policy.

269. The regional adviser on economic statistics advised the Governments of China (Taiwan) and the Republic of Viet-Nam on distributive trades and on family budget and price surveys; the regional statistics sampling adviser assisted the Governments of Cambodia, Ceylon, China (Taiwan), Iran and Nepal on problems of statistical training and sampling; and the regional adviser on demographic and social statistics visited Cambodia and Nepal to give advice on population censuses.

#### Co-operation with the UNDP Special Fund

270. The secretariat continued to furnish comments on applications from Governments of member countries for assistance from the UNDP Special Fund.

271. The secretariat collaborated in the preparation of UNDP Special Fund project requests for the establishment of an electricity centre in Cambodia and for the establishment of a training centre in India for the design of electric power plants and equipment. The secretariat continued to assist the Government of Burma in drawing up and implementing the plan of operations of the Mu River Irrigation survey and in negotiating with the contracting firm. The possibilities of Special Fund assistance for training and research in community development and/or for establishing pilot experimental areas in urban or rural community development were explored.

272. The provision of UNDP Special Fund support for the Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee and for the establishment and expansion of research and training facilities in the countries of the region covered by the Asian Highway project was approved by the UNDP Governing Council. The secretariat

continued to carry out executing agency functions on behalf of the United Nations or on its own behalf for such projects as the Mekong Project and the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning, and it did the preparatory work for the establishment of the Asian Development Bank.

#### Other aspects of work

##### Co-operation with United Nations Headquarters and other regional economic Commissions

273. The secretariat continued to collaborate closely with the United Nations Headquarters Secretariat and with the secretariats of other regional economic commissions.

274. A technical adviser of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at Headquarters participated in the sixth sessions of the Working Party of Senior Geologists and the Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development. An inter-regional adviser from the Centre for Industrial Development, Headquarters, assisted the secretariat in preparing documentation for the Asian Industrial Development Council. The secretariat was represented at the Inter-Regional Symposium on the Development of Metal-Working Industries in Development Countries, held at Moscow under the auspices of BTAO and the Government of the USSR, and it submitted a paper on the progress of engineering industries in the ECAFE region to that Symposium. The Seminar on Planning for Urban and Regional Development including Metropolitan Areas, New Towns and Land Policies was organized in close co-operation with the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning at Headquarters and BTAO; the ECE secretariat also contributed a number of documents to the Seminar.

275. The secretariat assisted ECE in reviewing the draft study, "Problems of Industrial Location", with particular reference to the developing countries in the ECAFE region. It continued to co-operate and exchange documents with ECE and ECLA in the field of electric power. The secretariat provided the Steel, Engineering and Housing Division of ECE with brief notes and data on activities and current plans in the field of iron and steel. It had extensive consultations with ECE on the Draft Convention on Road Traffic and the Draft Protocol on Road Signs and Signals.

276. The secretariat assisted in the preparations for, and participated in, the Inter-Regional Seminar on Planning held in September 1966 at Amsterdam. It also assisted in planning the Inter-Regional Seminar on Long-term Projections of the World Economy: Sectoral Aspects, held at Copenhagen in August 1966. The ECAFE Regional Centre for Economic Projections and Programming continued to co-operate closely with the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies at Headquarters. The Regional Centre made trade gap projections for China (Taiwan), Indonesia, Pakistan and Thailand as part of the global work programme of the United Nations and the UNCTAD secretariat. The secretariat, in co-operation with the Fiscal and Financial Branch, Headquarters, sponsored the fourth session of the Workshop on Problems of Budget Reclassification and Management held at Bangkok. The two units jointly prepared the third review of "Recent Development in the Field of Budget Reclassification and Management" for the Workshop. The secretariat, with the Public Administration Branch, Headquarters, jointly organized the tenth session of the ECAFE Working Party on Economic Development and Planning. It continued to exchange information with ECE, ECLA and ECA on economic development and planning.

277. The secretariat participated in the fourteenth session of the United Nations Statistical Commission in October 1966. In co-operation with the Statistical Office of the United Nations, it sponsored the following meetings: the seventh session of the Conference of Asian Statisticians, the Seminar on Censuses and Sample Surveys of Distributive Trades, and the Working Group of Experts on National Accounts. It continued to exchange information on statistics with ECE, ECLA and ECA.

278. The secretariat participated in the annual Inter-Agency Meeting on the Development and Utilization of Water Resources, held in July 1966. Close co-operation was maintained with the Headquarters Resources and Transport Division in connexion with a number of work projects, such as the comparative study on water legislation and management and the feasibility survey of the Mu River in Burma. The secretariat was represented on the United Nations Flood Control Mission which advised the Mongolian People's Republic on flood



protection and control measures in the Ulan Bator area in December 1966. An expert from the Water Resources Centre at Headquarters gave some lectures at the Seminar on Methods and Techniques of Groundwater Investigation and Development, held at Tehran, Iran.

279. The secretariat participated in the meeting of the Social Commission in April/May 1966, the joint UN/FAO World Conference on Land Reforms in June/July 1966, and the Meeting of Experts on Social Policy and Income Distribution in January/February 1967. It prepared a chapter on social development trends and problems in Asia for inclusion in the 1967 Report on the World Social Situation and supplied information and proposals for concerted international action for the projected Report on Development and Utilization of Human Resources. It contributed papers for the Meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts on Programmes in Fertility, held at Headquarters in September 1966, and participated in the meeting. It assisted the Population Division at Headquarters in revising its mailing list for United Nations publications in the population series.

280. Comments were offered to the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs on a paper entitled "A Forward Look in Community Development" and to the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development on an outline for a study on land reforms.

#### Science and technical co-operation

281. The secretariat co-operated with IAEA on a study of siltation in the ECAFE region by using isotopes. It explored the possibilities of co-operating with the advanced countries in developing suitable design and production plans for a low-cost rural mechanized vehicle and of following up the recommendations of the UNESCO/ECAFE/ITU Survey Mission on the Production and Marketing of Low-Cost Radio Receivers in Asia. In preparing various technical studies and regional maps, the secretariat continued to co-operate closely with the government authorities, national institutions and other organizations concerned, both within and outside the region.

C. Relations with specialized agencies  
and other organizations

282. Close co-operation was continued with the specialized agencies and other organizations through joint meetings, participation in meetings of common interest, inter-secretariat consultations and exchanges of information, joint planning and execution of projects, and joint participation in technical assistance, UNDP Special Fund and other activities.

Specialized agencies and IAEA, UNICEF, WFP, UNCTAD and GATT

283. Co-operation with the agencies was facilitated by several agencies maintaining regional offices or officers at Bangkok: the ILO, FAO, UNESCO, ICAO and IAEA have regional offices; ITU has two officials attached to ECAFE; IBRD has a resident representative; and WHO has an office for Thailand.

Joint meetings

284. ECAFE and FAO co-sponsored the tenth session of the Study Group on Rice, held at Bangkok in November 1966. ECAFE, WMO and BTAO jointly organized the Inter-Regional Hydrology Seminar on the Assessment of the Magnitude and Frequency of Flood Flows, held at Bangkok in April/May 1966 and the Working Group of Experts on Cyclones, held at Dacca, East Pakistan, in December 1966. UNESCO co-operated with ECAFE in organizing the Seminar on Methods and Techniques of Groundwater Investigation and Development at Tehran, Iran, in October/November 1966.

Contribution of documentation

285. For the IAEA Study Group on Problems and Prospects of Nuclear Power Applications in Developing Countries, the secretariat prepared three background papers, namely, "Review of Electric Power Development in the ECAFE Region", "Energy Resources in the ECAFE Region", and "The Present Status of Electricity Supply Industry in the ECAFE Region". FAO and IAEA each contributed two papers to the tenth session of the ECAFE Sub-Committee on Electric Power: the FAO papers were entitled "Report of the Working Group on Watershed Management and the Study Group on Forest Range Management to the Asia-

Pacific Forestry Commission of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations" and "Watershed Management in Connexion with Hydro-Electric Development in the Philippines", and the IAEA papers were entitled "Development in Nuclear Power" and "Nuclear Desalination and the Role of IAEA". The ILO prepared a paper entitled "Appropriate Technologies for Small Industries in Developing Countries" for the eighth session of the Working Party on Small-Scale Industries. It also contributed a reference document, "Town, Country and Regional Planning: the Recommendations of the International Labour Organisation" for the Seminar on Planning for Urban and Regional Development, including Metropolitan Areas, New Towns and Land Policies. A paper entitled "UNESCO's Activities in the Field of Geology" was presented to the sixth session of the Working Party of Senior Geologists. At the Seventh Regional Conference on Water Resources Development, UNESCO presented two reports: (1) "Final Report of the Second Session of the Co-ordinating Council for the UNESCO International Hydrological Decade" (WRD/Conf.7/65), and (2) "UNESCO's Activities - Hydrology - International Hydrological Decade" (WRD/Conf.7/64).

286. FAO contributed a paper entitled "Possible International Arrangements to Expand Trade in Rice" and, in collaboration with ECAFE, also prepared a paper entitled "Rice Development Plans in the ECAFE Region and their Regional Implications" for the tenth session of the Study Group on Rice. ECAFE also contributed a study entitled "Liberalization of Intra-Regional Trade in Rice in the ECAFE Region" for the Study Group.

#### Participation in meetings

287. The ECAFE secretariat participated in the following meetings of the specialized agencies: the IAEA Study Group on Problems and Prospects of Nuclear Power Applications in Developing Countries; the third session of the FAO Study Group on Jute, Kenaf and Allied Fibres; the tenth session of the Study Group on Rice; the first FAO Seminar on Economic Accounts for Agriculture in Asia and the Far East; the eleventh session of the ILO International Conference of Labour Statisticians; the UNESCO Regional Seminar on Educational Wastage and School Drop-outs; the UNESCO Preparatory Meeting

for the Ministerial Conference on the Application of Science and Technology to Development of Asia; the FAO Young World Food and Development Regional Seminar for Asia and the Far East which was supported by Massey Ferguson Limited; the UNESCO meeting on "Broadcasting in the Service of Education and Development"; and the eighth session of the FAO Regional Conference for Asia and the Far East. Representatives of the following specialized agencies presented statements regarding their respective fields at the following meetings: FAO and IAEA, at the tenth session of the Sub-Committee on Electric Power; the ILO and WHO, at the Seminar on Planning for Urban and Regional Development, including Metropolitan Areas, New Towns and Land Policies; the ILO, FAO, IBRD, UNCTAD and GATT, at the tenth session of the Committee on Trade; IMF, at the Fourth Workshop on Problems of Budget Reclassification and Management; the ILO, FAO, UNESCO, IMF, WHO and UNICEF, at the tenth session of the Working Party on Economic Development and Planning; the ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO and UNICEF, at the seventh session of the Conference of Asian Statisticians and at the eighth Regional Inter-Agency Meeting on Rural and Community Development; the ILO and FAO, at the Working Group of Experts on National Accounts; the ILO, at the Seminar on Censuses and Sample Surveys of Distributive Trades; FAO, WHO and IAEA, at the Regional Seminar on Methods and Techniques of Groundwater Investigation and Development; and the ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO and WMO, at the Seventh Regional Conference on Water Resources Development. IBRD and IMF co-operated with the ECAFE secretariat in the work relating to the establishment of the Asian Development Bank.

#### Joint projects

288. ECAFE continued to collaborate with UNICEF in UNICEF-assisted projects for the welfare of families and children in Burma, Ceylon, China (Taiwan), Hong Kong, Iran, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand and the Republic of Viet-Nam, and in the follow-up work on the Asian Conference on Children and Youth in National Planning and Development. ECAFE collaborated with ITU in assisting the Governments of the Republic of Korea, Laos and Nepal to survey their telecommunication requirements and draw up development plans. Both organizations assisted the Government of

Thailand in planning national coverage for radio and television broadcasting and in co-ordinating their national telecommunication networks; they also advised the Government of the Philippines on linking its telecommunication services with China (Taiwan) and Hong Kong through a regional tropo-scatter system. They jointly undertook a study on the feasibility of setting up various specialized training centres in telecommunication apparatus in the ECAFE region for imparting high-level training to engineers and senior technicians. A joint ECAFE/WMO Preparatory Mission on Typhoons was organized in December 1966 and visited nine countries in the region to advise the Governments concerned on preventive measures for minimizing typhoon damage.

#### Inter-secretariat consultations and assistance

289. The ILO provided an expert to deal with the labour aspects of ports as a member of the ECAFE Port Survey Team. Close co-operation was developed with FAO to implement Commission resolution 72 (XXII) regarding a study on agricultural inputs in the ECAFE region. The ECAFE secretariat assisted FAO in preparing suitable frameworks of aggregate economic growth in the developing countries of the region for the programme of the Indicative World Plan for Agricultural Development. Comments were transmitted to the secretariat of the World Food Program on several applications by member countries for assistance in the field of agriculture. The ILO assisted the secretariat in preparing a background paper on "Manpower and Training Requirements of National Water Resources Development" for use at the Seventh Regional Conference on Water Resources Development.

290. The ILO, WHO and UNICEF continued to provide experts to the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning. Short-term lecturers and project appraisal experts were also made available to the Institute by UNICEF and IBRD.

291. The secretariat received extensive co-operation from UNESCO in the preparation, revision and publication of regional maps and also in the work of the first session of the Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas.

### Other inter-governmental organizations

292. The ECAFE secretariat continued to maintain contact with the Commission of EEC and the secretariats of the European Free Trade Association and the Latin American Free Trade Association, through mutual consultations and exchange of information. EEC and IMCO sent observers to the tenth session of the Committee on Trade. Co-operation was received from several international financing institutions including the African Development Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank on matters relating to the establishment of the Asian Development Bank.

### Non-governmental organizations

293. Close co-operation was maintained with an increasing number of international non-governmental organizations, some of which maintain representatives in the region and participate in the Commission's projects in the field of trade, commercial arbitration, natural resources, transport and communications, demography and economic and social development.

294. The secretariat received extensive co-operation from the International Road Federation in preparing studies connected with the Asian Highway project. Consultations were held regarding the possible role of the Federation in promoting the Asian Highway project. The secretariat also co-operated with the International Council of Women in preparing a study entitled "The Role of Women and Youth in Community Development".

295. The ECAFE secretariat participated in the following meetings: the fourteenth session of the Commission on Asia and Far East Affairs of the International Chamber of Commerce held at Tokyo in May 1966, to which papers were presented on the programme of regional harmonization of national development programmes and on the Asian Development Bank; the Eleventh Pacific Science Congress Symposium No.1 on Population Problems in the Pacific, held at Tokyo in August 1966, for which a background paper on "Problems of Employment in Developing Countries of the ECAFE Region" was prepared; the World Power Conference, held at Tokyo in October 1966, for which the

secretariat contributed a paper on "Energy Problems of the ECAFE Region"; the Committee on Comparative Studies in Fertility and Fertility Planning of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, held at Michigan, United States of America, in September 1966; the Third World Conference of Medical Education, sponsored by the World Medical Association and held at New Delhi in November 1966; the Seminar on Vocational Training in Tourism, held at Como, Italy, in October 1966; and the Conference on the Family, sponsored by the International Union of Family Organizations and held at New Delhi in December 1966, to which a paper was submitted on "General Trends in Social Sciences for Families in Asia".

296. An increasing number of non-governmental organizations, including the Eastern Regional Organization for Public Administration, participated in the meetings of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission and/or in the Commission's twenty-third session.

297. Several benevolent and non-governmental foundations continued to assist ECAFE with a number of its projects.

## Part II

### TWENTY-THIRD SESSION OF THE COMMISSION

#### A. Attendance and organization of work

##### Opening and closure of the session

298. The twenty-third session of the Commission was held at Tokyo, Japan, from 3 April to 17 April 1967. His Excellency Mr. Eisaku Sato, Prime Minister of Japan, inaugurated the session. His Excellency Mr. Takeo Miki, Foreign Minister of Japan, also delivered an address. Mr. C.V. Narasimhan, Under-Secretary for General Assembly Affairs and Chef de Cabinet of the United Nations, read a message from U Thant, the Secretary-General. U Nyun, Executive Secretary, also addressed the Commission at the inaugural meeting.

299. The Commission thanked Their Excellencies Mr. Eisaku Sato and Mr. Takeo Miki for their inaugural addresses and the Government of Japan for providing excellent facilities for the session. The vote of thanks proposed by the representative of Thailand was seconded by the representatives of Malaysia, Iran, Australia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America.

300. At the close of the session, on 17 April 1967, the Commission unanimously adopted the text of the annual report to the Economic and Social Council and thanked the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen.

##### Opening addresses

301. His Excellency Mr. Eisaku Sato, Prime Minister of Japan, in welcoming the participants, noted that the current session marked the twentieth anniversary of the establishment of the Commission. During those twenty years it had grown steadily both in membership and activities. It was the only international economic organization covering the region as a whole and had taken the initiative in promoting a number of important activities such as the founding of the Asian Development Bank, the development of the



lower Mekong basin and the promotion of the Asian Highway. He affirmed that Japan would continue to co-operate with ECAFE in all fields of its activities, and expressed the hope that, during the United Nations Development Decade, the developing and developed countries would approach the problems of economic development of the region in a spirit of co-operation. ECAFE had a special part to play in the co-operative efforts of the countries of the region to achieve economic development. He expressed the hope that the Commission would continue to serve as a driving force for co-operation and contribute to the promotion of accelerated economic development, friendly relations and mutual understanding among the countries in the ECAFE region, and thus to the **cause** of world peace and prosperity.

302. His Excellency Mr. Takeo Miki, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan, noted that, during the United Nations Development Decade, the countries of the world were making co-operative efforts to ensure the economic progress of the developing countries. Such efforts should be largely concentrated on Asia, since the majority of the population of the developing areas inhabited the ECAFE region, which was faced by a wide variety of problems. Among the major projects which ECAFE had undertaken were the Asian Development Bank, the Mekong Project, the Asian Highway and the Asian Industrial Development Council. He stressed the important role of agriculture in Asia as the main source of domestic capital and of the foreign exchange earnings on which the rate of growth primarily depended. In recent years, the need for agricultural growth had become particularly urgent because of the widening gap between the rapidly increasing population and declining food production. In regard to industrialization, while regional co-operation had an important part to play, the diversity of economic conditions in the region required a step-by-step and practical approach. He referred to the importance of developing adequate transportation and communication facilities, and of creating a strong social infrastructure by promoting education, health, etc. He felt that the developed countries should encourage, respect and utilize the initiatives taken by the developing countries and hoped that ECAFE would play its part in the attainment of such international co-operation.

303. Mr. Narasimhan, Under-Secretary for General Assembly Affairs and Chef de Cabinet of the United Nations, read the following message from the Secretary-General:

"The twenty-third session of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East also marks the twentieth anniversary of its existence. On this important occasion, I should like to express my warm **felicitations** to the Commission for its **achievements during the** past two decades, and to send my good wishes for the increasing success of its efforts to improve the economic and social conditions of the peoples of Asia. It seems to me to be most appropriate that the event should be celebrated at this time of the year and in this country, thanks to the gracious hospitality of the Government of Japan. Spring is the time for hope and faith in the regeneration of life, and Japan, with its recent record of remarkable economic and social progress, is an eloquent testimony to the promise which the present national and international developmental efforts hold for the still developing countries in the ECAFE region. This great nation is a living example that the material fruits of modern technology can be successfully blended with the spiritual values of an ancient culture.

"In the past twenty years, the Commission has witnessed tremendous political, economic and social changes in the region which it serves. Despite formidable obstacles, it has met the challenge of widespread poverty, ill health and ignorance with confidence and determination. This has resulted in such well-known programmes as the Asian Development Bank, the Lower Mekong Basin Development Project and the Asian Highway. There are far-reaching implications arising out of their realization. In the first place, these programmes have taught us that regional co-operation in the ECAFE region is not an idle dream but a practical reality, as neighbouring countries, whatever their political ascriptions, have shown that they can work together to achieve

economic and social development. Secondly, international co-operation, particularly aid from the developed nations, can be put to good use by its association with such group efforts undertaken by the developing countries. Last but not least, the role of the United Nations and of one of its regional arms, ECAFE, as the catalyst, the "enabling service" and the co-ordinator of such projects as those mentioned above convincingly proves the value and effectiveness of multilateral aid in the world-wide effort to uplift the developing nations. These are, indeed, the lessons of history which cannot be ignored if we are to accelerate the economic and social progress of the developing half of our world. It is my fervent hope that ECAFE's experience of these programmes will encourage the developed nations, including Japan whose desire to assist the region's development is appreciated by all, increasingly to utilize the multilateral facilities provided by the United Nations in implementing their aid programmes.

"The ECAFE region is beset with massive problems such as the tardiness of agricultural production, the runaway growth of population, the unfavourable balance of trade, and the inadequate flow of aid and investment for development purposes. In these circumstances, we should keep in mind that peace-building and peace-keeping are two sides of the same coin which mutually reinforce each other. If, despite the past twenty years of unstable conditions, ECAFE's efforts have yielded such encouraging results, how much greater would have been your success if there had been peace in your region! The present situation, therefore, calls for an intensification on the part of your Commission of the constructive use of regional co-operation projects, as they provide a favourable climate not only for economic and social development but also for intra-regional as well as international understanding which are so essential for achieving peace and security in your region and throughout the world.

"On this occasion, I would like to reiterate my interest in your Commission's work and my pledge of firm support. We must all

work together, sparing neither effort nor sacrifice, to promote the economic and social advancement of the developing countries as a vital element in our endeavours to achieve the objectives of the United Nations Charter."

304. Speaking on his own behalf, Mr. Narasimhan stated that ECAFE had established itself as a means of promoting regional co-operation and had brought the developed and developing countries together in the common task of promoting economic and social progress. He recalled his association with ECAFE as its former Executive Secretary, during which period the Commission had celebrated its tenth anniversary. ECAFE provided not only a forum for discussion of national and regional economic development plans but also an opportunity for the analysis and consideration in depth of the important problems and tasks facing the region. Population pressures, deteriorating agricultural production, the need for rapid industrialization, illiteracy and chronic ill-health continued to beset the countries of the region. He expressed the hope that ECAFE, as the regional arm of the United Nations, would give priority attention to those problems.

305. U Nyun, Executive Secretary, welcomed the delegations to the session and expressed his gratitude to the Government of Japan for its generous hospitality and for the excellent arrangements made. He thanked His Excellency Mr. Eisaku Sato, Prime Minister of Japan, for inaugurating the session and His Excellency Mr. Takeo Miki, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan, for his instructive address. Japan had much to offer to the other Asian countries from its rich fund of experience in progressing at a remarkable speed from under-developed conditions to its modern status as an advanced industrial nation. It was also a major aid-giving country and a partner in the Asian economic development effort.

306. Reviewing developments in the region, he noted that, despite unprecedented drought and adverse weather conditions, there had been no serious setbacks in the economic situation as a whole. Many countries had shown better results than previously and the overall rate of industrial growth had not suffered seriously.

307. However, during the five-year period from 1960 to 1965, the economic performance had been far from satisfactory. Continued stagnation in agricultural production, the declining levels of external aid, and export and import imbalances had all created difficulties. He emphasized that agriculture must continue to be a priority area for development efforts. Lack of capital remained one of the limiting factors; moreover, the decline in the real value of external assistance and increasing inflation since 1960 had further hampered rapid economic growth. Capital repayment and debt servicing obligations had, in certain cases, aggravated the situation. It was therefore necessary for the international community to consider liberalizing the terms of assistance and providing special arrangements for countries with limited capacity for discharging aid obligations. The United Nations had estimated that the net volume of capital transferred from the developed to the developing countries in 1965 had been US\$5 billion. The developing countries could make productive use of an additional US\$3 to 4 billion annually over the next few years. The needs of Asia compared with other regions of the world were particularly great; its high absorptive capacity and its potential for effective use of foreign resources were greater than those of any other region. He also stressed that developing countries should improve the planning and management of external assistance received.

308. The twenty years of ECAFE's services to the countries of the region had demonstrated how the Commission, its subsidiary bodies and its secretariat had tried to respond to the needs and problems of the Asian countries.

309. Reviewing current activities, he noted that progress had been made in the implementation of a number of projects, many of which had been undertaken in close co-operation with BTAO, UNDP and the various specialized agencies. The establishment of the Asian Development Bank had constituted a milestone in the economic history of Asia and a major step towards fulfilment of the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade. He expressed his gratitude to the Governments which had given generously to

the capital fund of the Bank. The Mekong Project had also achieved significant successes through the joint efforts of the riparian countries and of the co-operating countries which had given massive technical and other assistance. He hoped that, in particular, top priority plans for the Prek Thnot project in Cambodia and for the My Thuan bridge in the Republic of Viet-Nam would be implemented soon. The Asian Highway project now had the benefit of the Transport Technical Bureau which had been set up to provide institutional support for the Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee. He hoped that, by 1970, the construction of at least one through-route linking all the countries covered by the project would be completed. The Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning had continued to train officials engaged in development work and had expanded its research and advisory services. In the field of social affairs, the secretariat was giving increasing attention to the interaction between economic growth and social change; demographic work had been expanded and a long-range work programme on population was soon to be established. He urged the Commission to give thought to the establishment of over-all targets designed to bring about a more realistic equation between population increase and economic growth.

310. He drew attention to the formation of the Statistics Division in the secretariat and the expansion of statistical advisory services. The Commission's resolution concerning the establishment of a regional Institute for training and research in statistics had been followed up and it would be **possible to** establish the Institute soon. The First Asian International Trade Fair had attracted considerable numbers of exhibitors from the developed and developing countries and had served to promote international trade and commercial contacts. He hoped that similar beneficial results would flow from the Second Fair to be held at Tehran in 1969.

311. Mr. Narasimhan, Under-Secretary for General Assembly Affairs and Chef de Cabinet of the United Nations, speaking on behalf of Mr. Paul G. Hoffman, the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme,

and Mr. David Owen, its Co-Administrator, conveyed their congratulations and good wishes to ECAFE on its twentieth anniversary. UNDP was following with great interest the increasingly effective efforts of ECAFE to assist in building up the national prosperity and regional solidarity of ECAFE countries and would continue its full co-operation in those endeavours. The current UNDP programme involved financial assistance of some US\$180 million to countries of Asia and the Far East. UNDP had been trying to make its programme even more directly responsive to the priority needs of the developing countries and particularly appreciated the role played by ECAFE and the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning in the field of development planning. Mr. Narasimhan conveyed Mr. Hoffman's profound gratitude to the Commission for its assistance in the establishment of the Asian Development Bank, with which UNDP expected to have close and fruitful collaboration. It was the hope of UNDP that the Bank would eventually be interested in financing UNDP-assisted pre-investment projects in the region.

312. UNDP was somewhat disappointed by the smallness of the ECAFE region's share in the global programme. UNDP was interested in assisting in industrial feasibility studies, offshore mineral resources surveys and similar projects. Mr. Hoffman was awaiting with interest the proposals of the Governments participating in the Mekong Committee for the second phase of institutional support. It would welcome an opportunity to consider ways and means of assisting national population studies including evaluation and research projects, as well as appropriate requests from Governments concerning other priority matters.

#### Attendance

313. The session was attended by representatives of the following members and associate member countries: Afghanistan, Australia, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, China, France, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Republic of Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Republic of Viet-Nam, Singapore, Thailand, Union of Soviet

Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Western Samoa, Brunei, and Hong Kong.

314. By virtue of rule 3 of the Commission's rules of procedure, representatives of Austria, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Poland, Romania, United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia attended the session in a consultative capacity. Representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland attended the session under Economic and Social Council resolutions 617 (XXII) and 860 (XXXII). Representatives of the United Nations Development Programme and United Nations Children's Fund also attended.

315. Representatives of the following specialized agencies participated in the session in a consultative capacity: International Labour Organisation, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, World Health Organization, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Monetary Fund, International Civil Aviation Organization, International Telecommunication Union, World Meteorological Organization. **A representative of the Colombo Plan Bureau also attended.**

316. Observers from the following non-governmental organizations were present: International Chamber of Commerce, International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, International Cooperative Alliance, International Federation of Agricultural Producers, International Federation of Christian Trade Unions, International Organization of Employers, Inter-Parliamentary Union, World Federation of Trade Unions, World Federation of United Nations Associations, World Veterans' Federation, International Federation of University Women, International Federation of Women Lawyers, International Union of Local Authorities, International Union of Official Travel Organizations, United Towns Organization, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, World Young Women's Christian Association. A list of representatives and observers is given in annex I.



### Credentials

317. The Chairman announced at the Commission's 354th meeting that, in accordance with rule 12 of the rules of procedure, he and the Vice-Chairmen had examined the credentials of delegations and found them to be in order.

### Election of officers and organization of work

318. In accordance with rule 13 of the rules of procedure, the Commission, at the first meeting of the session, elected His Excellency Mr. Koichiro Asakai (Japan) as Chairman. In view of the heavy agenda, the Commission decided that rule 13 of the rules of procedure would be left in abeyance for the current session so as to permit the election of four Vice-Chairmen who would hold office for the duration of the session. Mr. Adam Malik (Indonesia), Mr. Pote Sarasin (Thailand), Mr. Marcelo S. Balatbat (Philippines) and Mr. Paul Hasluck (Australia) were elected Vice-Chairmen accordingly.

319. The Commission appointed a Committee of the Whole to consider the following items: item 8, "Development of statistics in the ECAFE region"; item 15, "Social aspects of development in the ECAFE region"; item 16, "Development of agriculture in the ECAFE region"; and item 17, "Technical assistance, Special Fund and other activities in the ECAFE region".

Dr. Abdol-Majid Majidi (Iran) was elected Chairman of the Committee and Mr. Abdul Wahab Haider (Afghanistan) Vice-Chairman.

320. The Commission also appointed a Drafting Committee which elected Mr. D.B. Dutt (India) as its Chairman and Dr. Urbano A. Zafra (Philippines) as Vice-Chairman.

321. The draft report prepared by the Committee was adopted by the Commission at its 371st meeting on 17 April 1967.

B. Agenda

322. The Commission unanimously adopted the following agenda at its 351st meeting on 3 April 1967.

1. Opening addresses.
2. Election of the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen.
3. Adoption of the agenda (E/CN.11/754 Rev.1; E/CN.11/L.169).
4. Twentieth anniversary commemoration of ECAFE (E/CN.11/766).
5. Economic situation in Asia (E/CN.11/L.184/A; E/CN.11/L.184/B; E/CN.11/L.185).
6. Economic development and planning in the ECAFE region:
  - (a) Report by the secretariat (E/CN.11/L.176);
  - (b) Report of the Working Group of Planning Experts on Regional Plan Harmonization (E/CN.11/L.170);
  - (c) Report of the Working Party on Economic Development and Planning (tenth session) (E/CN.11/L.164);
  - (d) Report of the fourth Workshop on Problems of Budget Reclassification and Management (E/CN.11/L.163);
  - (e) Report of the fifth Group of Experts on Programming Techniques (E/CN.11/L.165).
7. Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning:
  - (a) Report of the Governing Council of the Institute (E/CN.11/768);
  - (b) Future financing of the Institute (E/CN.11/771);
  - (c) Bye-election to fill a vacancy on the Governing Council of the Asian Institute (E/CN.11/L.181).
8. Development of statistics in the ECAFE region:
  - (a) Activities of the secretariat in the development of statistics (E/CN.11/761);
  - (b) Report of the Conference of Asian Statisticians (seventh session) (E/CN.11/741);

- (c) Report of the Seminar on Censuses and Sample Surveys of Distributive Trades (E/CN.11/749);
  - (d) Report of the Working Group of Experts on National Accounts (E/CN.11/L.171).
9. Asian Development Bank: progress report (E/CN.11/L.172).
10. Development of trade in the ECAFE region:
- (a) Report of the Committee on Trade (tenth session) (E/CN.11/767);
  - (b) United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (E/CN.11/L.177);
  - (c) Asian International Trade Fair (E/CN.11/L.178).
11. Development of industry and natural resources in the ECAFE region:
- (a) Report of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources (nineteenth session) (E/CN.11/770);
  - (b) Reports of the Asian Industrial Development Council (first and second sessions) (E/CN.11/747; E/CN.11/769);
  - (c) Reports of the Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas (first and second sessions) (E/CN.11/L.162; E/CN.11/L.168).
12. Development of inland transport and communications in the ECAFE region:
- (a) Report of the Inland Transport and Communications Committee (fifteenth session) (E/CN.11/755);
  - (b) Report of the Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee (second session) (E/CN.11/L.179).
13. Water resources development in the ECAFE region:
- (a) Report of the seventh Regional Conference on Water Resources Development (E/CN.11/748);
  - (b) Activities of the secretariat in the development of water resources (E/CN.11/760).
14. Development of the lower Mekong basin: Report of the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin (E/CN.11/756).

15. Social aspects of development in the ECAFE region:

- (a) Review of the social and demographic situation in the ECAFE region:
  - (i) Progress and problems of social development (E/CN.11/L.174);
  - (ii) Regional co-operation for development of analytical research, policy and programmes in the field of population: report on major developments (E/CN.11/L.175).
- (b) Report of the Expert Working Group on the Feasibility of Establishing a Regional Population Centre (E/CN.11/L.173).

16. Development of agriculture in the ECAFE region:

- (a) Report of the Joint ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division (E/CN.11/757 and Corr.1);
- (b) Report of the tenth session of the Study Group on Rice co-sponsored by FAO and ECAFE (E/CN.11/L.167).

17. Technical assistance, Special Fund and other activities in the ECAFE region:

- (a) Background information paper on technical assistance and Special Fund activities in the ECAFE region (E/CN.11/763);
- (b) Follow-up action arising from the Seminar on National Co-ordination of Technical Assistance (E/CN.11/L.183);
- (c) Follow-up action arising from the report of the Working Group of Experts on Major Administrative Problems of Asian Governments (E/CN.11/L.182);
- (d) United Nations/FAO World Food Program (E/CN.11/762);
- (e) Reports by specialized agencies on their activities of interest to the Commission.

18. Programme of work and priorities:

- (a) The Commission's programme of work and priorities for 1967 and 1968 (E/CN.11/L.180 and Corr.1, 2 and 3; E/CN.11/L.180 Add.1);
- (b) Resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and the United Nations Economic and Social Council of interest to the Commission (ECAFE/158).

19. Date and place of the next session.
20. Annual report to the Economic and Social Council (ECAFE/159 and Add.1 - Add.16).

C. Account of proceedings

Twentieth anniversary commemoration of ECAFE

323. The Commission commented on the document entitled "ECAFE - Twenty Years of Progress" (E/CN.11/766), compiled by the secretariat. It received with great appreciation messages of greetings and good wishes from U Thant, Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. C.V. Narasimhan, Under-Secretary for General Assembly Affairs and Chef de Cabinet of the United Nations, Dr. P.S. Lokanathan, former Executive Secretary of ECAFE, Mr. Paul Hoffman, Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, **Mr. Philippe de Seynes, Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs, and several specialized agencies,**

324. The Commission recorded its appreciation of the services rendered by the first and second Executive Secretaries of ECAFE, namely Dr. P.S. Lokanathan and Mr. C.V. Narasimhan, and of the dynamic directions to new work provided by U Nyun, the present Executive Secretary of ECAFE. In their respective ways, they had guided the Commission to the stage of making constructive contributions to development and of winning widespread recognition.

325. The twentieth anniversary of the Commission was considered as an occasion for reflection on the successes and problems of the countries of the region. The Commission had now attained a high stature and had also become an active partner at the regional level of the global agencies and bodies of the United Nations. Its good record and stability had made it a forum for co-ordinated international action in Asia in the economic and social fields.

326. The Commission noted the steady broadening of its membership and of the area it covered, as well as the meaningful expansion which had taken place in the scope of its work and the shifts in the nature of that work which had been brought about for the benefit of the countries of the region. Nevertheless, on account of the diversity and special characteristics found within the region, the problems faced by the Commission were even graver than those in other regions.

327. Among the outstanding contributions made by ECAFE, the lead given to regional co-operation appeared to be the most significant. ECAFE was perhaps unique among the regional economic commissions in that the ECAFE region possessed no other regional organization with such a comprehensive membership and scope of work. The concept of regional co-operation had been initiated in accordance with the principles enunciated at the Lahore Convention of 1951, which had substantially assisted in the emergence of a desire for regional development and had led to a greater appreciation of regional responsibilities. Thereafter, the Commission had increasingly enjoyed the co-operation and assistance of all its member countries in the course of its steady progress. The successes achieved by the first and second Ministerial Conferences on Asian Economic Co-operation held in 1963 and 1965 revealed that the Commission had successfully established an "ECAFE spirit" and incorporated the "Asian way" into its working methods.

328. The Commission noted the healthy response of countries of the region to the idea of regional co-operation and their participation in a number and variety of regional co-operation projects sponsored by ECAFE. Already practical steps had been taken by a number of countries to develop sub-regional co-operation arrangements and facilities. It was recognized that such sub-regional co-operation should follow accepted international practices and principles.

329. The Commission noted with satisfaction that ECAFE had been instrumental in achieving results both at the national level and through international co-operation, including the various promotional efforts made by the secretariat acting under the guidance of the Commission. Those efforts had led to action-oriented programmes and projects.

330. The Commission noted with appreciation the outstanding success achieved in drawing the attention of the rest of the world to the problems of the region.

331. It was clear that many countries of the region desired to make still greater use of the machinery of ECAFE and of the United Nations and its specialized agencies. Moreover, the donor countries were increasingly making their assistance available on a multilateral basis. There was, in addition, increasing co-ordination by the United Nations agencies of their work at the regional level. The Commission noted the usefulness of ECAFE's machinery and methods of work and underlined their special suitability for multi-national undertakings.

332. The Commission outlined future problems meriting consideration and referred to several priority areas of work at both the national and regional levels. The tasks were indeed formidable and included the development of food and agriculture, control of population expansion, harmonization of production programmes, enlargement of the scale of investment in countries, and expansion of intra-regional trade and production. In order to cope with those problems, the Commission stressed the importance of carrying out the recommendations of the Asian Conference on Industrialization and requested the secretariat to continue reorienting its activities towards specific economic and social action programmes.

333. The Commission recommended that the twenty-year review be published for wide circulation.

334. The Commission unanimously adopted resolution 77 (XXIII) in connexion with ECAFE's twentieth anniversary defining, in outline, the needs, responsibilities and requirements of the member countries, of the other countries concerned and of the secretariat for the years to come.

335. The Commission also adopted resolution 78 (XXIII), entitled the Tokyo Declaration, which expresses the aspirations of the peoples of Asia for higher living standards, and urges the developed and developing countries to adopt measures and policies that will match the aims, endeavours and hopes of the developing countries.

336. The Commission attached particular significance to those two resolutions as being particularly appropriate to the session marking the twentieth anniversary of ECAFE.

337. The texts of those resolutions are given in part III of this report.

Economic situation in Asia

338. In discussing the economic situation in Asia, the Commission had before it the draft of the Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1966<sup>2/</sup> and an introductory summary (E/CN.11/L.185) of the Survey. The Commission commented on the timeliness of the special study contained in part I of the Survey, since finance was one of the critical factors for development facing all developing countries in the ECAFE region. In discussing the economic situation, the Commission considered it appropriate to reflect on the past performance of the member countries within the ECAFE region in the light of the goals set forth for the United Nations Development Decade and to reconsider the steps to be taken during the remainder of the decade in order to minimize the frustration of many developing countries. In the main, the debate centred on: the urgent need to accelerate the economic growth of the developing countries in order to narrow the widening gap between the rich and the poor countries; the inadequate rate of economic growth - particularly in the agriculture sector - especially in relation to the growth of population; the progressive decline in the flow of external assistance to the developing countries as a proportion of the national income of the developed countries as a whole; the growing debt repayment and servicing burden which, if current trends continued, would offset the flow of external assistance completely in about fifteen years time; the current form and nature of foreign aid with their adverse implications; the decline in export prices of primary commodities; the continued restrictions placed on exports from developing countries by some developed countries, with consequent payment difficulties; and the need for suitable measures for liberalizing imports and for increasing regional economic co-operation. The Commission emphasized the need for positive action on the part of both developing and developed countries to cope with those problems.

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<sup>2/</sup> Prepared by the ECAFE secretariat on its own responsibility and made available to the Commission in mimeographed form (E/CN.11/L.184A and L.184B). The Survey, suitably revised on the basis of comments made during the debate, will be printed as a United Nations publication, Sales No. 67.11.F.1.



339. The Commission noted with concern that the economic performance of the developing countries in the ECAFE region from 1960 to 1965 had as a whole been far from satisfactory. With per capita income lagging further behind that of the other regions of the world, the region was not keeping up with what seemed to be reasonable expectations of development. As compared with the preceding five years, a slowing down rather than a speeding up of development had occurred in many of the developing countries. In particular, in 1965, the rate of economic growth for the developing ECAFE region had dropped to as low as 1.9 per cent, representing a decline in per capita income of a half of one per cent. Starting from a low level, the year 1966 had perhaps witnessed a comparatively higher rate of growth. In general, some of the countries in the region had continued to register a satisfactory rate of growth in keeping with the target set for the United Nations Development Decade; but the rate of industrial growth of the developing ECAFE region as a whole had fallen in 1966 to about half the 1965 rate.

340. The Commission was deeply concerned at the critical problem of food supply which had beset the continent during the last two years. In 1965/66, the per capita food grain output of the developing ECAFE region had dropped by 5 per cent, falling to a level some 3 per cent below the pre-war average. That shortfall in food supply appeared all the more serious when it was remembered that, during the first half of the current decade (1960-1965), which had included years of both good and bad weather conditions, food production in the developing ECAFE region had been unable to catch up with the growth of population.

341. Accordingly, the Commission stressed the importance of agriculture for accelerating economic growth. It was agreed that urgent steps in the field of agriculture, particularly food production, should be taken to reduce that shortage and to relieve the current and prospective pressures on foreign exchange resources. The Commission felt that the failures in agriculture in most of the developing countries of the region had been largely due to the insufficiency of the agricultural **inputs** available to them, the low and fluctuating export prices of primary products and the sluggishness with

which technological innovations were being introduced in agriculture. It was pointed out by some countries that the efficient application of modern agricultural technology required a high level of appropriate industrial development as well as continuing attention to the education and guidance of the agricultural community in modern attitudes and techniques. Some delegations suggested that the developing countries in the region had been right to emphasize industrial development and give it a high priority in their development plans. The Commission urged that, in drawing up their development plans, countries in the region should give due recognition to the close interdependence of industrial development and agricultural development.

342. The Commission felt that the adverse trend in the developing ECAFE region's foreign trade, resulting from obstacles hindering access to **foreign markets and instability of prices**, was a great deterrent to its economic growth. The wide **fluctuations in prices of primary products in the past years** and the actual decline in the second half of 1966 had made it difficult for exporters of primary commodities to finance their essential imports with their own foreign exchange earnings. The Commission stressed the need to find a solution to that problem and drew attention to the desirability of increasing and improving international commodity agreements in order to ensure remunerative prices for the products of developing countries, which would result in their receiving a steady flow of foreign exchange. Moreover, it was felt that a system of supplementary financing should be explored further.

343. Grave concern was expressed at the small progress made in the implementation of even those recommendations of the first United Nations Conference on Trade and Development which had been unanimously adopted. It was noted with regret that restrictions of different kinds continued to be imposed on exports from the developing ECAFE countries; accordingly, the developed countries were urged to make liberal provisions with a view to increasing the access to their own markets for manufactured and semi-manufactured goods from the developing ECAFE countries. At the same time there was considerable scope for increasing intra-regional trade flows on the basis of concerted efforts by the developing ECAFE countries towards harmonization of production programmes and regional

co-operation. Since the prospects of trade expansion through trade liberalization along the traditional lines within the GATT **framework were not clear, great** importance was attached to the need for developed countries to facilitate the importation of manufactured goods from developing countries. The preferential treatment offered by Australia to developing countries, covering exports of various manufactured and semi-manufactured goods, and the proposed extension of its scope to embrace additional products was noted with great satisfaction by many delegations. The Commission welcomed the indications that some developed countries might follow that example.

344. The Commission admitted that the fundamental **cause** of the gap between investment and savings was under-development itself. The cardinal importance of capital formation in the process of economic development was confirmed by the fact that, in most developing countries which had maintained fairly high rates of growth, the savings-income ratio had increased as a result of strenuous efforts to mobilize domestic savings. There were many factors which prevented the transformation of savings, both domestic and foreign, into physical capital. It was not enough to increase the savings ratio; the obstacles which arose from the structural imbalances of a developing economy needed investigation, diagnosis and cure, if the maximum utilization of savings was to be effected. In the ECAFE countries, those imbalances arose primarily from the inelasticity of input factors and from the absence of vital complementary inputs such as specialized skills, key raw materials and efficient transport and banking systems. The inflexibility of supply, the lack of substitute or complementary resources created hindrances to the fulfilment of investment plans and thus led to inadequate utilization of savings potential. The Commission pointed out that such obstacles could be overcome by properly matching domestic resources made available for investment by domestic savings with capital available from foreign sources. The Commission therefore stressed the need for a greater flow of external assistance on favourable terms, to supplement the efforts made by developing countries in the region, which were themselves financing three-quarters to four-fifths of the development outlay. Moreover, there was a need for even more effective mobilization and utilization of domestic resources by the developing countries. The attention of the Commission was drawn to

General Assembly resolution 2169 (XXI) regarding a study of measures to limit or decrease the outflow of capital from developing to developed countries, whenever such an outflow became detrimental to the former's development objectives.

345. It was noted that the shortage of foreign exchange in relation to import requirements was one of the major **constraints** on economic growth. The aim of **most** developing countries was to rely as much as possible on their own resources to finance their development programmes; however, on account of the shortfalls in agricultural production, the fluctuations and decline in prices of primary exports and the existence of trade barriers to the export of manufactures and semi-manufactures from developing to many developed countries, and various other causes both internal and external, the gap between exports and required imports could rarely be closed and reliance had to be placed on foreign aid and liberalization of trade.

346. The Commission viewed with grave concern the decline in the net inflow of foreign aid due to mounting debt servicing charges and rising interest payments. Having completed the initial phase of development which had led to considerable increases in their productive capacity, the developing countries of Asia often found themselves with fields, factories and mines that were idle for want of crucial complementary resources, such as fertilizers, spare parts and raw materials. In the majority of cases, the supply bottlenecks hindering those inputs arose because of shortages of foreign exchange which foreign aid was insufficient to cover. The Commission had little doubt that the developing countries of the region had reached a stage - thanks to the foreign aid that they had received so far - at which they could profitably absorb a much larger volume of aid than had hitherto been made available to them. The Commission felt that the case for a larger volume of aid for ECAFE countries rested not so much on the low per capita share that was allocated to them, as on the fact that, in some cases, massive aid on a consistent and continuing basis at the current stage of development was likely to help them to cross the threshold into a phase of self-sustained growth. In some cases, massive aid given promptly would obviate the necessity for aid in the future.

That that was not an idle hope had been proved by a country in Asia which had succeeded in phasing out foreign aid by applying development policies which had put the aid received to the most effective use.

347. Most members of the Commission noted with concern that the effectiveness of foreign aid was often considerably reduced by the conditions attached to it. It was pointed out during the discussions that, if free purchases were allowed from the world market, the total aid contribution in real terms would be considerably increased. The Commission made a strong plea to the aid-giving countries to ease the terms and conditions of their loans and to increase the proportion of grants and untied and interest-free loans in their aid programmes. Some developed countries indicated that attention would have to be paid to considerations regarding their balance of payments. It was suggested that aid-giving countries should accept repayment of loans in goods of the borrowing countries. Views were also expressed supporting the multilateralization of aid and the channelling of an increasing proportion of aid through international organizations.

348. Most developed countries had failed to reach the aid target of one per cent of their continuously increasing national income. Considering the fact that the real value of aid was considerably less than its nominal value on account of the various conditions attached to it, there was great scope for increasing the scale of real resources transferred even within the existing target by adjusting the terms of loans. In view of the very large absorptive capacity of the ECAFE countries, the Commission emphasized the urgent need to increase the total volume of aid to them, if their tempo of growth was to be accelerated. Currently, high interest charges were eroding a large part of the aid received. The effectiveness of aid would be greatly augmented if it were provided either in grant form or at minimal interest rates, if repayment conditions were eased and if existing interest charges were decreased. Even if the aid-giving countries found it difficult to withdraw the conditions currently attached to its disbursement completely, their rigidity could be considerably reduced and a larger portion of the aid could be freed from them. While project loans had certain advantages, the developing countries often

found it difficult to provide complementary resources and thus make the most effective use of that form of aid. Hence some delegations felt that project aid should always have a free component which could be used by the aid-receiving countries in any way they thought fit for bringing the project to fruition. The aid-giving procedure was also cumbersome and involved delays in processing loans and grants. Prompt carrying out of aid agreements was of importance to the aid-receiving countries, especially in view of the many adverse circumstances facing them. There was a great need, therefore, for streamlining the administrative machinery concerned with aid programmes in both aid-giving and aid-receiving countries. Since most of the aid was spent on projects which had a long gestation period, the Commission suggested that such aid should be given on a continuing long-term basis.

349. The Commission noted the observation in part I of the Survey that the uncertainty surrounding some of the national income estimates had greatly complicated the task of national planners and posed even greater difficulties to those who had to interpret data from different countries, as they were usually by no means comparable. Hence, the Commission was prepared to give its support to the promotion and improvement of statistical work in the countries of the ECAFE region. Such work should include the improvement of statistical procedures related to development planning and implementation in individual countries, and national statistics should be presented in a way that would allow for ready comparability and a consequent improvement of statistical assessments covering the region as a whole.

350. The Commission expressed its grave concern at the rapid growth of population in Asia and emphasized the desirability of adopting a policy of population control that would lighten the burden on the food and other resources and the social services of the countries. The resources that would be saved could be diverted to capital formation and thus to the acceleration of economic growth.

351. The Commission attached great importance to the development of human resources in the developing countries of the ECAFE region. In view of the abundance of the potential labour supply, maximum efforts should be directed to developing that potential and to adopting a development strategy that would

take advantage of it. The Commission agreed with the Survey that foreign aid and domestic savings were often frustrated for want of skilled technicians who could convert them into productive investments. Moreover, there was a tendency in the developing countries for unskilled labour to migrate from rural areas to industrial centres, thus diluting the skilled work-force. Hence it was necessary to give continuing attention to the formation of skills of all types among intermediate technical personnel, foremen and industrial workers, to look for talent and to give special training to talented persons when discovered. Equal importance should be given to the training of farmers if the long overdue technological revolution was to be introduced in agriculture. Some delegations referred to the problem of the brain drain from developing countries as a serious obstacle to the national progress of those countries.

352. The Commission welcomed General Assembly resolution 2218 (XXI) in which the Secretary-General of the United Nations was requested "to elaborate and submit to the General Assembly at its twenty-third session ..... a preliminary framework of international development strategy for the 1970's within which initial efforts could be concentrated on the elaboration of specific goals and targets for individual sectors and components." The Commission hoped that, in formulating the international development strategy for the next development decade and in elaborating the specific goals and targets, the ECAFE region's aspirations, goals and problems would receive adequate attention and be correctly reflected. The Commission requested the Executive Secretary to examine carefully the regional implications of that resolution, and to co-operate with the Secretary-General of the United Nations in the preparation of the targets and strategies for the region during the next development decade.

353. The view was expressed that the target for the growth rate of the ECAFE countries for the next development decade should be fixed at a level higher than the current target of 5 per cent. It was argued that many countries in the region had attained the 5 per cent target and, in many cases, had exceeded it. Moreover, in view of the research finding placed before the Commission in part I of the Survey that savings grow faster when income **growth** was high,

the countries were likely to find capital creation and mobilization easier with a faster growth rate than when their tempo of growth was slow. It was suggested to the Commission by one delegation that a 7 per cent growth rate might be considered more effective for generating the necessary momentum to push the economies of the countries forward. The Commission requested the Executive Secretary to examine carefully the implications of fixing the target growth rate of the next development decade and a higher level.

#### Economic development and planning in the ECAFE region

354. The Commission reviewed the activities of the secretariat in the field of economic development and planning on the basis of a report submitted by the secretariat (E/CN.11/L.176). It also discussed the reports of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission in that field, namely, the Working Group of Planning Experts on Regional Harmonization of Development Plans (E/CN.11/L.170), the Working Party on Economic Development and Planning (tenth session) (E/CN.11/L.164), the Fourth Workshop on Problems of Budget Reclassification and Management (E/CN.11/L.163) and the fifth Group of Experts on Programming Techniques (E/CN.11/L.165).

#### Planning

355. In reviewing the report of the tenth session of the Working Party on Economic Development and Planning, the Commission emphasized the seriousness of the problem of implementing development plans and projects. As administrative drawbacks were among the difficulties involved, it was felt that there was a need for reforms in the administrative structure. The Commission was happy to note that most of the ECAFE countries recognized the need for reorganizing government administration to suit the requirements of planning and had already carried out various administrative changes to increase the effectiveness of planning.

356. Implementation difficulties could sometimes be attributed to defective plan formulation. If priorities were not firmly established by the central planning agency, failures in implementation would result because of the misallocation of resources. The Commission therefore emphasized the need to regard implementation capability as an important factor which should be taken into account in drafting plans and in determining plan targets. The central planning agency, in the view of the Commission, should not be overburdened with implementation responsibilities. The functional ministries and government



departments should bear the primary responsibility for plan implementation. The functional ministries should, however, take an active part in plan formulation. The Commission was happy to note that, in many countries of the region, planning units had been established within the functional ministries and were working in close co-operation with the central and local planning agencies. The Commission felt that greater co-ordination between the planning agencies and the functional ministries, and among the functional ministries themselves, was needed in many of the countries in the region.

357. The Commission also agreed with the view that there was a need for increasing mass participation in both plan formulation and implementation processes. Moreover, it recognized the need for better co-ordination between the central planning authorities, the regional and local planning authorities, and the functional ministries and administrative authorities.

358. The Commission stressed the need for progress reporting to the central planning body by the implementing agencies. It was pointed out, however, that a proper evaluation agency should be set up for timely detection of implementation failures so that bottlenecks could be avoided.

359. The Commission welcomed the decision to focus the attention of the forthcoming Conference of Asian Economic Planners on problems of plan implementation. The special emphasis on the problems involved in implementing agricultural plans and on export promotion schemes was regarded by the Commission as appropriate and timely.

360. With regard to the suggested changes in the scope and phasing of meetings of the subsidiary bodies in the field of planning, the Commission felt that that importance of discussing immediate short-term practical problems could not be under-estimated, and that the need could best be met by providing scope for such discussion in the Conference of Asian Economic Planners, while the the Working Party on Economic Development and Planning could be converted into a seminar on economic development problems in which a smaller and more specific area could be subjected to deeper examination. The high-level representation at the Conference would make it eminently suitable for the discussion of short-term practical problems of current interest to countries. The Conference and the seminar on economic development problems could meet in alternate years.

### Plan harmonization

361. The Commission welcomed the realism and pragmatism underlying the major recommendations of the Working Group of Planning Experts on Regional Harmonization of Development Plans, which were characterized by the modest, step-by-step approach that it recommended, beginning with the sub-region on a selective commodity or sectoral basis.

362. The Commission agreed with the view expressed in the Working Group's report that plan harmonization offered a feasible development strategy for many developing countries of the region in which limitations of resources and domestic markets created serious obstacles for development. It was pointed out to the Commission that many small countries in the region, having already created considerable production capacity, were unable to utilize it fully for want of domestic markets. The policy of import substitution had obvious limits and could not take those countries very far in their development efforts. It was also brought to the notice of the Commission that many small countries in the region had known natural resources which they could not develop for want of funds. Foreign capital, even from international sources, was difficult for them to obtain because of the smallness of their markets. They could, however, overcome those difficulties with the help of their neighbours. Plan harmonization was of particular importance for the ECAFE countries in that it would enable them to move into areas where economies of scale were of great consequence, such as the production of capital goods, processing industries and large-scale trade organizations.

363. In view of the vastness and diversity of the Asian continent, a sub-regional approach seemed to be the only realistic and practicable way of bringing the whole question of plan harmonization down to an operational level. Some fear was expressed, however, that the sub-regions might become exclusive and that conflicts might develop among them. To avoid that possibility, it was suggested that the sub-regional groups should cultivate mutual co-operation from the beginning and develop a habit of mutual trust and co-operation. Secondly, co-operation at the regional level should also be fostered in all possible ways. Thirdly, any sub-regional arrangement should not be exclusive and a country should be enabled to enter into arrangements and agreements

with many other countries and groups of countries in different fields of activity. The Commission emphasized that sub-regional groupings should be regarded as a transitional step towards greater regional co-operation. It was also important for the secretariat to provide information and data on regional projections, either aggregate or by sector or commodity, which would be useful both for national planning and for sub-regional co-operative arrangements.

364. The two-level approach recommended by the Working Group was supported by the Commission. The Commission recognized that there were many areas in which a regional approach would be feasible and desirable. In trade, preferential tariff arrangements, shipping, research, training, payment arrangements and marketing, for example, a regional approach could be more profitable.

365. The Commission expressed the view that the secretariat should take the initiative in carrying forward the programme of plan harmonization and conduct a series of studies to identify the areas in which the countries in a sub-regional group could co-operate with one another to their mutual advantage. Further studies would be needed on more difficult questions such as the feasibility of co-operative projects, problems of location of projects, trade agreements needed to support the projects, and tariff and payments arrangements. Projections of demand and supply would also be necessary for each of the countries and for the group as a whole.

366. The Commission attached great importance to the work programme on plan harmonization and regional co-operation in view of the region's urgent needs and of the programme's great potentialities and significance for the ECAFE countries. The Commission's sense of urgency was expressed in the unanimous adoption of resolution 86 (XXIII) giving direction to the plan harmonization programme.

367. The Commission recommended that studies be carried out and meetings arranged, taking three or four countries at a time, first to identify the fields in which they could co-operate, and later to examine the feasibility of such co-operation and the supporting co-operative measures that would be necessary. At the same time, regional meetings of all regional member countries should be organized, at which studies relating to co-operation in trade,

preferential tariffs, market organization, research, training, payments arrangements and other fields in which regional co-operation was possible should be discussed.

368. It was felt that the countries themselves, even with the help of the ECAFE secretariat, would not be able to cope with that task and that foreign aid and aid from the Asian Development Bank should be sought for the purpose. The Commission noted with satisfaction that some of the developed countries were willing to help the ECAFE countries in those studies with both technical assistance and financial aid.

369. The Commission agreed with the Working Group's recommendation that the Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation should expand its functions to include plan harmonization as one of its major activities.

370. The Commission also accepted the recommendation of the Working Group with regard to establishing a committee on plan harmonization.

#### Budgeting and planning

371. The Commission regarded the budget as an indispensable instrument for translating planned projects and programmes into action. It therefore welcomed the report of the fourth Workshop on Problems of Budget Reclassification and Management, in which the **interrelationship** between economic development planning and budgeting had been subjected to a searching enquiry. That relationship had become important, the Commission pointed out, since medium-term plans had to be broken down into comprehensive annual plans to give them operational significance. It was with such annual plans that the budgeting process was concerned. The Commission noted with satisfaction that the ECAFE countries were taking care to maintain close links between the two processes.

372. The Commission agreed with the Workshop's recommendation that performance budgeting should be adopted, but recognized that there were many limitations which might prevent its immediate introduction in ECAFE member countries. It believed that efforts should be made by the countries to introduce the technique gradually as circumstances permitted, adapting it to their own conditions as some countries in the region had already done.

373. The Commission agreed with the Workshop that the ECAFE countries should maintain a constant search for additional sources of tax revenue. In developing countries, taxation was the most readily available means of mobilizing domestic resources and transferring them to investment projects in accordance with planned priorities. Tax reforms and the improvement of the administrative machinery for tax collection should have high priority in developing countries.

374. The Commission welcomed the suggestion that the ECAFE secretariat should provide, on request, advisory services on taxation and fiscal policy to Governments in the region. It also agreed with the suggestion that the Workshop on Problems of Budget Reclassification and Management be converted into a seminar in conformity with the change in its scope, which should be enlarged to include all financial and fiscal problems.

#### Projection and programming techniques

375. The Commission attached considerable importance to the work of the Working Group of Experts on Programming Techniques. It felt that the sectoral projections were useful for planning purposes, though considerable experimentation was needed before they could be presented in a conveniently useful form to planners and policy makers. The Commission gave its support to the experiments being carried out by the Group and suggested a number of new areas in the field of projections which required exploration. Among them were: long-period projections needed for perspective planning; policy-oriented projections; projections based on integrated macro-economic and inter-industry models; internally consistent multi-directional projections by country; and commodity flow for exports.

376. The Commission felt that, in view of the paucity of statistical data, it might be profitable at the current stage to give greater attention to the development of a reliable statistical base in those countries of the region which had not yet established appropriate information-gathering systems, and also to the compilation of input-output tables.

377. In conclusion, the Commission requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to provide the Executive Secretary with the necessary financial and staff support to enable him to carry out successfully its recommendations in the field of economic development planning, research and harmonization of development plans in the region.

Asian Institute

378. The Commission reviewed the activities of the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning and noted from the report submitted by the Institute's Governing Council (E/CN.11/768) its continued record of accomplishments. It recorded its gratitude to the Governing Council for giving valuable guidance regarding the Institute's activities.

379. During the Institute's fourth year of operation, the coverage of countries from which the participants were drawn had been extended and the level of participation improved perceptibly. The Institute had continued to give general and advanced courses at Bangkok and had conducted short-term courses in Nepal, Iran and the Philippines. The performance of the Institute had surpassed expectations, as evidenced by the number of fellows it had trained during the three years of its existence, as compared to the number originally envisaged in its Plan of Operation. The trainees taking the general course had made a field trip to Australia, for which the Australian Government had kindly provided excellent facilities.

380. The Institute planned to expand its activities by offering an agricultural programming course and an industrial development administration course during 1968. The latter had been made possible by financial assistance from the Netherlands Government in the form of twenty fellowships and two lecturer-ships of six months each. The Institute's continued co-operation with the specialized agencies and Governments was noted with satisfaction. The establishment of a research department, for which grants had been made both by the Ford Foundation and UNDP, was in process. Moreover, during the three years of its operation, the Institute had managed to save a substantial amount, which was, with the approval of UNDP, also being used for that purpose.

381. The Commission was informed about the inadequacy of the Institute's temporary accommodation. It felt that the Executive Secretary should consult with the host Government and other appropriate parties on that question.

382. The Commission felt that the use of effective modern teaching methods, particularly case studies and syndicate methods and the organization of study tours, should be continued. The Institute was one of the few regional co-operative projects benefiting almost all countries of the region, and was, therefore, deserving of support from all sources. The Commission noted with approval the Institute's intention not to develop advisory services until after the research department had been fully established. Its desire to study problems of implementation as part of its research activity was generally endorsed. Gratitude was expressed to various Governments, UNDP and the Foundations which had given financial and other support for the Institute's research activities.

383. The Commission took note of the work of the Institute and its progress in helping to improve the planning activities in the various countries. One delegation suggested that the planning experience of different countries in the region should be studied, and that training activities should not be based on experience in a few developed countries or a particular developing country alone. A view was expressed that the existing geographical imbalance in the staffing of the Institute, which deprived the trainees of the benefit of being exposed to teachers from different backgrounds, should be corrected.

384. The Director informed the Commission that, because of the short-term nature of the Institute's employment offers and the premium placed on teachers with practical experience rather than with academic qualifications only, recruitment of staff was not easy. Countries were understandably reluctant to part with experienced people. Even so, the nineteen members of the staff had been drawn from about ten different countries and many of them were people with wide practical experience in different parts of the world and in different countries of Asia. With regard to trainees, the number of personnel that Governments were willing to release in any one year for training could not be increased substantially in view of the fact that the trainees were fairly senior and responsible officials.

385. The Commission considered the question of the future financing of the Institute as set forth in the recommendation contained in the report of the

Institute's Governing Council (E/CN.11/768). The Governing Council had recommended that the cash contributions to be pledged by Governments for the second five-year period should be greater than, and in no case less than, the total amounts pledged during the first five-year period augmented to allow for a normal increase in costs. Seventeen countries pledged their support for the financing of the Institute for a second five-year period (1969-1973). Australia which had pledged US\$100,000 for the first five-year period and had actually contributed US\$50,000 more during that period, offered to maintain the same contribution for the second five-year period, i.e. an increase of 50 per cent over its pledge for the first five-year period. The United States promised that it would sympathetically consider providing US\$126,500 (an increase of 10 per cent over its contribution for the first five-year period) as its contribution, when so requested, to enable the Institute to carry out its activities during 1969-1973. Japan supported in principle the extension of the Institute for another five years in line with the recommendation of the Governing Council, and promised to make an additional contribution of US\$21,000 towards the shortfall in the cash contributions relating to the current plan of operation. The Netherlands Government agreed to raise its contribution from US\$25,000 paid for the first period to US\$30,000 for the second period (an increase of 20 per cent over its first contribution) subject to parliamentary approval. Altogether, thirteen countries pledged financial support on the basis of the recommendation of the Governing Council and three others pledged amounts equal to those pledged for the first five-year period. Seven other countries which had contributed funds for the first five-year period had yet to indicate the extent of their support for the second five-year period. Indonesia, while supporting the financing of the Institute for a second five-year period, stated that the exact amount of its contribution would be indicated later. The Commission unanimously adopted resolution 84 (XXIII) on future financing of the Asian Institute.

386. The Commission noted with appreciation that contributions in kind had been made to the Institute in the form of experts by the following countries, specialized agencies and organizations: Australia, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the ILO, IBRD,



IMF, WHO, UNICEF and the Bank of Japan. The Commission welcomed the similar support offered for the second five-year period by France, the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

387. Regarding the bye-election to a seat on the Governing Council made vacant by the sad demise of Mr. Akira Ohye of Japan, the Commission accepted the suggestion of the Executive Secretary of ECAFE and Chairman of the Governing Council of the Asian Institute that Mr. Katsushiro Narita, who had been nominated by the Government of Japan, be elected unanimously. The Commission recorded its sorrow at the death of Mr. Ohye and congratulated Mr. Narita on his unanimous election.

#### Development of statistics in the ECAFE region

388. The Commission reviewed the report on the secretariat's activities (E/CN.11/761) and the reports of the seventh session of the Conference of Asian Statisticians (E/CN.11/741), the Seminar on Censuses and Sample Surveys of Distributive Trades (E/CN.11/749) and the Working Group of Experts on National Accounts (E/CN.11/L.171).

389. The Commission noted that the formation of the Statistics Division in the ECAFE secretariat in 1966 had greatly contributed to increased progress. It noted with satisfaction the continued progress achieved in many countries of the region and the assistance being given by the ECAFE secretariat towards the better programming of statistical activities and further refinement of various statistical series.

390. The Commission recognized that accurate and reliable statistical data were essential for modern economic development planning. No matter how well thought out and balanced a development plan might be, unless the data that went into it were correct and valid, allocations would be misplaced, priority goals would be neglected, scarce resources would lie idle, and growth rates might fall below targets. It was, therefore, essential to give full attention to the entire process of using statistical data, from collection, to assembly, interpretation, application, and finally to planning for future improvements in the entire process.

391. The Commission commended the secretariat's publication entitled "Guide to basic statistics in countries of the ECAFE region" and requested that similar publications be prepared from time to time to meet the ever growing demand for them both in and outside the region.

392. The Commission endorsed the suggestion of the Conference of Asian Statisticians that the dissemination of data on sources and methods be extended to include appropriate statistical publications of member countries, with the ECAFE secretariat acting as the focal point to facilitate the exchanges.

393. The Commission endorsed the secretariat's plans for bringing out a statistical yearbook for Asia and the Far East containing more detailed series than those given in the United Nations Statistical Yearbook, but without any duplication.

394. The Commission noted from the report of the Conference of Asian Statisticians that, although the progress in statistics development was inevitably slow and inhibited by lack of resources, the majority of countries, in general, were utilizing the results of censuses of population, housing and agriculture, taken as part of the 1960 World Census Programme. Moreover, the growing recognition of the importance of statistics in the countries of the region had given a stimulus to concerted efforts to improve the quality of statistics and to extend statistical coverage to other fields where data were urgently needed for economic planning and social development. The Commission considered that the traditional review of statistics development by successive sessions of the Conference of Asian Statisticians and special working groups and seminars organized by the ECAFE secretariat to study particular areas of statistics provided a valuable means both of assessing progress and of disseminating the knowledge of methods, concepts and definitions that was necessary to encourage further statistics development in the countries of the region.

395. Considerable progress had also been achieved in promoting the censuses and sample surveys of distributive trades. The Commission recognized that

distributive trade statistics were highly useful not only for general economic planning and the compilation of national accounts but also for the preparation of input-output tables and the assessment of employment and manpower budgeting. It agreed that the data collected for the various economic fields should be on a comparable and consistent basis.

396. The Commission endorsed a recommendation of the Seminar on Sampling Methods held in 1965 that probability sampling methods, rather than purposive sampling, should be adopted, as otherwise it would be difficult to work out estimates of the characteristics under study and the degree of accuracy could not be ascertained. Furthermore, carefully designed sampling, employing proper scientific methods and a closely supervised checking system, would yield more reliable results than complete enumeration, for which thorough checking was difficult.

397. The progress in the field of national accounts had been continued. Some countries had recently completed major revisional work and others had been making further efforts to refine methods, expand the scope of the estimates, improve their accuracy and timeliness and adopt a more detailed and systematic classification. Such progress had generally helped countries to identify gaps in the basic data and to develop integrated statistical series.

398. The Commission realized that national accounting data at constant prices were indispensable for establishing development targets, evaluating and analysing development plans and forecasting trends in the future. It hoped that the secretariat would make further efforts to promote co-ordination and improvement of the basic statistics compiled by countries, to ensure more reliable estimates of national accounts.

399. The Commission noted with appreciation the progress already made by the United Nations in revising the System of National Accounts and its plans to complete that task before the fifteenth session of the Statistical Commission in 1968.

400. With the increasing flow of data from censuses, surveys and other programmes of statistics development, notably the expanded compilation of trade data, there was a great demand for data processing equipment. However,

several countries in the region were not able to instal electronic data processing units and, in some instances, the existing unit recording installations were of minimal size and unable to cope with the demands made upon them. Accordingly, the Commission welcomed the convening, early in 1968, of an expert working group to consider the feasibility of setting up a regional data processing centre.

401. The Commission appreciated the offer of the Government of the United States to provide a regional adviser in data processing to assist the countries in regard to the techniques and equipment used in data processing. The Commission appreciated the offer of the USSR to provide an expert in data processing for the proposed Asian statistical institute. It hoped that other advanced member countries would offer similar assistance in other fields of statistics.

402. The Commission recognized the urgent need for accelerating the programme of training statistical personnel in the countries of the region and commended the efforts of the ECAFE secretariat to promote training programmes in several countries. It welcomed the offer of the Government of Japan to provide facilities for establishing a regional institute for training and research in statistics at Tokyo and hoped that UNDP would assist in its establishment. Governments of member countries expressed keen interest in the matter. In that connexion, the Commission adopted resolution 75 (XXIII) proposed jointly by Afghanistan, Australia, China, India, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand and the Republic of Viet-Nam.

403. Recording its appreciation of the host facilities provided by the Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam for the sub-regional statistical training centre for Laos and the Republic of Viet-Nam, the Commission expressed the hope that similar sub-regional training centres would be started elsewhere in the region.

404. The Commission endorsed the recommendation of the Conference of Asian Statisticians that, in view of the increased tempo of statistics development expected during the remaining years of the Development Decade, regional

advisory services to countries which had reached various crucial stages in the planning and organization of inquiries should be provided on a continuing basis in economic statistics, sampling, demographic and social statistics, national accounts, data processing, etc.

405. The Commission noted with approval that the secretariat had been working in close co-operation with United Nations Headquarters and the specialized agencies in matters relating to statistics. It endorsed the programme of work outlined by the Conference of Asian Statisticians and expressed the hope that, in view of considerable volume of work involved in that programme, the secretariat's resources would be suitably augmented.

#### Asian Development Bank

406. The Commission expressed its appreciation at the rapidity with which the Asian Development Bank had been brought into being following the adoption of the Wellington resolution in 1965 giving top priority to that project. It commended the Executive Secretary for his untiring efforts to ensure the expeditious implementation of the project, and expressed appreciation of the support given by UNDP during the preparatory stages. It also thanked the President of the Asian Development Bank, Mr. Takeshi Watanabe, for his attendance at the session and for his progress report on the Bank.

407. The Commission noted that the Bank had completed the formulation of its internal policies and was now concentrating on its operational policy and staff recruitment and that, before the end of the year, it might be possible for it to send a survey mission to the member countries in the region with a view to identifying suitable development projects which the Bank could start to process. It appreciated the provision by the Philippine Government of adequate temporary offices for the Bank to occupy until the completion of its permanent building by the end of 1969. The authorized capital of the Bank had been raised to \$1,100 million, of which \$965 million had been subscribed by the thirty-one original members; the investible fund of the Bank, amounting to a little over \$50 million, had been invested in short-term government securities and in time deposits which earned nearly 6 per cent per annum.

408. The Commission generally recognized that the resources of the Bank were inadequate in relation to the needs of the developing member countries of the region for financing their economic and social development. Appeals were directed to all ECAFE members and associate members which had not yet done so to join the Bank, and to the developed countries to augment the Bank's resources through the establishment of special or trust funds. The intention of the Government of the United States to contribute US\$200 million on a matching basis to special funds for Asian development and the initiative taken by the Government of Japan to contribute to a special fund for agricultural development were warmly appreciated. Hope was expressed that other developed countries would make similar contributions to its special funds, so that the Bank's contribution to economic development in the region could be made more positive and effective. The Commission further appreciated the need for the Bank to establish itself as a sound financial institution in order to be able in due course to augment its resources for the development of the ECAFE region by borrowing in international capital markets. One delegation suggested that a special fund be set up by the Bank to assist in financing the development of social services.

409. The priority being given by the Bank to the development of agriculture, agriculture-input industries and agriculture-based industries, but not to the exclusion of other industries, was generally favoured by the Commission, which noted that the Bank would also favourably consider multi-national development projects that did not require enormous financial resources.

410. Attention was drawn to Article 2 of the Agreement Establishing the Asian Development Bank which stipulated, inter alia, that, in utilizing its resources, the Bank should pay special regard to the small or less developed member countries. The Bank was urged to offer such countries technical assistance for the preparation of feasibility studies and project proposals and to evaluate their loan applications with sympathetic understanding.

411. Most of the members of the Commission welcomed the policy enunciated by the Bank's President at the Inaugural Meeting of the Board of Governors, namely to pursue the two main objectives of mobilizing as much capital as

possible for the economic development of the countries of the region and of making the most efficient use of the capital at the Bank's disposal. The Commission noted with approval that the Bank would adhere to sound banking principles.

412. The mutual desire of ECAFE and the Bank for close contact and co-operation was reaffirmed and the offers of assistance and co-operation made by the ILO, FAO, UNESCO, IBRD and WHO were noted. The Commission appreciated, however, that the Bank had unique responsibilities and must maintain its independence and autonomy.

### Trade

#### Development of trade

413. The Commission considered the report (E/CN.11/767) of the tenth session of the Committee on Trade and commended the Committee on its work, particularly its outstanding achievements in 1966 in connexion with the establishment of the Asian Development Bank and the organization of the First Asian International Trade Fair. It considered that both projects were significant milestones in the promotion of international and regional co-operation in trade and finance.

414. The Commission shared the serious concern expressed by the Committee over the increasing trade deficits and the deterioration of the terms of trade of the developing ECAFE countries in 1965 as compared with 1964. Many delegations of both developing and developed countries observed that tariff and non-tariff barriers in many importing countries were continuing to impede the development of the exports of the developing countries. The need for freer access to the markets of developed countries for goods, particularly from developing countries, was emphasized. Such improved access was considered vital to the economies of all developing countries. In that connexion, the preferential treatment extended by Australia to imports from the developing countries of selected semi-manufactured and manufactured goods up to the level of specified quotas was commended by most delegations. Moreover, the

Australian Government had announced its intention to enlarge the list of goods for which preferences were given to developing countries. The Commission noted that Japan and the United States had initiated steps to improve the opportunities for trade in commodities of interest to the developing countries. It noted with great interest the statement of the President of the United States that his Government would explore the possibility of temporary preferential tariff advantages being given to all developing countries in the markets of all the industrialized countries. Hope was expressed that other countries would take similar action at an early date. The Commission noted the observations made by a number of delegations to the effect that, in recent years, a notable increase had taken place in the volume of exports, including manufactured and semi-manufactured goods, from some developing ECAFE countries to developed countries with centrally planned economies as a result of bilateral trade agreements accompanied by liberal credit arrangements.

415. The Commission heard some developed countries as well as the developing countries of the region express their deep disappointment at the Kennedy Round of tariff negotiations under GATT, which was reaching its final stage without, in their view, producing significant benefits to them. Some delegations felt that the protectionist policies maintained by some major industrial countries would reduce exporters in the developing countries to the role of residual suppliers and would cause serious dislocation in the economies of developing countries, thus stifling economic growth. However, some developed countries believed that, whatever the results of the Kennedy Round of tariff negotiations, suitable solutions would be found, since the concept of developed countries' lowering tariff barriers without requiring reciprocal action by the developing countries was becoming much more widely accepted as an important means of accelerating the latter's economic growth and was receiving increasing attention from developed countries and international organizations with a view to translating it into appropriate international action. Hope was expressed that practical measures towards attaining that objective might be agreed upon at the second session of UNCTAD.



416. The Commission noted that several countries of the region, both developed and developing, continued to suffer from wide price fluctuations on the international market and unsatisfactory marketing conditions for their exports of major primary commodities such as tea, rubber, coconut products, cotton, jute, tobacco, abaca, sugar, cereals, meat, wool and dairy products. Several delegations emphasized that the prices of certain primary commodities had been further depressed by competition from synthetic substitutes, some of which were produced uneconomically, thereby creating large surpluses in world markets which depressed the export prices of primary commodities. Although the urgent need to find suitable international measures to alleviate international commodity problems had been universally recognized for some years, no measure of stabilization on a long-term basis had been found, despite the strong appeals and strenuous efforts made by the developing countries. The Commission generally felt the need for a new approach to international commodity agreements, based on concerted action by both producing and consuming countries, and for sympathetic understanding on the part of industrialized countries. It was mentioned by some delegations that all developed countries should accept a system of supplementary financing as a solution to problems resulting from short-term fluctuations in the export earnings of developing countries.

417. The Commission attached great importance to the secretariat's work on trade liberalization and regional payments arrangements and took note of the discussion on those subjects at the tenth session of the Committee on Trade. It warmly welcomed the offer made by the representative of the Netherlands to give expert assistance in that connexion on a short-term and non-reimbursable basis, upon request by the secretariat.

418. The Commission unanimously adopted resolution 87 (XXIII), in which the Executive Secretary was requested to constitute a study group of government representatives to prepare a practical plan of action in various fields of regional co-operation, particularly regional trade expansion, within the framework of the principles internationally agreed upon. The resolution further requested the Executive Secretary to convene a ministerial conference of the countries of the region as soon as possible and, in any case, before

the next session of UNCTAD, to examine the report of the study group and to consider suitable arrangements for implementing the plan for economic co-operation proposed by the study group. For that purpose, the Commission urged countries of the region to make available the services of experts and consultants to prepare for the ministerial conference.

419. The Commission noted that there was a considerable measure of agreement as to the need for the establishment of national shippers' councils and, in due course, of regional and sub-regional shippers' councils, as useful instruments for improving mutual understanding between shippers and shipping lines. The Commission noted the work done by the ECAFE secretariat in promoting regional and international co-operation in the field of shipping and ocean freight rates and urged that it continue to give high priority to that project, in close co-operation with other international bodies concerned. The Commission referred to the discriminatory shipping practices adopted by certain shipping lines and expressed the hope that, wherever they existed, they would be eradicated.

420. The Commission adopted the report of the tenth session of the Committee on Trade.

#### United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

421. The Commission noted with deep interest the recent work done by UNCTAD and its subsidiary bodies as set forth in secretariat note E/CN.11/L.177 and in the statement by the representative of the UNCTAD secretariat, which focussed attention on the aspects of UNCTAD activities of special interest to the ECAFE countries, particularly those relating to the preparations for the second session of UNCTAD. It noted with satisfaction that there had been a considerable measure of agreement among the ECAFE member and associate member countries, both developing and developed, participating in the tenth session of the Committee on Trade on several substantive issues concerning UNCTAD, and agreed that the second session of UNCTAD should concentrate its attention on those matters which were likely to lead to concrete results. It also agreed that the principal aims of that session should be to formulate proposals aimed at agreed solutions to the problems identified and at the

greatest possible progress in the implementation of the recommendations of the first session, in the light of the Final Act of the Conference. The Commission endorsed the views of the Committee on Trade concerning the draft provisional agenda of the second UNCTAD session and the list of subjects on the draft provisional agenda regarding which special efforts should be made at the Conference in order to achieve practical results.

422. The Commission expressed its earnest desire to make the second session of UNCTAD an effective forum at which the hopes and aspirations of the member states could be realized in accordance with the aims and objectives of the Conference. To that end, vigorous preparations by the participating countries, individually and in groups, were imperative so as to ensure that satisfactory progress could be made at least in the implementation of the recommendations that had been unanimously adopted at the first session of UNCTAD. Accordingly, the Executive Secretary was requested to continue giving assistance to countries of the region in preparing for their participation in the second session, so that agreed positions and proposals on various substantive issues could be arrived at, thus facilitating the deliberations. Meanwhile, all ECAFE member and associate member countries were urged to take at the earliest possible date positive measures aimed at accelerating the trade and development of the developing countries and to make every effort to create conditions conducive to harmonious, conciliatory and fruitful deliberations at the second UNCTAD-session.

423. The Commission was gratified to note that the Trade and Development Board, at its third session, had decided to include in the draft provisional agenda for the second session of UNCTAD an item under which the problems of the land-locked countries could be discussed, as those countries had requested at the tenth session of the Committee on Trade. Due to the permanent disadvantages experienced by land-locked countries in developing their trade and in seeing to the economic welfare of their people, it was generally felt that such countries deserved special attention and assistance from UNCTAD, the ECAFE secretariat and other United Nations agencies. The Commission noted the disappointment expressed by the ECAFE land-locked countries over the

fact that the United Nations Convention on Transit Facilities for Land-locked States had not entered into force due to the lack of the required number of ratifications by transit states. An appeal was therefore made to all the countries concerned to ratify the Convention and make it effective and to give special and sympathetic consideration to the question at an early date.

424. Finally, the Commission unanimously adopted resolution 85 (XXIII) incorporating its views and recommendations on preparations for the second session of UNCTAD.

#### Asian International Trade Fair

425. The Commission warmly commended the Government of Thailand for having successfully organized the First Asian International Trade Fair. It was generally agreed that the special arrangements and excellent facilities made available to the participants by the organizers, the technical assistance extended by UNDP and the ECAFE secretariat, and the wholehearted support of ECAFE member and associate member countries, as well as non-member countries, international bodies and private enterprises, had contributed to its success.

426. The Commission welcomed the invitation extended by the Government of Iran to all member and associate member countries to consider participating in the Second Asian International Trade Fair to be held at Tehran in 1969, and urged them and other members of the United Nations to give full support to and participate in the Fair. It also requested the Executive Secretary of ECAFE and the Administrator of UNDP to extend every possible assistance to the Fair.

427. Several delegations expressed full support for the Fair and a number of them intimated that their Governments were actively considering the question of participating in it. The Commission commended to the attention of the organizers of the Fair and prospective participants the recommendations and suggestions of the tenth session of the Committee on Trade, which were aimed at ensuring the success of the Second Asian International Trade Fair, and unanimously adopted resolution 79 (XXIII).

Industry and natural resources

428. The Commission noted with satisfaction that the year had been a particularly productive one and that a very large volume of work had been accomplished by its subsidiary bodies in the field of industry and natural resources development. The dynamic efforts made in that field had resulted in the establishment of such meaningful instruments for development as the Asian Industrial Development Council and the Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas. The Commission's activities had thus entered into the operational phase. At the same time the traditional activities of the secretariat had continued.

429. The Commission felt that energetic action would be required to promote speedier economic advancement in the developing countries in order to narrow the gap between the developed and developing countries by mobilizing assistance from all quarters and concentrating attention on those sectors which held out the promise of the most rewarding development. It repeatedly emphasized the need for a balanced development of the agricultural and industrial sectors in countries of the region in view of their close interdependence. Immediate action would have to be taken in all fields related to agriculture to alleviate and overcome the situation caused by the growing population pressure and consequent food shortages in a number of countries of the region, which were likely to become even more severe. Accordingly, the development of industries producing such items as fertilizers, pesticides, agricultural machinery and pumps, and those processing the products, by-products or wastes of agriculture, deserved special attention. The Commission noted that the Asian Industrial Development Council attached importance to projects which would have the greatest impact on the improvement of agricultural productivity and the utilization of forestry products.

430. During the discussion on the development of industries based on agriculture and agricultural products, the Commission's attention was drawn to the growing importance of the coconut industry to the economies of many countries of the region, eight of which together accounted for 81 per cent of world

copra production. The coconut industry provided not only a source of foreign exchange, but also commodities for food, clothing and shelter, as well as raw materials for industrial processing. It was pointed out that the region supplied approximately 80 per cent of the total world's requirements of copra and coconut oil.

431. In view of the need for greater efficiency and productivity in the coconut industry to eliminate wastage and to ensure better and fuller utilization of all the components of coconut trees, the Commission unanimously adopted resolution 76 (XXIII), recommending the establishment of a regional coconut research Institute and suggesting that all coconut-producing countries in the region consider the desirability of participating in the Joint Philippine-Indonesian Coconut Commission.

432. The Commission felt that the acquisition of technology and technical skills by developing countries establishing industries posed no less difficulty than obtaining plant and equipment and access to markets. Hence it was hoped that the developed countries would give serious consideration to setting up joint ventures to the extent feasible in developing countries in partnership with entrepreneurs in the latter. Such ventures would help to deepen mutual understanding, provide a way of transferring technology, technical skills and capital equipment, and give the developed countries a stake in the developing countries' economies which would augur well for both sides. Moreover, some delegations suggested that the establishment of joint ventures would be in the interests of developed countries from the point of view of cost, transportation and marketing.

433. The Commission felt that the existence of excess capacities in various industries in several countries deserved attention and that the possibility of concluding reciprocal arrangements for their utilization should be explored.

434. Some delegations expressed interest in a proposal for the establishment of an Asian food and fertilizer bank to regulate the supply of those two commodities to meet the needs of countries of the region and to help relieve

food shortages in Asia through self-help and co-operation. Some delegations felt that the proposal warranted careful examination by ECAFE in co-operation with FAO and the World Food Program.

Report of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources

435. The Commission, noting that the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources had continued to play a significant part in promoting the economic development of the region, generally endorsed the suggestions and recommendations contained in the report of its nineteenth session. The attention given by the Committee to the expansion of industrial production for export was particularly appropriate, as one of the basic objects of industrialization in developing countries was to free them from dependence on exports of primary commodities for foreign exchange earnings. The Commission endorsed the view of the Committee that, in order to increase trade in manufactures and semi-manufactures, both the developed and developing countries would have to take measures to improve access to markets and to raise the quality of products and efficiency of industries.

436. The Commission also noted that the ECAFE Division of Industry and Natural Resources was maintaining close liaison with the other agencies and organizations in that field, in particular with UNIDO and UNCTAD, and was co-operating with UNCTAD in preparing a comprehensive study of export possibilities for manufactures and semi-manufactures from the developing countries of Asia. Moreover, a joint United Nations mission, consisting of representatives of UNIDO, UNCTAD and ECAFE, would shortly visit the region and survey the prospects for exports of such manufactures.

437. The Commission attached great importance to the International Symposium on Industrialization scheduled to be held in November/December 1967 at Athens, Greece. It agreed with the Asian Industrial Development Council's views on areas to be reviewed by the Symposium, particularly in regard to the suggested topics of how the investment climate in the developing countries might be improved and what action might be taken by the Governments of the industrialized nations to stimulate interest in investment overseas. It was suggested

that the Symposium also consider exploitation of natural resources for industrialization, development of agricultural raw materials as a basis of industrialization, and the efficient use of existing resources and creation of new industrial products aimed at increased industrial productivity and the diversification of the economies of the developing countries. It was widely felt that the question as to how developed countries could be persuaded to give preferential treatment to the import of manufactures and semi-manufactures from developing countries should also be considered by the Symposium.

438. The Commission felt that the ECAFE secretariat, with its years of work in the industrial field in the region, and particularly its experience and proved effectiveness in preparing for the first Asian Conference on Industrialization, would contribute a great deal to the Symposium and should be suitably represented.

439. Thanks to a contribution from the Netherlands Government, a training course on industrial development and administration would be organized at the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning with the active co-operation of the ECAFE secretariat. It was pointed out that the improvement of management techniques seemed to be an area deserving particular attention.

440. The Commission's attention was drawn to the important role played by private enterprise as well as by the state in the history of industrialization in developed countries. In some countries of the region, private enterprise had played a similar role and, especially in the ECAFE developing countries, it could be involved in the industrialization process with great advantage. Accordingly, the possibility of convening meetings of private industrialists together with government representatives from developed countries, at which the investment needs and opportunities in developing countries could be discussed, deserved consideration.

441. In the field of natural resources development, the Commission endorsed the suggestion that seminars be convened on mineral raw materials for the fertilizer industry in the region, mining legislation and administration, and engineering geology. It noted with satisfaction that the secretariat



and engineering geology. It noted with satisfaction that the secretariat had already taken steps for the convening of the first of those seminars. Moreover, It expressed the hope that the ECAFE secretariat would co-operate in the training programme in engineering geology for ECAFE countries to be conducted under the auspices of UNESCO in Afghanistan in 1967. Under the sponsorship of the United Nations, a seminar on new methods of prospecting for ore bodies would be organized in the USSR in 1967 and a seminar on prospecting, utilization, exploitation, processing and beneficiation of iron ores would be organized in that country in 1969. The USSR was also prepared to arrange a study tour for technical personnel from ECAFE countries to study modern drilling methods and techniques. The representative of France offered to provide the services of an expert on exploration and evaluation of phosphate deposits for the seminar on mineral raw materials for the fertilizer industry.

442. The Commission considered that its activities in the field of geological survey and mineral resources development had been an outstanding success, and that it could therefore contribute usefully to the five-year survey programme of non-agricultural natural resources proposed by the Secretary-General. To assist in implementing that proposal within the region, the Commission agreed that the secretariat should, in addition, undertake surveys of mineral raw materials for fertilizers and also a survey of heavy minerals in beach sand and alluvial deposits in countries of the region.

443. The Commission noted with appreciation the offer of the Government of Australia to hold the fourth regional petroleum symposium in that country in 1969. The Commission shared the disappointment expressed by the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources at the delay in the establishment of a regional petroleum institute in Iran, a proposal it had repeatedly endorsed. It requested the Executive Secretary to make further strong representations to UNDP with a view to ensuring that high priority would be attached to that project.

444. In the field of electric power development, the Commission endorsed the proposal of the Committee to change the name of its Sub-Committee on Electric

Power to Sub-Committee on Energy Resources and Electric Power. It noted with appreciation the arrangements being made to organize for the benefit of ECAFE countries a seminar and study tour in the USSR in 1967 to study the experience of that country in electric power development. It also took note of the offer by the French representative to provide host facilities for a study tour in France for electrical engineers from the region.

445. The Commission felt that the comparative study and analysis of the costs of construction and operation of thermal power stations proposed by the Committee might more appropriately be conducted on a selective basis. Such a study would involve countries both within and outside the region and the activities of ECE in that field; and the results would be equally useful to developing countries in other regions. It was therefore felt that some co-operative arrangements might be made with the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs and other regional commissions for the preparation of the study.

446. Rural electrification was also very important, as it was closely related to the development of agriculture, and should continue to receive particular attention.

447. In the field of metals and engineering industries, the Commission generally endorsed the recommendations of the United Nations Inter-Regional Symposium on the Development of Metal-Working Industries, held at Moscow, USSR, in September/October 1966. It endorsed the views of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources that, in considering the conditions necessary for establishing and promoting metal-working industries, the background of each country and the stage of its development should be kept in mind, and that machine-building projects should not be considered separately but rather as a part of a general plan of industrialization.

448. The Commission also endorsed the recommendation of the Committee that technical assistance be made available by United Nations bodies for the establishment of institutions and training of nationals of developing countries in the evaluation of imported machinery and equipment.

449. The Commission noted that the eleventh session of the Sub-Committee on Metals and Engineering would be held at Sydney, Australia, in September 1967, followed by a study tour to enable participants to visit metals and engineering plants in Sydney, Newcastle and the Port Kembla area.

450. The Commission expressed its appreciation to the Government of Japan for having been host to the Seminar on the Development of the Man-Made Fibre Industry in Asia and the Far East, at Tokyo in October/November 1966. It expressed the hope that opportunities would be provided to personnel from developing countries to study the measures adopted in more advanced countries for the development of man-made fibre plants.

451. The Commission recognized the important role played by small industries in the economic development of the developing countries and suggested that the choice of industries and their location be given due attention. Small industries producing inputs for other industries were particularly useful on account of their multiplier effect, and there appeared to be very great scope for small industries producing inputs for the construction sector. Moreover, small industries specifically oriented towards exports deserved to be assisted by appropriate measures. The Commission welcomed the continuous improvement of the Small Industry Bulletin.

452. In the field of housing and building, urbanization problems had assumed great importance. The Commission was therefore pleased to note that a Seminar on Planning for Urban and Regional Development, including Metropolitan Areas, New Towns and Land Policies had been organized at Nagoya, Japan, in October 1966. In the light of the recommendations of that Seminar, a survey of training facilities for regional physical planning was to be made. The Commission noted that a manual on regional planning was being prepared by the secretariat. It also took note of the report of the fourth session of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning of the Economic and Social Council. It unanimously adopted resolution 83 (XXIII) on housing, building and planning.

453. The Commission expressed satisfaction that the ECAFE secretariat was maintaining close liaison with the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development of the Economic and Social Council,

which had proposed a world plan for action. It noted that UNESCO was preparing for the Conference on the Application of Science and Technology to the Development of Asia at ministerial level and that the secretariat had taken part in the preparatory meeting.

#### Asian Industrial Development Council

454. The Commission noted with satisfaction the progress made by the Asian Industrial Development Council since its inception in September 1966. The fact that it had come into being almost simultaneously with the Asian Development Bank augured well. The Commission unanimously adopted resolution 80 (XXIII), giving its further support to the Council.

455. The Commission noted that the Council had shown considerable foresight in the selection of projects for implementation. The conducting of feasibility studies was important for industrial co-operation.

456. The Commission noted that industrial co-operation in the framework of the Council could take the form of regional or sub-regional groupings as well as groupings by products, and recommended a combination of those two forms as most appropriate for the region.

457. The Commission took the view that a prerequisite for the Council's success was an equitable distribution of benefits among participating member countries. What was particularly important was to develop the common will of the partners. Arising from the Council's recommendations, steps had already been taken by the secretariat for the formation of two survey missions on iron and steel and on pulp, and for the establishment of an action group on forest-based industries. The first meeting of the Advisory Group of the Council would be held in September 1967. Furthermore, steps had been taken for the possible establishment of action groups on various other projects. The Commission noted with appreciation that the developed countries, both in and outside the region, were prepared to consider sympathetically the nomination of high-level experts to serve as members of the action groups.

458. The Commission noted that multi-national industrial projects could play an increasingly valuable role in the scheme of Asian industrial development, as they helped to eliminate needless duplication of limited capital investment, realize measurable economies of scale, and employ scarce technical assistance most profitably. The Commission was assured that the Asian Development Bank would give favourable consideration to such projects, provided they were prepared on a sound economic basis.

459. The representative of UNDP assured the Commission that his organization would be interested to receive specific requests for projects in the fields identified by the Council as well as for feasibility studies, or pilot plants which might be required before further steps could be taken towards the implementation of the projects. UNDP would also consider requests for the establishment of national research institutes of applied technology.

460. Noting that the Council had endorsed the recommendations of its Consultative Group for Promoting Co-ordinated Industrial Research in Asia and the Far East and its Working Group on the Development of Standards Institutions in the ECAFE region, the Commission unanimously adopted resolution 82 (XXIII) calling for the establishment of an Asian standards advisory committee.

461. The Commission agreed that countries should carefully consider one another's national development plans and programmes in order to identify areas of profitable co-operation. That was an area to which the secretariat should pay special attention. A small industrial library should be established in the secretariat to house copies of all national industrial development plans and other pertinent information regarding industrial development. The United States had offered to provide material for such a library.

462. Maintenance of close liaison between the Council and the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources was desirable, not only to avoid duplication of effort, but to ensure optimum utilization of all available help and resources. Bearing in mind that the Council was a regional body which derived its authority from, and reported directly to the Commission, it was felt that liaison might best be achieved by keeping the Committee on Industry and

Natural Resources informed of the major undertakings of the Council. The Committee might have an item on its agenda under which a report on the matter would be presented by the secretariat.

463. Similarly, close liaison should be maintained with UNIDO. The Council appeared to be the agency to carry out in the region the tasks arising out of the global strategy developed by UNIDO and that body might be invited to attend the meetings of the Committee and the Council; moreover, it might be profitable for the secretariat to be represented at the meetings of the Industrial Development Board of UNIDO. The Special Industries Services of UNIDO would be a particularly useful source of funds for feasibility studies and other action arising from the recommendations of the Council.

Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources  
In Asian Offshore Areas

464. The Commission noted that the establishment of the Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources In Asian Offshore Areas constituted a milestone in the secretariat's efforts to foster regional co-operation. Since its inception one year previously, it had already conducted two fruitful sessions and prepared a joint prospecting programme for the participating member countries. The Committee was now poised to start operations and the Commission noted with gratitude that several developed countries had offered to give practical assistance.

465. The Commission considered that the Committee owed much for the success of its work in the past year to the services and guidance of high-level experts provided by France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States, which formed a Technical Advisory Group of the Committee. The Commission was informed that the Government of Australia was considering providing an expert to serve as a member of the Advisory Group. The Commission also expressed its appreciation to the Government of Japan for establishing a regional training centre on offshore prospecting, which would undertake training of technical personnel from member countries of the region, and also for providing an expert to work in the ECAFE secretariat on

the offshore prospecting project. The Commission noted that the Federal Republic of Germany was prepared to supply seismic refraction equipment and operational personnel for the work of the Committee and that the United States would consider the possibility of incorporating part or all of the aeromagnetic recommendations of the Committee within the work programme of its "Project Magnet" over a period of approximately five years. The Commission requested member countries of the Committee as well as the secretariat to enter into consultation with the Governments of those countries in order to work out details for early implementation.

466. The Commission was assured by the Administrator of UNDP of his willingness to consider requests for assistance in offshore mineral surveys that would meet the programme's basic criterion of intensive investigation of limited specific areas where the occurrence of economically useful minerals had been revealed by, or was strongly presumed to exist from, geological reconnaissance work. BTAO was already providing ECAFE with two advisors on offshore prospecting and UNESCO had provided an expert to serve as a member of the Technical Advisory Group.

467. The Commission considered that the activities of the Committee could serve as a prototype for the joint development of natural resources by member countries of the region.

468. In accordance with a decision made at the Commission's previous session, the Committee had so far directed its attention to the Western Pacific area. The Commission requested it to consider inviting other member countries of the region whose territories were in proximity to the Pacific Ocean to join it as soon as possible. It also requested the Executive Secretary to consult member countries bordering the Indian Ocean regarding the possible establishment of a similar group for joint offshore prospecting in that area. The Commission noted that several of its members in the region, including Ceylon, India and Thailand, had requested or intended to request ECAFE's assistance in their offshore prospecting projects, and that the Republic of Viet-Nam had expressed a keen interest in participating as a full member of the Committee.

469. The Commission noted with appreciation the invitation extended by the representative of the Republic of Korea for the third session of the Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas to be held at Seoul in June/July 1967.

470. The Commission recalled that both the United Nations General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council had expressed great interest in having the United Nations, in collaboration with its specialized agencies and the regional economic commissions, undertake a comprehensive study of the possibilities of utilizing the resources of the sea for the betterment of mankind. It was confident that the Committee and the ECAFE secretariat would make useful contributions to that study.

471. The Commission unanimously adopted resolution 81 (XXIII) on the development of mineral resources.

#### Transport and communications

472. The Commission noted with satisfaction the current trends in the development of transport and communications, which were generally encouraging although certain local shortages of capacities in some areas still persisted. The trend in railway freight traffic had been generally upwards while several major projects such as electrification of main lines and introduction of new methods of cargo handling, including containerization, palletization and other unitized methods for inter-modal movement of traffic, were being increasingly utilized. Coastal shipping was playing an increasingly important part in intra-regional trade, and ports were being developed. Modern technological developments were beginning to have an increasing impact on transport planning and investment throughout the region.

473. New sources of development capital such as the Asian Development Bank were becoming available for financing well-conceived bankable projects in the transport field which had basic infrastructural significance for the national economies. Moreover, the Commission felt that the establishment of the Asian Industrial Development Council would give a new fillip to industrialization in the region which, besides promoting the manufacture of



transport equipment, would generate a bigger demand for transportation facilities. The secretariats work programme should accordingly be directly geared to those new trends.

474. The Commission noted the progress made in the implementation of the Asian Highway project, and appreciated the recent decision of the UNDP Governing Council to provide institutional support for the Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee and for the expansion and establishment of training and research facilities. With the establishment of the Transport Technical Bureau, it was hoped that the implementation of the project would be further accelerated. The two sessions of the Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee at ministerial level which had so far taken place had proved helpful for co-ordinating and harmonizing policies concerning that project. The Commission noted with appreciation the technical assistance extended by the Governments of Japan and the Netherlands and the aid provided by the Government of the United States which had made possible the Bureau's establishment on an interim basis pending approval by UNDP; and it approved the setting up of an Advisory Board which would be very helpful in providing policy guidance and technical advice to the Transport Technical Bureau. Recalling the decision made at the first session of the Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee that, by the end of the United Nations Development Decade, there should be at least one through east-west highway connecting all the countries concerned, the Commission urged all Governments to make concerted efforts to achieve that very desirable objective, which would have a major impact on regional integration. The Commission noted with appreciation the offer made by the French Government to provide an expert mission to study ancillary service along the Asian Highway.

475. The Commission agreed that, while the main effort should be directed towards the implementation of the priority routes of the Asian Highway, other routes such as feeder roads should not be neglected as they would provide an impetus for the economic development of the hinterlands. It noted that considerable progress had been made in providing feeder connexions in several countries with the co-operation of some developed countries such as Australia. In order to achieve rapid progress in completing a through-route via Nepal, route A44 should be brought up to the minimum standard as soon as possible, as recommended by the Meeting of Experts on the Asian Highway.

476. The Commission noted with satisfaction that a new orientation had been given to the secretariat's work programme in the field of highways and highway transport. It felt that problems of urban transportation were assuming great importance on account of their economic and social implications and their impact on highway safety. It endorsed proposals for the establishment of an advisory team on urban transportation and a team of traffic engineers and highway safety engineers to provide, upon request, advisory services to Governments. The Commission felt that due account should be taken of the interrelationship between town planning, traffic engineering and transport planning. It noted with satisfaction the helpful co-operation offered by some countries outside the region.

477. The Commission noted that the work programme included studies of technical, financial and economic aspects of road engineering and the role of highways in the context of transport planning.

478. Growing emphasis was being placed on action-oriented regional co-operation in the secretariat's work in the field of transportation and communications. The Commission endorsed the recommendation made by the Inland Transport and Communications Committee at its fifteenth session that the secretariat undertake studies on the feasibility of establishing regional pools of expensive and specialized highway construction equipment, salvaging and dredging equipment, and air-sea search and rescue equipment. However, there were a number of major technical, financial, organizational and operational problems which would have to be carefully studied first. The Commission suggested that the desirability of creating sub-regional pools of the various types of equipment, particularly air-sea search and rescue equipment, should also be examined. After the careful preparation of schemes for pools of equipment, appropriate help should be sought from the developed countries and financing institutions.

479. The Commission placed on record its gratitude to the Governments of Japan, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom for providing experts on a non-reimbursable basis for the Port Survey Team, and to the ILO for making available the services of a labour expert; it commended the Team for its compre-

hensive, useful and realistic surveys of the ports in a number of countries in the ECAFE region. Port operations, design and engineering were already receiving considerable attention on the part of port administrations, but the Commission felt that attention should also be given to port management problems. It endorsed the proposal for the convening of a regional seminar on the various aspects of ports and suggested that port management problems be included in the studies.

480. The Commission felt that, to seek solutions to the common problems identified by the Port Survey Team, a special group should be established within the secretariat to provide expert advice on a continuing basis to port administrations on operational, technical and management aspects.

481. The Commission expressed its appreciation to the Government of France for providing technical assistance to countries in the region in river improvement by the bottom panel technique and for its offer to form a team on port economy and hydrology.

482. The Commission noted with interest the studies being undertaken on unitized methods of conveying cargo. It felt that, in addition to the studies on the movement of cargo handled by container ships and from port terminals to hinterland destinations for door-to-door service, other methods of unitized handling such as pallets and barge-carrying ships should also be studied. Moreover, there was a possibility of certain ports of the region being developed as interchange pivot ports for container traffic to serve other countries of the region through feeder container services. It noted with interest the development plans for the port of Singapore and the studies undertaken by Australia, Hong Kong, Japan and Malaysia regarding container services. It welcomed the initiative taken by the United Nations in convening the Inter-Regional Seminar on Containerization and other Unitized Methods for the Inter-Modal Movement of Freight and it hoped the resulting recommendations would provide guide-lines to the countries of the region in planning unitized methods of handling inter-modal traffic. The Commission felt that, based on those recommendations, the work programme of the secretariat might be suitably changed to reflect the latest trends.

483. In connexion with the recommendation of the Inland Transport and Communications Committee on inter-island communications, the Commission suggested that studies be initiated in connexion with the development of sea ferries, port facilities and internal communications in the island countries concerned.

484. The Commission noted with satisfaction that the secretariat was now giving greater attention to studies on coastal shipping, which was playing an important role in the intra-regional trade of the region. It welcomed the studies initiated by the secretariat on inland waterway statistics and thanked the Government of the United States for having provided the services of an expert on a non-reimbursable basis.

485. In view of the recent expansion of the scope of the secretariat's substantive activities in the field of transport and communications, which had come to include studies on coastal shipping and ports serving both maritime shipping and inland waterways, and in response to the growing emphasis on regional co-operation and promotion of international highways and railway traffic, the Commission decided that the Inland Transport and Communications Committee would hence forth be known as the Transport and Communications Committee, the better to reflect its work programme and activities.

486. The Commission took note of the recommendation of that Committee that a large rail transport network be created with the co-operation of all railway administrations in the region with the objective of eventually linking countries of the region with those served by the European and African systems by a trans-Asian railway. The Commission felt, however, that, in view of the magnitude of the project and of its technical and other complexities, a considerable amount of preliminary work would have to be undertaken before that long-term objective could be attained. It endorsed the inclusion in the work programme of pre-feasibility studies on a trans-Asian railway system.

487. The Commission noted with appreciation that very useful recommendations had been made by the Workshop-cum-Study Tour on Diesel Locomotive Operation and Maintenance, held at Tashkent in 1966 with the co-operation of the USSR Government and BTAO. It hoped that the resulting observations and recommendations and the applicability of notable features would be taken into account

In planning and operating diesel traction on the railways of the region. The Commission thanked the USSR Government for the excellent opportunities provided by it to the experts of the region.

488. The Commission noted that the secretariat was currently engaged in a comprehensive study of railway accounting and budgetary procedures and emphasized the importance of those studies in view of the very considerable financial investments absorbed by the railways, which necessitated careful control and regulation of railway finances.

489. The Commission took note of the statement made by the representative of France that a seminar on railway signalling would be held in France in the spring of 1967 and that participants from the ECAFE region would be welcome. It hoped that, in view of the generous offer of the French Government to meet the travel and other expenses, full use would be made of the opportunity. The Commission noted with satisfaction that considerable progress had been made in developing facilities at the national level for training personnel. The part played by UNDP, the ILO and other specialized agencies was noted with appreciation. The Commission also expressed its appreciation of the continued co-operation extended by the Governments of Burma, India and Pakistan which had continued to provide very useful training facilities for railway and inland waterway officials.

490. The Commission noted the continuing co-operation of the Governments of India and Japan and the International Union of Railways, which had assisted in carrying out a number of investigations and studies on problems referred to them by countries of the region through the Railway Research Co-ordinating Committee. It took note of the suggestion that studies on problems of co-ordination and other economic aspects could also usefully be undertaken within the research programme.

491. The Commission noted that the development of European International traffic arteries, including highways, railways and waterways, had been greatly hastened by the establishment of the European Council of Transport Ministers, and that, in the ECAFE region itself, the Asian Highway Co-ordinating

Committee at ministerial level was already catalysing the rapid implementation of the Asian Highway project. It therefore felt that it would be desirable to set up in the region a body similar to the European Council of Transport Ministers for the accelerated development of all means of transport. With the increasing development of regional and inter-regional telecommunication, a conference of Asian ministers of transport and communications would be able to act as a high-level policy co-ordinating body to deal with all aspects of co-operation, integration and harmonization of plans, investment policies and operational regulations in order to facilitate the smooth flow of international, intra-regional, sub-regional and local traffic, including regional telecommunication, and to ensure the early implementation of projects of international or regional significance.

492. The Commission endorsed the proposed work programme on the facilitation of international traffic and requested the secretariat, in consultation with interested specialized agencies and recognized non-governmental organizations, to initiate studies in regard to the possibility of creating appropriate regional machinery for the facilitation of all modes of international traffic, taking into account current arrangements and conventions governing specific modes of transport. The Commission felt that such machinery at the regional level would greatly accelerate the flow of international traffic. Furthermore it hoped that progress would be made in that direction during the current International Tourist Year.

493. The Commission urged all member countries to make every effort to ensure the successful observance of International Tourist Year. In view of the special significance of tourism as an important item of invisible exports, it urged Governments to take full account of the recommendations made by IUOTO in regard to liberalization of visa formalities, removal of travel barriers and other recommendations concerning traffic facilitation. It hoped that the steps recommended by IUOTO for a temporary trial of such liberal measures would eventually become permanent features of regulations governing tourism. The Commission noted with satisfaction that many countries of the region were developing action programmes and that a major effort was being

made to attract larger volumes of tourist traffic. It took note of a suggestion that a study week be held in one of the countries of the region during International Tourist Year and requested the Executive Secretary to consult Interested Governments with a view to convening it under the auspices of ECAFE.

494. The Commission emphasized that, with the accelerating tempo of transportation activities in the countries of the region, the question of proper co-ordination of the various modes of transport was assuming special importance. It was essential to develop a highly efficient, economical and integrated system of transportation to avoid wasteful use of available resources. Studies had already been started in a number of countries to develop sound transport co-ordination policies at the national level and the Commission commended the secretariat for assisting the Government of Ceylon with a national survey of the transportation situation, which had been undertaken with a view to evolving long-term investment and co-ordination policies. Recalling the recommendations made by the Working Party on Co-ordination of Transport, the Commission reaffirmed the view that the establishment of a unified and autonomous authority to regulate all forms of transport in a country would be desirable, particularly in countries where the administration and operation of different modes of transport were under different administrative authorities. However, it recognized that, in view of the varying conditions in the region as a whole, it would be desirable to study local conditions before initiating action. Regarding the proposal by the Inland Transport and Communications Committee that a regional transport research institute be established, the Commission felt that, in view of the large number of institutions engaged in economic research, it would be desirable to make a careful study of all aspects of the question before further action was taken. The Commission hoped that the projected regional seminar on the evaluation of transport requirements and institutional arrangements for programming economic and social development would be convened in 1968 with the co-operation of BTAO.

495. The Commission expressed its appreciation for the assistance extended by the Government of the Netherlands in connexion with the preparation of the Introduction to Transport Planning, which was shortly to be issued for wide distribution.

496. The Commission noted the intensified co-operation between the ECAFE secretariat and ITU in regard to studies on the economic aspects of telecommunication development and planning. Noting with satisfaction that a number of country surveys had been undertaken by the ECAFE/ITU joint unit, it expressed the hope that the resulting recommendations would further accelerate the development of regional communication networks. The Commission placed great emphasis on the need for developing reliable, stable and high-grade telecommunication systems based on modern techniques and equipment. A new era was unfolding with the advent of satellite communications in the ECAFE region, which would greatly enlarge the scope for telecommunication coverage and permit direct contact with areas hitherto not readily accessible. Already a number of countries of the region were planning or had established ground stations to serve satellite communications.

497. With regard to training and research facilities, the Commission noted that some progress had been achieved in a few countries of the region; it welcomed the efforts to develop facilities and to make them available on a regional basis. In view of the massive investments involved in the increasing use of satellite communications and other modern techniques, a larger number of technical personnel in specialized fields would be required; hence, regional or sub-regional training centres would be extremely useful.

#### Water resources development

498. The Commission reviewed the activities of the secretariat in the field of water resources as presented in its report (E/CN.11/760) and considered the report of the seventh Regional Conference on Water Resources Development (E/CN.11/748).

499. The Commission briefly reviewed the over-all position of water resources in the region. It noted that, while the ECAFE region contained more than



half the world's population, it had only one-fifth of the world's land area and about one-third of the world's fresh water supply. While available water supply remained constant, the continual increase in the population of the region was steadily reducing the amount of fresh water available. The water requirements for irrigation, industrial and other uses might sooner or later exceed the economic limits of available supply, thus making the lack of water a major problem to be considered in programming economic development. In the meantime, heavy floods resulting from monsoonal rain, typhoons and cyclones had constantly inflicted heavy damage costing the equivalent of hundreds of millions of dollars per annum; the cost involved in the rehabilitation imposed a heavy drain on the national economies. The Commission considered that proper planning and development of water resources, including effective measures to minimize flood damage, deserved the most careful attention of the countries, as well as of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies in the formulation of its programme of water resources development.

500. The Commission welcomed the continued progress achieved in many countries in the region. Despite a wide variety of problems, there had been significant progress during the past ten years in the development of hydro-electric power, mostly through multi-purpose water projects, whose average annual increase in installed capacity had been 14.2 per cent. That achievement had been reflected in the satisfactory rate of growth in industrial production. On the other hand, the region's irrigated area had increased only at the modest rate of 2.3 per cent per annum, which had been reflected in the setback experienced with respect to food production. In that connexion, the Commission concurred with the conclusion reached at the seventh Regional Conference on Water Resources Development that, although the supply of water was of basic importance, account must also be taken of other factors which contributed to increased agricultural production. They included: a carefully conceived and co-ordinated programme of agricultural research, demonstration and extension, co-operative marketing, supervised farm credit, land consolidation and water management, to enable a water project to be brought into

full production in the shortest possible time. In other words, the Commission emphasized an integrated approach in co-ordinating the work among different disciplines and different agencies dealing with water resources development problems.

501. The Commission had always emphasized the necessity for a regional approach to development and especially for the promotion of mutually acceptable joint efforts in specified fields for the exploitation of international rivers. It noted with satisfaction the active role played by the secretariat in the amplification of the basin plan of the Lower Mekong Basin, an international venture of considerable significance to the economic development of Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and the Republic of Viet-Nam. The Commission commended the secretariat's compilation entitled A Compendium of Major International Rivers in the ECAFE Region, which contained preliminary studies of twelve major international rivers in the region; it expressed the hope that the publication would stimulate co-operation among riparian governments leading to local and regional initiatives and sponsorship. The Commission learnt with interest about the joint development of a project for sharing hydro-electric power generated in the Arax River running between Iran and the Soviet Union and expressed the hope that such joint ventures might be pursued for utilizing the potentials of similar rivers.

502. The Commission heard with renewed concern of the frequent recurrence of typhoons and cyclones, which had inflicted heavy damage in countries bordering the Pacific Ocean and the Bay of Bengal. It welcomed the work being undertaken with UNDP assistance by the ECAFE/WMO-sponsored Preparatory Mission on Typhoons, consisting of high-level experts in the field of meteorology and flood forecasting, which had visited countries and territories in the Pacific area. The mission was drawing up a regional co-operative and action-oriented programme with a view to minimizing typhoon damage; the programme included seeking the most expeditious ways and means of establishing a regional typhoon centre and contained suggestions regarding the corresponding personnel and equipment requirements for implementing a typhoon damage control programme. The report of the mission was to be discussed at a meeting of experts

on typhoons to be held in October 1967. The Commission stressed the necessity of closely co-ordinating the activities of agencies at the national, regional and international levels so as to avoid duplication of efforts, and requested the Executive Secretary of ECAFE and the Secretary-General of WMO to take steps to accelerate the completion of the programme and the implementation of the project.

503. The Commission recalled that, at its previous session, a request had been made to the Executive Secretary of ECAFE and the Secretary-General of WMO to look into the matter of cyclone damage in the Bay of Bengal and the Indian Ocean area. It noted with satisfaction that a Working Group of Experts on Cyclones had accordingly met at Dacca, East Pakistan, in December 1966, and that the report of the Group and its recommendations were being considered by the Governments concerned.

504. The Commission noted that the seventh Regional Conference, recognizing that acute shortages of managerial, professional, technical and skilled manpower constituted a serious impediment to the successful and speedy implementation of the programmes of water resources development, had made two important recommendations regarding the undertaking of comprehensive national manpower requirement and resources surveys covering all water resources development and complementary projects, and the setting up of national, sub-regional and regional training centres for training manpower in the water resources field. The Commission was of the opinion that the evident and clearly recognized shortages of trained personnel made the establishment of training centres desirable, but thought that some countries might lack the resources necessary for carrying out the comprehensive survey suggested by the Conference. It urged that serious consideration be given to the organization of national, sub-regional and regional training centres which could also assist the countries, on request, in the formulation of programmes for the manpower surveys. The representative of the ILO expressed the willingness of his organization to provide assistance to countries, on request, and to co-operate with ECAFE in the organization of sub-regional or regional centres.

505. The Commission recognized the importance of watershed management in water resources development, as proper management would affect the rate and magnitude of watershed erosion and the water yield. Moreover, it called the attention of Governments to the problems caused by uncontrolled erosion, which augmented the amount of troublesome sediment in a stream, thus causing a reduction in the serviceable life of reservoirs and impairing the efficiency and effectiveness of hydraulic works.

506. The Commission placed emphasis on making a pragmatic and action-oriented approach to development problems and recalled that, at its previous session, it had proposed the organization of an ECAFE water resources consulting group which could undertake preliminary investigations needed to justify the allocation of funds for water projects, or help with applications for external assistance in the preparation of the feasibility studies necessary for project implementation. It noted with satisfaction the encouraging response from many countries desiring such consulting services, and expressed its appreciation of the generous offers made by many developed countries to provide non-reimbursable experts to ECAFE for that purpose and, in particular, of the services of experts already made available by the Government of the Netherlands to two countries of the region. Furthermore, the Government of France was prepared to organize, within its Ministry of Agriculture, a group of experts to assist the proposed consulting group, and the Government of Australia had expressed its readiness to participate. The Commission expressed the hope that, with the strong support of the developed member countries, both within and outside the region, the project would develop into one of the most rewarding and successful channels of international co-operation in the field of water resources in the region.

507. The Commission noted with satisfaction the provision by the Government of Japan of training to engineers and technicians of the region in groundwater development and other subjects in the water resources field; it noted with appreciation the offer of the Government of Australia to provide

fellowships in various fields of water resources under its Colombo Plan programme and expressed the hope that similar offers would be made by other countries.

508. The Commission felt that the activities of the secretariat during the past year had been well planned and carefully implemented to serve the general requirements of countries in the region. It commended the secretariat on the useful work done on comparative studies of water codes and noted with satisfaction the co-operation in that task promised by a number of member countries. It noted with satisfaction that a working group of experts on water code would be convened in 1967. The Commission, which attached considerable importance to sound water resources planning, also welcomed the organization of a working group of experts on water resources planning to deal with such subjects as the scope and details of comprehensive investigation for planning, economic and social aspects of river basin development, financial analysis of water resources development plans, co-ordination of water resources planning with national development plans, and co-ordination of work and co-operation among agencies engaged in water resources planning.

509. The Commission had always attached importance to activities relating to hydrology, a subject fundamental to water resources development. It commended the co-operative efforts of ECAFE, WMO and BTAO in organizing the Inter-Regional Seminar on the Assessment of the Magnitude and Frequency of Flood Flows, and of ECAFE, UNESCO and BTAO in organizing the Seminar on Methods and Techniques of Groundwater Investigation and Development. It endorsed the recommendation that the secretariat, in collaboration with WMO, prepare (a) a rainfall frequency atlas for the ECAFE region, (b) a compendium of rainfall volumes of major flood-producing storms in the ECAFE region, and (c) generalized charts of probable maximum precipitation in the ECAFE region. It reiterated the need for closest co-operation between ECAFE and UNESCO in the implementation of the UNESCO International Hydrological Decade programme and urged the countries to establish national committees for that programme if they had not yet done so.

510. The Commission endorsed the recommendation of the seventh Regional Conference that the next session of the Conference take up the following subjects for discussion: (1) policies and methods pertaining to the financing of water resources projects and repayment of project costs; (2) efficient management, operation and maintenance of water resources projects; (3) integration of national master water plans with national economic development plans. The Commission considered that other subjects suggested by the Conference could be appropriately dealt with at the seminars or symposia to be jointly organized by ECAFE and the specialized agencies concerned.

#### Development of the lower Mekong basin

511. The Commission reviewed the annual report of the Committee for Coordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin (E/CN.11/756) and heard statements by the member of the Committee for Laos speaking as Chairman of the Committee for 1967, by the Committee members for Laos, Thailand and the Republic of Viet-Nam, and by the Executive Agent.

512. The Commission noted with satisfaction the general progress made in the Committee's work and in particular that achieved towards the implementation of the Nam Ngum tributary project in Laos, the construction of which had been inaugurated by H.M. the King of Laos on 5 February 1967.

513. The Commission recalled that, in resolution 70 (XXII), it had endorsed the Committee's decision to attach the highest priority in 1966 to investment and construction projects in Cambodia and the Republic of Viet-Nam. It noted that, with the active support of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, his Chef de Cabinet and the Executive Secretary of ECAFE, slightly more than \$16 million had been pledged by Australia, Canada, India, Japan, the Netherlands, Pakistan and the Philippines, to meet the non-domestic cost of the Prek Thnot tributary project in Cambodia. The Commission, noting that the Prek Thnot project was under review by the Government of Cambodia, urged all friendly countries to assist the Committee in meeting the total non-domestic cost required to implement the project to the full extent to be decided upon by Cambodia.

514. The Commission noted that, with the assistance of the United States, the Committee was to make a brief review of the My Thuan international bridge project in the Republic of Viet-Nam, which was designed to meet the transportation needs of that country without prejudice to free international navigation on the Mekong waterway, and that the Committee was seeking finance to implement the project without delay.

515. The Commission noted with great pleasure that Austria and Indonesia had joined the international community co-operating in the work of the Committee, as the twenty-second and twenty-third countries from outside the Basin to do so; and that UNIDO had become the thirteenth United Nations agency to co-operate with the Committee.

516. A suggestion was made regarding the possibility of the establishment under Article 19 of the Charter of the Asian Development Bank of a special fund for the development of the Lower Mekong Basin; it was felt that such a fund might assist the Committee to find resources for the implementation of some of its projects in both the pre-investment and construction categories.

517. Regarding a proposal that ways and means be sought whereby developing countries could contribute technical knowledge, experience, and materials for the construction of Mekong Committee projects and that countries supplying such assistance be allowed to bid on an equal basis for Mekong Project construction contracts, the Commission took the view that such measures would constitute practical progress toward the expansion of regional trade and co-operation.

518. The Commission noted that the Committee had utilized in the past, and would continue to utilize, the assistance made available by ECAFE and UNDP as seed support for the purpose of inducing investment by the four Committee member countries and by co-operating countries outside the Lower Mekong Basin; the investment already so produced was many times greater than the United Nations input. It also noted the Committee's policy of progressing towards the day when the staff of the Committee's secretariat would be principally derived from the four riparian countries, and observed with approbation that some 56 per cent of the professional and technical staff now came from the riparian countries.

519. The Commission noted that, during the thirty-second session (special) of the Mekong Committee, held at Tokyo concurrently with the twenty-third session of the Commission, two plans of operation had been signed, for:

- (a) the establishment and one year's operation by China of an experimental plot of 16.4 hectares, at the Eak-Mat Experimental Farm in the Republic of Viet-Nam, which would introduce for the first time experimentation in irrigated agriculture to the Central Highlands of Viet-Nam;
- (b) the feasibility survey by Japan of a road/rail bridge across the Mekong River between Thailand and Laos in the Nongkhal/Vientiane area;

and that a report on the manpower and training requirements of the Nam Ngum tributary construction project had been presented to the Committee by the IL0.

520. The Commission noted that the Committee, as a result of its growing involvement in project implementation, intended to devote particular attention in the immediate future to the relationship between its physical, economic and social basin planning and the national plans of the riparian member countries; a preliminary analysis of the long-term economic implications of the Mekong Project had been prepared by the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning, which, in collaboration with the Committee, was sponsoring a seminar on that subject in July 1967. The Commission also noted the significance, at the current stage of the Committee's work, of taking the necessary steps to ensure that the maximum benefits of Mekong Committee irrigation projects would be obtained by the peoples of the Basin.

521. During the Commission session, countries and United Nations organizations co-operating with the Committee voiced their continued support. New offers were made by China (in addition to the experimental plot in the Republic of Viet-Nam, provision of seeds, pumps, and agricultural equipment; study tours for the Mekong Committee and its secretariat); Indonesia (contribution of petroleum products for the Committee's pre-investment and survey teams); Iran (a further one-year supply of petroleum products); Japan (beside the feasibility survey for a bridge across the Mekong River, additional studies on the Sambor mainstream project in Cambodia, with regard to the effects of



regulated discharges from the Nam Ngum and Pa Mong and to the effects of the Sambor project on fisheries and on downstream scouring and sedimentation); the Netherlands (the services of an associate expert in agricultural economics for the Committee's secretariat; \$5,000 for the post-flood rehabilitation of the Vientiane Plain Experimental and Demonstration Farm in Laos); the United Kingdom (establishment of a plant protection centre in Laos; reconnaissance for rock-blasting in the Mekong mainstream at Keng Kabao; extension of the survey conducted by the United Kingdom Institute of Geological Sciences in Laos); and the United States (review of the My Thuan international bridge project in the Republic of Viet-Nam; \$20,000 for spare parts, fuel, oil and lubricants for use in the rehabilitation of the Vientiane Plain Experimental and Demonstration Farm in Laos). The Committee accepted these offers with enthusiasm.

522. The delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics did not take part in the discussion.

#### Social aspects of development in the ECAFE region

523. The Commission considered the paper entitled "Progress and Problems of Social Development in the ECAFE Region" (E/CN.11/L.174), which was the third in the series of social development reviews prepared by the ECAFE secretariat for the Commission's consideration, beginning in 1965. The document, besides containing a fund of useful factual information, clearly identified those aspects which needed urgent and careful consideration. Economic planning had become universally accepted as an instrument for achieving rapid, integrated and balanced economic growth. In the ECAFE region itself, almost all the countries had drawn up development plans which, despite differences of strategy, priorities and emphasis to suit the requirements of individual countries, shared the common objective of striving for the people's material and social betterment as quickly as possible. Planning and programming would be a barren exercise if it did not lead to any tangible improvement in the standard of living of the people.

524. The inadequate attention given to social aspects in the development plans seemed to stem from some sort of vagueness and uncertainty regarding the concept of social development. It had commonly been understood to mean activities in the areas of education, health, nutrition, social service and relief work. However, the document had properly underlined that social development,

taken in a broader context, covered the whole range of activities aimed at the attainment of higher levels of living and human welfare, including those which appeared to be strictly within the sphere of economics, such as the problems of increasing income, production, consumption, investment, labour and employment. If social progress was the ultimate justification for planning and economic growth, then it was obvious that all development activities, including those in the sphere of economics, were but the instruments of social development. Although there was often a tendency to assign to social development a supplementary role or some hesitance in acknowledging its primary place in the development scheme, it deserved more than marginal treatment on the part of development planners. A clearer conception of the whole subject should lead to the initiation of the needed transformation in current approaches to development planning, at both national and regional levels.

525. The Commission, noting the very serious lack of data on problems of social development, emphasized that more adequate data were needed for social development planning, especially data relating to the distribution of income, goods and services in the countries of the region. There was also a need to set development targets in terms of essential consumption requirements and human problems. Moreover, properly trained staff were required for the tasks of social development.

526. The Commission commended the emphasis being given to the community development approach in programmes of national socio-economic development, such as rural public works, land reform and resettlement, and urban development, which required popular participation in planning and development. Since the majority of the people in the countries of the region lived in rural areas, the Commission suggested that the secretariat should continue and intensify its studies on rural development. It also suggested that a working group of experts be convened to identify and find solutions to the problems hampering rural development and to discover sources of financing the advancement of rural areas.

527. The Commission expressed appreciation of the secretariat's co-operation with UNICEF in the planning, development and expansion of welfare projects for families, children and youth in the countries of the region. It noted that considerable progress had been achieved in assisting many countries to obtain better trained and more skilled manpower in the field of social welfare and that the project under which the secretariat was giving increasing assistance to training institutions in the region in developing and using indigenous materials for social work education was progressing satisfactorily. It unanimously adopted resolution 88 (XXIII) on children and youth in national planning and development.

528. The Commission, in considering the secretariat's report entitled "Regional Co-operation for the Development of Analytical Research, Policy and Programmes in the Field of Population" (E/CN.11/L.175), noted that the strengthening of ECAFE's activities in the past year and a half had been concentrated mainly on areas of immediate concern to Governments and had included making available upon request advice on programmes designed to influence population growth. Steps had also been taken to enable the secretariat to perform a clearing-house function by disseminating information on population matters of special interest to Governments. The Commission endorsed the proposal for intensification of appropriate regional co-operation in the population field, in view of the urgency of the problem involved and the need to conserve resources and avoid duplication of effort.

529. The Commission also noted with approval the recommendations contained in the report of the Expert Working Group on the Feasibility of Establishing a Regional Population Centre (E/CN.11/L.173). Reviewing the role of ECAFE in relation to the continuing programmes and to the needs of the countries of the region, it recommended measures for strengthening training facilities, research activities, the flow of information and advisory and other services.

530. The Commission unanimously adopted resolution 74 (XXIII) on regional co-operation in the field of population, which, inter alia, requested the Executive Secretary of ECAFE "to take appropriate steps to expand the regional population programme substantially as recommended by the Expert Working Group".

In view of the necessity for dealing with population problems on a broad, multi-disciplinary basis, the Commission in its resolution invited the interested specialized agencies to co-operate in planning and implementing the programme. Some delegations suggested that arrangements be made at an early stage for convening an inter-agency working group of ECAFE and the regional offices of the specialized agencies in order to achieve effective planning and integrated activities. The Commission noted with appreciation the expressions of interest and willingness to co-operate on the part of the representatives of interested specialized agencies.

531. In considering the major functions of the expanded regional population programme, the Commission emphasized: (1) the need to assess training requirements and facilities with a view to expediting training at all levels in the many types of activity essential to national population programmes; (2) the importance of research oriented toward operational aspects of government programmes; (3) the widespread usefulness of establishing ECAFE as a centre for the dissemination of information on a regional basis; and (4) the use of expert working groups to provide such guide-lines as might be appropriate to the implementation of the expanded regional programme.

532. The Commission took note of the financial implications of the expansion of the population programme and of the various sources of funds and contributions in kind that were envisaged, including the proposal for a United Nations consortium of government and private sources with provision for contributions to a special trust fund to be administered by the Secretary-General. Some representatives suggested that an assessment of the scope of the expanded regional population programme should be made. The Government of the United States of America expressed willingness to assist with the interim budget up to fifty per cent of the cost, once an effective work programme and an appropriate administrative arrangement had been agreed upon by the ECAFE secretariat.

533. The Commission commended the ECAFE secretariat for focussing attention on the interrelations between economic advancement, social development and population growth, and recognized the importance of strengthening regional programmes so that adequate levels of living consonant with the goals set for the United Nations Development Decade could be achieved more rapidly through united and integrated effort.

Development of agriculture in the ECAFE region

534. In the course of the general debate on the economic situation in Asia as well as during the discussions on the development of agriculture in the region, the Commission expressed grave concern at the slow pace of growth of the agricultural sector. Agricultural production and food output in 1965/66 had been some 2 per cent lower than in the previous year. The Commission noted with concern that, even allowing for the year-to-year fluctuations in production which had often been due to unfavourable seasonal conditions in some areas, growth rates in the agricultural sector had been disappointingly low in the past several years and long-term projections indicated the possibility of a large gap between domestic supplies and demand for food grains by 1975. Those trends, coupled with the sharp decline in surpluses of food grains in the United States of America, underscored the urgency of strengthening efforts to develop agriculture.

535. The difficulty of the problem lay in the fact that, although the pressing need to attain rapid and sustained agricultural development in the developing countries was widely recognized and despite the high priority being given to agriculture by Governments in their economic development plans, production had not been satisfactory. There seemed to be no single panacea to remedy the situation. Account had to be taken of a whole series of well-known factors, involving technical, economic, social and institutional aspects, and ranging from short-term to long-term, and from small-scale to large-scale, measures. Moreover, conditions differed from one country to another and the factors of strategic importance to each country varied. Every effort must be made to identify those areas of key

importance within each country and vigorous policies pursued to solve the problems. At the same time, however, there was much scope for international co-operation in many areas. International agencies such as FAO and ECAFE could assist the countries in their endeavours in those fields.

536. In order to cope with the situation, the Commission emphasized, in particular, renewed and redoubled efforts in undertaking such measures as the provision of incentives to producers; utilization of the improved know-how now available; improvement of the institutional framework through land reform where necessary and through the provision of adequate credit; land reclamation; and development of new lands and water resources. In that connexion, the Commission welcomed the offer made by UNDP to extend assistance to developing countries of the region through projects of agricultural extension and training and noted with appreciation that UNDP would favourably consider projects to reduce losses due to rodents and diseases.

537. The Commission stressed the importance of developing such branches of infrastructure as transport and communications and electricity supply, and of developing industries to support agricultural development. It was agreed that agricultural and industrial development must go hand in hand.

538. The Commission also emphasized the need for accelerated investment in agriculture and welcomed the additional possibilities for financing agricultural development of the region which might be provided by the Asian Development Bank.

539. The Commission urged that co-operation between FAO and ECAFE in agricultural development be strengthened. It was up to ECAFE not only to accelerate the work on agriculture within the existing framework, but to bring to the notice of other relevant institutions, with due emphasis, the acutely urgent need of the developing ECAFE region for greatly accelerated increases in agricultural production. The Commission recommended that ECAFE should, in co-operation with the other international organizations concerned, especially FAO, develop action-oriented programmes aimed at contributing to accelerated action in that field at the regional and national levels.

540. Reviewing the activities of the Joint ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division in 1966, the Commission noted the steps taken towards the establishment for an Asian training centre for agricultural credit and expressed the hope that the required exploratory action would be completed soon.

541. The Commission, noting the results of the tenth session of the Study Group on Rice of FAO, which had been co-sponsored by ECAFE, and commending the ECAFE secretariat on the studies it had prepared for that meeting, namely "Rice Development Plans in the ECAFE Region and their Regional Implications" and "Liberalization of Intra-Regional Trade in Rice in ECAFE Countries", emphasized the need for measures to expand trade in rice within the context of over-all trade expansion.

542. The Commission, noting the action taken by the secretariat in connexion with Commission resolution 72 (XXII) on the development of agriculture in the ECAFE region, supported the inclusion in its work programme of a study on the requirements for, and availability of, agricultural inputs and recommended that adequate funds be provided for the purpose.

543. The Commission noted that a study entitled "National Agricultural Development Plans in the ECAFE Region and their Regional Implications" was scheduled for completion in 1967. In the context of formulating agricultural development plans, the Commission emphasized the desirability of taking into account nutritional requirements, especially those of vulnerable sections of the population.

544. Attention was drawn to the important role of co-operative institutions in economic development, especially agricultural development. In that context, the Commission welcomed the offer of ICA to extend full support in the implementation of sub-project d(ii) of project I A 2 : 7.1 - 0.2 relating to the convening of an expert group to examine the contribution of co-operative techniques to economic and social development

545. The Commission also took note of and endorsed the other activities of the Joint ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division proposed for 1967/68, including a study on financial requirements for agricultural development and a meeting of experts on regional implications arising out of national agricultural development plans.

Technical assistance, special fund and  
other activities in the ECAFE region

546. The Commission noted with appreciation the paper prepared by UNDP (E/CN.11/763) as background information on technical assistance and Special Fund activities in the ECAFE region, the papers prepared by the ECAFE secretariat (E/CN.11/L.183 and E/CN.11/L.182), on follow-up activities arising from the Seminar on National Co-ordination of Technical Assistance and from the Working Group of Experts on Major Administrative Problems of Asian Governments, and the paper presented by the United Nations/FAO World Food Program (E/CN.11/762).

547. It heard statements by the Commissioner for Technical Co-operation of the United Nations, by the representatives of UNDP, the ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, IAEA, UNICEF, WFP, ICA and IFWL on the progress, trends and problems of technical assistance, pre-investment activities and related work in the region.

548. The Commission noted with appreciation the contribution made by UNDP, through its technical assistance and Special Fund activities, to the development of skills and pre-investment activities in the countries of the region. Although there had been some improvement in the amount of technical assistance and Special Fund resources made available to the countries of the region, the Commission reiterated its concern that the share of the region in relation to its population and absorptive capacity continued to be comparatively small. Hope was expressed that, in the years ahead, a greater and more adequate share of aid would become available to the countries of the ECAFE region.

549. The Commission noted the arrangements for co-operation and co-ordination that had been increasingly developed by the countries of the region and by the various agencies and bodies of the United Nations as a means of ensuring the effective programming and utilization of all assistance.

550. It welcomed the initiative and leadership of the General Assembly of the United Nations in providing for a continuing review of existing assistance facilities within the United Nations family and noted the useful work of the Inter-Agency Study Group of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination regarding improvements



in technical assistance and in its evaluation, in addition to the strengthening of co-ordination with all the specialized agencies. Great progress had been made in fitting assistance programmes to the operational and action-oriented work of UNCTAD and UNIDO. Furthermore, close working relations had been developed with UNITAR, at both the Headquarters and field operation levels.

551. The Commission was pleased to learn that UNDP was taking into full account the work of the United Nations Committee for Development Planning which was engaged in reviewing the targets of the current Development Decade and undertaking a study of the potentials and possible targets for development in the succeeding decade. At the regional level, the close link between the work programme of the Commission and the provision of technical assistance, in particular for regional projects, was fully recognized. The assistance provided often served as a sort of "seed money", for the germination of what subsequently became important ECAFE achievements. The successful formation of the Asian Development Bank was an outstanding recent example. The close relation between technical assistance activities and ECAFE's work programme had assisted considerably in enabling the latter to become action-oriented. The technical assistance and Special Fund activities of the United Nations were increasingly helping to shape national economic and social development plans, to ensure effective programming of various projects within those plans and to facilitate proper implementation of the assisted projects. Expectations of investment support from the Asian Development Bank made it all the more necessary for countries to identify their assistance and pre-investment requirements clearly and to give expression to them in proper form. That was an area in which ECAFE was particularly competent to help.

552. The basic importance of co-ordinating technical assistance at the national level was very strongly emphasized by the Commission. Such co-ordination was a prerequisite both for ensuring the best use of the assistance available from multilateral and bilateral sources of aid and for realistic assessment of aid needs by the receiving countries themselves. Sound technical assistance development required close co-operation between the aid givers and receivers, involving not only financial counterpart contributions by the latter, but also

a partnership in ideas and thinking. In that connexion, the Commission reiterated its endorsement of the report and recommendations of the Seminar on National Co-ordination of Technical Assistance. It was observed that the work of the Seminar had proved very helpful to some of the advanced countries themselves. The Commission was informed that a number of developing countries of the region were implementing the Seminar's recommendations, both in regard to co-ordination machinery and to co-ordination procedures.

553. The Commission strongly emphasized the need for technical assistance evaluation which, in most developing countries of the region, had not yet reached an advanced stage; accordingly, it stressed the need to implement the recommendation of the Seminar on National Co-ordination of Technical Assistance that a seminar be held on methods of evaluating technical assistance and related activities, but pointed out that careful preliminary studies and arrangements would first have to be made. The date should be left to the Executive Secretary to decide. Already the secretariat was in close touch with UNDP, BTAO and UNITAR concerning the seminar's scope and content. A suggestion was made that, initially, the seminar might focus attention on the implementation problems involved in technical assistance and related activities.

554. The Commission welcomed the initiative taken by the United Nations in setting up teams to report on the evaluation of technical assistance in selected countries; it considered that the report of the United Nations Evaluation Team on Technical Assistance Activities in Thailand, which had completed its work in 1965, would provide a useful background to the preparations for the proposed seminar on the evaluation of technical assistance and related activities. Participation by aid-giving countries in that seminar would be particularly important.

555. The Commission noted that the UNDP resident representatives in individual countries constituted an important co-ordinating element in the programming and implementation of technical assistance and Special Fund activities. It felt that the arrangements made for co-ordination between them and the United Nations specialized agencies and bodies should be continued.

556. The Commission's increasing participation in the various phases of country technical assistance and Special Fund programming and implementation was welcomed. While the Commission would continue to act through the resident representatives under the arrangements for co-ordinating United Nations assistance at the country level, it was felt that its increasing involvement in the programming and implementation of country assistance programmes would be beneficial.

557. The Commission adopted resolution 89(XXIII) on local currency contributions to UNDP expenses.

558. The Commission noted the progress made in implementing the recommendations of the Working Group of Experts on Major Administrative Problems of Asian Governments and the support given to the programme in that field by UNDP, the Public Administration Division of United Nations Headquarters, the Government of the Netherlands and the Eastern Regional Organization for Public Administration. Convinced that one element of administration was an important factor in the implementation of plans and programmes in the developing countries of the region, the Commission called for a strengthening of staff resources at the secretariat level so that the objectives of the programmes in that field could be adequately pursued. The Commission noted the recent new initiatives taken by United Nations Headquarters and indications that the administrative aspect of plan implementation would find an important place both in the forward thinking for the next development decade and in the United Nations budget provisions.

#### Special Fund activities

559. The Commission expressed deep awareness of the role and significance of UNDP Special Fund activities at the current stage of development in the developing countries of the region. The growth of their aid absorptive capacity and the availability of new sources of finance such as the Asian Development Bank had increased the importance of those activities. The Commission felt that, within the context of their development plans and the co-ordination procedures and arrangements for assistance, the developing countries of the region should undertake, in advance, increased planning and preparation of Special Fund projects. It drew

attention to delays in bringing Special Fund requests to the stage of actual assistance; for example, the proposal to establish a regional petroleum institute in Iran was still awaiting a decision.

560. The importance of training institutions and facilities was also stressed and it was realized that they would continue to expand at both country and regional levels. In that connexion, the Commission noted certain training opportunities mentioned by the developed member countries.

#### World Food Program

561. The Commission warmly commended the contributions of WFP to the developing countries of the region. Reference was made to the FAO estimates of future food deficits and to the place of WFP in meeting the implications of that threat. Unlike straight food assistance to meet deficits in countries suffering from shortages, WFP's assistance was essentially an element in financing economic and social development. It was intended to help avoid situations involving future food deficits; accordingly, WFP selected projects based on raising the level of productivity in agriculture and other fields. Appreciation was also expressed of the continued role of the Program in meeting emergency needs in countries of the region, although its substantive activities in assisting economic development were its major preoccupation.

562. The Commission was concerned that the target figure for contributions to the current period of the Program had still not been met and that the demand for WFP assistance had exceeded the contributions made to its funds so far. It welcomed the offer of the United States to provide further resources, on the basis of matching aid given by other developed countries.

563. Reference was made to certain problems associated with the use and disbursement of WFP resources. A broad percentage allocation from total resources was being applied for every receiving country and that sometimes halted the development of highly useful country projects. However, the Commission realized that, in a context where resources were limited, the procedure was understandable. Moreover, it noted that the Executive Director of the Program was afforded a certain amount of discretion in the matter.

564. Another specific problem was the inability of one or two countries to channel food aid down to the field of project operations, as most construction jobs were given out on contract to the private sector.

Programme of work and priorities, 1967 and 1968

565. The Commission approved the programme of work and priorities for 1967 and 1968, as presented to it by the Executive Secretary in documents E/CN.11/L.180 and Corr. 1, 2 and 3, and E/CN.11/L.180/Add.1. It noted that the programme had been further streamlined to enable the secretariat to implement its operational and action-oriented projects more effectively than before. The work programme now included action-oriented projects in the fields of industrial development and planning; regional harmonization of development plans; planning and development of water resources; public administration and national development; methods of expanding international trade; the economic aspects of agriculture; mobilization of human and community resources, including financial resources for implementing land reform, settlement and development; port operations; economic studies in relation to telecommunication development; population aspects in economic and social development; and issues relating to social development and planning. The Commission felt that the work entailed by those projects formed a solid basis for making a significant breakthrough in achieving co-ordinated programmes in planning, production and trade among countries of the ECAFE region.

566. The Commission noted with appreciation the increased co-ordination of projects found in the programme of work and priorities. It commended the special attention paid to the interrelationship of different projects to avoid unnecessary overlapping and duplication and felt that it should be further pursued in the next year's programme of work and priorities. While the Commission recognized the necessity of placing emphasis on projects of basic interest to the region, it was also fully aware of the need to have the projects in the work programme linked, as far as practicable, with global programmes within the framework of the United Nations. For example, the work on projections and programming for

economic development was designed to proceed in several ways in line with the work of the United Nations Committee for Development Planning which was currently engaged in a review of the Development Decade and in the formulation of new perspectives for the period thereafter. Similarly, much of the work on international trade and industrialization reflected the co-operative relations established with UNCTAD and UNIDO respectively. The Commission noted with appreciation that a special meeting of the Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions had been convened at United Nations Headquarters in January 1967, in order to co-ordinate the work programmes of those commissions relating to industrial development with that of UNIDO.

567. The Commission endorsed the financial provisions described in the document entitled "Financial Implications of the Draft Programme of Work and Priorities, 1967 and 1968" (E/CN.11/L.180/Add.1). It noted that the Executive Secretary had taken care to deploy the available staff resources so as to obtain the maximum effectiveness in implementing the 1967/68 programme; nevertheless, there remained an unavoidable minimum need for additional staff resources at the current stage development of some of the major ECAFE projects. It was suggested that a statement on the financial implications of the work programme be made annually by the Executive Secretary and that it take into account the provisions of resolution 1177(XLI) of the Economic and Social Council adopted in August 1966, entitled "Work Programme of the United Nations in the Economic, Social and Human Rights Fields and its Budgetary Requirements."

#### Date and place of next session

568. The Commission welcomed the invitation of the Government of Australia to hold its twenty-fourth session in that country in 1968. It unanimously decided that, subject to the approval of the competent United Nations authorities, the invitation should be accepted and that the dates for the session should be determined by the Executive Secretary in consultation with the Government of Australia.

569. The Commission also noted with appreciation the invitation of the Government of Singapore to hold its twenty-fifth session in that country in 1969, and decided to recommend that the invitation be accepted.

Part III

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION AT ITS  
TWENTY-THIRD SESSION

77 (XXIII). Commemoration of ECAFE's twentieth anniversary

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East,

Noting with satisfaction and appreciation the report prepared by the ECAFE secretariat, entitled "ECAFE - Twenty Years of Progress" (E/CN.11/766), and particularly the analysis contained in that report of the work carried out by the Commission, its subsidiary bodies and the secretariat in response to the felt needs of development as they have arisen during the years,

Welcoming the emphasis given by the Commission, its subsidiary bodies and the secretariat to action orientation and regional co-operation,

A

Invites member countries of the Commission to take steps to publicize the work and activities of ECAFE with a view to advancing the objectives of the Commission;

Invites the Governments of those member countries of ECAFE which have not done so to consider the establishment at the national level of appropriate machinery to ensure their more intensive and co-ordinated use of ECAFE's facilities;

B

Calls upon the member and associate member countries of ECAFE to provide, so far as they are able, the requisite support in terms of country initiative as well as background work and co-operation, needed to implement the tasks envisaged in the chapter entitled "Forward Look" of the report in order to achieve their development goals;

Particularly requests the countries to encourage the development of a "common will" among themselves and to consider taking suitable practical action in that direction with a view to promoting co-operation within ECAFE;

C

Affirms the basic necessity for recognition by the developed countries of the dimensions of the aid as well as the trade needs of the developing countries of the ECAFE region, if the growth target of the United Nations Development Decade is to be achieved;

Urges the developed and developing countries to mark the twentieth anniversary of ECAFE with measures and policies that will match the aims, endeavours and hopes of the developing countries;

D

Requests the Executive Secretary

(i) to continue to emphasize the reorientation of the secretariat studies towards specific economic and social action programmes in priority areas as indicated from time to time by the Commission and its subsidiary bodies;

(ii) to continue the study of plan harmonization possibilities in the region with a view to developing economic and social co-operation;

(iii) to assist, upon request, the developing countries of the region, in consultation with other relevant international institutions, to draw up appropriate targets for different sectors of the economy;

(iv) to continue to publicize the requirements of the developing countries of the region for external assistance as projected by those countries in their respective plans;

(v) to identify and highlight the problems which confront the developing countries of the region in increasing their export earnings, in co-operation with other international institutions competent in that specific field;

(vi) to continue to identify and meet the requirements of technology and of the technical and pre-investment needs of the developing countries of the region;

(vii) to sustain the increased attention that is being given to pre-investment and investment generating projects; and



(iii) to emphasize further the programming, formulation and implementation of technical assistance in relation to national development plans and, at the request of Governments of member countries and in co-ordination with the United Nations Development Programme, to step up team studies and surveys at country level in that regard.

365th meeting,  
12 April 1967.

78 (XXIII). Tokyo Declaration

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East,

Endorses the earnest hope expressed by the Prime Minister of Japan in his inaugural statement to the Commission on the occasion of ECAFE's twentieth anniversary that the Commission will continue to serve as a driving force for co-operation and contribute to the promotion of accelerated economic development and friendly relations as well as mutual understanding among the member countries of ECAFE and thus serve the cause of world peace and prosperity;

Recognizes the compelling urgency of the need to satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the people of Asia for higher living standards;

Notes the efforts already made by the developing countries in the region and emphasizes the need for even more effective mobilization and utilization of domestic resources for their economic and social development;

Affirms the need to obtain the maximum possible external resources on favourable terms from the developed countries and the need to liberalize trade on the part of the developed countries as a means of achieving the goals of economic development in the region;

Affirms further the great contribution which ECAFE has already made and will continue to make in serving as a forum at which Asian countries and other interested nations can meet and as a means for promoting economic and social advancement through regional co-operation;

Requests the ECAFE countries to encourage the development of a "common will" among themselves and to consider taking suitable practical action in that direction with a view to promoting co-operation within ECAFE;

Urges the developed and developing countries to adopt measures and policies that will match the aims, endeavours and hopes of the developing countries.

365th meeting,  
12 April 1967.

86 (XXIII). Regional co-operation and harmonization  
of national development plans

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East,

Noting with concern that the rate of economic growth of many of the developing countries in the ECAFE region has been slow and halting and that considerable efforts will be required even to achieve the modest growth targets laid down in General Assembly resolution 1710 (XVI) on the Development Decade,

Realizing that purely national efforts at rapid economic development have been hampered by the narrowness of domestic markets and an insufficiency of resources, and that such limitations can feasibly be overcome by the strategy of economic co-operation and harmonization of national development plans at both regional and sub-regional level undertaken to bring about complementarity in production and mutually beneficial trade,

Recalling its resolutions 45 (XIX) of 13 March 1963 and 56 (XXI) of 22 March 1965 on regional harmonization of national development plans,

Welcoming the resolution on dynamic Asian economic co-operation adopted at the second Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation in 1965, and the recommendations on economic co-operation and plan harmonization made at the first and second sessions of the Conference of Asian Economic Planners held in 1961 and 1964 and of the Expert Group on Trade Liberalization held in 1964,

Bearing in mind the deliberations of the first Working Group of Planning Experts on Regional Harmonization of Development Plans, held in 1966, which emphasized the importance and urgency of economic co-operation and plan harmonization for meeting the difficulties besetting the national efforts to achieve rapid economic development and which unanimously recommended that, in view of the vast geographical expanse, socio-cultural diversity and economic complexity of the ECAFE region, the most feasible and fruitful approach to economic co-operation at the initial stages would be sectoral and sub-regional plan harmonization, and co-ordination at the regional level bearing in mind the ultimate aim of integrating the region's over-all development,

Commending the efforts made and steps taken by the Executive Secretary, pursuant to the above resolutions and deliberations with regard to the vital role of regional, including sub-regional, economic co-operation in accelerating the region's economic growth,

Calls upon the Governments of member countries to create a climate of harmony and goodwill, to imbue their efforts with greater zeal and determination, and to explore and implement practical schemes and measures of regional and sub-regional economic co-operation and plan harmonization with a view to further fostering the spirit of mutual help and willingness to embark on joint efforts, accelerating the region's economic growth and attaining the benefits of concerted efforts and co-operation; and

Requests the Executive Secretary to:

- (a) conduct and promote studies on economic co-operation and plan harmonization at the sub-regional and regional levels with a view to evolving and instituting feasible patterns of co-operation and plan harmonization to the mutual advantage of the participating countries;
- (b) organize meetings and discussions relating to the studies on sub-regional and regional co-operation with a view to making specific recommendations to the Governments of member countries concerned.

369th meeting,  
14 April 1967.

84 (XXIII). Future financing of the Asian Institute  
for Economic Development and Planning

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East,

Considering the continuing need of the Asian countries to provide adequate training for their personnel concerned with economic planning techniques and social and economic development processes and the limited, though expanding, training facilities available in the countries of the region in the areas of planning and development,

Recalling its resolution 43 (XIX) of 11 March 1963 establishing the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning, which directs the Commission to review at its twenty-third session in 1967 the accomplishments of the Institute and to take such action regarding the continued operation of the Institute as it may deem appropriate,

Taking cognizance of the reports of the Governing Council on the functioning of the Institute,

Expresses its gratitude for the assistance which the United Nations Development Programme and the member and associate member countries of ECAFE have provided for the first five-year period of the Institute's existence;

Urges the United Nations Development Programme and the Governments of the member and associate member countries to continue to support the Asian Institute financially for the second five-year period (1969-1973), on the same basis as during the first five-year period (1964-1968), as shown in the annex to this resolution;

Recommends (a) that the cash contributions to be pledged by the Governments should be greater than, and in no case less than, the total amounts pledged by them during the first five-year period, augmented by a percentage to be agreed upon by each member country, so as to allow for a normal increase in costs, and (b) that the United Nations Development Programme's contribution be at least the same as during the first five-year period, including the amount provided in the Adjustment Advice to the first Plan of Operation; and

Decides that the performance and achievements of the Institute shall continue to be reviewed periodically and annual reports placed before the ECAFE sessions to enable the Commission to consider at its twenty-eighth session in 1972 the question of giving the Institute a permanent status.

369th meeting,  
14 April 1967.

## ASIAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

Statement<sup>\*</sup> showing amounts payable in US dollars or equivalent in national currencies for the first five-year period 1964-68 and the amounts proposed for the second five-year period

| Country  | Amount originally pledged in the Plan of Operation | Amount subsequently pledged | Total for the first five-year period | Total plus 10 per cent (Minimum amount to be pledged for the second five-year period, 1969-73) |
|--|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| <b>A. Contribution by Governments a/</b>   |  |                             |                                      |  |
| 1. Afghanistan   | 8,250  | -                           | 8,250                                | 9,075  |
| 2. Australia   | 100,000  | 50,000                      | 150,000                              | 165,000  |
| 3. Brunei  | -  | 5,000                       | 5,000                                | 5,500  |
| 4. Burma <sup>b/</sup>   | 12,430   | -                           | 12,430                               | 13,673   |
| 5. Ceylon  | 15,000   | -                           | 15,000                               | 16,500   |
| 6. China   | 20,000   | 10,000                      | 30,000                               | 33,000   |
| 7. Hong Kong   | 10,000   | 1,500                       | 11,500                               | 12,650   |
| 8. India   | 200,000  | -                           | 200,000                              | 220,000  |
| 9. Indonesia <sup>c/</sup>   | 65,000   | -                           | 65,000                               | 71,500   |
| 10. Iran   | 14,000   | 3,500                       | 17,500                               | 19,250   |
| 11. Japan  | 160,000  | 40,000                      | 200,000                              | 220,000  |
| 12. Korea, Republic of   | 17,200   | -                           | 17,200                               | 18,920   |
| 13. Laos   | 5,000  | -                           | 5,000                                | 5,500  |
| 14. Malaysia   | 27,380   | -                           | 27,380                               | 30,118   |
| 15. Mongolia   | 5,000  | -                           | 5,000                                | 5,500  |
| 16. Nepal  | 1,000  | -                           | 1,000                                | 1,100  |
| 17. Netherlands  | -  | 25,000                      | 25,000                               | 27,500   |
| 18. New Zealand  | 28,000   | -                           | 28,000                               | 30,800   |
| 19. Pakistan   | -  | 73,260                      | 73,260                               | 80,586   |
| 20. Philippines  | 50,380   | -                           | 50,380                               | 55,418   |
| 21. Singapore  | 5,000  | -                           | 5,000                                | 5,500  |
| 22. Thailand   | 15,000   | -                           | 15,000                               | 16,500   |
| 23. United States of America   | 100,000  | 15,000                      | 115,000                              | 126,500  |
| 24. Viet-Nam, Republic of  | 5,000  | -                           | 5,000                                | 5,500  |
| 25. Western Samoa  | -  | 1,000                       | 1,000                                | 1,100  |
| Total  | 863,640  | 224,260                     | 1,087,900                            | 1,196,690  |
| <b>B. Allocation to be made by UNDP (Special Fund) (including Executing Agency overhead costs)</b> |  |                             |                                      |  |
|  | 3,536,300  | 222,900                     | 3,759,200 <sup>d/</sup>              | 3,759,200 <sup>d/</sup>  |

a/ The following Governments of ECAFE member countries have not pledged any cash contributions: Cambodia, France, the Soviet Union and the United Kingdom.

b/ As the Government of Burma did not formally sign the Plan of Operation, that Government has indicated that it will not be making any contributions against the pledged amount.

c/ The amount originally pledged by the Government of Indonesia was US\$ 65,000. It has so far paid only the equivalent of US\$ 14,130.

d/ This amount represents the United Nations Development Programme (Special Fund) allocation as set forth in the Adjustment Advice to the Plan of Operation.

\* The figures in this statement do not tally in all respects with those in the statement annexed to document E/CN.11/771; the main difference pertains to the amount shown against Indonesia.

75 (XXIII). Establishment of the Asian statistical institute

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East,

Recalling its resolution 64 (XXII) of 31 March 1966, which, inter alia, requested the Executive Secretary to take appropriate steps with a view to establishing an Asian Institute for training and research in statistics as soon as possible,

Noting that the Executive Secretary has consulted with the member countries on ways and means of meeting the requirements of such an Institute,

Expressing its gratitude to the Government of Japan for its offer to provide facilities for the proposed Institute at Tokyo, and for agreeing to make the required local cost contribution and to fulfil other requirements in relation to United Nations Development Programme assistance,

Reaffirming the desire of the countries of the region that the assistance of the United Nations Development Programme be sought for the establishment and initial maintenance of the Institute to serve the requirements of the countries of Asia and the Far East,

Requests the Executive Secretary and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to provide assistance for establishing the institute and to assist the Governments of member countries concerned, including the host Government, namely the Government of Japan, to prepare and submit, as soon as possible, an application to the United Nations Development Programme for that project;

Urges the United Nations Development Programme to give urgent and favourable consideration to such an application in the interests of meeting the keenly felt needs of the countries of the region; and

Calls upon the Governments of all members and associate members of ECAFE to support the establishment of the institute.

371st meeting,  
17 April 1967.

87 (XXIII). Ministerial conference of countries of  
the ECAFE region

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East,

Recalling the resolution on dynamic Asian economic co-operation adopted at the second Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation, held in 1965, which, inter alia, recommended that ECAFE member and associate member countries conduct further investigations and studies on various measures for promoting regional trade co-operation, and the relevant recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Deeply concerned that most Asian countries are still encountering serious difficulties in achieving the minimum desirable rates of growth and the targets set for the United Nations Development Decade,



Noting that most of the developing countries in the region continue to suffer very acute balance of payments difficulties and that the expansion of their export trade has been depressingly slow and far from satisfactory,

Appreciating that most of the developing countries in the region continue to suffer from ever-widening gaps in their balance of trade,

Reaffirming the need for immediate remedial measures to remove the impediments to the expansion of trade of the countries of the region and to discover ways and means of building up their export infrastructure,

Requests the Executive Secretary:

- (i) To constitute immediately a study group of government representatives to prepare as soon as possible a practical plan of action in different fields of regional economic co-operation, particularly regarding expansion of trade among the countries of the region within the framework of the principles internationally agreed upon, taking into account also the recommendations of the Expert Group on Regional Economic Co-operation, which met in 1961 and 1963, and the recommendations of the two Ministerial Conferences on Asian Economic Co-operation relating to the expansion of trade in the region;
- (ii) To convene a ministerial conference of the countries of the region as soon as possible and, in any case, before the next session of UNCTAD, to examine the report of the study group and consider suitable arrangements for implementing the proposals for regional economic co-operation with special reference to the expansion of trade in the region; and

Urges member and associate member countries in the region to make available the services of experts and consultants as may be required for the study group and for making preparations for the conference of ministers.

370th meeting.  
15 April 1967.

85 (XXIII). Preparations for the second session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East,

Recognizing the historic importance of the first United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), which has led to universal recognition of the urgent need to find solutions to the economic problems of developing countries and to a number of agreed steps and measures being taken in that direction,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2085 (XX) expressing serious concern at the lack of progress in solving the substantive problems with which the Conference was faced and reaffirming the continuing and urgent need for member states of the Conference, in the light of its Final Act, to take full account, in their trade and development policies, of the needs of developing countries and the need for prompt, decisive and concrete measures to solve those problems,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 2209 (XXI) urging the Governments of the developed and developing member states of the Conference, each in its particular spheres of responsibility, to exercise greater political will and to do their utmost to achieve the greatest possible progress in implementing the recommendations made at the first session of UNCTAD relating to a number of matters in which progress could be expected before the second session,

Noting with grave concern the continuing generally unsatisfactory rate of economic growth of the developing countries and the small progress in the implementation of even those recommendations of the first UNCTAD session which were unanimously adopted,

Taking note of the deliberations at the tenth session of the ECAFE Committee on Trade which stressed the importance of the second session of UNCTAD and the need for effective action to ensure its success as well as the need for selecting for concentrated attention those subjects which were likely to provide a basis for concrete results,

Noting further the preparatory work in the form of consultations and studies conducted by developed as well as developing countries, individually

and as groups, with the assistance of various regional and international bodies, in order to arrive at agreed positions and proposals on various substantive issues to be considered at the forthcoming UNCTAD session,

Invites the attention of the UNCTAD Trade and Development Board to the various suggestions concerning the second session of UNCTAD and its agenda which were made at the tenth session of the ECAFE Committee on Trade, including those made by representatives of the land-locked member countries;

Urges ECAFE member and associate member countries in the region to undertake vigorous substantive preparations for the second session of UNCTAD and to consult and co-operate among themselves and with countries in other regions, before and during the Conference, in a spirit of mutual goodwill and understanding, with a view to finding a realistic and constructive approach to the formulation of proposals aimed at agreed solutions to the problems identified and at achieving the greatest possible progress in the implementation of the recommendations of the first session of UNCTAD in the light of the Final Act;

Requests the Executive Secretary of ECAFE to continue giving assistance to member and associate member countries of the region, as suggested by the ECAFE Committee on Trade at its tenth session, in the preparations for the second session of UNCTAD, with a view to ensuring its success; and

Urges all ECAFE member and associate member countries to take at the earliest possible date positive measures aimed at accelerating the trade and economic development of the developing countries, as they agreed to do at the first session of UNCTAD, and to create conditions conducive to a harmonious, conciliatory and fruitful second session.

367th meeting,  
13 April 1967.

#### 79 (XXIII). Asian international trade fair

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

Recognizing the valuable contribution that international trade fairs and exhibitions can make towards promoting international trade, attracting new investments and fostering co-operation among countries,

Noting with satisfaction the concrete and lasting results achieved by the First Asian International Trade Fair organized by the Government of Thailand in 1966 at Bangkok, in which thirty-three Governments of countries within and outside the region and over 3,000 private firms participated,

Expresses its deep appreciation to the Government of Iran for undertaking the task of organizing the Second Asian International Trade Fair at Tehran in October 1969;

Calls upon all Governments of member and associate members of ECAFE and other members of the United Nations to give full support to, and participate in, the Second Asian International Trade Fair;

Invites the attention of the organizing and participating Governments to the various suggestions made at the tenth session of the ECAFE Committee on Trade which would contribute to the success of the Fair; and

Requests the Executive Secretary of ECAFE and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to extend all possible assistance to the Fair.

367th meeting,  
13 April 1967.

76 (XXIII). Development of the coconut industry  
in South and Southeast Asia

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East,

Recognizing the great importance of the coconut industry to the economy of many member countries in the region, particularly Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand and the Republic of Viet-Nam, as it provides not only a source of foreign exchange but also commodities for food, clothing and shelter, as well as raw materials for industrial processing,

Being conscious of the need for greater efficiency and productivity in the coconut industry of the region to eliminate wastage, and to ensure better and fuller utilization of all the components of the coconut tree,

Having been informed that:

- (a) a Joint Philippine-Indonesian Coconut Commission has been established to promote and improve conditions of the coconut industry in those two countries,
- (b) with the help of FAO, the Government of the Philippines has applied to UNDP for assistance in the establishment of a coconut research institute in the Philippines, and
- (c) the Philippine Government is prepared to provide host facilities for such an institute,

Considers that the institute, when established, should maintain close relations with existing national and other units concerned in coconut research in order to exchange technical information and undertake work of mutual interest leading to the establishment of a regional coconut institute which could be patterned on the International Rice Research Institute at Los Banos in the Philippines, in order to achieve optimum development of the coconut industry;

Requests the ECAFE secretariat to take measures, in close co-operation with FAO and with the assistance of UNIDO, UNDP and other international and national organizations concerned, for the establishment of the coconut institute; and

Requests the Governments of Indonesia and the Philippines to provide other coconut-producing member countries of the region with relevant information concerning their Joint Coconut Commission to enable them to consider the desirability of joining the Commission at an appropriate time.

367th meeting,  
13 April 1967.

### 83 (XXIII). Housing, building and planning

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East,

Recalling resolution 1676 (XVI) of the United Nations General Assembly recommending that Governments of member states assess the "adequacy of

measures dealing with various aspects of the urbanization process and review their national policies and programmes affecting urbanization'',

Taking note of the report of the Seminar on Planning for Urban and Regional Development including Metropolitan Areas, New Towns and Land Policies, which gave special attention to problems resulting from the excessive and increasing land prices in and around urban areas,

Concerned at the unprecedented increase in the urban population, the number and size of haphazardly growing urban areas and the mounting backlog in housing especially for the low-income groups,

Considering the magnitude of the problem and the urgent need to forestall further deterioration of the urban environment,

Recommends that the Governments of the developing member countries of the region:

- (a) harmonize their social, economic and physical planning at all levels and translate their national development plans into national physical plans;
- (b) take full account of the intimate relationship between urbanization, industrialization and economic development;
- (c) evolve well defined urbanization policies indicating the ratio of urban to rural population and the pattern of population distribution required to produce maximum economic and social gains;
- (d) adopt, and issue directives for implementing, a well defined industrial location policy aimed at avoiding over-concentration of economic activities and encouraging a more rational distribution of population and of the benefits of industrial development programmes;
- (e) evolve rational urban land policies aimed at achieving a social optimum in the use of urban land, eliminating conditions of scarcity of land, curbing undue rises in land values and utilizing the gains of socially generated surpluses in real estate value for the common good; and

Recommends further that:

- (a) these Governments accord higher priorities to housing, urban and regional planning programmes in their development plans;
- (b) the existing training and research facilities in urban planning be expanded.

367th meeting,  
13 April 1967.

80 (XXIII). Asian Industrial Development Council

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East,

Recalling its resolution 68 (XXII) of 31 March 1966 on the establishment of the Asian Industrial Development Council capable of effectively assisting the developing countries of the ECAFE region in the promotion and acceleration of industrial development,

Reaffirming its belief that there is an urgent need for intensifying national efforts as well as for furthering close co-operation at the sub-regional and regional levels in promoting industrial development in the developing countries of the region in order to ensure better utilization of resources and thus achieve a much faster rate of economic growth than at present,

Noting with satisfaction the establishment of the Asian Industrial Development Council in September 1966 and the formation of an advisory group on development policies,

Noting further that the Council has identified a number of industrial projects for early consideration for multi-national action,

Expressing its gratitude to member countries of ECAFE for their support to the work of the Council and for their willingness to consider making available their national experts to serve the Council,

Recording its appreciation of UNIDO's close collaboration in the work of the Council, and of the United Nations General Assembly's approval of a special budget for the work of the Council for 1967,

Bearing in mind the urgency and magnitude of the tasks entrusted to the Council,

Invites all Governments of member countries of ECAFE and the international organizations concerned, especially UNIDO and UNDP, to give high priority as far as possible to the work of the Council and to extend all possible assistance and co-operation;

Draws the attention of international and regional development and financing agencies to the investment needs of the industrial projects in the region;

Endorses, subject to the United Nations over-all budgetary programme, the proposed budget for the Council as stated in document I&NR/AIDC.2/4;

Requests the Executive Secretary to take steps to mobilize all possible assistance to enable the Council to operate effectively.

367th meeting,  
13 April 1967.

## 82 (XXIII). Standardization activities

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

Recalling (a) Economic and Social Council resolution 1182 (XLI) of 5 August 1966 highlighting the importance of standardization in the industrial development of developing countries, (b) the conclusions of the United Nations Inter-Regional Seminar on the Promotion of Industrial Standardization in the Developing Countries, held at Helsingor, Denmark, in October 1965, (c) the results of the Working Group on the Development of Standards Institutions in the ECAFE Region, held at Bangkok in December 1966, and (d) the sectoral study on standardization, patents and marketing prepared in August 1965 for the first Asian Conference on Industrialization,



Taking into account the recommendations on standardization adopted by the first Asian Conference on Industrialization held at Manila, the Philippines, in December 1965; and by the Asian Industrial Development Council at its second session held at Bangkok in February 1967,

Recognizing the urgent need of the developing countries to promote standardization not only at the national but also at the international level so as to facilitate international trade and economic co-operation, and noting that the developing countries which have not yet established national standards bodies need assistance in doing so,

Expresses the view that concerted measures should be undertaken to develop standardization activities in the developing countries of the region;

Urges member countries which do not have national standards bodies to take steps to establish them and to take appropriate measures to develop national standards;

Recommends that all the countries of the region become members of the International Organization for Standardization and the International Electrotechnical Commission, and co-operate in the international standardization effort;

Decides to establish an Asian Standards Advisory Committee, with a view to assisting countries of the region in the establishment of standards institutions and in the development of national standards properly co-ordinated with International standards; and

Requests the Executive Secretary to provide every possible assistance to the countries of the region, on request, by arranging advisory services and sponsoring suitable training schemes in the field of standardization.

367th meeting,  
13 April 1967.

81 (XXIII). Development of mineral resources  
in Asia and the Far East

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East,

Recalling its resolution 59 (XXI) of 24 March 1965 concerning the development of Asia's mineral wealth,

Noting with satisfaction resolutions 2158 (XXI), 2172 (XXI) and 2173 (XXI) of the United Nations General Assembly, relating to the Secretary-General's proposal for a five-year survey programme of non-agricultural natural resources,

Considering that ECAFE's work programme in the field of mineral resources development, carried out under the guidance of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, is well in line with the Secretary-General's five-year survey programme and that the secretariat's activities in this field have, in many respects, proceeded further than what is envisaged in that programme, particularly in regard to offshore prospecting in developing areas, for which a Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas has been established,

Endorses the proposals made at the nineteenth session of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources to accord high priority to the study and survey of mineral raw materials for the fertilizer industry in the region and to include in the secretariat's work programme a survey of heavy minerals in beach sands and alluvial deposits in Asia and the Far East;

Requests the Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas, which has so far directed its attention to the western Pacific area, to consider inviting those member countries of the region whose territories are in proximity to the Pacific Ocean, but which have not yet participated in the work of the Committee, to join it at an appropriate time;

Requests the Executive Secretary to consult member countries bordering the Indian Ocean regarding the possible establishment of a similar group for joint offshore prospecting in that area;

Requests the Executive Secretary also to give consideration to requests by member countries to supplement their efforts in the survey of their mineral resources;

Requests the United Nations organs, including the United Nations Development Programme, to give continuous support to ECAFE's activities in the field of mineral resources development; and

Expresses the hope that the developed countries will continue to provide experts and other assistance to the developing countries of the region as well as to the secretariat in the above activities when required.

367th meeting,  
13 April 1967.

88 (XXIII). Children and youth in national  
planning and development

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East,

Recalling that the United Nations General Assembly, in its resolution 1773 (XVIII) adopted in December 1962 and in subsequent resolutions (resolution 1919 (XVIII) of 5 December 1963, resolution 2057 (XX) of 16 December 1965, and resolution 2214 (XXI) of 19 December 1966), emphasized the importance of national development plans and programmes for protecting children and young people and preparing them adequately to contribute to the economic and social progress of their countries.

Recognizing the complementary relationships between economic and social progress and the urgent need to invest as far as possible in the development of young human resources, as a crucial contributory factor to the future economic and social advancement of the countries of Asia,

Noting with appreciation that an Asian Conference on Children and Youth in National Planning and Development was convened at Bangkok from 8 to 15 March 1966 by the United Nations Children's Fund, the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, and the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning, in co-operation with the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the ILO, FAO, UNESCO, IBRD and WHO,

Taking into account the report of that conference,

Recommends that Governments of developing countries in the region consider taking such measures as are possible and appropriate to their respective circumstances:

- (i) to disseminate the findings of the Conference through the circulation of its report and selected documentation among the appropriate governmental and non-governmental agencies;
- (ii) to organize national seminars and use other appropriate means for bringing together planners, administrators, economists, social scientists and specialists on children's problems to examine the method, content and scope of planning for children and youth within the framework of national development;
- (iii) to take steps for the improved collection, analysis and use of statistical information relating to the situation and needs of young people;
- (iv) to make periodic and systematic assessments of the needs of children and youth as a necessary step in the development of suitable programmes for children and youth;
- (v) to assess existing policies and plans in order to identify better means of co-ordination and more comprehensive coverage of programmes benefiting children and youth, and establish appropriate targets for services to young people within the framework of national development plans;
- (vi) to devise, if necessary, suitable methods and mechanisms for ensuring maximum participation of local communities and non-governmental organizations in programmes benefiting children and youth; and
- (vii) to encourage national research and training bodies to carry out research into the problems of development of young people with a view to discovering new and more effective ways of dealing with such problems, and to undertake training programmes to make planning

technicians and functional specialists more fully aware of the importance of planning for the development of young human resources as an integral part of over-all national development;

Expresses the hope that the member countries currently assisting economic and social development programmes in the developing countries of the region increase, if possible, the volume of technical assistance and equipment to take more adequate account of the needs of children and youth;

Requests the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, the Director of the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning and the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund to assist member and associate member countries at their request, and in collaboration with other concerned United Nations agencies, in implementing the above recommendations by:

1. Facilitating exchanges of experiences among countries in the region in handling the problems of children and youth through convening seminars and workshops at the regional level;

2. Organizing, where necessary, inter-country training programmes to orient over-all and sectoral planners, administrators and specialists to the various aspects of planning for meeting the needs of children and youth;

3. Encouraging further research in the region on a co-ordinated basis in order to promote concerted thinking and action in respect of problems of children and youth; and

4. Offering advisory and other technical services at the request of Governments on the improvement of the methods and procedures of planning so as to take more fully into account the needs of children and youth in national planning.

369th meeting,  
14 April 1967.

74 (XXIII). Regional co-operation in the field of population

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East.

Recalling its resolution 54 (XX) of 10 March 1964 on population growth and economic development,

Noting Economic and Social Council resolutions 1048 (XXXVII) of 15 August 1964 on population growth and economic development and 1084 (XXXIX) of 30 July 1965 on work programmes and priorities in the field of population,

Noting further the resolution on dynamic Asian economic co-operation adopted at the second Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation, held in 1965, which reiterated the vast scope for, and importance of, regional demographic co-operation,

Welcoming United Nations General Assembly resolution 2211 (XXI) of 17 December 1966, which recommended that ECAFE assist, when requested, in further developing national and regional facilities for training, research, information and advisory services in the field of population,

Sharing the concern expressed in a statement<sup>3/</sup> signed by the Heads of State of eleven countries in 1966, which notes among other obstacles that "too rapid population growth seriously hampers efforts to raise living standards, to further education, to improve health and sanitation, to provide better housing and transportation, to forward cultural and recreational opportunities -- and even in some countries to assure sufficient food",

Expressing its appreciation of the intensified work of countries of the region and of the ECAFE secretariat in the field of population,

Noting with approval the recommendations of the Expert Working Group on the Feasibility of Establishing a Regional Population Centre, particularly those pertaining to the expansion of work on regional co-operation in the field of population through the strengthening of the ECAFE secretariat and the development of a multi-disciplinary approach,

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<sup>3/</sup> See United Nations press release SG/SM/620 of 9 December 1966.

Reiterating the increasingly urgent need for closer regional and appropriate sub-regional co-operation among countries of the ECAFE region in respect of programmes in the population field,

Emphasizing the role of the Commission in assisting Governments to improve the well-being of their peoples through development plans and programmes,

Recognizing that those efforts must take account of the interaction between population and economic and social factors in development,

Decides to establish the Asian Population Conference as a statutory organ of the Commission, to be convened every ten years synchronizing with the decennial population and related censuses, for the consideration of all aspects of population questions and of their impact on economic and social development;

Requests the Executive Secretary:

- (a) To take appropriate steps to expand the regional population programme substantially as recommended by the Expert Working Group referred to above, with a view to providing for the analysis and consideration in depth of the region's population problems and for the application of the most effective means of solving them through regional and national co-operative effort;
- (b) To assign primary emphasis to existing priority areas and to emerging needs of Governments for assistance in the field of population through an expanded programme of training, research, information and advisory services, making full and economical use of regional and national resources;
- (c) To initiate preparations as soon as possible for the Asian Population Conference to be convened towards 1970;

Further requests the Executive Secretary to carry out for consideration by the Asian Population Conference a series of studies in depth, through secretariat research and working groups to be convened from time to time, to explore the effect of the pressure of population in delaying the achievement of development goals, and to consider the setting of targets designed to bring

rates of population increase and of economic growth and social advancement into some reasonable alignment with one another in order to guide the region in attaining its growth and welfare objectives, and to provide such guide-lines as may be appropriate to the implementation of the expanded programme in the field of population;

Invites the interested specialized agencies, within their respective mandates, to undertake a role commensurate with the importance of co-operative action in planning and implementing the programme, including the provision of experts, where appropriate, to participate in multi-disciplinary projects;

Calls upon all member and associate member countries of ECAFE, other members of the United Nations which are interested in the solution of population problems, and other appropriate international, regional and national institutions to extend all possible co-operation and support in implementing the expanded regional population programme.

371st meeting,  
17 April 1967.

89 (XXIII). Country contributions to United Nations  
development programme expenses

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East,

Noting that the contributions of some countries to United Nations development programmes (technical assistance sector) carried out within their borders are calculated as 12 1/2 per cent of the exchange costs converted to local currency at the most favourable market rate,

Requests the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to examine the possibility of assessing the 12 1/2 per cent contribution in local currency by those countries towards their country programmes in a manner and at rates that will avoid budget difficulties caused by fluctuations during the course of the project.

369th meeting,  
14 April 1967.



Part IV

DRAFT RESOLUTION FOR ACTION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

570. At its 371st meeting, the Commission unanimously approved the following draft resolution for submission to the Economic and Social Council for action:

"The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of the annual report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East for the period 5 April 1966 to 17 April 1967, and of the recommendations and resolutions contained in parts II and III of that report,

Endorses the programme of work and priorities contained in part V of that report; and

Commends the progress of work and the achievements of the Commission during the twenty years of its existence as reflected in the Commission's discussions on the twentieth anniversary of ECAFE under item 4 of the agenda for its twenty-third session."

371st meeting,  
17 April 1967.

## Part V

### PROGRAMME OF WORK AND PRIORITIES, 1967 AND 1968

571. At its 370th meeting, on 15 April 1967, the Commission unanimously approved the programme of work and priorities as set out below. The programme was prepared in the light of recommendations of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission which had met since its previous session and which are mentioned in part I of this report, and after taking due note of the remarks and suggestions made by member countries.

#### Basic directives

572. As in the past, the Executive Secretary and the Commission's subsidiary bodies have, in preparing the programme of work and priorities for 1967 and 1968, followed the basic directives and decisions of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly, as well as the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, regarding decentralization, programmes of work and priorities in the economic and social fields, concentration and co-ordination of efforts and resources, control and limitation of documentation, pattern of conferences and related questions. Particular attention has been paid to the more recent resolutions 990 (XXXVI), 1046 (XXXVII), 1090G (XXXIX), 1093 (XXXIX), 1171 (XLI), 1173 (XLI), 1174 (XLI) and 1177 (XLI) of the Economic and Social Council and General Assembly resolutions 2116 (XX) and 2188 (XXI).

#### Concerted action, concentration and co-ordination

573. In preparing the programme of work for 1967 and 1968, the Commission continued to be mindful of the slow progress made by the majority of the developing countries of the ECAFE region in meeting the targets set for the United Nations Development Decade. Consequent on the recommendations of the second Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation held at Manila in November/December 1965 and the Asian Conference on Industrialization, also held at Manila in December 1965, the work programme for 1966 and 1967 had already reflected the efforts made to accelerate economic and

social development through a number of projects or additional activities within existing projects, among others, in the fields of industrialization and plan harmonization. As a result of intensified activities in the social field, certain aspects of work relating, in particular, to social policy and demography were matured to a point of more practical usefulness to the countries of the region. In addition, some important action-oriented projects in the transport and water resources development fields proved their worth and established encouraging guide-lines for more intensified work in the future. In the international trade field, with the completion of work on the establishment of the Asian Development Bank, possibilities emerged of intensified activity in other areas such as trade liberalization. As a result of these orientations in the work programme for 1966 and 1967 and the experience gained, the 1967 and 1968 work programme has been able to reflect, in increasingly concrete form, new prospects of action orientation designed to accelerate growth, both through regional economic co-operation and, in appropriate areas, through assistance to individual country efforts.

574. Thus the work programme now includes action-oriented projects in the main field of industrial development and planning; in several projects in the industrial field related to this main project; in regional harmonization of development plans; in planning and development of water resources; in public administration and national development; in methods of expanding international trade; in the economic aspects of agriculture; in mobilization of human and community resources, including financial resources for implementing land reform, settlement and development; in port operations; in economic studies in relation to telecommunication development; in population aspects in economic and social development; and in issues relating to social development and planning. It is felt that, on the basis of the work envisaged in these and other projects of the work programme, the stage is set for concrete breakthroughs that will lead to the achievement of collaborative programmes in planning, production and trade among countries of the region.

575. A further feature of the 1967 and 1968 work programme is an increased effort to co-ordinate projects and programmes with others related to them, both within the scope of the Commission and outside. In keeping with this effort to ensure the maximum impact of given projects through support derived from related projects, the work programme set out below indicates in all relevant instances, under the title 'Related programmes', all those activities which support and are related to the specified projects. As in the past year, the work programme also reflects increasing participation by the Commission, its subsidiary bodies and the secretariat in major long-range programmes of concerted action by the United Nations and the specialized agencies. For example, the work on projections and programming for economic development is designed to proceed in several ways in line with the work of the Headquarters Committee for Economic Development Planning which is engaged in a review of the Development Decade and in the formulation of new perspectives for the period thereafter. Similarly, much of the trade and trade promotion work in the work programme will reflect the secretariat's participation in the work of the UNCTAD secretariat and the mutual relations established between the two organizations. The working relation being developed between the newly established UNIDO and the ECAFE secretariat in the industry field is another illustration of this co-ordination.

576. One natural facet of this co-ordination and concerted action is the regional level activities that are implicit in the objectives of the programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies at Headquarters, including UNCTAD and UNIDO, and the pre-eminent role of the Commission as a regional organization with comprehensive functional interests. The relevant resolutions of the Commission, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly in recent years have given considerable impetus to the decentralization of economic and social activities to the regional economic commissions. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, in its fifteenth report to the General Assembly (twentieth session), underlined that decentralization was not a static formula, but part of a continuing process of evolution and should be considered in the context of changing circumstances. The further developments that have now taken place in the

fields of planning, industrial development, and trade development have highlighted the needs for further decentralization measures and for strengthening the secretariat of the Commission to ensure that the objectives of its operational and action-oriented activities will be attained.

577. These trends have assumed particular significance in view of the need to implement them increasingly at the country level in the form of feasibility surveys, project studies, country seminars and technical advice and assistance including development of country projects and programmes for financing by foreign countries or by the financing bodies of the United Nations system. Hence further steps are required to strengthen secretariat staff resources per se, as well as to associate related sections of the United Nations and specialized agency secretariats with these co-operative activities. It might be advantageous if some of the functions of the specialized agencies concerned with trade and industry could be discharged through the regional commission secretariat and some of their staff outposted to the secretariat.

578. In conclusion, it should also be mentioned that, as in the past, the Executive Secretary has followed the policy of utilizing, where appropriate, the services of such bodies as universities, national, private or public institutions and non-governmental organizations for carrying out parts of the projects in the work programme.

#### Review of the 1967-1968 work programme

579. Apart from the basic directives of the Economic and Social Council and General Assembly referred to earlier, the directives given by the twenty-second session of the Commission were also kept in mind in preparing the work programme for 1967 and 1968. Particular attention was paid to the continued importance attached by the Commission to operational and action-oriented activities aimed at fostering regional co-operation for accelerated economic and social development. Certain improvements made in the presentation of the work programme in recent years have been further developed. In particular, each project has set out for it a project aim under a heading of the same name which helps to clarify the nature of the

work content indicated against it. In order to convey the scope of the work required for meeting the project aim, there is also the heading, 'Related programmes', which, where appropriate, gives an indication of the joint nature of the work content. These indications, it is felt, will convey a clear idea of the strategy of the work content as formulated and will also be consonant with ECOSOC resolution 1177 (XLI), which requires that note be taken of sections of the United Nations work programme having application to respective regional work programmes.

580. The Commission's main committees (the Committee on Trade, the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources and the Inland Transport and Communications Committee), major conferences such as the second Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation and the Asian Conference on Industrialization, as well as other subsidiary bodies, have had an opportunity to review closely the substantive parts of the 1967 and 1968 work programme, which, therefore, carries their approval. Project descriptions indicate, as far as possible, when a part or the whole of a project will be completed. Every effort will be made to complete projects partially or fully as planned. It may, however, be noted that the secretariat's staff resources are still largely subject to the moratorium placed by the General Assembly at its twentieth session on the increase of staff for 1967. Although, at the twenty-first session of the General Assembly, certain increases for 1967 were authorized in the industry field following the recommendations of the Asian Conference on Industrialization and the consequent setting up of the Asian Industrial Development Council, resources generally, in terms of the work programme as a whole, remain tight and completion of some of the projects may therefore be difficult.

581. Owing to a substantial increase in the workload of the secretariat, the formulation of an effective work programme capable of being fully implemented has proved no easy task. A few projects from the 1966 and 1967 work programme were dropped for lack of resources or reasons of co-ordination with other agencies undertaking similar projects; several other projects, or work items within projects, of this programme were completed;

and a number of new projects or new work items emerged from the decisions of the various meetings held during 1966/1967. An idea of these new fields of activity has been given in a preceding paragraph. Consonant with these limitations and with the needs of an effective work programme, the Executive Secretary has rationalized and streamlined the new projects and the new work items in existing projects -- the latter in fact are mainly responsible for the increase in the workload -- in order that the priorities, aims and objectives of the Commission may be fully met. These objectives include attaining the targets of the United Nations Development Decade, carrying out the growing activities related to regional economic co-operation, implementating relevant UNCTAD and UNIDO programmes, and undertaking applied work at the country level involving advice, transfer of technical skills and assistance in the transfer of foreign capital.

582. There are 90 projects for 1967 and 1968, compared with 83 projects for 1966 and 1967. This unavoidable increase has come into being despite much streamlining of required work; and it accounts only partly for the increased responsibilities and workload of the Commission, since some of the heaviest pressures result not so much from the increase in the number of projects as from additional work items within existing projects. Industry, economic development and planning, water resources development and social development are responsible for much of this type of additional workload. The programme in each field of activity or sub-field is divided into two groups -- group 1 being "Continuing Projects and Activities" and group 2 "High Priority Projects of Immediate and Practical Interest". In the 1967 and 1968 work programme, there are 59 projects under group 1, compared with 55 in the 1966 and 1967 programme; and 31 projects in group 2 in the 1967 and 1968 programme, compared with 28 in the 1966 and 1967 programme.

#### Decentralization and strengthening of the secretariat

583. In outlining the co-ordination and concerted action developed in connexion with this work programme, reference has been made to the role of decentralization in the effective implementation of work programmes.

584. The most important instance of decentralized activity so far has been the functioning of the Technical Assistance Co-ordination Unit within the secretariat during the last three years. It has been delegated responsibility for administering the regional advisory services programme and for participating in the preliminary biennial programming exercises of the United Nations Development Programme at both the regional and country levels. Participation in the expanded programme exercise occurred in 1965/1966 and Unit has participated in 1967 in the regular programme exercise for 1968. Relations between the secretariat, the resident representatives of UNDP and the specialized agencies continue to be strengthened by more frequent consultations, exchanges of views and mutual assistance. The secretariat has thus assumed major responsibilities for regional projects and its consultative services in respect of country projects are being increasingly utilized, particularly in special situations demanding insight into, and comprehensive analysis of, economic and allied matters in relation to technical assistance programming. Thus the secretariat's participation in the programming exercises has been useful in the light of the emphasis placed by the Commission on accelerated growth and well co-ordinated, action-oriented projects. The secretariat's services have also been widely used in the preparation, preliminary review and, to the extent possible, execution of relevant UNDP Special Fund projects in the region. These have included country projects as well as certain important sub-regional and regional projects.

585. Although this area of activity is the administrative and financial responsibility of the Technical Assistance Co-ordination Unit, these programming exercises have inevitably involved the secretariat as a whole. Accordingly, the decentralization of activities in technical assistance has, in its functional scope, been wide indeed.

586. The implementation of action-oriented projects in the Commission's work programme has been assisted with increasing success by the regional advisers and expert groups. Their activities have covered virtually all the important fields in the Commission's work programme. The 1967 and 1968



programme envisages a slight increase in such support so as to meet the needs of the expanding country and regional level activities of the secretariat.

587. Moreover, the decentralization of technical assistance led to the development of activities in certain useful substantive directions concerning the planning, development and formulation of technical assistance as such. This follow-up of the recommendations of the Seminar on National Co-ordination of Technical Assistance, held in March 1966, was reported to the Commission's twenty-second session. Limitations of staff have, however, prevented a more active pursuit of country contacts and programmes. In regard to the holding of a seminar on methods and techniques of evaluation of technical assistance and related programmes, as requested by the Commission in a resolution adopted at its twenty-second session, preliminary preparations were initiated. In order to ensure co-ordination with UNDP and UNITAR and in view of the deep interest in evaluation by the United Nations and all specialized agencies, the Seminar was considered by ACC. The work programme for 1967 and 1968 now includes holding a seminar on evaluation and related aspects of technical assistance.

588. The technical assistance projects of a regional nature, which, as mentioned earlier, are the administrative responsibility of the Technical Assistance Co-ordination Unit, comprise training and allied centres, seminars and similar meetings, including study tours and the provision of regional advisers in the various disciplines of the secretariat. A list of these projects is given at section III of this part of the report.

#### Pattern of conferences

589. The total number of conferences and other meetings held every year remains a matter of concern to the Commission. The General Assembly itself, at its twentieth session, adopted a detailed resolution, 2116 (XX), dealing with this subject, which was referred to in last year's report of the Commission. The General Assembly decided that a fixed pattern of conferences laying down the places and dates of the meetings of United Nations bodies

should come into force on 1 January 1966 for the next three years. Concerning meetings held by the regional economic commissions, it decided the following: "The regular sessions of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Economic Commission for Africa, as well as meetings of their subsidiary bodies, may be held away from their headquarters when the Commission concerned so decides, subject, in the case of regular sessions of the Commission, to the approval of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly". It further decided that, in other cases, meetings may be held away from the established headquarters or authorized meeting place of any body where a government issuing an invitation for a meeting to be held within its territory has agreed to defray, after consultation with the Secretary-General as to their nature and possible extent, the actual additional costs directly and indirectly involved. The resolution also urged "all organs of the United Nations as well as the specialized agencies to review their working methods and the frequency and length of sessions in the light of the present resolution and of the growing volume of meetings, the resulting strain on available resources, and the difficulty of ensuring the effective participation of Members". The Commission has constantly kept in view the aim of reducing the number and length of meetings of its subsidiary bodies and ad hoc working parties in accordance with the earlier resolutions of the General Assembly as well as the directives of the Economic and Social Council and the Secretary-General on the subject.

590. In spite of renewed efforts, the number of meetings for 1966/1967 was still high, namely forty-seven. As a result of considerable re-examination of the possibilities of streamlining and co-ordination within the secretariat and with the United Nations as a whole, it has been possible for 1967/1968 to reduce the number of proposed meetings to forty. Considering that the expanding programmes of the Committee for Co-ordination and Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin have contributed their share through additional specialized seminars and training sessions, the reduction in the number of scheduled meetings constitutes a success. However, new areas of work may lead to a need for additional meetings. This happened in the process of setting

up the Asian Development Bank in 1966/1967; it has already started in the work connected with the Asian Industrial Development Council and may perhaps happen again in the near future in connexion with the work relating to plan harmonization.

591. The number of meetings to be held abroad is the barest minimum and much less than in previous years. Another development has been the holding of specialized meetings such as those of expert groups immediately adjacent to the dates of the main meetings under which these subjects fall. Trade promotion talks have long been associated with the annual meetings of the Committee on Trade; while one meeting of the AIDC was held close upon a meeting of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources. Yet another approach has been to try to co-ordinate the meetings held in the ECAFE region with those convened by United Nations Headquarters and by the specialized agencies. These developments are reflected in various projects of the current work programme. A further development which relates to the General Assembly's call for a review of working methods is the increased provision in the work programme for country seminars, which do not figure in the list of ECAFE meetings in the year but as training sessions organized in the country visited by the specialist teams of ECAFE. Such projects have been much welcomed in the countries and successfully implemented in the community development field and in port survey and water resources development. This trend is being continued in the 1967/1968 work programme.

592. The Calendar of Meetings of the statutory and subsidiary bodies of the Commission requiring representation of Governments (including the sessions of the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin and of the Governing Council of the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning), as well as those of expert groups and other meetings not requiring official representation of Governments, is given in section IV of this part of the report.

### Control and limitation of documentation

593. The Executive Secretary has continued efforts to enforce the requirements relating to the control and limitation of documentation in accordance with the relevant resolutions and directives of the Economic and Social Council, the General Assembly and the Secretary-General. The number of documents and the total number of pages produced for the meetings organized under the Commission's work programme for 1966 and 1967 showed a drop as compared to the previous year, which, however, was somewhat exceptional in view of the special technical reports produced for the Asian Conference on Industrialization. Discounting that addition, the documentation for 1966-1967 probably reflected a slightly increased long-term trend in regard to the total number of pages. The average number of documents used for each meeting was, however, satisfactory by comparison; so also the average number of pages per document or per meeting. As mentioned earlier in another connexion, the number of meetings held in 1966/1967 was exceptionally large and this had an effect on the total number of pages of documentation. With the reduction in the number of meetings for 1967/1968 and the continued exercise of strict control over documentation for meetings, it should be possible to contain the length of documentation within the desired limits, without adversely affecting the efficiency of work and quality of documents and publications, and despite the increased scope of the Commission's activities in certain important spheres of regional development.

594. Governments in the region and the specialized agencies continued to assist the secretariat by supplying documents such as country studies and background papers needed for the meetings concerned.

### Implementation of the work programme

595. While it is desirable to have as firm a programme as possible, unforeseeable factors may sometimes make it necessary to alter or abandon certain projects, or to give them different priorities. Accordingly, the Commission, as in the past, left it to the discretion of the Executive Secretary to modify or defer projects, or to establish different priorities within the framework of the approved programme of work, should he feel that unforeseen developments warrant it.

Financial implications of the work programme

596. The Commission had before it this year a special note prepared by the Executive Secretary on the financial implications of the forthcoming work programme. At the past few sessions of the Commission, the Executive Secretary had repeatedly indicated the inadequacy of staff resources for completing the programme of work. A scrutiny of the development of staff resources of the secretariat for implementing the work programme was made by the Executive Secretary as required by the directives of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly. This revealed important inadequacies in staff availability for certain areas of work, despite the increase of some staff allowed by the General Assembly at its twenty-first session to facilitate implementation of ECAFE's industry programme. Some indications of this have been already given above in the observations on the current work programme. The Executive Secretary has made every effort to deploy the staff available in the 1967 manning table to achieve maximum and effective implementation of the work programme for both 1967 and 1968. However, there is an undeniable need for additional staff support at this stage of development of some of the major ECAFE projects, particularly in research and planning, industrial development, social affairs and demography, statistical services and public administration. Additional staff are also needed for the executive direction and management functions performed by the Executive Secretary. The Commission underlined the need for certain minimum additional provisions in terms of staff and collateral support and requested the Executive Secretary to pursue the matter at an early date.

# 1. Annotated List of Projects for 1967 and 1968

## Explanatory notes

597. The programme of work for 1967 and 1968 is presented under the functional classification of activities requested by the Economic and Social Council.<sup>4/</sup> This is reflected in the section and sub-section titles of the annotated list and in the first three symbols of the code numbers of the projects. As before, the Commission's own classification is retained, through the second set of four code symbols in the project listings and the work content of the projects themselves is described in terms of four groupings: A. Assistance to Governments, B. Studies, C. Collection and dissemination of information, and D. Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert working groups. As mentioned earlier, two new headings are provided in each project description under the titles: 'Project aim' and 'Related programmes'. Each of the Commission's subsidiary bodies was presented with the appropriate divisional work programme for approval and these programmes appear in the following list, re-arranged to conform to the functional classifications referred to above.

598. The projects themselves are listed in two groups:

### Group 1. Continuing projects and activities

This group consists of high-priority projects and activities for which the responsibility of the Commission and its secretariat, in accordance with its terms of reference and resolutions, is of a continuing character. The studies and reports contemplated are to be submitted from time to time. Each study may differ from, and supplement, others in respect of the countries, substance, problems and period covered. No relative priorities are assigned to projects within this group or as between groups 1 and 2.

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<sup>4/</sup> See, Document E/3929, 26 June 1964, Work Programme in the Economic, Social and Human Rights Fields, Report by the Secretary-General, submitted to the thirty-seventh session of the Economic and Social Council, Summer 1964.

Group 2. High-priority projects of immediate and practical interest

This group consists of ad hoc projects of high priority which are non-recurrent, and an estimate of the approximate duration to completion has been given. It includes those outside the broad category of continuing projects (group 1), as well as occasional topics within it. Pursuant to the recommendations of the Economic and Social Council and its Co-ordination Committee, an estimate is given of the probable duration of these projects. No relative priorities are assigned to projects within this group and those in group 1.

The code numbers and notations used below carry the following meanings:

The first three notations - 1 A 1, 1 A 2, 1 B 4, etc., reflect the broad functional headings A to D and the sub-headings under each of these.

The next set of notations, which are four in number, refer respectively to the secretariat division concerned; the group within which the projects fall (namely group 1 or group 2); the section responsible for the projects within the secretariat division referred to; and the number of the project in serial order within the section.

The letter 's' indicates projects involving co-operation with one or more of the specialized agencies; the letter 't' indicates projects for which the co-operation of BTAO has been accorded or is to be sought.

A. BROAD ISSUES AND TECHNIQUES RELATING TO DEVELOPMENT

1. Development trends and projections of development requirements and possibilities

Group 1. Continuing projects and activities

I A 1 : 1.1 - 1.1 Review of current economic trends and developments

- Authority: Terms of reference of the Commission and Commission resolutions E/CN.11/63 and E/CN.11/222; Commission, twenty-third session, 1967.
- Project aim: To present to the Commission during the regular session an analysis of the economic trends and developments of the ECAFE countries as a background material for its discussion on the economic situation in Asia. This also provides a basis for important deliberations on economic policy in general.
- Work-content: (b) Studies and (c) Collection and dissemination of information:
- A comprehensive annual survey of current economic trends and developments in ECAFE countries is prepared and published regularly in the Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East.
- Related programmes: Brief interim surveys may be published in the quarterly Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East. Since 1957, the study under project I A 1 : 1.1 - 1.2 has formed part of the annual Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East.

I A 1 : 1.1 - 1.2 Analysis of aspects of economic problems of major policy importance

- Authority: Terms of reference of the Commission and Commission resolutions E/CN.11/63 and E/CN.11/222; Commission, twenty-third session, 1967.



**Project aim:** To submit for the consideration of the Commission during its regular session an analysis of a certain vital aspect of economic development of the ECAFE countries with a view to providing general perspective and guidance on economic policy.

**Work-content:** (b) Studies and (c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Selected aspects of economic problems of major policy importance are reviewed and analyzed. The subjects selected for the last three years have been: economic development and the role of agriculture, 1964; economic development and human resources, 1965; and aspects of financing economic development, 1966. Subjects tentatively proposed for the next two years are: some aspects of industrialization and trade and foreign aid.

**Related programmes:** Together with the study under project I A 1 : 1.1 - 1.1, this study has been published regularly since 1957 in the Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East.

**I A 1 : 6.1 - 0.1 Social survey and review of social development trends**

**Authority:** Terms of reference of the Commission; Commission resolution 42 (XVIII); Economic and Social Council resolution 1139 (XLI).

**Project aim:** As an aid to more effective planning, to improve the quality and quantity of data and information on social aspects of development in the ECAFE region, and to indicate social development needs and problems which require particular attention in the interest of rapid over-all development.

**Work-content:** (a) Assistance to Governments:

(i) In planning, executing and evaluating social surveys in collaboration with appropriate national authorities;

(ii) In strengthening programmes of training for national social survey personnel.

(b) Studies and (c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) A Review of the Social Situation in the ECAFE Region is published annually; the Review consists of periodic comprehensive surveys of social conditions in the region as a whole, alternated with reports on selected features of social development. The first general survey was brought out in 1965, and the special topic taken up in 1966 was the situation of children and youth; social aspects of development plan implementation will be dealt with in 1967;

(ii) Contributions to United Nations reports and studies, including the Reports on the World Social Situation.

Related programmes:

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I A 1 : 6.1 - 0.2 Population aspects of economic and social development

**Authority:** General Assembly resolutions 1838 (XVII) and 2211 (XXI); Asian Population Conference, 1963; Commission resolutions 54 (XX) and 74 (XXIII); ECOSOC resolutions 1048 (XXXVII) and 1084 (XXXIX); Population Commission, 1963 and 1965; United Nations ad hoc Committee on Fertility Programmes, 1966.

**Project aim:** To help Governments in the ECAFE region to follow as closely as possible the inter-relationships between economic and population changes through studies and research; this work will be undertaken with reference to their need for investment in facilities within the framework of their general development programmes; it will cover the population problems confronting them and lead to exchanges of information on all aspects of population and social and economic growth.

(t) **Work-content:** (a) Assistance to Governments:

(i) In defining the interaction between population trends and policies and plans for economic and social development;

(ii) In evaluating their priority needs in the population field;

(iii) In formulating and implementing population policies, upon request, including assistance in planning and executing surveys of attitudes and motivation;

(iv) In evaluating current action programmes and making available current information on studies and experience in population programmes;

(v) In preparing manuals of procedures and designing forms for data collection needed in action-oriented research and programmes to implement population policies;

(vi) By participating and assisting in national seminars and meetings concerned with various aspects of population problems.

(b) Studies:

(i) For the preparation of reports on the demographic situation of the region as a whole;

(ii) On the demographic aspects of social welfare planning;

(iii) On the effects of education upon population trends;

(iv) On concepts and definitions of the labour force, employment, unemployment and under-employment;

(v) On methods and procedures for evaluating national family planning programmes, including research and experimentation on questions relating to the implementation of programmes;

(vi) Contributions to United Nations reports and studies.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) Preparation of a compendium of population data, population estimates and projections, materials on demographic surveys undertaken, information collected on major trends of population growth, and of analyses of data, research work and studies conducted on all aspects of population problems, including a compilation of names of individuals in agencies and institutions in countries of the region engaged in activities related to these problems;

(ii) Provision of selective documentation on demographic and related data, research and studies on all aspects of population problems, including family planning, for the use of interested national agencies and institutions in countries of the region and international organizations and for the meetings on population which may be convened in 1967 and 1968;

(iii) Publication of supplements to Selected Annotated Bibliography on Population and Related Questions in Asia and the Far East (1963), which will give special attention to studies published after 1963.

(d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert working groups:

(i) Working group of experts on personnel and training aspects of family planning programmes.

- (s) Related programmes: A multi-disciplinary approach to problems of population is essential and requires the co-operation of the regional organizations of specialized agencies. Regional studies in this project are integrated with those of the Population Division at Headquarters. Collaboration in some studies with the Chembur Demographic Centre is also needed. A report containing the results of a project on the preparation of detailed population projections for countries in the region has been completed in collaboration with the Chembur Centre and is being prepared for publication.

I A 1 : 7.1 - 0.1 Continuing review of current developments in the field of food and agriculture in Asia and the Far East<sup>5/</sup>

Authority: Commission, twenty-third session, 1967.

Project aim: To undertake periodic analysis and review of the food and agricultural situation.

Work-content: (c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Survey, economic analysis and dissemination of information regarding food and agricultural problems in the region, including survey of the food and agricultural situation and institutional developments as part of the Annual Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East.

Related programmes: I A 1 : 1.1 - 1.1 Review of current economic trends and developments;

I A 6 : 2.1 - 0.1 Development of trade and trade promotion services.

## 2. Planning and programming

### Group 1. Continuing projects and activities

I A 2 : 1.1 - 2.1 Economic development and planning

Authority: Commission resolution 16 (XII), 1956; Conference of Asian Economic Planners, first session, 1961; second session, 1964; Commission, twenty-third session, 1967.

Project aim: To provide Governments with assistance in plan formulation and implementation, in mutual sharing of planning experience, and in research on planning problems and development policies.

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<sup>5/</sup> Work on these projects is undertaken in co-operation with FAO through the Joint ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division.

Work-content:

(a) Assistance to Governments:

(i) In planning for economic development including formulation, implementation and evaluation of plans, and in coping with basic economic policy problems facing them in the process of economic development;

(t)

(ii) Through advisory services in economic development planning;

(iii) By acting as the Executing Agency of the UNDP Special Fund project of the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning with respect to substantive matters, and assisting and advising the Asian Institute in its substantive activities.

(b) Studies:

(i) A study on Problems of Plan Implementation in the ECAFE countries - to be prepared in 1967/68.

(ii) A survey of economic development planning in the ECAFE countries - to be prepared in 1968.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) On economic development plans of the countries in the ECAFE region, including their targets and resource requirements;

(ii) On experience of economic development policies and programmes in ECAFE countries.

(d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert working groups:

(i) Conference of Asian Economic Planners:

The third session of the Asian Economic Planners is scheduled to take place in 1967. It is proposed to focus attention on (a) the problems of plan harmonization; and (b) the problems of plan implementation;

(ii) The Committee for Development Planning will hold its 1968 session at Bangkok. Joint preparation with the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies at Headquarters will be undertaken in 1967 for the meeting.

Related programmes: I A 2 : 1.1 - 2.2 Projections and programming for economic development;

I A 2 : 1.1 - 2.3 Regional harmonization of development plans. Committee for Development Planning at Headquarters.

I A 2 : 1.1 - 2.2 Projections and programming for economic development

Authority: Commission resolution 16 (XII), 1965; Conference of Asian Economic Planners, first session, 1961; second session, 1964; Commission, twenty-third session, 1967.

Project aim: This is a continuing and integrated programme of long-term projections and of appraising perspectives of economic growth designed to facilitate the formulation of national economic plans and to assist the efforts towards plan harmonization.

Work-content: (a) Assistance to Governments:

(i) In the development of techniques of programming economic development to be applied to specific conditions of the countries in the ECAFE region;

(t)

(ii) Through advisory services in the techniques of projections and programming;

(iii) In the preparation of long-term economic projections with special reference to perspective planning;

(iv) Through co-operation with the Trade Gap Projection Unit of UNCTAD, the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies of Headquarters and the Regional Centres for Economic Projections and Programming in ECLA and ECA.

(b) Studies:

(i) Studies of techniques of programming economic development, including methods of economic projections, suitable to the conditions of the countries in the ECAFE region;

(ii) Studies of long-term prospects of economic development in the ECAFE region, in co-operation with Governments and research institutions concerned.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) On techniques of programming economic development, etc., through publication of the series on Development Programming Techniques;

(ii) On techniques of long-term economic projections;

(iii) On the results of long-term economic projections through the Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East.

(t)

(d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert working groups:

Expert Groups on Programming Techniques.

The First Group of Experts, convened in 1959, dealt with the general aspects of programming techniques; it was followed in 1960 by a joint FAO/ECAFE group on selected aspects of agricultural planning. The Second Group of Experts, convened in 1961, dealt with the techniques of formulating industrial development programmes. The Third Group of Experts in 1962 took up projections for long-term economic planning in general. The Fourth Group in 1964 surveyed the methodology and evaluated the results of long-term aggregate economic projections undertaken at the national level, as well as of the projections prepared by the Regional Centre for Economic Projections and Programming for selected countries and the region as a whole. The Fifth Group in



1966 concentrated primarily on the sectoral aspects of long-term economic projections. The Sixth Group of Experts which will be convened in 1968 is expected to deal with foreign trade projections for the developing ECAFE countries with a view to assessing (1) their import capacity resulting from the combined total of export proceeds and inflow of foreign capital; (2) their import requirements taking into account, inter alia, the servicing of foreign debts; and (3) the gap between import capacity and requirements on the basis of alternative assumptions.

Related programmes: I A 2 : 1.1 - 2.1 Economic development and planning;

I A 2 : 1.1 - 2.3 Regional harmonization of development plans.

Programmes of work listed at (a)(iv) above.

I A 2 : 1.1 - 2.3 Regional harmonization of development plans

Authority: Conference of Asian Economic Planners, second session, 1964; Commission, twenty-third session, 1967.

Project aim: This is a continuing project aimed at increasing co-operation among the countries in planning economic development, avoiding mutual conflict in fixing plan targets and increasing the area of joint effort.

Work-content: (a) Assistance to Governments:

In their efforts to harmonize their development plans and production programmes on a regional or sub-regional basis.

(b) Studies:

It is proposed to prepare separate studies of plan harmonization for three sub-regions of Asia in connexion with the preparation of the documentation for the second and third sessions of the Working Group meetings on plan harmonization.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

A publication entitled Plan Harmonization and Economic Development in Asia will be prepared in 1968-69 for the purpose of dissemination of information on plan harmonization.

(d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert working groups:

(t)

(i) Four meetings of the Working Group of Planning Experts on Regional Harmonization of Development Plans are scheduled for 1967 and 1968. Three schemes of sub-regional plan harmonization will be discussed at these sessions. The Working Group is expected to make operational recommendations to the Governments concerned with regard to plan harmonization.

Related programmes: Sub-regional plan harmonization will require intimate collaboration and co-ordination of work with all other divisions of ECAFE, especially those which are actively engaged in regional programmes, such as the regional projects of the International Trade Division, the Industry and Natural Resources Division, etc.

The work of long-term economic projections under I A 2 : 1.1 - 2.2 and the general work programme of economic development and planning under I A 2 : 1.1 - 2.1 are closely related to the present programme.

I A 2 : 1.1 - 2.4 Financing of development and budget management

Authority: Fourth Budget Workshop 1966; Commission, twenty-third session, 1967.

Project aim: To assist the Governments of the developing ECAFE countries in making fiscal policies and budget management effective instruments for the acceleration of growth with stability.

Work-content:

(t)

(a) Assistance to Governments:

(i) Through advisory services in the field of fiscal policies and formulation and evaluation of public projects;

(ii) In reclassification of budgets;

(iii) In developing efficient budgeting techniques;

(iv) In co-ordinating effectively government budgeting and economic development planning.

(b) Studies:

Review of fiscal developments in the countries of the region; studies on taxation, particularly taxation of agricultural income and export duties; on the pricing policy in public enterprises; and on the application of economic and functional classification and programme and performance budgeting.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

By compiling an annual review of fiscal policies and developments in budget management.

(d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert working groups:

(t)

The fifth Workshop on Fiscal Policies and Management, to be convened in 1968, will have as its main topic a review of fiscal developments in the countries of the region; the taxation of agricultural income, the appraisal of export duties and pricing in public enterprises.

Related programmes: This is part of a global work programme relating to fiscal and budgetary developments, including inter-regional Budget Workshops organized by the Fiscal and Financial Branch at Headquarters.

I A 2 : 3.1 - 1.1 Industrial development and planning  
(s,t)

Authority: Ministerial Conference at Manila 1963 and 1965; Asian Conference on Industrialization, 1965; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, nineteenth session, 1967; Commission, twenty-third session, 1967.

Project aim: To promote further industrialization, including implementation of projects requiring regional or sub-regional co-operation and of other recommendations of the Asian Conference on Industrialization and the Asian Industrial Development Council.

To assist the countries of the region in industrial planning in general, and in planning for the development of specific industries in particular; and to assist them in fulfilling their needs in training and research.

Work-content: (a) Assistance to Governments:

(t)

(i) To render assistance and advice on specific industries to countries of the region and, for this purpose, to constitute, with the assistance of the United Nations Development Programme, panels of experts such as (a) an Oils and Fats Industry Advisory Group in close co-operation with FAO; (b) a Food Processing Industries Advisory Group; (c) a Pharmaceutical Industry Advisory Board;

(ii) To compile and issue a directory of industrial and technological institutes to be brought up-to-date with amendments at two-year intervals;

(iii) To compile and maintain up-to-date lists of: technical institutions competent to conduct feasibility studies; processes; and patent holders in the field of man-made fibre industry with a view to facilitating contact between ECAFE developing countries and holders of patents and processes;

(iv) To implement recommendations made by the Conference on the Development of Fertilizer Industry in Asia and the Far East, including the arrangement for an on-the-job training programme on a regional basis, resources permitting;

(v) To assist and to collaborate with the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning in organizing, with assistance from the Government of Netherlands, a course in industrial development administration.

(b) Studies:

(i) To study the problems and techniques of industrial planning, including problems relating to specific industries of major importance to the region (1964-67);

(ii) To undertake, with the assistance of UNDP, UNIDO and other organizations and agencies, field investigations and intensive studies on the feasibility of various joint industrial schemes in the following sectors:

- (a) iron and steel;
- (b) fertilizers;
- (c) aluminium;
- (d) pulp and paper;
- (e) machinery and transport equipment;
- (f) petrochemicals.

(iii) To study, in collaboration with UNESCO, through an inter-secretariat working group, the requirements for the development of the book industry in the ECAFE region.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) To furnish information to the countries of the region regarding industrial development and planning by means of an "Industrial Development News" to be issued at regular intervals;

(t)  
(s)

(ii) To collect and circulate "Norms" to member countries to assist them in the planning of industrial development in specific industrial sectors.

(d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert working groups:

(i) To convene at intervals of three years, with joint preparations by ECAFE and UNIDO, the Asian Conference on Industrialization which will review and advise on the problems and progress of industrialization in the region;

(ii) To prepare for, convene, service and implement recommendations of AIDC and, through it, to assist in achieving progressive harmonization of industrial development plans; to identify projects and the ways and means for co-operation of two or more countries; to assist in feasibility studies and related programmes; and to assist and advise in organizing and co-ordinating financial and technical assistance and in the follow-up of findings of technical bodies established by the Asian Conference on Industrialization. For terms of ref. of the AIDC vide Commission Res. 68 (XXII)7;

(iii) Annual meetings of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources;

(iv) Other conferences and seminars:  
Already held: Seminar on Development of Chemical and Allied Industries, 1962; Conference on Fertilizer Industry, 1963; Inter-Regional Conference on Petroleum Industry and Seminar on Natural Gas, 1964; Seminar on Man-Made Fibre Industry, 1966. To be convened in subsequent years on: (1) vegetable oils and oil products industries; (2) timber and timber products industries; (3) food industries; (4) other industries related to agriculture, forward and backward linkages.

(v) To explore the possibility of holding regular meetings of an industrial finance conference to be organized jointly with the Asian Development Bank.

**Related programmes:** International Symposium on Industrialization, Athens, 28 Nov. - 20 Dec. 67; Special Industrial Services of UNIDO, projects in the field of regional and sub-regional co-operation and harmonization of development plans.

Inter-regional conferences on similar subjects at the global level, organized by UNIDO.

**I A 2 : 3.1 - 1.2 Application of science and technology to development**

**Authority:** Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, seventeenth session, 1965; Asian Conference on Industrialization, 1965; Commission, twenty-third session, 1967.

**Project aim:** To promote wider application of science and technology to industrial development.

**Work-content:** (c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) To keep in continuous review developments in the field of application of science and technology for industrialization and to bring such developments to the notice of the countries of the region;

(ii) To collaborate with the United Nations Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development;

(iii) To act as a focal point and clearing house for technical information in this field.

(d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert working groups:

To collaborate with UNESCO in convening CASTASIA (Ministerial Conference on the Application of Science and Technology to the Development of Asia).

Related programmes: Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development.

I A 2 : 3.1 - 1.3 Industrial Research

Authority: Asian Conference on Industrialization, 1965, Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, nineteenth session, 1967, and Consultative Group for Promoting Co-ordinated Industrial Research in Asia and the Far East.

Project aim: Co-ordination of industrial research programmes among countries and institutes in the ECAFE region and mutual co-operation in the execution of research.

Work-content: (d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert working groups:

To establish and service the ECAFE Advisory Council for Industrial Research:

(i) To keep in continuous review programmes and plans for industrial research;

(ii) To advise on the level of industrial research and its adequacy to attain economic objectives;

(iii) To identify industrial research projects suitable for joint action and their application in resources development, and to advise on the implementation of such projects;

(iv) To advise on problems of manpower needs for industrial research;

(v) To render advice on the formulation of joint industrial research programmes, their content and methodology of implementation;

(vi) To render advice on feasibility studies, establishment of pilot plants, etc., and on evaluation and utilization of research results;

(vii) To act as a clearing house for information on industrial research;



(viii) To advise on the establishment of documentation, abstracting, translation and review services.

Related programmes: Related to project I A 2 : 3.1 - 1.2 Application of science and technology to development.

I A 2 : 5.1 - 0.1 Planning and development of water resources

Authority: Seventh Regional Conference on Water Resources Development, 1966; Commission, twenty-third session, 1967.

Project aim: Promotion of integrated river basin development for utilization and conservation of water resources through formulation of sound policies, well co-ordinated long-range national master water resources development plans and research, education and demonstration necessary to achieve planned results.

Work-content: (a) Assistance to Governments:

(t) (i) Short-term advisory services by a regional adviser, on request, in the preparation of programmes of investigations, formulation of development plans, and review of specific development projects (1966-68);

(t) (ii) Organization of ECAFE Water Resources Consulting Group for rendering services to Governments, on request, in preliminary investigations for water resources development projects. Experts to be provided by contribution from member countries;

(iii) Participation in the execution of UNDP Special Fund projects: Feasibility survey of the Mu river project in Burma, under the United Nations Development Programme; duration: three years, 1966-1969;

(b) Studies:

(i) Country surveys of water resources development in Australia, Cambodia, Laos, Mongolia, New Zealand, the Republic of Vietnam and Western Samoa. Bringing up to date country surveys already published;

(ii) Biennial review of water resources development in the region for presentation biennially to the Regional Conference on Water Resources Development. Target date: June 1968;

(iii) Comprehensive water code: Study of principal subjects which should be included in a comprehensive water code. As a basis for discussion by the Expert Working Group on Water Codes, to be held in 1967;

(iv) Preparation of a manual on costing of water resources projects, to be undertaken jointly with the Central Water and Power Commission, India. To be completed in 1967;

(s)

(v) Assessment of manpower and training requirement in water resources development. The secretariat will assist the countries in undertaking the surveys where necessary and on the basis of these country surveys, compile an over-all regional survey.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) Publication of Water Resources Series; (1967);

(ii) Publication of the quarterly Water Resources Journal. This journal disseminates up-to-date technical information on water resources development projects and activities in the region;

(iii) Distribution of technical literature on water resources development received from various sources to the countries in the region.

(d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert working groups:

(i) Preparatory work for the eighth session of the Regional Conference on Water Resources Development to be held in September 1968, including background papers and records of proceedings. (The Conference formulates the Division's future lines of work - 1st session, 1951; 2nd session, 1954; 3rd session, 1957; 4th session, 1960; 5th session, 1962; 6th session, 1964; 7th session, 1966);

- (t) (ii) Preparatory work for the Expert Working Group on Water Resources Planning, to be held in 1968;
- (t) (iii) Preparatory work for the Expert Working Group on Water Codes, to be held in 1967, which will: (a) examine in detail and bring up to date the comparative study on water legislation and management prepared by the Division, (b) exchange views on possible solutions to problems arising under different legal systems, (c) formulate basic principles and guide-lines to be followed in drafting or revising water legislation and make suggestions in this respect for the benefit of the countries of the region, and (d) attempt thus to arouse interest in water legislation and management among government officials, legal officers and scholars directly or indirectly connected with the technical and economic aspects of water resources development planning;
- (t) (iv) Preparatory work for the Asian Symposium on the Role of Water in Economic and Social Development, to be held in 1968. To be combined with the Expert Working Group on Water Resources Planning.

Related programmes: Because of its wide coverage, this project is related to many programmes of the specialized agencies and other United Nations organizations. Co-ordination among these organizations is provided by the Inter-Agency Meetings on Water Resources Development, functioning as a Sub-Committee of the Administrative and Co-ordinating Committee.

I A 2 : 6.1 - 0.3 Social development and planning

Authority: Terms of reference of the Commission; Commission resolution 42 (XVIII); Social Commission, seventeenth session, 1966; Economic and Social Council resolutions 1139 and 1143 (XLI); Commission, twenty-third session, 1967.

**Project aim:** To promote accelerated social development and the integration of social development policies, plans and programmes with measures of planned economic development in countries of the ECAFE region; to foster improved understanding of the interrelationships between social and economic aspects of development, as an aid to effective over-all planning.

**(t) Work-content:**

(a) Assistance to Governments:

(i) In planning for social development in conjunction with economic development with special regard to problems of over-all social policy formulation, methods of planning and programming, and implementation and evaluation of social development plans;

(ii) By participating and assisting in national seminars and technical meetings concerned with the social aspects of development planning.

(b) Studies:

(i) On changes in levels of living in relation to economic growth in selected ECAFE member countries; one study to be completed in 1967-1968;

(ii) On changes in income distribution in relation to economic and social development in selected ECAFE member countries; one study to be completed in 1967-1968;

(iii) Contributions to United Nations reports and studies.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

On social development planning and social aspects of economic development planning in countries of the ECAFE region.

(d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert working groups:

(t)

Seminar on Methods of Inducing Social Change for Over-all Development. A regional project to be commenced in 1967; it will consider the specific problems in mobilizing popular participation in development efforts and will suggest guide-lines for action at national and regional levels. Appropriate United Nations specialized agencies will be invited to contribute to the Seminar and participate in it.

Related programmes: Continuing co-operation with UNESCO in assisting implementation of the Karachi Plan for educational development in Asian countries; participation in United Nations meetings concerned with problems of over-all social development.

I A 2 : 6.1 - 0.4 Selected aspects of demographic training research and policy implementation

Authority: General Assembly resolutions 1838 (XVII) and 2211 (XXI); Asian Population Conference, 1963; Commission resolutions 54 (XX) and 74 (XXIII); ECOSOC resolutions 1048 (XXXVII) and 1084 (XXXIX); Population Commission, 1963 and 1965; United Nations ad hoc Committee on Fertility Programmes, 1966.

Project aim: To help Governments in the ECAFE region to train personnel for and develop national demographic programmes which can effectively assist in planning programmes for social and economic development, in resolving problems of communication in implementing policy and in devising programmes on internal migration and urbanization.

(t)

Work-content: (a) Assistance to Governments:

(i) In building up nuclei of personnel who will have sufficient knowledge of demography to plan and carry out such population studies as government agencies and institutions may wish to sponsor; through developing, strengthening and collaborating with regional demographic training and research centres and national institutions concerned with demographic training and research;

(ii) In bringing national demographic programmes to an acceptable level of effectiveness and technical quality, particularly with regard to data and studies needed for population projections and other information basic to economic and social development planning;

(iii) In planning and executing demographic surveys intended to fill gaps of information on the demographic situation of the individual countries;

(iv) In formulating more effective measures for attaining immediate, intermediate and long-term goals in their programmes to reduce the current rapid rates of population growth; through promoting and assisting in research and experimentation which may give better insight into the fertility behaviour of various population segments of countries.

(b) Studies:

(i) Review, evaluation and analysis of results of population censuses and of other demographic data of countries in the region with a view to assisting them in the preparation of population estimates and projections needed for various aspects of developmental planning;

(ii) Evaluation of national demographic programmes in order to formulate suggestions and action programmes for their improvement;

(iii) On the measurement of and pertinent analytic methods to derive unbiased levels, trends and components of fertility, including the appraisal and utilization of defective data;

(iv) On the design, execution and analysis of fertility sample surveys, including the derivation of scientific views from limited survey findings, interpretation of response to questions concerning attitudes and opinions, and the comparability of findings among surveys in different countries;

(v) On fertility variations among (a) population segments differing in social and economic status, (b) different ethnic groups, (c) religious and cultural groups, and (d) populations in different urban and rural areas;

(vi) Of national family planning programmes, including research and experimentation for directing attention to specific areas of priority, areas of possibly the greatest initial response to action programmes and possible modes of diffusion of knowledge and response from one area to another;

(vii) On methods to determine accurately small changes in fertility level, such as might occur in the early phases of a family planning programme, in countries with insufficiently reliable registration of vital events;

(viii) Contributions to United Nations reports and studies.

(d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert working groups:

(t)

(i) (a) Working group on communication aspects of family planning programmes. A regional project proposed for mid-1967, if extra-budgetary funds are available;

(b) Expert Working Group on Problems of Internal Migration and Urbanization. Postponed from the 1966-67 work programme and now proposed for May/June 1967;

(ii) Working group on the estimation and projection of populations of small areas: Proposed for early 1968, if funds are available. It would provide countries of the region with suitable methods for estimating and projecting populations of territorial subdivisions which are required for more adequately planned national programmes for social and economic development.

(s) **Related programmes:** Work under this project is closely related to improvements in vital registration systems, census taking and other population data collection and compilation in countries of the region. Co-operation and co-ordination with activities of the Statistical Division of ECAFE in this field, as well as of the regional offices of specialized agencies, would be essential.

I A 2 : 7.1 - 0.2 Agricultural development and planning<sup>6/</sup>

**Authority:** Working Party on Economic Development and Planning, third session, 1957; Commission, twenty-third session, 1967.

**Project aim:** To facilitate improvements in agricultural programming and implementation.

**Work-content:** (a) Assistance to Governments:

(i) Advisory services, on request, in development planning for the agricultural sector, including assistance under EPTA where appropriate;

(ii) Assistance to countries in improving agricultural economic services and facilities for training and research.

(b) Studies:

(i) Study and review of agricultural development plans of the countries of the region, with special attention to methods of agricultural programming. In particular the following studies will be undertaken: studies of financial requirements of various measures for agricultural development (possibly in 1968); study of requirements and availability for next five years of agricultural inputs such as chemical fertilizers, pesticides, raw materials for their manufacture and farm equipment in the countries of the region and means for increasing production of these inputs (possibly in 1967/68);

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<sup>6/</sup> Work on these projects is undertaken in co-operation with FAO through the Joint ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division.



(ii) Impact on agricultural economy, especially at the village level, of community development activities, co-operatives, etc.;

(iii) Case studies of successful experience, and pilot surveys on particular aspects of agricultural development, e.g. relationships with industry, capital formation in agriculture, rural employment, agricultural surpluses for economic development, etc. Case study on rural employment in Thailand to be completed in 1967.

(d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert working groups:

(i) Joint ECAFE/FAO Expert Group to examine the implications for countries in the region of development plans of other countries with a view of achieving greater harmony among targets and policies for agriculture (possibly 1968);

(ii) Possibility to be explored of convening (perhaps in 1968) an expert group on the contribution of co-operative techniques to economic and social development. In co-operation with FAO and the other specialized agencies concerned, ICA and the Division of Social Affairs.

(s)

Related programmes: I A 2 : 1.1 - 2.1 Economic development and planning, as well as;

I B 6 : 6.1 - 0.7 Mobilization of human and community resources, including financial resources for implementing land reform, settlement and development.

### 3. Institutional and administrative development

Group 2. High priority projects of immediate and practical interest

I A 3 : 8.2 - 0.1 Public administration and national development

Authority: Commission, twenty-second session, 1966.

**Project aim:**

The project has four sub-components and is prepared on the basis of the major recommendations made by the Working Party of Experts on Major Administrative Problems. Major emphasis is placed on strengthening the government agencies or departments or institutes of public administration which are directly involved in administrative reforms in order to gear administrative machinery to the development requirements of countries.

**Work-content:**

**(a) Assistance to Governments:**

**(t)**

The services of a regional adviser on public administration are available, on request, to assist Governments in the region on all matters pertaining to public administration particularly in relationship to national planning and development efforts.

**(b) Studies:**

To undertake case studies and prepare documentation for:

(i) Seminar on "Training Needs in Support of Administrative Reforms";

(ii) Workshop on national and local government personnel systems;

(iii) Workshop on assistance for administrative reforms (1968);

(iv) Workshop on Relations between field officers of central government and local government officials (1968).

**(c) Collection and dissemination of information:**

Efforts are being made to collect and disseminate available literature on public administration in the region. Reports and findings of commissions and committees set up by various Governments to examine administrative problems will be obtained, and relevant portions disseminated to other countries. Pertinent information regarding modern techniques of administration will also be made available to the countries.

(d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert working groups:

(i) To hold a regional seminar on training needs in support of administrative reforms in 1967. This project is in implementation of one of the recommendations made by the Working Group of experts on Major Administrative Problems of Asian Governments;

(ii) To organize a workshop on national and local government personnel systems, in 1967, as recommended by the Group. This workshop will provide an opportunity to discuss the report of the United Nations Study on Personnel for Local Authorities and the United Nations Hand-book on Civil Service Systems;

(iii) To organize the workshop on assistance for administrative reforms. Case studies of the results of administrative reforms carried out in countries of the region will serve as documentation for this workshop. The United Nations, New York, is also collecting information from a number of countries regarding the administrative reform measures which had been carried out. The purpose of this workshop is to examine how and to what extent United Nations technical assistance can be provided to strengthen the government agencies and departments and also institutes of public administration which are directly involved in administrative reforms;

(iv) To organize a workshop on relations between field officers of central governments and local government officials. This workshop will study a problem which exists in countries where development functions are being devolved to regional authorities, whether these are government institutions or elected bodies.

I A 3 : 8.2 - 0.2 Technical assistance programming and implementation

Authority:

Commission, twenty-second and twenty-third sessions, 1967.

Project aim: To assist countries in the formulation of machinery, methods and procedures aimed at proper project and over-all programme evaluation of technical assistance and related activities in countries.

Work-content: (d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert working groups:

To convene a regional seminar on evaluation and related aspects of technical assistance in co-operation with UNDP, BTAO and UNITAR.

## 5. Development and provision of basic statistical information

### Group 1. Continuing projects and activities

#### I A 5 : 9.1 - 0.1 Statistical compilation and analysis

Authority: Terms of reference of the Commission; Commission resolution E/CN.11/223/Rev.1, fifth session, 1949; Commission, twenty-third session, 1967.

Project aim: Collection and dissemination of basic statistical series for ECAFE countries. Graphical presentation of statistical data.

(t) Work-content: (a) Assistance to Governments:

Advice to countries on the presentation of charts.

(b) Studies:

Preparation of manual on charting.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) To maintain basic statistical series for ECAFE countries. This will involve close liaison with the statistical offices of the member countries and close collaboration with the Statistical Office of the United Nations and the specialized agencies;

(ii) To publish the basic statistical series of the Asian Economic Statistics of the Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East and the proposed ECAFE Statistical Yearbook;

(iii) To compile statistics for the annual Economic Surveys and for other recurrent and special projects of the secretariat;

(iv) Preparation and presentation of statistical data in the form of charts and graphs and maintenance of the charts up to date.

Related programmes: Close liaison with the United Nations Statistical Office and the specialized agencies in collecting statistical information.

I A 5 : 9.1 - 0.2 Statistics development and basic statistics

Authority: Conference of Asian Statisticians, seventh session, 1966; Commission, twenty-third session, 1967.

Project aim: Development of statistics in the region and improvement of basic statistics with a view to building a sound system of national accounts.

Work-content: (a) Assistance to Governments:

(i) Particularly through regional statistical advisers, in formulation and implementation of long-range programmes of statistics development and in the building up of a sound statistical system to meet the needs of planning and development during the United Nations Development Decade;

(ii) In building up basic statistics for economic and social development;

(iii) In programming and formulation of requests for technical assistance, including assistance from the UNDP Special Fund, in the field of statistics;

(iv) In implementing the system of national accounts now under revision.

(b) Studies:

(i) On the problems of compiling index numbers of production, especially in respect of scope, coverage and timeliness;

(ii) On the problems of industrial classification;

(iii) Of the regional aspects of methods of collecting labour force, employment and unemployment statistics.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) Information on the state of industrial statistics in the countries of the region;

(ii) Following the issue of the "Guide to Basic Statistics in Countries of the ECAFE Region", similar documents, as recommended, to be compiled from time to time to meet the ever growing demand for such publications.

(d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert working groups:

(i) Conference of Asian Statisticians: Eighth session of the Conference to be held at Sydney, Australia in September 1967, to review the development of statistics in the countries of the region and to consider national accounts, data processing, transport statistics, occupational classification, social statistics, etc. Ninth session will be held in 1969;

(ii) Working Group on Public Sector Statistics: The Conference of Asian Statisticians at its seventh (1966) session urged that public sector statistics and household sector accounts be continuing subjects of discussion at working groups convened periodically. It recommended that a working group be organized on public sector statistics during 1968. It is proposed to combine this working group with that proposed for November 1967 to consider the recommendation of the United Nations Statistical Commission on the proposed revision of the System of National Accounts and its adaptation to suit the ECAFE region;

(iii) Seminar on Industrial Statistics: The Conference of Asian Statisticians at its seventh (1966) session welcomed the suggestion that a 1968 Programme of Basic Industrial Statistics for Asia and the Far East be evolved and recommended that a working group be organized in 1967 for this purpose. It is planned to hold the seminar in June 1967;

(iv) Seminar on the Organization and Conduct of Population and Housing Censuses: The Second Working Group on Censuses of Population and Housing (1966) recommended, and the Conference of Asian Statisticians at its seventh (1966) session endorsed, that a seminar on organization and conduct of population and housing censuses be held in 1967 and urged that steps be taken to implement the proposal. It is planned to hold the seminar in December 1967;

(v) Seminar on Statistics for Planning: The Conference of Asian Statisticians at its seventh (1966) session welcomed the USSR's invitation to hold a seminar on statistics for planning in Moscow during 1967 or 1968 for which it would make the necessary arrangements. Negotiations are being conducted to hold the seminar early in 1968;

Subject to the availability of funds and other resources, it is planned to hold the following meetings:

(vi) Working Group on International Migration Statistics: The Conference of Asian Statisticians at its sixth (1964) session supported the recommendation of the Working Group on Censuses of Population and Housing (1964) that an expert group be organized to discuss problems of migration statistics;

(vii) Seminar on Data Processing: The Conference of Asian Statisticians at its seventh (1966) session felt that a regional data processing centre to assist countries lacking advanced plans for installing computers and to improve the compilation of regional statistical data was urgently needed. It hoped that an expert group to consider the establishment of such a centre would be organized at the earliest opportunity;

(viii) Seminar on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics: The Conference of Asian Statisticians at its sixth (1964) session recommended that a seminar be organized in 1966 or 1967 to examine the methods of improving registration and vital statistics with a view to devising ways of promoting the institution of systems of birth and death registration and adapting the international recommendations on definitions and procedures to the conditions of the region. The seminar is intended to be convened at Copenhagen either towards the end of 1967 or early in 1968.

**Related programmes:** International recommendations on basic statistics adopted by the United Nations Statistical Commission are adapted to suit the conditions in the ECAFE region and a liaison exists between ECAFE and the Statistical Office of the United Nations.

Studies and methods are recommended by the United Nations Statistical Commission and ECAFE assists countries in implementing these recommendations.



I A 5 : 9.1 - 0.3 Statistical methods and standards

Authority: Terms of reference of the Commission; Commission, twenty-third session, 1967.

Project aim: Study of statistical methods and standards for promoting international comparability.

(t) Work-content: (b) Studies:

(s) In collaboration with the Statistical Office of the United Nations and the specialized agencies:

(i) Continuing study of statistical methods and standards, with a view to improving and enlarging the existing statistical basis in the ECAFE region and promoting international comparability;

(ii) Examination of international standards in various fields of statistics, such as trade, industrial, occupational, and national accounts, with recommendations for suitable adaptation to meet the needs and conditions of the ECAFE region;

(iii) Preparation of a manual on the various methods of price index computation (Recommendation of the Conference of Asian Statisticians, seventh (1966) session).

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) Focal point for the dissemination of information on sources and methods;

(ii) Collection and distribution regularly to all countries of the region of lists of new statistical publications issued by each country;

(iii) As recommended by the Conference of Asian Statisticians at its seventh (1966) session, to help standardize concepts and definitions at the regional level, a regional publication will provide information on the concepts and definitions used by the countries in compiling their statistics.

Related Programmes: Collaboration with the United Nations Statistical Office and the specialized agencies.

I A 5 : 9.1 - 0.4 Censuses and sample surveys

Authority: Working Group on Censuses of Population and Housing 1964, 1966; Seminar on Sampling Methods 1965; Conference of Asian Statisticians, seventh (1966) session; Commission, twenty-third session, 1967.

Project aim: Drawing up an Asian Programme for the 1970 Censuses of Population and Housing; promotion of participation of countries in the 1970 World Programme of Population and Housing Censuses, and improvement of the methodology of censuses and sample surveys.

(t) Work-content: (a) Assistance to Governments:

(i) Advice and assistance in the use of sampling methods and the establishment of a sample survey system;

(ii) Promotion of participation of countries in the 1970 World Programme of Population and Housing Censuses;

(iii) Improvement of the methodology of censuses and sample surveys in the countries of the region.

(b) Studies:

(i) Evaluative studies on the practical difficulties encountered in implementing the standards on distributive trades recommended by the United Nations;

(ii) As recommended by the Seminar on Censuses and Sample Surveys of Distributive Trades (1966), a study of series on constant prices and indexes of distributive trades dealing with practices of the countries in the region and the concepts to be used.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) On sampling techniques and on sample surveys in different fields, and preparation of periodic progress reports;

(ii) On the costs of each stage of survey;

(iii) On the tabulation programmes of countries for surveys;

(iv) On the character of inquiries on distributive trades conducted by the countries of the region.

(d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert working groups:

Working Group on distributive trade statistics

The Seminar on Censuses and Sample Surveys of Distributive Trades (1966) recommended that a working group (or seminar) be convened at the beginning of 1968 to discuss further problems of distributive trade statistics.

**Related Programmes:**

(i) Co-operation with the United Nations Statistical Office in collecting information on sample surveys conducted in the countries of the region and in disseminating the information;

(ii) In collaboration with the United Nations Statistical Office, preparing regional recommendations for the population and housing censuses and disseminating such information.

I A 5 : 9.1 - 0.5 Statistical manpower and training

**Authority:** Conference of Asian Statisticians, seventh (1966) session; Commission, twenty-third session, 1967.

**Project aim:** To promote training of statisticians at the regional and sub-regional levels and in the countries of the region.

**Work-content:** (a) Assistance to Governments:

In the establishment of statistical training courses at national training centres and in organization of sub-regional and regional training centres in the region for training of personnel at all required levels.

(b) Studies:

(i) Of statistical manpower requirements in ECAFE countries and of training needs related to the fulfilment of these requirements, for implementing long-range programmes of statistical development in the Development Decade;

(ii) Preparation of documents classifying statistical jobs and job descriptions of statistical personnel /Recommendation of the Conference of Asian Statisticians, seventh (1966) session/

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

On the development of manpower and training facilities in the region and preparing reviews on the subject.

(d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and working groups:

(i) Asian Institute for training and research in statistics: The Con-

ference of Asian Statisticians at its seventh (1966) session recommended the setting up of a committee of three experts to visit the countries interested in providing host facilities for the establishment of an Asian Institute for training and research in statistics and to submit a report to the Executive Secretary. The committee is being set up to visit Japan and the Philippines. The Executive Secretary will consider its recommendations regarding the choice of a site for the institute and take action for the establishment of the institute;

(ii) Training centre in national accounts: The Conference of Asian Statisticians at its seventh session, 1966 emphasized the urgent need to organize a training programme in national accounts. Funds permitting, a centre will be organized.

Related programmes:

I A 5 : 9.1 - 0.6 Regional compilation and tabulation of trade statistics

Authority: Terms of reference of the Commission; Commission resolution E/CN.11/223/Rev.1, fifth session, 1949; Commission, twenty-third session, 1967.

Project aim: Analysis of trade data of ECAFE countries using electronic data processing equipment.

Work-content: (a) Assistance to Governments:

Advice and assistance to countries in having their trade and other statistical data processed and in the installation of modern computer machines.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) In co-operation with the International Computing Centre at Head-

quarters, the operation of a system under which countries report their foreign trade statistics to the International Computing Centre on a quarterly basis, in punched card or tape form, and where cards and tapes are not available, the punching of cards from the trade returns of member countries and transferring the data from the cards to the tapes by the ECAFE secretariat and providing the tapes to the Computing Centre;

(ii) Compilation of trade statistics for the ECAFE region from unified tapes received from the International Computing Centre, showing changes in the direction and magnitude of commodity trade;

(iii) Publication of the trade of the region in the Foreign Trade Statistics for Asia and the Far East.

(d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert working groups:

The Conference of Asian Statisticians, at its seventh (1966) session, emphasized the need for a regional data processing centre to assist countries lacking advanced plans for installing computers and to improve the compilation of regional statistical data; it expressed the hope that an expert group to consider the establishment of such a centre would be organized at the earliest opportunity. In view of the urgency of the matter, the expert group may be organized in 1967 or early 1968.

Related programmes: Works in close co-operation with the International Computing Centre attached to the Statistical Office of the United Nations by preparing punched cards from trade returns from member countries and transferring the cards to the tapes and providing the tapes to the Computing Centre.

## 6. Trade expansion

### Group 1. Continuing projects and activities

#### I A 6 : 2.1 - 0.1 Development of trade and trade promotion services

**Authority:** Committee on Trade, tenth session, 1967;  
Commission, twenty-third session, 1967.

**Project aim:** To assist Governments in the formulation of their international trade policies, in the development of their export trade and in the improvement of their trade promotion services.

**Work-content:** (a) Assistance to Governments:

(i) Review of development in the trade and commercial policies of ECAFE countries, and assistance to national trade promotion agencies by furnishing information and advice on problems of trade policy and promotion;

(ii) Review of developments relating to the EEC, the EFTA and regional groupings in Africa, Latin America and elsewhere. Work to include analysis of trade of the ECAFE region with the above economic and trading groups, including trade in major commodities and possible consequences of those regional groupings for the trade of the ECAFE region;

Work to be continued in co-operation with Governments, the secretariats of the other regional economic commissions, GATT, EEC, EFTA and other international bodies concerned; secretariat report submitted annually to the Committee on Trade;

(iii) Other major aspects of commercial policy: the secretariat's work to be continued on import and export licensing policies, export promotion policies, tariff policies, state trading and long-term agreements and bulk contracts;

Report on long-term agreements and bulk contracts submitted to the third session in January 1960; work to be continued;

Comprehensive report on state trading in countries of the ECAFE region submitted to the seventh session of the Committee on Trade in January 1964 and to the first session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. Revised up-to-date report on state trading published in printed form in 1964; work to be continued;

(iv) Trade fairs and exhibitions;  
Asian International Trade Fair: Organization of and participation in international trade fairs and exhibitions by countries of the region. Review of recent experience and of the implementation of recommendations. Report submitted to the fourth session of the Committee on Trade, 1961; work to be continued;

The First Asian International Fair was organized by the Government of Thailand from 17 November to 10 December 1966 at Bangkok, Thailand. The services of an expert on international trade fairs were made available by ECAFE to the host country and participating Governments of the region in 1965 and 1966. Similar trade fairs are to be organized at appropriate intervals in different countries of the region. The Second Asian International Trade Fair is to be organized by the Government of Iran at Tehran in 1969. The secretariat's work in providing advisory services and promoting subsequent Asian Trade Fairs is to be continued in 1967 and 1968.

(t)



(b) Studies:

Study on trade of ECAFE countries with centrally planned economies: Report submitted to the Committee on Trade at the seventh session and to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. Revised study published in ECAFE Economic Bulletin, Vol.XV, No.1, June 1964. Work to be continued in 1967 and 1968, in co-operation with UNCTAD.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) Report on current developments in trade and trade policies to be submitted annually to the Committee on Trade;

(ii) Collection and dissemination of commercial information of interest to the countries of the region.

(d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert working groups:

Annual meeting of the Committee on Trade, eleventh session early in 1968.

(t)

It is proposed to hold a seminar and a study tour on state trading in 1968 in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Related programmes:

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I A 6 : 2.1 - 0.2 Regional economic co-operation

**Authority:** Ministerial Conferences on Asian Economic Co-operation, 1963 and 1965, Committee on Trade, tenth session, 1967; Commission, twenty-third session, 1967.

**Project aim:** To formulate and recommend measures for greater economic co-operation among countries of the ECAFE region with a view to accelerating their economic

growth, expanding their intra-regional trade and promoting their trade and economic co-operation with the rest of the world.

Work-content:

(a) Assistance to Governments:

(i) Ministerial Conferences on Asian Economic Co-operation; the first Ministerial Conference, convened in December 1963 in accordance with Commission resolution 45 (XIX), adopted a resolution outlining a programme of regional economic co-operation with reference, among other matters, to: trade liberalization, the Asian Development Bank, promotion and stabilization of prices of primary commodities, co-ordinated establishment of industrial and other projects, including joint ventures, and rationalization of ocean freight rates and co-ordination of maritime transport facilities.

The second Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation, convened in November/December 1965, adopted the Agreement Establishing the Asian Development Bank and a resolution on dynamic Asian economic co-operation calling for further steps to accelerate regional economic co-operation. The third Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation to be held in 1967 or 1968:

(1) The secretariat's major work in connexion with the Asian Development Bank was completed when the Bank commenced its operation on 19 December 1966; however, technical co-operation and close liaison with the Bank will be established and maintained in 1967 and 1968.

(2) A Working Group of Experts on Trade Liberalization, convened in November 1964, examined various methods of increasing intra-regional trade and

(t)

suggested measures for trade liberalization on a region-wide and sub-regional basis; its report was circulated to Governments for consideration; pursuant to a resolution adopted by the second Ministerial Conference, further studies and investigations are being conducted in 1966 and 1967 on tariff and non-tariff barriers, payments and other aspects of trade liberalization. A meeting of experts on financial aspects of trade liberalization is to be held in 1967 and a meeting on trade liberalization to be convened in 1968.

(ii) Intra-regional Trade Promotion Talks: meetings held each year. Ninth series to be held in January 1968.

(s)

Improvement of production and marketing of copra and coconut products of countries of the region with a view to ensuring stable and reasonable prices and expanding markets; first consultations held in August 1962 and second consultations in August 1963. Work to be continued in co-operation with FAO and other international bodies concerned. (See also project I A 6 : 2.1 - 0.4)

(d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert working groups:

(i) Ministerial Conferences on Asian Economic Co-operation /for details, see description under (a)/;

(ii) Expert groups on various aspects of trade liberalization to be convened in 1967 and 1968, resources permitting, to consider regional economic co-operation aspects of this project. /See description under (a) (2) above/.

Related programmes:

I A 2 : 1.1 - 2.3 Regional Harmonization of Development Plans.

I A 2 : 3.1 - 1.1 Asian Conference on Industrialization and AIDC.

I A 6 : 2.1 - 0.3 Methods of expanding international trade

**Authority:** Committee on Trade, tenth session, 1967;  
Commission, twenty-third session, 1967.

**Project aim:** (i) To find mutually acceptable solutions to transit trade problems with a view to assisting Governments of landlocked countries as well as those giving transit facilities to expand their trade and economic co-operation; and

(ii) To evolve and introduce international measures, in co-operation with UNCTAD, the Trade and Development Board and its subsidiary bodies and other United Nations regional economic commissions, for the improvement of the trade position of the member countries.

**Work-content:** (a) Assistance to Governments:

(i) A special committee on problems of landlocked countries was established by UNCTAD in response to Commission resolution 51 (XX) on transit trade of landlocked countries; secretariat assistance given in 1964 and 1965 to the special committee and to Governments of member countries concerned regarding the formulation of a new statute on freedom of transit. Secretariat work to be continued;

(ii) UNCTAD activities and recommendations to be a standing item on the agenda of the Committee on Trade; ECAFE secretariat to continue co-operating with UNCTAD, the Trade and Development Board and its subsidiary bodies and the other United Nations regional economic commissions in the preparation of studies and in the implementation and follow-up work on relevant UNCTAD recommendations, as appropriate. Secretariat assistance relating to UNCTAD activities to be provided on a continuing basis to countries of the region;

(iii) Study on trade of landlocked countries with a view to evolving special measures aimed at expanding their trade.

(b) Studies:

(i) Study of foreign trade aspects of the economic development programmes of ECAFE countries; first report submitted to the Committee on Trade at its sixth session in January 1963; secretariat's work to be continued;

(ii) Study of trade in selected commodities and capital goods. Work to be continued, including a study of trade in petroleum and petroleum products, taking into account the work of other appropriate ECAFE bodies.

(t)

Related programmes: Close collaboration with UNCTAD, the Trade and Development Board and the other United Nations regional economic commissions.

I A 6 : 2.1 - 0.4 Commodity problems

Authority: Committee on Trade, tenth session, 1967; Commission, twenty-third session, 1967.

Project aim: To find solutions to problems of international trade in commodities of particular interest to countries in the ECAFE region by evolving measures for stabilizing their markets and prices at a remunerative level.

Work-content: (a) Assistance to Governments:

(i) Study of problems of selected commodities of particular interest to countries of the ECAFE region. Attention to be paid to demand prospects, development of substitutes and new uses, and stabilization of prices. Reports on hides and skins, coconut and coconut products, spices and jute and jute products submitted to previous sessions of

the Committee on Trade. Other commodities to be taken up for study as appropriate. Work to be carried out in co-operation with other international agencies;

(ii) Stabilization of market and prices of primary commodities of the region: secretariat to continue following the activities of other international bodies concerned in this field and to keep the Committee on Trade informed of significant developments.

(b) Studies and (d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert working groups:

(s)

(i) Work to be continued in collaboration with the FAO Study Group on Jute, Kenaf and Allied Fibres (under CCP), the first meeting of which was held in September 1964. Report of the first session submitted to the eighth session of the Committee on Trade in January 1965. Study on grading of raw jute prepared by the ECAFE secretariat for the second session of the Study Group in 1965;

(s)

(ii) Study of the production, trade and marketing problems of copra and coconut products. Work to be continued, in collaboration with the FAO Study Group on coconut and coconut products /see also project 2.1 - 0.2 (a)/. Study of regional co-operation measures in the promotion of rice trade submitted to the tenth session of the FAO Study Group on Rice, held under the co-sponsorship of ECAFE and FAO at Bangkok in November 1966. Work to be continued in co-operation with FAO.

**Related programmes:** Close collaboration with FAO.

I A 6 : 2.1 - 0.5 Regulations, procedures and practices concerning the conduct of international trade

**Authority:** Committee on Trade, tenth session, 1967; Commission, twenty-third session, 1967.

**Project aim:** To facilitate the flow of international trade through evolving and recommending efficient and modern customs laws and procedures, providing training facilities for customs officials and promoting international co-operation among customs authorities.

**Work-content:** (a) Assistance to Governments and (d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert working groups:

- (s) Working Party on Customs Administration: formulation, in co-operation with interested international organizations, of recommendations for the simplification and improvement of customs formalities and procedures with a view to facilitating the flow of international trade.
- (t) Advisory services to Governments on request.

Work to be continued on the following:

(i) Additions and amendments to the ECAFE Code of Recommended Customs Procedures. Follow-up action regarding acceptance and implementation of the Code by countries of the ECAFE region;

(ii) Measures for co-operation among the countries in regard to prevention of smuggling and to law enforcement;

(iii) Frontier formalities and facilities for transit trade; UNCTAD activities relating to transit trade to be taken into account;

(iv) Training facilities in customs administration. Subject to be kept under review;

(v) Survey of existing customs procedures relating to goods carried by post, to air cargo, and to passengers and baggage, with a view to further improvement and more expeditious movement and clearance;

(vi) Study of the laws and regulations regarding customs valuation in the countries of the region, with a view to promoting uniform concepts and efficient procedures; secretariat study submitted to the fourth session of the Working Party in July 1964; secretariat study continued in 1966 and 1967; expert group on customs valuation to be convened in 1968, resources permitting;

(vii) Study of selected customs documents in the countries of the region, with a view to promoting simplification, modernization and uniformity. Study of customs terminology with a view to promoting standardized terminology, definitions and classification.

(b) Studies:

Study of the regulations, procedures and practices in the conduct of international trade; selected aspects to be taken up from time to time.

Related programmes:                    ---

I A 6 : 2.1 - 0.6    Commercial arbitration facilities

Authority:                    Committee on Trade, tenth session, 1967;  
Commission, twenty-third session, 1967.

Project aim:                To promote the use of commercial arbitration and conciliation as a means of settling international commercial disputes in countries of the ECAFE region.



Work-content:

(a) Assistance to Governments:

(i) Promotion, in co-operation with the appropriate national and international organizations concerned, of greater knowledge and wider use of commercial arbitration in the region; assistance to countries in the creation and improvement of arbitral institutions and facilities; formulation of laws, rules and regulations on arbitral procedures. Advisory services available to member countries for this purpose in 1966 to be continued in 1967 and 1968, subject to availability of funds;

(ii) The ECAFE Centre for International Commercial Arbitration to carry out the functions described in (i) above and (b) and (c) below.

(b) Studies:

Research on and analysis of legal and technical problems of commercial arbitration, in co-operation with the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs and with commercial arbitration experts and correspondents designated by member countries. Study on arbitral legislation in countries of the ECAFE region to be brought up to date. Preparation of ECAFE Rules for International Commercial Arbitration on the basis of principles recommended by the ECAFE Conference on Commercial Arbitration held in January 1966, taking into account views and comments of the Commission. ECAFE Rules for International Commercial Arbitration and ECAFE Standards for Conciliation published in printed form in 1966.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) Collection and dissemination of information on existing arbitration facilities, legislation, court decisions

and legal practices bearing on commercial arbitration and conciliation in countries of the region;

(ii) Compilation of lists of arbitrators and conciliators in the ECAFE region with their qualifications, experience and fields of specialization;

(iii) Compilation of lists of institutions and persons competent and willing to act as appointing authorities in the ECAFE region;

(iv) Dissemination and popularization of the use of the ECAFE Rules for International Commercial Arbitration and ECAFE Standards for Conciliation recommended by the Conference on Commercial Arbitration in 1966;

(v) Popularization of the use of model arbitration clauses recommended by the Conference on Commercial Arbitration in 1966 in international trade contracts;

(vi) Compilation of lists of suitable persons in the region willing to give lectures on the advantages of resorting to arbitration in the settlement of international trade disputes;

(vii) Publication of the News Bulletin on Commercial Arbitration containing news of current events, studies and articles on commercial arbitration in and outside the region and information relating to (b) and (c) (i) to (vi) above.

(d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert working groups:

Conference on Commercial Arbitration convened in January 1966. Report submitted to the ninth session of the Committee on Trade and the twenty-second session of the Commission.

Related programmes: Close co-operation with United Nations Office of Legal Affairs.

I A 6 : 2.1 - 0.7 Shipping and ocean freight rates

Authority: Ministerial Conferences on Asian Economic Co-operation, 1963 and 1965; Committee on Trade, tenth session, 1967; Commission, twenty-third session, 1967.

Project aim: To promote international trade through improvement of shipping facilities.

Work-content: (a) Assistance to Governments and (b) Studies:

(i) Study of shipping and ocean freight rates affecting the countries of the region, including consideration of the possibilities of increasing the availability of shipping facilities, in co-operation with appropriate national and international organizations;

(ii) Continuing review by the Committee on Trade of measures taken by the countries of the region to increase national shipping, to improve port facilities and, in consultation with the shipping lines, to achieve equitable freight rates and adequate shipping services; secretariat to continue studying the above matter in co-operation with the Governments and appropriate international organizations.

Secretariat studies have been continued, with the assistance of experts and in co-operation with member countries, on freight rates as affecting the principal export and import commodities of the countries of the region, and ways and means of achieving equitable freight rates through the establishment of consultative machinery between ship users and shipping lines and through pooling of shipping facilities and rationalization of shipping routes and rates. Advisory services rendered in 1966 to countries of the region in conducting studies on subjects relating to

(t)

shipping and ocean freight rates, organization of national shippers' councils, establishment of freight study units, maritime legislation and organization of training facilities; work to be continued in 1967 and 1968.

(d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert working groups:

An ad hoc Working Group of Experts on Shipping and Ocean Freight Rates was convened in 1965. Report circulated to Governments for consideration and submitted to the Committee on Trade, ninth session, in January 1966. A Working Party on Shipping and Ocean Freight Rates scheduled for 1967 or 1968.

Related programmes: Close collaboration with UNCTAD.

I A 6 : 2.1 - 0.8  
(t)

Organization of training courses in trade promotion

Authority: Committee on Trade, tenth session, 1967; Commission, twenty-third session, 1967.

Project aim: To assist Governments in improving their trade promotion personnel, techniques and machinery.

Work-content: (a) Assistance to Governments:

Organization of seminars and training courses under the technical assistance programme of the United Nations, designed to assist member countries in the ECAFE region to develop their trade promotion machinery and improve their trade promotion techniques. Report of the Third Regional Seminar-cum-Training Centre for Trade Promotion submitted to the eighth session of the Committee on Trade.

Work to be continued, taking into account the recommendation of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the establishment of a centre, with regional sub-centres, for trade information and market research in co-operation with the secretariat of UNCTAD.

Related programmes:

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B. DEVELOPMENT AND UTILIZATION OF HUMAN RESOURCES

4. Social welfare

Group 1. Continuing projects and activities

I B 4 : 6.1 - 0.5 Social welfare aspects of development

- Authority: Commission resolutions 30 (XV) and 42 (XVIII): Social Commission, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth sessions, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1965 and 1966; Economic and Social Council resolutions 903 B and D (XXXIV) and 975 (XXXVI), 1962 and 1963 and 1086 (XXXIX) G, H, I and J, 1965; Commission, twenty-third session, 1967.
- Project aim: To improve the planning, administration and organization of national social welfare services; including the improvement of social work training.
- Work-content: (a) Assistance to Governments:
- (i) By promoting, participating and assisting in national and regional seminars and workshops;
  - (ii) In developing professional education at the university level; including in-service and on-the-job training; building up a nucleus of good social welfare administrators and supervisors through advanced short-term training at the regional level; the first regional training course for directors of schools of social work, social welfare administrators and supervisors will be held in 1968;
  - (iii) By promoting group study tours of social welfare administrators and other high-level social welfare personnel financed under the UNDP for the purpose of visiting selected countries in the region to study planning, administration and organization of social welfare

programmes and to exchange information regarding these fields with the host countries; to be initiated in 1968 or 1969, provided funds are available.

(b) Studies:

(i) For preparation of reports on social welfare development in the ECAFE region; it is hoped that a study now under way on social welfare trends in the region will be published in 1967;

(ii) On planning of social welfare as part of national plans; to be started in 1967, staff resources permitting;

(iii) On the "Role of voluntary agencies in social welfare programmes in the ECAFE region" (to be completed in 1967);

(iv) On the relationship of objectives in this field of education to practical goals; to start last quarter 1967 if funds are available;

(v) Contribution to United Nations reports and studies.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

To improve and strengthen the collection or dissemination of information on social welfare, including social welfare training; and to promote the exchange of experience in social welfare programming between countries in the region.

(t)

(d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert working groups:

Regional Training Centre for Directors of Schools of Social Work, Social Welfare Planners and Administrators; proposed for August 1967; approximately three weeks duration for about twenty trainees.

Related programmes:

(i) Participation and assisting in the selection of trainees for the United Nations Asia and the Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders, at Fuchu, Tokyo; three additional international courses will be held during the programme period 1967/68;

(ii) Planning and evaluating social welfare programmes for the benefit of families, children and youth, including existing UNICEF-assisted projects; participation of ECAFE in evaluating the UNICEF-assisted project in China (Taiwan) is tentatively scheduled for 1967;

(iii) Providing substantive guidance in the preparation and formulation of new social welfare projects or the extension of existing ones which may merit UNICEF assistance; such assistance has been provided in India (1967), Thailand (1966), Burma (1965) and the Republic of Korea (1965);

(iv) Undertaking surveys of the needs and problems of children and youth where feasible and necessary, in co-operation with UNICEF and other specialized agencies, such as WHO, FAO and UNESCO.

6. Rural and community development including co-operatives

Group 1. Continuing projects and activities

I B 6 : 6.1 - 0.6 Community development policies, programmes and training including the operation of a "clearing house" for exchange of information

Authority:

Commission resolution 34 (XVII) and Economic and Social Council resolutions 496 (XVI), 585 (XX), 663 D(XXIV), 792 (XXX), 840 (XXXII) and programme of work 1967-68; General Assembly resolutions 1676 (XVI) and 1710 (XVI); Commission, twenty-third session, 1967.

**Project aim:** National community development programmes need a constant feed-back of these developing trends, techniques, methodologies and institutional changes, so that national policies and programmes can be suitably modified. ECAFE's regional contacts make this service possible, including the required co-ordination with other national and regional development programmes.

**Work-content:** (a) Assistance to Governments:

(i) In planning, organizing, developing and evaluating community development programmes; promotion of pilot projects for urban and rural development, and in co-ordinating them with existing national activity in allied fields;

(ii) By promoting, through ad hoc field visits, desired improvements in programme content and direction;

(iii) By organizing inter-agency evaluation teams;

(iv) In promoting aspects of economic and regional development programmes which can profitably utilize the community development approach, e.g., the development of human and community resources, joint participation with Governments in the planning and development process; formation of development-oriented grass-root level institutions, making local government and local administration more effective development instruments, etc.;

(v) Promoting the use of community development in projects such as river basin development, urban development, rural public works, and in special programmes for development of women, youth and children, and for groups such as hill tribes;



(vi) Promoting national inter-disciplinary and inter-departmental workshops or orientation seminars, for improving training;

(vii) Developing or improving the training content, methods, material and instructional facilities of existing community development departmental training institutions and/or university and academic courses in rural and urban community development, during field visits;

(viii) In establishing national apex-level community development training institutions of an inter-disciplinary and inter-departmental nature, for training higher level community development cadres, orienting public men, and for undertaking action research in pilot projects, etc., in collaboration with Governments.

(b) Studies:

(i) The role of women and youth in community development in Asia;

(ii) The developmental problems of tribal and hill tribe people in the ECAFE region;

(iii) The role of local government bodies, co-operatives and voluntary agencies in community development;

(iv) Comparative study of the status in community development training of countries of this region and more particularly the training curricula for different cadres of community development personnel.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) Promotion and distribution of country monographs on specific aspects of successful community development

programmes/activities emphasizing the use of community development approach in other national development activities;

(ii) Analysis, processing and systematic dissemination of new regional literature and information including appropriate United Nations publications; maintenance of two-way contacts with leading universities and apex-level community development training institutions. At least three issues of "Information Series on Community Development" to be published during the year.

(d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert working groups:

(i) Regional inter-agency meetings on rural and community development aimed primarily at co-ordinating this activity at the national and regional levels, with the activities in rural development undertaken by other specialized agencies and by UNICEF;

(ii) Promotion of national orientation seminars to explain effectively the community development approach to national development;

(iii) Regional seminar on the role of local government bodies, co-operatives and voluntary agencies in community development (following completion of the study on that subject).

Related programmes:

(i) This activity will be co-ordinated with and related to the work of the specialized agencies, World Food Program, UNDP Special Fund, UNICEF, voluntary agencies and foundations, the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs and appropriate units of ECAFE including the social aspects of the activities of the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin;

(ii) Stimulation of UNDP Special Fund projects for developing national apex-level institutions for carrying out training, research; and possibly the establishment of pilot projects in urban and rural community development, for improvement of higher level training of the type described in (a) - (viii) above.

I B 6 : 6.1 - 0.7 Mobilization of human and community resources, including financial resources for implementing land reform, settlement and development

Authority: Commission resolution 34 (XVII) and Economic and Social Council resolutions 496 (XVI), 585 C (XX), 663 D (XXIV), 792 (XXX), 840 (XXXI), and resolutions adopted in July 1965 at the XXXIX session; General Assembly resolutions 1676 (XVI) and 1710 (XVI); Commission, twenty-third session, 1967.

Project aim: The well-tested community development principles and "approach" have been successfully used in many sectors of national development activity including land reform and land settlement. ECAFE aims to stimulate this process of learning and dissemination through group observations and joint discussions between regional planners.

The World Land Reform Conference held at Rome, in a resolution dated 2 July 1966, recommended the holding of regional seminars and workshops on land reform, keeping in mind the wide range of social and economic aspects of land reform as well as problems of administration, training, financing and evaluation. ECAFE aims to hold a regional seminar on the social and resource aspects of implementing land reform.

Work-content: (a) Assistance to Governments:

The pattern of assistance detailed in sub paras (a) (iv) and (a) (v) of project 6.1 - 0.4 will be followed with particular focus on implementing land reform and land settlement programmes.

(b) Studies:

Ad hoc studies indicative of the factual and potential extent of employment of human and community resources, as well as mobilization of financial resources, for land reform and settlement as affecting the ECAFE region.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Promotion and dissemination of country monographs on specific social and financial aspects of land reform and settlement.

(d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert working groups:

(i) A preparatory expert group will be convened in 1968 to prepare for a possible regional seminar in 1969 on the mobilization of human and financial resources for implementing land reform;

(ii) A study-tour-cum-training institute on the changing trends of community development in national development with particular reference to land reform and land settlement in 1968 (preparatory work in 1967).

**Related programmes:** Full co-ordination with the work of the specialized agencies, particularly FAO and the ILO and the Agriculture Division of ECAFE, as well as the Research and Planning Division of ECAFE.

## C. DEVELOPMENT AND CONSERVATION OF PHYSICAL RESOURCES

### 1. Development of food and agriculture

#### Group 1. Continuing projects and activities

#### I C 1 : 7.1 - 0.3 Agricultural financing and credit<sup>1/</sup>

Authority: Commission, twenty-third session, 1967.

Project aim: To facilitate structural and operational improvements in institutions for agricultural financing and credit.

Work-content: (a) Assistance to Governments:

(i) Advisory assistance, on request, in the improvement of agricultural credit institutions and arrangements for the training of agricultural credit personnel as part of the follow-up work of the Technical Meeting on Institutions for Agricultural Financing and Credit, held in September 1963;

(ii) Possibility to be explored of establishing a regional training centre with assistance of the UNDP Special Fund.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Collection, analysis and dissemination of information regarding institutions and methods being developed in countries of the region to provide finance and credit for agricultural development.

Related programmes: I A 2 : 7.1 - 0.2 Agricultural development and planning.

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<sup>1/</sup> Work on these projects is undertaken in co-operation with FAO through the Joint ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division.

I C 1 : 7.1 - 0.4 Food and agricultural price policies<sup>8/</sup>

Authority: Commission, twenty-third session, 1967.

Project aim: To facilitate improvement in agricultural price and support policies.

Work-content: (c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Collection, analysis and dissemination of information on food and agricultural price policies and agricultural support policies in countries of the region.

Related programmes: I A 2 : 7.1 - 0.2 Agricultural development and planning.

2. Industrial development

Group 1. Continuing projects and activities

I C 2 : 3.1 - 1.4 Standardization, patents and marketing

Authority: Asian Ministerial Conferences, 1963 and 1965; Asian Conference on Industrialization, 1965.

Project aim: To assist the countries of the region in improving the quality of their products at home and abroad.

Work-content: (a) Assistance to Governments:

(i) To advise countries of the region, on request, on setting up standards institutes, industrial design institutes and on framing national patent laws;

(ii) To establish and service an Asian standards committee:

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<sup>8/</sup> Work on these projects is undertaken in co-operation with FAO through the Joint ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division.

- (1) to promote co-ordination of the standardization activities of the existing national standards bodies in the ECAFE region among themselves and also between them and the international standards organizations;
- (2) to encourage and assist in the establishment and development of national standards bodies in the countries of the region;
- (3) to promote the unification of basic standards in conformity, where possible, with ISO/IEC recommendations;
- (4) to assist and advise member countries on the problems of introducing standards certification marks, to encourage mutual recognition of these marks and to advise on pre-shipment inspection schemes based on approved standards;
- (5) to advise member countries in drawing up common standards forms and conditions of contract; and
- (6) to assist and advise member countries on the establishment of consumer councils or associations designed to improve the quality of consumer goods.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

To keep in continuous review developments in the field of standardization, patents and marketing, and industrial quality control, and to act as a focal point and clearing house for information in these fields.

Related programmes: Participation in the activity of the International Organization for Standardization and BIRPI.

I C 2 : 3.1 - 1.5 Expansion of trade in manufactures and semi-manufactures

- Authority: Asian Ministerial Conferences, 1963 and 1965; Asian Conference on Industrialization, 1965.
- Project aim: To assist the developing countries of the region in expansion of trade in manufactures and semi-manufactures.
- Work-content: (a) Assistance to Governments and (c) Collection and dissemination of information:
- (i) To keep under continuous review action taken by UNCTAD and developed countries pertaining to trade in manufactures and semi-manufactures;
  - (ii) To act as a focal point and clearing house for information in this field;
  - (iii) To assist countries of the region, on request, in developing manufactured and semi-manufactured products for export, either as a national, sub-regional or regional project.
- (b) Studies:
- Studies in close collaboration with the ECAFE International Trade Division and with UNCTAD; making a careful study of existing status of tariffs affecting the export of manufactures and semi-manufactures from developing ECAFE countries.
- Related programmes: Programmes for development of export of manufactures and semi-manufactures being undertaken by UNCTAD and UNIDO.



I C 2 : 3.1 - 1.6 Training in industrial engineering, administration and management

Authority: Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, seventeenth session, 1965.

Project aim: To assist the countries of the region in improving the training of management-level personnel.

Work-content: (a) Assistance to Governments and (c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) To keep in continuous review developments in the field of training of industrial engineers, industrial administrators and managers of industrial projects and to act as a focal point and clearing house for all information in this field.

Related programmes: Similar programmes being undertaken by UNIDO, ILO and APO.

I C 2 : 3.1 - 2.1 Problems of development of small industries

Authority: Working Party on Small-Scale Industries; eighth session, 1966; Asian Conference on Industrialization, 1965; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, eighteenth session, 1966; Commission, twenty-third session, 1967.

Project aim: To promote small industry development particularly in backward rural areas, for attaining a regional balance of economic growth. Includes training and the development of research suited to small industry.

Work-content: (a) Assistance to Governments:

(i) Upon request, to plan small industries development programmes, including the organization of institutional agencies and facilities necessary to carry out such programmes effectively;

(ii) To keep under review existing facilities for training personnel for small industries and to draw up, with the

co-operation of other agencies, detailed recommendations for action by the countries concerned. To investigate, in co-operation with appropriate international agencies, the feasibility of establishing an Asian institute for small industry management and consultancy training;

(iii) To organize visits by groups of officials in charge of small industries development to special institutes, industrial estates and other establishments in the countries of the region; co-operation of ILO and BTAO to be sought, as appropriate.

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Work on (ii) and (iii) due to begin early in 1968.

(b) Studies:

(i) To study continuously the problems involved in (1) promotion and modernization of small industries with special reference to progressive transformation of traditional cottage industries or artisan workshops into small modern factories; (2) development of small-scale industries, with particular reference to complementary development of small-scale and large-scale industries; (3) establishment of satellite and ancillary industries; (4) to study the problem of under-utilization of plant capacities in small-scale industries; (5) to undertake a survey of the production of domestic and builders' hardware and similar products of small engineering industries, with particular reference to directions of flow of trade, in order to promote intra-regional trade in such products;

(ii) To study continuously ways and means of developing small industries in backward rural areas with a view to achieving balanced economic growth between different areas of a country and promoting dispersal of industries.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) To promote interchanges of information among the countries of the region on research, experiments, new equipment and machinery, improved methods of production and marketing, standardization and quality control, training facilities, design, etc.;

(ii) Publication of the "Small Industry Bulletin" for disseminating the above information;

(iii) Collection, compilation and circulation of information on the measures and policies adopted by various countries to achieve rapid development of small-scale industries.

(d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert working groups:

(t)  
(s)

(i) To convene, in consultation with FAO and ILO, seminars on: (1) Complementary development of small-scale and large-scale industries; (2) Preparation of a practical programme for training small industry managers already on the job and for developing the managerial skill of those interested in establishing small industrial enterprises; (3) Financing the production and marketing activities of and facilities needed by small industries (in 1967-68);

(ii) To convene a symposium to study rural industrial areas development at which industrial planners, regional planners, techno- and socio-economists may participate and exchange views on the subject and disseminate the results among the developing countries of the region;

(iii) To explore the feasibility of establishing (a) an Asian small industry research Institute for study of indigenous raw materials and (b) an Asian centre on appropriate technologies and machinery for small industries.

Related programmes: Related to the programmes of the ILO and AP0 in the field of small industry development.

I C 2 : 3.1 - 2.2 Regional co-operation in the field of small-scale industries  
(s,t)

Authority: Working Party on Small-Scale Industries, eighth session, 1966.

Project aim: To achieve regional co-operation and co-ordination of small industry development plans.

Work-content: To investigate the possibility of setting up a regional organization for co-ordination of development plans, diversification and specialization of production, etc., in the small-scale industries sector.

Related programmes: Other projects for regional co-operation.

I C 2 : 3.1 - 3.1 Development and planning of metal producing and transforming industries and trade in ECAFE countries

Authority: Metals and Engineering Sub-Committee, tenth session, 1964; Asian Conference on Industrialization, 1965; Commission, twenty-third session, 1967.

Project aim: To assist ECAFE countries in the planning and development of industries coming within this field along the most suitable lines, and in overcoming existing problems and bottlenecks. Includes development of national and regional standard specifications in conformity with global standards and for the promotion of inter-regional and intra-regional co-operation for the development of iron and steel and non-ferrous metal industries, and engineering industries in suitable locations.

Work-content: (a) Assistance to Governments and (b) Studies:

(i) Iron and steel industry:

To undertake a continuing study of the plans and problems of the iron and steel industry and trade in ECAFE countries;

(ii) Engineering industries:

To undertake periodic surveys of the various engineering industries, including foundries and machine-tool industries.

(iii) Non-ferrous metal industries:

Survey on a continuing basis of the non-ferrous metal producing and manufacturing industries in the ECAFE region.

(iv) Promotion of intra-regional and inter-regional co-operation:

Investigations of possibilities of establishing joint ventures for iron and steel and non-ferrous metal industries and engineering industries.

(v) To survey existing standards for steel and selected engineering products including machine tools, barges and coastal vessels.

(d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert working groups:

Sub-Committee on Metals and Engineering, eleventh session, September 1967.

Related programmes:

I C 2 : 3.1 - 3.2 (t) Technical and economic aspects of selected techniques in the iron, steel and other metal and engineering industries of interest to ECAFE countries

Authority: Metals and Engineering Sub-Committee, tenth session, 1964; Asian Conference on Industrialization, 1965; Commission, twenty-third session, 1967.

Project aim: To disseminate information to ECAFE countries on the most modern techniques applicable to the ECAFE region.

Work-content: (c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) This will include information on ore beneficiation, new processes of making, shaping and treating iron, steel and other metals; on manufacture of engineering products, electrodes and refractories; and on foundry techniques and techniques of scrap collection and preparation. To hold a seminar on new steel making techniques, in collaboration with BTAO, UNIDO, ECLA and ECE, to be followed by a seminar on techniques of producing aluminium and aluminium articles<sup>9/</sup> in 1969;

(ii) To publish periodically the Metals and Engineering Bulletin.

Related programmes: Project I C 2 : 3.1 - 3.1.

I C 2 : 3.1 - 3.3 Study of consumption trends and future demand for metals and their products

Authority: Metals and Engineering Sub-Committee, tenth session, 1964; Commission, twenty-third session, 1967.

Project aim: The main aim of these studies will be to forecast future demands so as to enable the countries to determine the capacities required for new industries.

Work-content: (b) Studies:

(i) To undertake periodic studies of trends in consumption of and demand for metals and metal components in countries of the ECAFE region;

(ii) To review continuously trends of consumption and demand for light engineering/assembly engineering goods in ECAFE countries.

Related programmes: I C 2 : 3.1 - 3.1 Development and planning of metal producing and transforming industries and trade in ECAFE countries.

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<sup>9/</sup> To be held in conjunction with project I C 5 : 3.1 - 6.2.

Group 2. High priority projects of immediate and practical interest

I C 2 : 3.2 - 1.7 Industrial investment promotion

Authority: Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, seventeenth session, 1965; Commission, twenty-first session, 1965; Asian Conference on Industrialization, 1965.

Project aim: To promote industrial investment.

Work-content: (b) Studies:

To undertake a comprehensive study of industrial investment in the region, including a study of investment regulations and laws and incentives, etc., and to publish a manual.

Related programmes: I A 2 : 3.1 - 1.1 (d) (v).

I C 2 : 3.2 - 3.4 Regional training, research and advice  
(s,t)

Authority: Metals and Engineering Sub-Committee, tenth session, 1964; Asian Conference on Industrialization, December 1965; Commission, twenty-third session, 1967.

Project aim: To accelerate the development of the ferrous, non-ferrous and engineering industries in the countries of the region by providing advice and assistance in investigations and planning.

Work-content: (a) Assistance to Governments:

(i) To survey existing international, bilateral and other training programmes and to assess their scope and contribution to the fulfilment of the needs of the ECAFE region for trained manpower; an expert group to be appointed in co-operation with the agencies and Governments concerned;

(ii) To explore the possibility of establishing a multi-service regional metallurgical institute with UNDP Special Fund assistance;

(iii) To assist in the planning and establishment of pilot plants for the manufacture of iron without coking coal and for small-scale steel-making;

(iv) To organize a team of experts as an iron and steel panel with assistance from all appropriate quarters, including international agencies and advanced countries, to undertake an action programme to achieve a break-through in the development of iron and steel industry in the countries of the region;

(v) To organize an engineers' panel including experts from developed countries, with assistance from all appropriate quarters, including international agencies and advanced countries within and outside the region, to advise and assist in the planning and development of engineering industries in the countries of the region;

(iv) To organize a group visit with the assistance of UNDP and industrially more advanced countries to study, among other things, the latest advances in the techniques of making iron with non-metallurgical fuels, agglomeration techniques used for fine ores and continuous casting.

Related programmes:

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### 3. Energy Development

#### Group 1. Continuing projects and activities

#### I C 3 : 3.1 - 4.1 Electric power development and planning

|              |  |
|--------------|--|
| Authority:   | Sub-Committee on Electric Power, tenth session, 1966; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, nineteenth session, 1967, Commission, twenty-third session, 1967. |
| Project aim: | To promote the development of power and planning therefor, including problems of standardization, rationalizing of operational procedures and accounting, etc.       |



Work-content:

(b) Studies:

(i) Special studies of regional interest: To prepare and issue from time to time special articles of regional interest on matters connected with power development;

(ii) Preparation of a manual on a model system of accounting for the electric power supply industry in the region;

(iii) To undertake studies on the role of thermal power plants in power systems in developing countries of Asia and the Far East with particular reference to their application as base-load plants, and peak-load plants; problems of operation of boilers in highly urbanized areas with reference to atmospheric pollution; and the utilization of alternative fuels including crude oil;

(iv) Studies on modern technological developments in interconnected systems and the use of modern tools, such as electronic computers, for system analysis;

(v) To undertake cost analysis on the working of thermal power stations taking into account all items of expenses such as capital charges, operating expenses, etc.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) Electric Power Bulletin: To produce annually a publication containing a general review of electric power development in the region, together with essential statistical data on the technical and financial aspects of the electric utility industry;

(ii) Preparation of a regional energy atlas showing broad particulars of energy resources, electric power development and the status of electricity utilization;

(iii) To collect and compile information on the requirements of electricity and other forms of energy per unit of production in different industries;

(iv) To act as a clearing house and information and service centre to the countries of the ECAFE region in regard to matters connected with the electricity supply industry.

(d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert working groups:

(t)

(i) To hold a seminar on the experience of the USSR on electric power development and to organize a study tour for the benefit of electric power experts of the ECAFE region in 1967;

(t)

(ii) In view of the rapid development in the field of electronics and possibilities of the developing electronic equipment industries in the countries of the region, it is proposed to organize a seminar for exchange of information on the latest developments and on practical education, training and research measures which will promote the growth of electronics manufacturing industries in the region. Co-operation of BTAO will be sought;

(t)

(iii) To constitute an expert working group to carry out a comprehensive survey of the standards in the countries of the region which govern their installations, operating methods and codes of practice, etc., and to endeavour to introduce as much uniformity in these standards as seems practicable. Wherever no standards have been officially recognized, recommendations will be made as to the best standards to adopt. The co-operation of BTAO will be sought.

Related programmes:

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I C 3 : 3.1 - 4.2 Rural electrification

Authority:

Sub-Committee on Electric Power, tenth session, 1966; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, nineteenth session, 1967, Commission, twenty-third session, 1967.

Project aim:

To help promote the development of electric power in rural areas.

Work-content:

(a) Assistance to Governments:

(s,t)

(i) Financial assistance: to explore the possibilities of obtaining international financial assistance for electrification schemes in non-urban areas having potential scope for further economic development;

(s)

(ii) Pools of equipment: to examine the possibilities of establishing pools of portable generating sets with skeleton operating staff to be lent to small countries on request to: (a) build up loads in new areas and (b) serve as an interim source of power supply during emergencies. Assistance of the UNDP Special Fund or other sources to be sought.

(b) Studies:

To continue the study of the problem of rural electrification with special reference to the conditions prevailing in the countries of the region.

Related programmes: I C 3 : 3.2 - 4.4 Research and training centre.

I C 3 : 3.1 - 5.1 Development of petroleum and natural gas resources of Asia and the Far East

Authority:

Symposia on the Development of Petroleum Resources of Asia and the Far East, 1958, 1962 and 1965; Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development, sixth session, 1966; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, eighteenth session, 1966; Commission, twenty-third session, 1967.

Project aim:

Implementation of recommendations arising from the symposia on the development of petroleum resources held in 1958, 1962 and 1965, and the Seminar on the Development and Utilization of Natural Gas Resources (1964); organization of the fourth petroleum symposium to be held in Australia in 1969; to assist and advise countries of the region at their request on the development and utilization of petroleum and natural gas resources (in 1964 the secretariat organized a

team of experts on natural gas and assisted Brunei, China (Taiwan) and Iran in the study of their natural gas utilization problems).

Work-content:

(a) Assistance to Governments:

(i) Implementation of recommendations of the ad hoc Expert Working Group on Possibilities of Development and Utilization of Natural Gas Resources through joint efforts;

(ii) Assistance to the Government of Iran in establishing a regional petroleum institute.

(b) Studies:

(i) Standardization and publication of petroleum industry statistics of the region and the reporting of petroleum exploration activities;

(ii) Study of problems concerning natural gas development and utilization for the benefit of the countries of the region, including a specific project concerning the use of natural gas for advancement of food production and processing by production of fertilizers, electricity generation, irrigation, water pumping, dehydration, etc.;

(t)

(iii) When resources permit, to organize a study tour for petroleum geologists and geophysicists of the region to visit countries advanced in petroleum resources development.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) Exchange of information on petroleum resources development, including continuous collection and publication of case histories of the discovery and development of oil and gas fields in the region and compilation and publication of data on stratigraphic correlation between the sedimentary basins of the ECAFE region;

(ii) Collection and dissemination of information on national legislation and administrative

practices in the field of natural gas, and on technical aspects of natural gas development and use.

(d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert working groups:

(t)

(i) Preparation of background papers and preparatory work, organization and servicing of the fourth petroleum symposium to be held in Australia in 1969.

Related programmes: Development of petrochemical industries and industries based on natural gas.

Group 2. High priority projects of immediate and practical interest

I C 3 : 3.2 - 4.3 Regional research and training centre(s) in the field of electric power and information and documentation services

Authority: Sub-Committee on Electric Power, tenth session, 1966; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, nineteenth session, 1967; Commission, twenty-third session, 1967.

Project aim: To strengthen existing establishment(s) so as to function as regional research and training centre(s).

Work-content: (a) Assistance to Governments:

(s,t)

Subject to the necessary host facilities being made available by the Government(s) concerned, one or two existing national research and training establishments in the region to be strengthened suitably with additional equipment, specialist staff and other facilities so as to function as regional centre(s) serving the needs of several countries of the region. These centres will organize training sources for technical personnel working in different branches of the electricity supply industry. Research and development, particularly in the use of raw material resources of the region for the construction of electric supply facilities, etc., will be undertaken. Assistance of BTAO and/or the UNDP Special Fund to be sought.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Within the limits of the available resources, efforts will be made to provide information and documentation services to the countries of the region at their request.

Related programmes: Rural electrification.

I C 3 : 3.2 - 4.4 Regional study of energy supply and demand

Authority: Sub-Committee on Electric Power, tenth session, 1966; Working Party on Economic Development and Planning, ninth session, 1965. Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, nineteenth session, 1967; Commission, twenty-third session, 1967.

Project aim: To assist countries in initiating energy surveys, make a study of regional energy supply and demand and determine the possibilities of developing joint electric power projects.

Work-contents: (a) Assistance to Governments:

(s,t) In initiating and guiding energy surveys.

(b) Studies:

(s,t) (i) To make a regional study of energy supply and demand either through an established organization or through a specially formed group of experts. Studies on this subject, if any, already completed by the countries will be utilized and, in countries where this question has not so far been studied, suitable surveys and investigations will be initiated. The long-term energy requirements of the countries of the region will be estimated, taking into account the planned and the probable programme of economic development - agriculture, industries, social services, etc. This study will also involve assessment of the potential of the conventional fuel and power resources, such as water, coal, oil and natural gas, as well as others, such as nuclear, wind, tidal and solar energy resources. It

will broadly cover development of energy and include tentative regional energy balance sheets. In undertaking this study, besides the assistance of BTAO, the co-operation of United Nations bodies such as IAEA and UNESCO to be sought if necessary.

Duration: The project will be commenced as and when adequate resources are available and may extend over a period of at least three years to cover the whole region;

(ii) To compile with the co-operation of countries of the region basic energy statistics on the lines of the proforma approved by the Sub-Committee;

(iii) To study the effect on cost of power production by combination of electric power generation in thermal stations with other applications, such as supply of industrial steam, desalination of sea and brackish water, space heating, etc.;

(iv) To undertake studies, in consultation with the countries concerned, on the possibilities of developing joint electric power projects.

Related programmes: Rural electrification, programmes of IAEA on the feasibility of development of nuclear power in ECAFE countries.

#### 4. Water resources development

##### Group 1. Continuing projects and activities

##### 1 C 4 : 5.1 - 0.2 Water resources development of international rivers

Authority: Seventh Regional Conference on Water Resources Development, 1966; Commission, twenty-third session, 1967.

Project aim: Rendering of technical assistance to the Mekong Committee in all phases of its work, and promoting development of other international river basins in the region.

Work-content:

(a) Assistance to Governments

(i) Lower Mekong basin. Servicing, assisting and advising the Mekong Committee. Substantive and other assistance to the office of the Executive Agent, BTAO and UNDP. Amplification and revision of the basin plan. Participation as the Executing Agency of the UNDP projects in the lower Mekong basin with respect to substantive matters;

(t,s)

(ii) Assistance to riparian Governments, on request, in the investigation and development of international rivers in the ECAFE region.

(b) Studies:

Detailed studies of selected international rivers in the region, as an extension of the study for a "Compendium of Major International Rivers in the ECAFE Region" completed in 1965. Reports to be submitted to the riparian countries concerned.

Related programmes:

Project (a) (ii) above is closely related to project I A 2 : 5.1 - 0.1 (a) (ii) "Organization of an ECAFE Water Resources Consulting Group for rendering services to governments on request, in preliminary investigations for water resources development projects", as the preliminary investigations will cover both national and international river basins of the region.

I C 4 : 5.1 - 0.3 Flood control methods

Authority:

Seventh Regional Conference on Water Resources Development, 1966; Commission, twenty-third session, 1967.

Project aim:

Investigation of typhoon and cyclone damage and measures for its mitigation; promotion of development of deltaic areas in the region.

Work-content:

(a) Assistance to Governments

(t,s)

(i) Advisory services to Governments on implementation of programmes for the improve-



ment of existing networks of observation, communications, and for the establishment of flood warning systems for minimizing typhoon and cyclone damage as drawn up by the Preparatory Mission on Typhoons, which during December 1966/March 1967 visited countries affected by typhoons;

(ii) Preparatory work for the establishment of a regional typhoon and cyclone centre for centralized dissemination of information, research and possibly experiments in typhoon and cyclone modification;

(iii) Organization of a panel of experts to provide advisory services regarding the design of hydraulic structures (The visits of the Advisory Group on Development of Deltaic Areas in 1964/1965 revealed that engineers in many countries in the region were not familiar with modern techniques of planning and designing of hydraulic structures.) Many national agencies have suggested that the organization of a seminar on hydraulic structures in their respective countries would be of great value to them. It is therefore proposed to organize a roving seminar to be conducted in countries at their request. Duration 1967-1968.

(b) Studies:

(s) Comprehensive investigation of typhoon and cyclone damage control, including statistical analysis of damage, forecast and warning systems, typhoon and cyclone protection measures, both planned and taken in advance, and emergency measures.

(c) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars, and expert working groups

(t,s) (i) Preparatory work for the second meeting of the Working Group of Experts on Typhoons to be held in October 1967;

The first meeting of the Working Group which met in December 1965 recommended, inter alia, (a) that ECAFE and WMO organize a

preparatory mission that would visit various countries of the region and draw up a programme of action to cope with typhoon problems, including the establishment of a regional typhoon centre; (b) that ECAFE and WMO convene a second meeting to examine the report of the proposed preparatory mission. The preparatory mission was accordingly organized in late December 1966 and completed its mission in March 1967;

(t)

(ii) Preparatory work for the Second Symposium on Development of Deltaic Areas to be held in 1968. The First Symposium in 1963 discussed flood control, reclamation, utilization and development of deltaic areas. The Second Symposium will deal with (a) Water management in deltaic areas with emphasis on salinity and drainage and (b) Planning and design of tidal embankments (tidal reach river embankment and sea dikes).

(s,t)

Related programmes: At the request of countries in the Bay of Bengal and the adjacent Indian Ocean, ECAFE in co-operation with WMO organized a Working Group of Experts on Cyclones which met in Dacca, East Pakistan, in December 1966 and discussed ways and means of minimizing and controlling cyclone damage to those countries. The report of the Preparatory Mission on Typhoons will be very useful as a guide for establishing priorities in the World Weather Watch Programme of WMO.

#### IC 4 : 5.1 - 0.4 Hydrologic and hydraulic studies

Authority: Seventh Regional Conference on Water Resources Development, 1966; Commission, twenty-third session, 1967.

Project aim: Correlation and analysis of important hydrologic problems of a regional character; promotion of hydraulic research work; and organization of seminars for training of professional and technical personnel.

Work-content: (a) Assistance to Governments:

(t,t)

(i) Organization, in co-operation with member countries of a groundwater development training centre for engineers and technicians

in the region. At present efforts are being concentrated on the establishment of national training institutes with facilities available for training technicians from member countries of the ECAFE region;

(ii) In all phases of work concerned with the UNESCO International Hydrological Decade programmes. This programme is being closely reviewed and followed to identify activities where effective and useful collaboration with UNESCO could be established.

(b) Studies:

(s)

(i) Continuous review of research and experimentation on typhoons and preparation for typhoon modification experiments in the Pacific area, jointly with WMO;

(ii) Continuation of studies and analysis of maximum floods in the ECAFE region, including the preparation of generalized charts of probable maximum precipitation (PMP) in the region. These charts are necessary for the estimation of maximum floods in a river basin;

(s,t)

(iii) Preparation of a Rainfall Frequency Atlas and a Compendium of Rainfall Volumes of Major Flood-Producing Storms in the ECAFE region. The atlas and compendium will be extremely useful for water resources planning and design.

(s)

(iv) Continuous review, promotion and co-ordination of hydraulic research programmes of experimental stations in the region with a view to efficiently utilizing hydraulic laboratories in the region in the solution of various problems.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Dissemination of hydrologic and hydraulic information and compilation of representative hydrologic data of major river basins of interest

to countries in the region. Printing and distribution of proceedings of the inter-regional hydrology seminars and seminars on groundwater resources development.

(d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert working groups:

(s,t)

(i) Preparatory work for the fifth ECAFE/WMO/BTAO Inter-Regional Seminar on Hydrology to be convened in 1968/1969, including preparation of the proceedings of the Seminar. The subject of this seminar will be droughts;

(s,t)

(ii) Preparatory work for the third ECAFE/BTAO/UNESCO Regional Seminar on Development of Groundwater Resources to be convened in 1968/1969, including preparation of the proceedings of the Seminar for publication;

(s)

(iii) Preparatory work for the Working Group of Experts on Applied Hydraulic Research and Experimentation.

**Related programmes:** Through the efforts of ECAFE under (a)(i) above, the Government of Japan is now organizing a six-month training course on groundwater resources development for twelve foreign participants from June to November 1967. Four inter-regional seminars on various important subjects in hydrology have been convened jointly with WMO. The first seminar 1959 dealt with hydrologic networks and methods; the second seminar 1961 was on field methods and equipment used in hydrology and hydrometeorology; the third seminar 1964 was on methods of hydrological forecasting for the utilization of water resources; and the fourth seminar 1966 was on assessment of the magnitude and frequency of flood flows.

Two seminars on different subjects on groundwater resources development have been organized in co-operation with UNESCO. The first seminar in 1962 dealt with development of groundwater resources with special reference to deltaic areas; the second seminar in 1966 discussed methods and techniques of groundwater investigation and development.

## 5. Mineral resources development

### Group 1. Continuing projects and activities

#### I C 5 : 3.1 - 6.1 Regional mining development review

Authority: Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development, fifth session, 1963; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, eighteenth session, 1966; Commission, twenty-third session, 1967.

Project aim: Dissemination of information on mining development in the region.

Work-content: (c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) To review periodically current mining activities in the region, including discoveries of mineral resources, development of new mines, installation and expansion of mineral processing plants and economic aspects of mineral production, both as regards quantity and value; also salient features such as better production methods developed in other regions. Earlier reports have reviewed progress from 1945 to 1965. (Published as United Nations publications in the Mineral Resources Development Series.) The review is also to include studies on mineral trade and should pay attention to the co-ordination of mining development with development in other sectors.

Related programmes:

#### I C 5 : 3.1 - 6.2 Methods of exploration, exploitation and processing of minerals, and technical studies on selected minerals

Authority: Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development, sixth session, 1966; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, eighteenth session, 1966; Commission, twenty-third session, 1967.

Project aim: Promotion of exploration, exploitation and processing of minerals in the region.

Work-content:

(a) Assistance to Governments:

(t)

In developing mineral resources by establishing a group of experts in specialized fields of mineral resources development, whose services would be available on request.

(b) Studies:

(i) Technical studies so far completed cover coal, iron ore, sulphur, kaolin, ilmenite, copper, lead and zinc ores, bauxite and aluminium, and tin; studies on mineral raw materials for the fertilizer industry (with particular reference to potash, phosphate and sulphur materials), refractory minerals, mineral construction materials, and mercury to follow in that order;

(ii) To study the possibility of developing industries based on mineral resources in the region, including laterite;

(iii) To explore the possibility of organizing a study tour for mining geologists and engineers to visit countries advanced in drilling techniques used for prospecting and evaluation of mineral deposits.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) To disseminate information on new and improved methods of exploration, exploitation and extraction and of rational utilization and conservation of resources of all minerals and on the equipment used; in particular to compile data on modern drilling methods and techniques, and their applicability for specific purposes in prospecting and evaluation of mineral resources;

(ii) To disseminate information and to study mineral conservation measures.

(d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert working groups:

To convene, when resources permit, a seminar on drilling exploration methods and equipment, applicable to various types of mineral deposits

in countries of the region; to explore the possibility for convening a symposium on mineral conservation; to organize, when resources permit, a symposium on bauxite and aluminium, to seek technical information, including case studies, from member countries and to publish the proceedings.

Related programmes:

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Group 2. High priority projects of immediate and practical interest

I C 5 : 3.2 - 6.3 Mineral raw material resources for the fertilizer industry with particular reference to the ECAFE region

Authority: Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, eighteenth session, 1966; Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development, sixth session, 1966; Commission, twenty-third session, 1967.

Project aim: Promotion of study and development of mineral raw material resources for the fertilizer industry.

Work-content: (c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) Collection of additional data and preparation of a final report covering the whole field of mineral raw materials for the fertilizer industry, to be published by the secretariat;

(ii) Preparation of a sectoral study on methods of exploration, prospecting and evaluation of phosphatic deposits, and their commercial application.

(d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert working groups:

To organize a seminar, in co-operation with appropriate international agencies, on sources of raw materials for fertilizers and on methods used for exploration, prospecting, evaluation and development, with particular emphasis on phosphatic deposits.

Related programmes: Project I A 2 : 3.1 - 1.1 (b)(ii).

I C 5 : 3.2 - 6.4 Technical training in the field of mineral resources development

Authority: Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development, fifth session, 1963; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, eighteenth session, 1966; Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development, sixth session, 1966; Commission, twenty-third session, 1967.

Project aim: To arrange and promote training facilities in the field of mineral resources development.

Work-content: (a) Assistance to Governments:

(s) (i) To continue the survey of training facilities for "in-service" and "on-the-job training", as well as academic training in co-operation with UNESCO, in the field of mineral resources development in countries of the region; to co-ordinate placement of trainees in training facilities offered by other countries of the region;

(s) (ii) To arrange for fellowships to utilize the training facilities found available in (i), in co-operation with the ILO.

Related programmes: - - -

I C 5 : 3.2 - 6.5 Mining legislation and administration

Authority: Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development, sixth session, 1966.

Project aim: To compile, develop and disseminate information on mining legislation and administration.

Work-content: (d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert working groups:

To give consideration to the organization of a seminar on mining legislation and the administrative aspects of improving conditions for the development of mineral resources, and publication of the report thereof.

Related programmes: - - -



## 6. Housing, building and physical planning

### Group 1. Continuing projects and activities

#### I C 6 : 3.1 - 7.1 Housing and urban and rural development, town and country planning and related community facilities

Authority: Working Party on Housing and Building Materials, eighth session, 1965; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, nineteenth session, 1967; Commission, twenty-third session, 1967.

Project aim: Promotion of urban and rural housing development; to assist in expanding the training facilities in urban and regional planning.

Work-content: (a) Assistance to Governments:

(i) In the programming and development of housing, urban and rural development projects and organization of related industries;

(ii) To review periodically, by convening working parties of experts from member countries, the housing situation, especially for low-income groups, and housing and building programmes in the region; to review the technical, **economic and social** problems of housing, urban and rural development, town and country planning; and to recommend measures for accelerated development;

(iii) To co-operate with other interested agencies in the field of housing, building and physical planning;

(iv) To organize study tours for top-level housing executives on subjects such as: (1) prefabricated construction, in 1968; (2) planning and construction of new towns.

(b) Studies:

(i) To prepare studies and other documents on technical, economic and social problems of housing, building, planning and other essential services;

To prepare studies on reconstruction of disaster areas,

(s)

To prepare, in collaboration with the United Nations Centre for Housing, Building and Planning, UNIDO and the specialized agencies concerned, studies to promote the growth of construction industries in the countries of the region.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

To collect and disseminate information including the results of research, experimentation and pilot projects undertaken for the purpose of developing new construction techniques.

(d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert working groups:

To organize in 1967-68 seminars and expert group meetings on specific problems relating to housing, building and planning such as: an ad hoc group of experts to undertake a survey of facilities required for education, training and research in the field of urban and regional planning.

Related programmes:

I C 6 : 3.1 - 7.2 Regional housing centres

(s,t)

- Authority: Working Party on Housing and Building Materials, eighth session, 1965; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, nineteenth session, 1967; Commission, twenty-third session, 1967.
- Project aim: To assist the countries through the Regional Housing Centres in solving field problems related to housing and building materials.
- Work-content: (a) Assistance to Governments:
- To continue to assist, as appropriate, the Regional Housing Centres in the arid and tropical zones of the region in their various activities, to make them more useful and regional in character.

(b) Studies:

Study on housing and physical planning standards for resettlement of squatters in the ECAFE region.

(c) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert working groups:

(i) To organize, in collaboration with the Regional Housing Centres, a workshop for liaison officers of the Regional Housing Centres;

(ii) Training courses for housing officials in:

(i) Productivity in the building industry;

(ii) Housing management;

(iii) Economic aspects of housing.

(iii) A periodic competition for designs of low-cost houses under the auspices of the Regional Housing Centres.

(iv) Ad hoc meeting of experts to exchange ideas and views on vital aspects of housing, building and physical planning.

Related programmes:

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I C 6 : 3.1 - 7.3 Building materials and housing components

**Authority:** Working Party on Housing and Building Materials, eighth session, 1965; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, nineteenth session, 1967; Commission, twenty-third session, 1967.

**Project aim:** To promote standardization and modular co-ordination in the building industry; assist in improving and modernizing the construction industry; promote building materials and components industries.

**Work-content:**

**(a) Assistance to Governments:**

(i) To promote the establishment of national standards institutions and co-operation between countries in the establishment of standards for building materials and codes of practice for the construction industry;

(ii) To keep under continuous review the development of modular co-ordination and to act as a focal point and clearing house for all information on this subject;

(iii) To undertake a survey of, and study the changes necessary in, the structure of the building industry to improve its efficiency and increase its output.

**(b) Studies:**

(i) To undertake a survey and study of the problems involved in the production and use of new building materials utilizing agricultural and industrial wastes and various traditional building wares, etc., excepting cement, steel and asbestos sheets;

(ii) To survey, study and recommend standards for housing components such as doors, windows, kitchen sinks and other fixtures and fittings, to encourage their production in the region.

**(c) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert working groups:**

(i) To organize in 1967 a seminar on the development of building materials;

(ii) To organize in 1968 a seminar on the status and problems of the construction industry;

(iii) To convene a regional meeting of directors of building materials and development research institutions to devise ways of avoiding

duplication of effort by several countries in their search for solutions to similar problems and to work out details for exchanging information on a continuous and systematic basis;

(iv) To organize training courses for standards engineers in collaboration with one of the existing national standards organizations.

Related programmes:

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**Group 2.** High priority projects of immediate and practical interest

**I C 6 : 3.2 - 7.4 Urban and regional development**

Authority: Working Party on Housing and Building Materials, eighth session, 1965; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, nineteenth session, 1967; Commission, twenty-third session, 1967.

Project aim: To assist in channelling urban growth along desirable lines and in translation of national development plans into national physical plans through regional plans.

Work-content: (a) Assistance to Governments:

(i) To render direct advisory services to the countries of the region on urban and regional planning problems, particularly regarding the establishment of central physical planning agencies where they do not already exist and the preparation and implementation of master plans for the development of urban and rural areas.

(b) Studies:

(i) To undertake a survey of existing physical planning organizations in the countries of the region;

(ii) To undertake in collaboration with the Transport and Communications Division a survey of traffic and transportation aspects of urban planning.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

To collect and disseminate information and to review the technical, economic and social problems of urban and regional development.

(d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert working groups:

(i) To convene a group of experts for the preparation of a manual on regional planning which will serve as a guide to the planners in the countries of the region in their preparation of regional physical development plans;

(ii) To organize, resources permitting, an expert group to carry out an intensive study of the conditions pertaining to the provision of essential services, to suggest standards and indicate norms for the cost per unit area or per person served.

(iii) To organize a seminar on reclamation and development of areas.

Related programmes:

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## D. DEVELOPMENT OF ESSENTIAL SERVICES

### 1. Development of transport

#### Group 1. Continuing projects and activities

#### I D I : 4.1 - 1.1 General Transport Problems

- Authority: Ad hoc Committee of Experts on Inland Transport, 1950; Inland Transport and Communications Committee, fifteenth session, 1966; Commission, twenty-third session, 1967.
- Project aim: To provide on a continuing basis, information both economic and technical for dissemination to the countries of the region after analysis and evaluation, so that current developments and trends are brought to their attention.
- Work content: (c) Collection and dissemination of information:
- (i) On general transport problems; railways, highways and highway transport; water transport; pipelines and tourism;
  - (ii) On training and research facilities in the transport and communications fields available both within and outside the region and, where possible, expansion of such facilities for regional use;
  - (iii) Library and transport documentary film services;
  - (iv) Printing and publication of the Transport and Communications Bulletin for Asia and the Far East, semi-annually.
- (d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert working groups:
- Annual meetings of the Transport and Communications Committee, sixteenth and seventeenth sessions, 1968 and 1969.

Related programmes:

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I D I : 4.1 - 2.1 Asian Highway

Authority: Highway Sub-Committee, fourth session, 1958; Inland Transport and Communications Committee, fifteenth session, 1966; Commission, twenty-third session, 1967.

Project aim: The project envisages the connexion by the participating countries of at least one through route from east to west by the end of the United Nations Development Decade (i.e. 1970).

Work content: (a) Assistance to Governments:

(t)

To convene meetings of the Co-ordinating Committee on the Asian Highway and of the Experts on the Asian Highway to formulate recommendations, in co-operation with BTAO.

To process the institutional support to Asian Highways.

An interim Transport Technical Bureau has already been set up which will be adequately expanded with the assistance of UNDP. The functions of the Bureau will be concerned with the techniques and economics of measures for the progressive realization of the Asian Highway project. They will include the study of and rendering advice on planning, programming, means of finance, design, construction, maintenance and operation of the Asian Highway network in the countries concerned. The Bureau will co-operate and co-ordinate its work with those activities in transport and communications and any allied fields for which ECAFE and its subordinate bodies are responsible. The Bureau will assist Governments in drawing up country-wise projects properly geared to the preparation of feasibility studies for submission to aid-giving agencies.

To assist countries in utilizing the assistance obtainable from the World Food Program and to initiate a motor car reliability trial along the Asian Highway routes.



To liaise in all economic and technical activities with other agencies and organizations.

(b) Studies:

Study of technical, financial, economic and other aspects of the Asian Highway with a view to developing international highway traffic.

Related programmes: Collaboration with the World Food Program.

I D I : 4.1 - 3.1 Improvement of inland waterway transport  
(t)

**Authority:** Water Transport Sub-Committee, seventh session, 1965, Inland Transport and Communications Committee, fifteenth session, 1966; Commission, twenty-third session, 1967.

**Project aim:** To assist and advise in matters concerning the development and improvement of water transport systems and to co-operate with the Mekong Committee in connexion with its Navigation Improvement Programme.

**Work content:** (a) Assistance to Governments:

(i) Assistance, upon request, in country inland waterway transport projects, taking into account, where possible, the need for a regionally co-ordinated approach. Arranging, where possible, for observers from certain countries of the region to study the methods employed in preparing feasibility studies of projects for the development of inland waterways and inland water transport (including hydraulic investigations and economic and engineering surveys, particularly in relation to the Mekong project) in other countries of the region, on a bilateral basis;

(ii) Mekong river basin - assisting and advising, upon request, the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin in matters relating to inland navigation, hydrographic surveys or other projects.

(b) Studies:

Studies and recommendations relating to inland navigation on international waterways to encourage economical utilization of those waterways and of ancillary installations and services by ensuring their maintenance and development for the free flow of national and international traffic.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Collection and dissemination of information regarding improved methods of river and canal conservancy for navigation and methods of improving efficiency of inland waterway transport, issue of reports and information papers on different aspects from time to time, in co-operation with the agencies concerned in Europe, such as the Danube Commission and the Central Rhine Commission.

- Related programmes:**
1. Co-operation with the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin, in matters relating to inland navigation, hydraulic surveys and other projects.
  2. Co-operation with the Danube Commission and Central Rhine Commission and PIANC.

**I D I : 4.1 - 4.1 Regional railway research and regional railway networks**

- Authority:** Railway Sub-Committee, eighth session, 1964; Inland Transport and Communications Committee, fifteenth session, 1966; Commission, twenty-third session, 1967.
- Project aim:** Co-ordination of research on railway problems throughout the region and dissemination of information on the result of research, and the creation of a large transport network with the co-operation of railway administrations of the ECAFE region with the long-term objective of linking the countries of the region by rail.

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments:

(i) To collect information and identify problems requiring research studies and investigation on behalf of the railways of the region;

(ii) To assist and co-ordinate the work of railway research throughout the region, particularly in regard to allocation of priorities to the research institutes;

(iii) To follow closely the progress of work at these research institutes and disseminate the results to railway administrations of the region as appropriate;

(iv) To advise and assist individual railway administrations wishing to set up their own research centres either for dealing with particular problems or for general investigative studies;

(v) To assist in compiling, technical, financial and statistical data and in identifying problems involved in linking railways with those of neighbouring countries with the objective of creating a trans-Asian railway network to link up with European and African systems.

(b) Studies:

(i) Continuous review of research and experimentation in the field of railways throughout the world, with a view to selection and dissemination of information of interest to railways of the region;

(ii) Studies of technical and economic problems relating to network development and linking.

Related programmes: Co-operation with the research centres in India and Japan and the research organizations of the International Union of Railways and the Association of American Railroads. Co-operation with railway administrations regarding network extensions, studies of gauge problems; Co-operation with IUR, middle eastern railway systems and African railways for inter-linking.

**Group 2.** High priority projects of immediate and practical interest

**I D I : 4.2 - 1.2** Co-ordination of transport

**Authority:** Working Party on Co-ordination of Transport, Inland Transport and Communications Committee, fifteenth session, 1966; Commission, twenty-third session, 1967.

**Project aim:** The secretariat has undertaken a number of studies on problems involved in co-ordination of inland transport with special reference to conditions in the ECAFE region. A Working Party convened in 1958 made a number of recommendations including the formulation of certain guiding principles for co-ordination of transport. The objective of this project is to keep under regular review the progress of implementation of these recommendations and the observance of the guiding principles and to bring to the attention of Governments the progress made in the implementation of government policies in the light of the recommendations of the Working Party. Other developments having a bearing on co-ordination policies are also brought to the attention of Governments.

**Work content:** (b) Studies:

Review of current developments in transport co-ordination policies, including the study of specific problems at the request of Governments concerned.

**Duration:** 1967-1969.

**Related programmes:**

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I D I : 4.2 - 1.3 Economic planning of transport and communications development

Authority: Inland Transport and Communications Committee, fifteenth session 1966; Commission, twenty-third session, 1967.

Project aim: To keep under regular review current developments and trends in economic planning and development of transport and communications within and outside the region with a view to providing, upon request, advisory services to the countries of the region. Studies on the possibilities of regional co-operation for promoting regional research and studies of techno-economic aspects for accelerating the development of transport and communications.

Work content: (a) Assistance to Governments:

To give economic and technical advice to countries, upon request, on specific transport development problems; advisory services.

(b) Studies:

(i) Studies on current problems and trends in transport and communications development and planning, including investment aspects, in the countries of the region;

(t) (ii) Techno-economic transport research study in co-operation with the Regional Centre for Economic Projections and Programming and other organizations concerned, as well as consideration of the secretariat's functions in applying the available scientific knowledge to the specific needs of the region;

(iii) Study of the feasibility of establishing a regional transport research institute for studies on techno-economic aspects of transport development and planning in the ECAFE region. The co-operation of UNDP to be sought at an appropriate time.

(d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert working groups:

(t)

Convening of a regional seminar on evaluation of transport requirements and institutional arrangements for development of transport for programming of economic and social development. In co-operation with BTAO, the seminar will be convened in 1968.

Duration: 1967-1969.

Related programmes: Collaboration with the Regional Centre for Economic Projection and Programming.

I D I : 4.2 - 1.4 Promotion of tourism and international travel

Authority: Inland Transport and Communications Committee fifteenth session, 1966; Commission, twenty-third session, 1967.

Project aim: To assist in promoting tourism in co-operation with IUOTO and its regional commissions and also to keep under regular review current trends and developments with a view to facilitating regional action. In 1967, the secretariat will specially concentrate on promoting the International Tourist Year campaign.

Work content: (a) Assistance to Governments:

(t)

(i) To study the possibility of convening a seminar to consider problems of accommodation, publicity and tourist statistics;

(ii) To render technical advisory services to countries of the region, upon request, on specific tourism development problems with special emphasis on the implementation of International Tourist Year 1967;

(iii) To co-operate with Governments of countries of the region in promoting programmes connected with International Tourist Year 1967.

(b) Studies:

(i) Study of the possibility of establishing national training courses for personnel dealing with tourism and the tourist industry, including arrangements for study tours in the countries of the region with developed tourist industries for officials from other countries;

(ii) Continuing review of recommendations of the United Nations Conference on International Travel and Tourism and UNCTAD with a view to facilitating maximum acceptance and application of the recommendations of these two bodies.

**Duration:** 1967-1968.

**Related programmes:** Collaboration with IUOTO and its two regional commissions, namely, South Asia Travel Commission and East Asia Travel Commission. Co-operation with UNCTAD and the United Nations Conference on International Travel and Tourism (Rome) 1963.

**I D I ; 4.2 - 1.5 Facilitation of international traffic**

**Authority:** Inland Transport and Communications Committee, fifteenth session, 1966; Commission, twenty-third session, 1967.

(s)

**Project aim:** To study in co-operation with IMCO, ICAO and other interested United Nations specialized agencies, IUOTO and other NGOs, the possibilities of establishing appropriate regional machinery for facilitation of all types of international traffic.

**Work content:** (b) Studies:

As a first step, the secretariat will receive from IMCO the studies on facilitation made by that body and by the other appropriate agencies showing the objectives of facilitation and the role of regional machinery. These will

be presented to an ad hoc working party to be convened by the ECAFE secretariat to recommend the structure, organization, terms of reference etc., of the proposed regional machinery. Meetings of the Working Party will be convened in 1967 in co-operation with IMCO, ICAO, inter-governmental organizations, and other agencies concerned.

(d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert working groups:

Convening, in co-operation with interested specialized agencies, an ad hoc working party to study the possibilities of establishing suitable regional machinery appropriate to the requirements of the region and to recommend further action.

Duration: 1967-1968.

Related programmes: Co-operation with IMCO, ICAO and WHO with special reference to their facilitation programmes and conventions concerning international traffic. I A 6 : 2.1 - 0.5 Regulations, procedures and practices concerning the conduct of international trade.

I D I : 4.2 - 2.2 Highways and highway transport  
(s,t)

Authority: Highway Sub-Committee, fourth session, 1958; Inland Transport and Communications Committee; fifteenth session, 1966; Commission, twenty-third session, 1967.

Project aim: To promote highways and highway transport as significant factors in the economic, cultural and social development of the countries of the region; to improve road statistics, to carry out studies on the role of co-operatives in the road transport industry, and to improve the science of road engineering.



Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments:

(i) To prepare model regulatory measures required for the smooth development of the road transport industry in the region;

(ii) To advise, upon request, on matters relating to highway statistical data. To collect, collate and analyse basic highway and highway transport statistics;

(iii) To review various statistical series proposed or used for highways with a view to recommending the broadening of the coverage of the basic statistics on roads and road transport in order to provide as much as possible of the data required by the national highway authorities and transport planners of the region.

(b) Studies:

(i) Studies on the role of co-operatives in the road transport industry, including analyses of current practices and recommendations for establishing, where possible, road transport co-operatives;

(ii) Studies on possibilities of achieving better utilization and more effective operation of road facilities, including location, design and operation of terminal facilities for freight and passengers;

(iii) Preliminary studies on the feasibility of establishing a regional pool of specialized and expensive road building equipment and machinery;

(iv) Studies on the relationship between varying traffic intensities and the optimum thickness of pavement, with reference to local conditions and resources;

(v) Study of technical, financial and economic aspects of road engineering including geometric standards regarding roads and cost of transport. Technical specifications of bridges including comparative studies of bridges versus ferries;

(vi) Study of the role of highway transportation in the context of transport planning, within the framework of over-all national economic development plans leading to pre-investment engineering and economic feasibility survey of highways.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) Dissemination of statistical data to Governments.

(d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert working groups:

Convening a seminar on techniques and economical methods of highway construction and maintenance including such aspects as pavement thickness in relation to traffic density and characteristics, utilization of locally available materials etc.

**Duration:** 1967-1969.

**Related programmes:** Co-operation with ICA, International Road Federation, International Road Transport Union and International Union of Public Transport.

**I D I : 4.2 - 2.3 Manual for traffic surveys**

**Authority:** Highways and Highway Transport Sub-Committee, sixth session, 1963; Inland Transport and Communications Committee, fifteenth session, 1966; Commission, twenty-third session, 1967.

**Project aim:** To promote traffic engineering in all its aspects including the correct planning, designing and operating of traffic systems to achieve safe, efficient and economic movement of persons and goods.

Work content: (a) Assistance to Governments:

(i) To render on-the-spot advisory services in the field of traffic engineering and highway safety such as: traffic surveys and investigations in the field and traffic projections in relation to engineering, for the purpose of developing sound highway safety programmes and modern traffic engineering methods on a national basis;

(ii) To ensure the optimum safe utilization of the highway capacity through appropriate traffic control devices, other technical aids, proper highway design, construction and vehicle characteristics.

(b) Studies:

To prepare a standard instructional manual on:

(i) traffic surveys for the countries of the region, describing methods and techniques available for assigning traffic to a road network, including traffic counts, origin and destination surveys, etc., and indicating how these techniques and methods can be employed to help in general planning;

(ii) traffic projections for solution of local transport problems.

Duration: 1967-1969.

Related programmes: ---

I D I ; 4.2 : 2.4 Study of urban traffic and transportation problems

Authority: Highways and Highway Transport Sub-Committee, seventh session, 1967. Inland Transport and Communications Committee, fifteenth session, 1966; Commission, twenty-third session, 1967.

**Project aim:** To indicate ways and means of dealing with the massive shift of population from rural areas to towns and cities. To lead to solutions to meet the increasing congestion of roads, thereby minimizing economic losses and traffic accidents in the urban areas.

**Work content:** (a) Assistance to Governments:

Advisory service on urban transportation for in-service guidance.

(b) Studies:

Studies of transportation and traffic problems of large cities of the ECAFE region with special reference to co-ordination and integration of services, congestion, parking, mass transportation problems and interrelation between town planning, traffic engineering and transport planning.

(d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert working groups:

Holding of a seminar on urban transportation in co-operation with the Division of Industry and Natural Resources.

**Duration:** 1967-1969.

**Related programmes:** Co-operation with International Road Federation, International Road Transport Union, International Union of Public Transport.

**I D I : 4.2 - 3.2** Port operations  
(s,t)

**Authority:** Water Transport Sub-Committee, seventh session, 1965; Inland Transport and Communications Committee, eleventh, fourteenth and fifteenth sessions, 1962, 1966; Commission, twenty-third session, 1967.

**Project aim:** To reduce delays in the turn-round of ships in ports of the region by advising and suggesting measures for improvement of port efficiency, and to convene a regional seminar on port operations.

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments:

To advise, upon request, in matters concerning port operations and port efficiency.

(b) Studies:

(i) Studies of ports served by river-cum-sea vessels, maritime and coastal shipping vessels, to supplement the previous study of inland ports, with a view to improving their overall efficiency. Co-operation of BTAO, IMCO, PIANC, ICHCA, IAPH and Inter-American Ports and Harbour Conference to be sought;

(ii) Studies and evaluation of the latest trends in the transport and handling of cargo including techno-economic aspects as well as operational and administrative aspects of their applications in the region. Co-operation of IMCO, ICHCA and IAPH to be sought.

(d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert working groups:

Preparatory work for the regional seminar on port operations to be convened after collection of necessary information on port problems in countries of the region in co-operation with BTAO, IMCO, PIANC, ICHCA and IAPH.

Duration: 1967-1968.

Related programmes: Co-operation with (1) IAPH; (2) ICHCA.

I D I : 4.2 - 3.3 Inland waterway statistics and classifications  
(s,t)

Authority:

Water Transport Sub-Committee, sixth and seventh sessions, 1962, 1965; Inland Transport and Communications Committee, thirteenth session, 1964; Conference on Asian Statisticians, fifth session, 1963. Commission, twenty-third session, 1967.

- Project aim: To promote the collection of inland waterway statistical data, and establish necessary standard forms, particularly classification of waterways.
- Work content (a) Assistance to Governments:
- To advise, upon request, on matters relating to inland waterway statistical data.
- (b) Studies:
- (i) To establish criteria for classification of navigable waterways in countries of the region;
- (ii) To review various statistical series proposed or used for inland waterway statistics in order to recommend further action for developing inland waterway statistics on an internationally comparable basis;
- (iii) Study of the possibility of establishing technical standards for the waterways and determination of suitable standard dimensions for navigation channels and for structures of specific types of craft and methods of towage, in co-operation with ECE;
- (iv) To establish standard formats concerning (i), (ii) and (iii) above.
- Duration: 1967-1968.
- Related programmes: ---
- I D I : 4.2 - 3.4 Improved design and operation of craft  
(s,t)
- Authority: Water Transport Sub-Committee, seventh session, 1965; Inland Transport and Communications Committee, fifteenth session, 1966; Commission, twenty-third session, 1967.

**Project aim;**

1. To improve the efficiency of craft and to recommend improvement of the design of mixed-type barges for use both on inland waterways and along the coast, taking into consideration the new trends of conveyance of cargo;
2. To recommend necessary modifications for mechanization of non-mechanically propelled craft;
3. To study the development of the designs and operation on a commercial basis of fast passenger craft and to disseminate such information to interested countries of the region.

**Work content:**

(b) Studies:

(i) Studies of designs of existing craft (in particular wooden country boats), registration, classification, including the technical aspects of modernization and mechanization;

(ii) Study of improved design of mixed type barges for use both on inland waterways and along the coast, including modifications or new designs necessary to meet the requirements of new methods of conveyance of cargo;

(iii) Studies of developments in the designs and operations on a commercial basis of fast passenger craft, particularly hydrofoil and hovercraft.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Collection, evaluation, and dissemination of information on the designs of craft and barges, registration, classification, including the technical and economic feasibility of modernization and mechanization.

**Duration;**

1967-1968.

**Related programmes:**

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**I D I : 4.2 - 3.5** Hydraulic studies and dredging of ports, waterways, estuaries  
(s.t) and coasts

**Authority:** Inland Transport and Communications Committee, fifteenth session, 1966; Commission, twenty-third session, 1967.

**Project aim:** (i) To study methods for hydraulic investigations of waterways, estuaries and ports;

(ii) Use of radio-isotopes in the study of flow measurements and sediment transport including littoral drift and siltation on coasts and in the estuary ports;

(iii) To review suitable field and laboratory procedures;

(iv) The creation of a regional pool of dredging and salvaging equipment.

**Work content:** (b) Studies:

(i) The applications of radio-isotopes in studies of silt load, volume transported, movement of bottom sediment and flow pattern of water masses along the coast, estuaries, waterways and ports. Co-operation from IAEA and other interested agencies and interested countries to be sought;

(ii) Field methods of data collection as well as laboratory methods in connexion with the analysis of various samples collected during the course of field work;

(iii) Study the feasibility of creating a regional pool of dredging and salvaging equipment.

**Duration:** 1967-1968.

**Related programmes:** Collaboration with **PIANC** and **IAEA**.



I D I : 4.2 - 3.6 Coastal shipping  
(s,t)

**Authority:** Inland Transport and Communications Committee, fifteenth session, 1966; Commission, twenty-third session, 1967.

**Project aim:** To review the present status of coastal shipping of countries of the region with a view to making future recommendations for its improvement and development.

**Work content:** (a) Assistance to Governments:  
To advise, upon request, on matters relating to coastal shipping, navigation and ship construction.

(b) Studies:  
To review the present status by taking into account economic aspects of coastal shipping, navigation, ship repairing and construction, in order to recommend further action for their improvement or development.

**Duration:** 1967-1968.

**Related programmes:** ---

D. I : 4.2 - 3.7 Inter-island communications  
(s,t)

**Authority:** Inland Transport and Communication Committee, fifteenth session, 1966; Commission, twenty-third session, 1967.

**Project aim:** To make preliminary studies of inter-island communications.

**Work content:** The island countries are separated by thousands of kilometres of high seas, posing navigation, naval architectural and port problems. The project aims at developing an integrated communication system for the islands.

(b) Studies:

To make preliminary studies for the preparation of an inter-island communication project. Assistance of BTAO and IMCO to be sought.

Duration: 1966-1968.

Related programmes: ---

I D I : 4.2 - 3.8 (s) Feasibility study of the creation of regional air-cum-sea search and rescue equipment and service pools

Authority: Inland Transport and Communications Committee, fifteenth session, 1966; Commission, twenty-third session, 1967.

Project aim: The creation of a pool of air-cum-sea search and rescue equipment and services on a regional basis.

Work content: (b) Studies:

A preliminary study of the feasibility of creating regional air-cum-sea search and rescue equipment and service pools and associated agreements for operation of such pools, with co-operation from interested specialized agencies.

Duration: 1967-1968.

Related programmes: Collaboration with WMO, IMCO and ICAO.

I D I : 4.2 - 4.2 Increase in locomotive operating efficiency

Authority: Railway Sub-Committee, eighth session, 1964; Inland Transport and Communications Committee, fifteenth session, 1966; Commission, twenty-third session, 1967.

Project aim: To assist railway administrations in the region to improve operating efficiency in locomotive management.

Work content: (b) Studies:

To finalize a study on increase in locomotive operating efficiency. The study is to cover the improvement of locomotive utilization and maintenance procedures including technical and economic aspects with a view to making recommendations to railways of the region to enable them to increase the efficiency of their operation.

Duration: 1967-1968.

Related programmes: ---

**I D I ; 4.2 - 4.3 Railway accounting and budgetary procedures**

Authority: Railway Sub-Committee, eighth session, 1964; Inland Transport and Communications Committee, fifteenth session 1966; Commission, twenty-third session, 1967.

Project aim: Improvements in railway accounting system and budgetary control.

Work content: (b) Studies:

To continue the studies on railway accounting and budgetary procedures, including cost accounting studies, with the object of assisting railways of the region to arrive at correct accounting procedures, taking into account all socio-economic factors of rail transport including differences between public and private enterprise. To prepare a report on the subject for discussion at the next session of the Railway Sub-Committee.

Duration: 1967.

Related programmes: ---

I D 1 : 4.2 - 4.4 Techno-economic aspects of different types of motive power

Authority: Railway Sub-Committee, eighth session, 1964; Inland Transport and Communications Committee, fifteenth session, 1966; Commission, twenty-third session, 1967.

Project aim: Assistance to railway administration in the region in planning future motive power.

To make recommendations on the comparative merits of different types of motive power and of different types of drive for diesel locomotives.

Work-content: (b) Studies:

Techno-economic studies on the use of diesel steam and electric locomotives, taking into consideration the conditions obtaining in the countries of the region.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information

To continue collection of data on diesel practices of the railways of the region and to disseminate them.

Duration: 1967-1968.

Related programmes: ---

2. Development of communications, including postal services and telecommunications

Group 2. High priority projects of immediate and practical interest

I D 2 : 4.2 - 5.1 Economic studies in relation to telecommunication development  
(s,t)

Authority: Working Party of Telecommunication Experts, second session, 1964; Inland Transport and Communications Committee, fifteenth session, 1966; Commission, twenty-third session, 1967.

Project aim: 1. To achieve well developed national telecommunication systems commensurate with economic development;

2. To achieve high grade regional and inter-regional telecommunication networks including satellite communication systems with a view to facilitating development of trade and commerce;

3. To promote mass media in the field of broadcasting and television with low-cost receivers.

Work content:

(b) Studies:

(i) Continuation of studies of the economic aspects of improvement, planning and development of:

1. national telecommunication services;
2. regional and inter-regional services including utilization of satellite communications.

(ii) Studies of methods of financing and rates of flow of investments to accelerate developments of telecommunication systems, national and regional;

(iii) Further surveys and appraisal of the present status of telecommunication development for making recommendations on planning and development of telecommunication facilities in the ECAFE region;

(iv) Studies of broadcasting techniques for promoting national coverage.

(d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert working groups:

Convening of the third session of the Working Party of Telecommunication Experts in 1967.

Duration: 1967-1968.

Related programmes: Co-operation with ITU.

#### 4. Surveying and mapping

##### Group 1. Continuing projects and activities

##### **I D 4 : 3.1 - 8.1** Regional geological and mineral development and planning: regional specialized maps and related activities

Authority: Working Party of Senior Geologists, fifth session, 1963; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, eighteenth session, 1966; Commission, twenty-third session, 1967.

Project aim: Preparation of regional geological and mineral development maps for planning and related activities.

Work content: (a) Assistance to Governments and (c) Collection and dissemination of information

(s)

(i) To prepare, review and revise regional maps in co-operation with the Commission for the Geological Map of the World and its Sub-Commissions, UNESCO, the United Nations Cartographic Office and expert working bodies of ECAFE; to undertake follow-up action arising from the conclusions and recommendations of the Working Party of Senior Geologists with its broadened terms of reference. The first regional geological map was completed in 1962 and a mineral distribution map in 1963. Tectonic, metallogenic and prognosis maps as well as hydrogeological and other specialized maps will follow. Revision of completed maps to be undertaken when advisable. Preliminary inquiries to be made by the secretariat regarding regional magnetic and other geophysical maps. A study is to be made of the possibilities of preparing a regional geological map on a scale of 1:1,000,000 or larger;

(t)

(ii) To assist countries, on request, to conduct joint regional geological and related surveys of border areas with the co-operation of BTAO and/or the UNDP Special Fund;

(iii) To study the possibilities of strengthening and expanding national geological surveys for regional use in research and training, and of establishing a regional geological centre for South-east Asia;

(iv) To assist the United Nations Cartographic Office in the preparation and organization of a regional cartographic conference for Asia and the Far East.

(d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars, and expert working groups:

To convene, resources permitting, an expert working group in 1967 to consider the standardization of stratigraphic nomenclature and correlation of sedimentary rocks of Late Palaeozoic, Mesozoic and Cenozoic formations in the region.

Related programmes:

Group 2. High priority projects of immediate and practical interest

I D 4 : 3.2 - 8.2 Offshore prospecting for mineral resources: Committees for co-ordination of joint programmes

Authority: Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, eighteenth session, 1966; Commission, twenty-third session, 1967.

Project aim: To promote and assist prospecting for minerals on the marine shelves of the region.

Work content: (a) Assistance to Governments:

(i) To assist countries of the region at their request in formulating offshore geophysical and other survey projects in marine shelf areas. The secretariat assisted the Government of Burma in 1965 in the formulation, in order to apply for United Nations assistance, of a project for an offshore geophysical petroleum survey which was later carried out in 1966 with ECAFE as the Executing Agency for the United Nations; a similar survey of the Pohang area of the Republic of Korea was carried out in the second half of 1966;

(t)

(ii) To establish and service, upon request, committees for co-ordination of joint prospecting programmes for offshore mineral resources;

(iii) To assist in arranging for the training of personnel for offshore prospecting for mineral resources.

(d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert working groups:

To service the meetings of the Co-ordinating Committee on Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas, and to implement its recommendations

Related programmes:

I D 4 : 3.2 - 8.3 Specific geological problems relevant to the ECAFE region

Authority: Working Party of Senior Geologists, fifth and sixth sessions, 1963, 1966; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, eighteenth session, 1966; Commission, twenty-third session, 1967.

Project aim: To investigate geologic problems particularly relevant to ECAFE countries in prospecting and development of mineral and energy resources.

Work content: (c) Collection and dissemination of information:

To collect and disseminate information on geothermal resources and to explore the possibility and desirability of convening an expert group meeting on the geological survey, investigation and exploration of geothermal energy resources.

(d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert working groups:

(s)

(i) In co-ordination with UNESCO, to convene a symposium on rock weathering under tropical conditions, with particular reference to south and south-east Asia;



(t)

(ii) To organize a seminar on geochemical prospecting methods and techniques applicable in both the dry and humid zones of the ECAFE region; considerable technological advances have been made in this field since the first seminar was held in 1963.

Related programmes: ---

**I D 4 : 3.2 - 8.4 Seminar on engineering geological and geophysical methods and techniques**

Authority: Working Party of Senior Geologists, sixth session, 1966.

Project aim: Dissemination of information on engineering geology and geophysics.

Work content: (d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert working groups:

(s)

In co-ordination with UNESCO, to organize a seminar on engineering geological and geophysical methods and techniques applicable to surface and ground-water development projects, industrial and land communications projects, and mitigation of natural catastrophes in countries of the ECAFE region.

Related programmes: ---

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III. LIST OF 1967 CATEGORY I REGIONAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROJECTS

- |                   |  |
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| I A 1 : 6.1 - 0.1 | Regional demographic advisers  |
| I A 1 : 6.2 - 0.4 | Working group on problems of internal migration and urbanization   |
| I A 2 : 1.1 - 2.1 | Regional economic development advisers   |
| I A 2 : 1.1 - 2.2 | Working group on programming techniques  |
| I A 2 : 1.1 - 2.3 | Working group on regional plan harmonization   |
| I A 2 : 3.1 - 1.1 | Regional industrial advisers   |
| I A 2 : 3.1 - 1.1 | Seminar on development of oils and fats industries   |
| I A 2 : 3.1 - 1.2 | Workshop on promotion of industrial research   |
| I A 2 : 5.1 - 0.1 | Regional water resources adviser   |
| I A 2 : 5.1 - 0.1 | Working group on water codes   |
| I A 2 : 6.1 - 0.2 | Regional social development adviser  |
| I A 2 : 6.2 - 0.4 | Seminar on methods of inducing social change for over-all development  |
| I A 2 : 6.2 - 0.5 | Regional Training Centre for Directors of Schools of Social Work, Social Welfare Planners and Administrators |
| I A 3 : 8.2 - 0.1 | Regional public administration adviser   |
| I A 3 : 8.2 - 0.1 | Seminar on training needs in support of administrative reforms   |



|                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| I A 5 : 9.1 - 0.2 | Regional statistical advisers  |
| I A 5 : 9.1 - 0.2 | Seminar on industrial statistics   |
| I A 5 : 9.1 - 0.2 | Seminar on organization and conduct of population and housing censuses               |
| I A 5 : 9.1 - 0.5 | Working group on national accounts   |
| I A 6 : 2.1 - 0.1 | Regional tariff adviser  |
| I A 6 : 2.1 - 0.2 | Seminar on financial aspects of trade expansion                                      |
| I A 6 : 2.1 - 0.5 | Regional customs adviser   |
| I A 6 : 2.1 - 0.7 | Regional adviser on shipping and ocean freight rates                                 |
| I B 4 : 6.1 - 0.3 | AFE Institute for the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders                 |
| I B 6 : 6.1 - 0.5 | Regional community development and social welfare adviser for the South Pacific Area |
| I C 2 : 3.1 - 1.5 | Regional standards adviser   |
| I C 3 : 3.1 - 5.1 | Regional adviser on petroleum and petroleum products                                 |
| I C 3 : 3.1 - 5.1 | Regional petroleum institute   |
| I C 4 : 5.1 - 0.3 | Advisory group on hydraulic structures in deltaic areas                              |
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| I D 4 : 3.2 - 8.2 | Co-ordinating committee on mineral prospecting in Asian offshore areas.              |

#### IV. TENTATIVE CALENDAR OF MEETINGS

May 67 - Apr. 68

A = Committees, Sub-Committees, Conferences, etc.

B = Working Parties, Seminars, Working Groups, Workshops, Training Centres, Study Tours, etc., involving participants by invitation in expert capacity or participation under BTAO.

C = Mekong Committee, Asian Institute, Asian Development Bank, Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee, Asian Industrial Development Council, etc.

| Serial No. | Category and title |  |   | Date/year                    | Venue   | Remarks |
|------------|--------------------|--|---|------------------------------|---------|---------|
|            | A                  | B  | C   |                              |         |         |
| 1          |                    | Working Group on<br>Internal Migration<br>and Urbanization                       |   | Wed 24 May -<br>Mon 5 Jun 67 | Bangkok |         |
| 2          |                    | Working Party of<br>Telecommunication<br>Experts                                 |   | Wed 7 - Mon<br>12 Jun 67     | Bangkok |         |
| 3          |                    | Seminar on Industrial<br>Statistics  |   | Mon 12 - Wed<br>21 Jun 67    | Bangkok |         |
| 4          |                    |  | Co-ordinating Committee<br>for Joint Prospecting for<br>Mineral Resources in Asian<br>Offshore Areas (third<br>session) | Mon 26 Jun -<br>Tue 4 Jul 67 | Seoul   |         |
| 5          |                    | Seminar on Methods of<br>Inducing Social Change<br>for Over-all Develop-<br>ment |   | Tue 25 Jul -<br>Thu 3 Aug 67 | Bangkok |         |

| Serial No. | Category and title |  |   | Date/year  | Venue     | Remarks |
|------------|--------------------|--|---|--|-----------|---------|
|            | A                  | B  | C   |  |           |         |
| 6          |                    | Regional Training Centre<br>for Directors of Schools<br>of Social Work, Social<br>Welfare Planners and<br>Administrators |   | Fri 4 - Fri<br>25 Aug 67   | Bangkok   |         |
| 7          |                    |  | Asian Highway Co-ordinating<br>Committee (third session)<br>and Meeting of Group of<br>Experts on Asian Highway | Wed 9 - Wed<br>16 Aug 67<br>(Expert Group)<br>Mon 14 - Wed<br>16 Aug 67<br>(Ministers) | Kabul     |         |
| 8          |                    | Seminar on Financial<br>Aspects of Trade<br>Expansion  |   | Mon 21 - Mon<br>28 Aug 67  | Bangkok   |         |
| 9          |                    |  | Meeting of the Governing<br>Council of the Asian<br>Institute for Economic<br>Development and Planning          | Thu 24 - Fri<br>25 Aug 67  | Bangkok   |         |
| 10         |                    | Seminar (followed by<br>Study Tour) on<br>Electric Power<br>Development in the<br>USSR                                   |   | September<br>1967  | Leningrad |         |
| 11         |                    |  | Asian Industrial Develop-<br>ment Council (third<br>session)  | Fri 1 - Fri<br>8 Sept 67   | Bangkok   |         |

| Serial No. | Category and title   |  |   | Date/year                          | Venue     | Remarks |
|------------|--|--|---|------------------------------------|-----------|---------|
|            | A  | B  | C |                                    |           |         |
| 12         | Sub-Committee on Metals and Engineering (eleventh session) |  |   | Mon 4 - Mon 11 Sept 67 <u>10/</u>  | Sydney    |         |
| 13         |  | Working Group on Communication Aspects of Family Planning Programmes |   | Tue 5 - Fri 15 Sept 67             | Singapore |         |
| 14         | Conference of Asian Statisticians (eighth session)         |  |   | Mon 11 - Fri 22 Sept 67 <u>11/</u> | Sydney    |         |
| 15         |  | Working Party on Shipping and Ocean Freight Rates                    |   | Mon 18 - Mon 25 Sept 67            | Bangkok   |         |
| 16         | Conference of Asian Economic Planners (third session)      |  |   | Open                               | Open      |         |
| 17         |  | Seminar on the Development of Building Materials                     |   | Thu 28 Sept - Wed 4 Oct 67         | Bangkok   |         |

10/ The Sub-Committee may have a short closing session on 11 Sept 67 to adopt the report.

11/ Conference to be inaugurated in the afternoon.

| Serial No. | Category and title                                |   |  | Date/year                 | Venue   | Remarks |
|------------|---|---|--|---------------------------|---------|---------|
|            | A   | B   | C  |                           |         |         |
| 18         |   | Working Group of Experts on Typhoons                          |  | Thu 5 - Tue. 10 Oct 67    | Bangkok |         |
| 19         |   | Seminar on Training Needs in Support of Administrative Reform |  | Mon 9 - Mon 16 Oct 67     | Bangkok |         |
| 20         |   |   | Mekong Committee* (thirty-third session)   | Wed 11 - Sat 14 Oct 67    | Bangkok |         |
| 21         |   | Meeting of Government Experts on Asian Economic Co-operation  |  | Sept/Oct 67               | Bangkok |         |
| 22         | Sub-Committee on Water Transport (eighth session) |   |  | Thu 26 Oct - Thu 2 Nov 67 | Bangkok |         |
| 23         |   |   | Co-ordinating Committee for Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas (fourth session) | Mon 6 - Thu 16 Nov 67     | Taipei  |         |
| 24         |   | Third Working Group on National Accounts                      |  | Mon 6 - Mon 13 Nov 67     | Bangkok |         |

\* Not listed in the Calendar but to be held under the auspices of the Mekong Committee are certain technical meetings as follows:

- |   |                        |           |
|---|------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Mekong Economics and Social Studies Seminar                  | Mon 17 - Fri 21 Jul 67 | Bangkok   |
| 2. Mekong Committee Seminar on Engineering Services (Hydrology) | Sun 19 - Sun 26 Nov 67 | Vientiane |

| Serial No. | Category and title  |  |   | Date/year                 | Venue   | Remarks |
|------------|---|--|---|---------------------------|---------|---------|
|            | A   | B  | C |                           |         |         |
| 25         | Railway Sub-Committee and Co-ordination Committee on Railway Research |  |   | Wed 8 - Wed 15 Nov 67     | Open    |         |
| 26         |   | Working Group of Experts on Water Codes  |   | Wed 15 - Wed 29 Nov 67    | Bangkok |         |
| 27         |   | Seminar on the Organization and Conduct of Census of Population and Housing                  |   | Fri 24 Nov - Fri 1 Dec 67 | Bangkok |         |
| 28         |   | Seminar on Sources of Mineral Raw Materials for Fertilizer Industry in Asia and the Far East |   | Mon 4 - Mon 11 Dec 67     | Bangkok |         |
| 29         |   | Ad hoc Working Group of Experts on Facilitation of International Traffic                     |   | Wed 6 - Wed 13 Dec 67     | Bangkok |         |
| 30         |   | Workshop on Promotion of Industrial Research   |   | Tue 12 - Fri 22 Dec 67    | Bangkok |         |
| 31         | Third Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation           |  |   | Dec 67/Jan 68             | Bangkok |         |

| Serial No. | Category and title  |   |  | Date/year                 | Venue                | Remarks |
|------------|---|---|--|---------------------------|----------------------|---------|
|            | A   | B   | C  |                           |                      |         |
| 32         |   | Expert Group on Regional Data Processing Centre |  | Wed 3 - Wed 10 Jan 68     | Bangkok              |         |
| 33         | Intra-regional Trade Promotion Talks (ninth series)             |   |  | Mon 8 - Wed 17 Jan 68     | Bangkok              |         |
| 34         |   |   | Mekong Committee (thirty-fourth session)                                       | Wed 10 - Mon 15 Jan 68    | Bangkok              |         |
| 35         | Committee on Trade (eleventh session)                           |   |  | Thu 18 Fri 26 Jan 68      | Bangkok              |         |
| 36         | Transport and Communications Committee (sixteenth session)      |   |  | Mon 29 Jan - Mon 5 Feb 68 | Bangkok              |         |
| 37         |   |   | Governing Council of the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning | Thu 8 - Fri 9 Feb 68      |                      |         |
| 38         |   |   | Asian Industrial Development Council (fourth session)                          | Mon 12 Mon - 19 Feb 68    | Bangkok              |         |
| 39         | Committee on Industry and Natural Resources (twentieth session) |   |  | Tue 20 - Tue 27 Feb 68    | Bangkok              |         |
| 40         | Commission (twenty-fourth session)                              |   |  | Mon 1 - Mon 15 Apr 68     | Canberra (tentative) |         |

ANNEXES

Annex I

LIST OF REPRESENTATIVES AND OBSERVERS AT THE  
TWENTY-THIRD SESSION OF THE COMMISSION

MEMBERS

Afghanistan

Representative: H.E. Mr. Abdul Wahab Haider

Alternate: Mr. Paimda M. Manely

Australia

Representative: Right. Hon. Paul Meerna Caedwalla Hasluck

Deputy  
Representative: H.E. Sir Allen Stanley Brown

Alternates: Mr. John Ffoulkes Richardson, Mr. Frederick Rawdon  
Dalrymple, Mr. James Charles Humphreys, Mr. John Roger  
Holdich, Mr. Alexander Geoffrey Duckett White

Adviser: Mr. Richard Philip Broinowski

Burma

Representative: H.E. U Ba Shwe

Alternates: Lt. Col. Hla Shwe, Major Tin Aung, U Win Din,  
U Chit Saing, Daw San Myint, Daw Khin Saw Kyi

Cambodia

Representative: H.R.H. Prince Sisowath Sirik Matak

Alternates: Mr. Srey Pong, Mr. Isoup Ghanty, Mr. Khy Taing Lim,  
Mr. Var Kim Hong



Ceylon

Representative: H.E. Mr. H.E. Tennekoon  
Alternates: Mr. G.G.D.S.P. Gunatilleke, Mr. E.L.P. Jayatilleke,  
Mr. E.V. Melder

China

Representative: H.E. Mr. Kwoh-ting Li  
Deputy Representative: Dr. Yien-si Tsiang  
Alternates: Mr. I-shuan Sun, Mr. Samuel S. Wang, Mr. Hien-chee Fang,  
Mr. Hsueh-chang Pan, Mr. Kwan-yong Yu, Mr. Robert  
Chun Chien  
Advisers: Mr. Sherman Wang, Mr. Stephen C.F. Wu  
Secretaries: Mr. Hsien-ching Chan, Mr. Ping-kuan Kiang

France

Representative: H.E. Mr. Arthur Conte  
Alternates: Mr. Alain Deschamps, Mr. J. Hirsh-Girin  
Advisers: Mr. Emmanuel Mayolle, Mr. Alexandre Kojeve, Mr. Michel  
Auchere, Mr. Henri J.M. Lombard  
Secretaries: Miss Eygline de Mouxy, Mr. Bernard Boulard

India

Representative: H.E. Mr. Mohd. Shafi Qureshi  
Deputy Representative: Mr. B.D. Jayal  
Alternates: Mr. N.J. Kamath, Mr. A.N. Mehta, Mr. D.B. Dutt,  
Mr. A.S. Sethi  
Alternate and Secretary: Mr. K.N. Sharma

Indonesia

Representative: H.E. Mr. Adam Malik

Deputy Representative: Dr. Ismael M. Thajeb

Alternates: Dr. A.T. Salamun, Mr. B. Natapermadi, Mr. Soerodjo Sarni, Mr. Moch. Wachju

Advisers: Mr. Kahono, Mr. Kusnaeni, Mr. P. Sutjipto, Mr. Sapta Adji, Mr. Natalegawa, Mr. Haringun, Mr. Sujoto, Mr. W. Hendarin

Iran

Representative: H.E. Dr. Abdol-Majid Majidi

Alternates: Dr. Javad Vafa, Mr. Hassan Eteessam, Mr. Bahram Panahi

Japan

Representative: H.E. Mr. Koichiro Asakai

Deputy Representative: H.E. Mr. Yoshio Kasuya

Alternates: Mr. Goro Hattori, Mr. Shigeru Hirota, Mr. Heishiro Ogawa, Mr. Kiyohiko Tsurumi, Mr. Sashichiro Matsui, Mr. Akira Yamato, Mr. Shichiro Mural, Mr. Yuichi Saito, Mr. Yoshihide Uchimura, Mr. Ryuzo Yamazaki, Mr. Noboru Imamura, Mr. Shukuro Takahashi, Mr. Sankichi Suzuki, Mr. Ichiro Hatakeyama, Mr. Hideo Tsuji, Mr. Seiichi Shimura, Mr. Sumio Okada, Mr. Masao Goto, Mr. Masataka Hirayama, Mr. Chikashi Sasaki

Advisers: Mr. Seijiyo Yanagita, Mr. Kogoro Uyemura, Mr. Seiichi Tobata, Mr. Teiichiro Morinaga, Mr. Tadashi Sasaki, Mr. Tokuji Akikusa, Mr. Katsuzo Ohno, Mr. Takeji Hayashi, Mr. Saburo Ohkita

Experts: Mr. Yutaka Nomura, Mr. Fumiya Okada, Mr. Junichiro Kumada, Mr. Hideo Yoshizaki, Mr. Hisao Takahashi, Mr. Goro Miyamoto, Mr. Yukio Kuwayama, Mr. Saburo Kawai, Mr. Fumitake Tsunashima, Mr. Yutaka Takemura, Mr. Saburo Kako, Mr. Yoshikuni Aihara, Mr. Hiroshi Midzuno, Mr. Toshio Kuroda, Mr. Akira Tagawa, Mr. Shozo Kadota,

Japan (contd.)

Experts: Mr. Yoshitaka Kasai, Mr. Minoru Tsukada, Mr. Yusuke Haraki, Mr. Masaki Seo, Mr. Kazutoshi Hasegawa, Mr. Yoshio Karita, Mr. Katsumi Sezaki, Mr. Nobuo Miyamoto, Mr. Yutaka Kawashima, Mr. Yoshiaki Kaneko

Korea, Republic of

Representative: H.E. Mr. Choong Hoon Park

Deputy Representative: H.E. Mr. Dong Jo Kim

Alternates: Mr. Woo Ryong Lee, Mr. Myung Won Shim, Mr. Youn Hui Wooh, Mr. Yoo Dong Han, Mr. Koo Wook Chung, Mr. Duk Chin Chang, Mr. Dong Soo Kim, Mr. Kyung Soon Park

Special Adviser: Mr. Sang Young Kim

Advisers: Mr. Tong Whi Kim, Mr. Jay Hee Oh, Mr. Tae Zhee Kim, Mr. Min Kil Chung, Mr. Young Soon Kwon, Mr. Kyung Chul Kim

Secretary: Mr. Heung Soo Kim

Laos

Representative: H.E. Mr. Ngon Sananikone

Alternates: Mr. Pane Rassavong, Mr. Oukèo Souvannavong, Mr. Nivong Souvanheuane, Mr. Say Vongsouthi

Malaysia

Representative: H.E. Dr. Lim Swee Aun

Alternates: His Highness Tengku Indra Petra, Mr. Yahya bin Abdul Wahab, Mr. Raymond V. Navaratnam, Mr. Yahya bin Haji Talib, Mr. T. Sivagnanam, Mr. Azmil bin Mohamed Daud, Mr. George Lee Tian Kee

Mongolia

Representative: H.E. Mr. D. Chimiddorj

Alternates: H.E. Mr. O. Hosbayar, Mr. O. Damdindorj, Mr. T. Galsanjab

Nepal

Representative: Mr. Kumar Mani A. Dikshit

Alternates: Dr. Puskarnath Pant, Mr. Heet Singh Shrestha,  
Mr. Sunder Bikram Shah

Netherlands

Representative: Mr. L.H.J.B. van Gorkom

Alternates: Mr. Jan Meijer, Mr. B. van Eldik, Mr. H. Hoog

Adviser: Mr. J.J.P. Robertson

Secretary: Miss C.G. Veldkamp

New Zealand

Representative: The Hon. Mr. B.E. Talboys

Deputy  
Representatives: Mr. G.D.L. White, H.E. Mr. J.V. Scott

Alternates: Mr. R.E.B. Peren, Mr. L.J. Watt, Mr. D.N. Atkins,  
Mr. J.I. Gair

Pakistan

Representative: Mr. I.A. Khan

Alternates: Mr. Zaki Azam, Dr. Moinuddin Baqai, Mr. M. Akram

Philippines

Representative: The Hon. Marcelo S. Balatbat

Deputy  
Representative: The Hon. Apolinario Orosa

Alternates: Dr. Benito Legarda, Jr., Dr. Urbano A. Zafra,  
Mr. Jose Ma. Zarate, Mr. Romeo A. Arguelles

Advisers: Mr. Gaudencio Manalac, Mr. Perfecto Borja,  
Mr. Romeo M. Del Castillo

Republic of Viet-Nam

Representative: H.E. Mr. Truong-Thai-Ton

Deputy  
Representative: H.E. Mr. Do-Duc-Tam

Alternates: Mr. Bui-Cong-Bat, Mr. Tran-Luong-Ngoc, Mr. Dang-Duc-Tu,  
Mr. Doan-Ba-Cang, Mr. Le-Trung-Lap

Singapore

Representative: Mr. Abu Bakar bin Pawanchee

Alternate: Mr. Lim Ho Hup

Secretary: Mr. P.Y. Hwang

Thailand

Representative: H.E. Mr. Pote Sarasin

Alternates: Mr. Somchai Anuman Rajadhon, Mr. Boonrod Binson,  
Col. M.L. Chuanchuen Kambhu, Mr. Amnuay Virawan,  
Mr. Xujati Pramoolpol, Mr. Angkarb Kanithasen,  
Mr. Isra Nitidanthaprabas, Mr. Sayom Ratanawichit,  
Mr. Sivavong Changkasiri, Dr. Prot Panitpakdi,  
Mr. Sawarng Srinilta

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Representative: Mr. A.S. Tchistiakov

Alternates: Mr. A.A. Rozanov, Miss A.G. Pirozhkova, Mr. A.I. Korolev,  
Mr. K.M. Makhkamov, Mr. G.I. Mamrykin, Mr. V.D. Chtchetinine,  
Mr. A.P. Mikhailov

Adviser: Mr. D.B. Volfberg

Experts: Mr. N.A. Smirnov, Mr. A.Y. Nekrassov, Mr. V.K. Vlassov,  
Mr. P.N. Kotsuba

Interpreter: Mr. A.D. Joukov

Secretary: Mrs. M.V. Volynkina

United Kingdom of Great Britain  
and Northern Ireland

Representative: Mr. R.H. Belcher

Alternate: Mr. A.C. Maby

Advisers: Dr. Ina S. Russell, Mr. J.G. Taylor, Mr. J.A. Pugh,  
Mr. A.K. Robertson, Mr. D.H.C. Bakes, Mr. E.P. Eades

Secretary: Miss P.A. Spalding

United States of America

Representative: H.E. Dr. Arthur Goldschmidt

Alternate: The Hon. Leonard Weiss

Advisers: The Hon. Herman H. Barger, Mr. Morris H. Crawford,  
Mr. Leonard Durso, Miss JoAnn Hallquist, Mr. Robert M.  
Klein, Mr. John C. Leary, Mr. Victor Mack,  
Mr. Joseph L. St. Lawrence, Mr. William J. Tonesk

Western Samoa

Representative: The Hon. Fa'alavaau Galu

Alternate: Mr. Karanita L. Enari

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Brunei

Representative: The Hon. D.P. Pg. Hj. Md. Yusuf bin Pg. Hj. Abdul Rahim  
Alternates: Mr. Zakaria bin Haji Sulaiman, Mr. Aw. Hussain bin  
P.O.K. Di-Gadong  
Adviser: Dr. J.S. Gould

Hong Kong

Representative: The Hon. C.Y. Kwan  
Alternates: The Hon. J.J. Cowperthwaite, The Hon. T.D. Sorby,  
Mr. David T.K. Wong  
Alternate and Secretary: Mr. J.C.C. Chan

OTHER STATES<sup>a/</sup>

Algeria

Representative: Mr. Rachid Bencheikh  
Alternate: Mr. S.T. Debagha

Austria

Representative: H.E. Dr. Otto Eiselsberg  
Alternate: Dr. Ekkehard Strasser

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a/ These include:

- (i) Members of the United Nations, participating in a consultative capacity under paragraph 9 of the Terms of Reference of the Commission;
- (ii) The Federal Republic of Germany, participating in a consultative capacity under ECOSOC resolution 617 (XXII) of 27 July 1956;
- (iii) Switzerland, participating in a consultative capacity under ECOSOC resolution 860 (XXXII) of 29 December 1961.

Belgium

Representative: H.E. Mr. Albert Hupperts

Alternate: Mr. Gaston Jenebelly

Canada

Representative: H.E. Mr. H.O. Moran

Alternates: Mr. J.M. Harrington, Mr. M.D. Copithorne

Colombia

Representative: H.E. Mr. Henrique Molano Campuzano

Alternate: Mr. A. Penaranda

Czechoslovakia

Representative: H.E. Dr. Zdenek Hrdlicka

Alternates: Mr. Emil Psenicka, Mr. Ladislav Stanura

Denmark

Representative: Mr. Niels C. Tillisch

Alternate: Mr. Paul Vang Jakobsen

Ethiopia

Representative: Mr. Zewge Melak Mengasha

Federal Republic of Germany

Representative: H.E. Dr. Walter Weber

Alternates: Dr. Gunter Pieper, Mr. Hans von Wallenberg-Pachaly



Hungary

Representative: H.E. Mr. Karoly Szigeti

Alternate: Mr. Janos Blenerth

Israel

Representative: H.E. Mr. Moshe Bartur

Alternate: Mr. Abraham Neeman

Italy

Representative: H.E. Mr. Andrea Ferrero

Mexico

Representative: Mr. Federico Siller

Peru

Representative: Mr. Cesar Espejo

Poland

Representative: H.E. Mr. Wladyslaw Domagala

Alternate: Mr. Jan Pilecki

Romania

Representative: H.E. Mr. Ion Datcu

Alternates: Mr. Andrei Ilie, Mr. Marian Pavelescu

Saudi Arabia

Representative: H.E. Mr. Nasser Almankour

Alternate: Mr. Ibrahim A.R. Muhtasib

Switzerland

Representative: Mr. Alfred Glesti

United Arab Republic

Representative: Mr. Mustafa A. Hamdy

Yugoslavia

Representative: Mr. Avgustin Papic

Alternate: Mr. Petar Nakarada

OTHER UNITED NATIONS BODIES

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)

Mr. Peter Ayles, Mr. Charles P. Holmes

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT (UNCTAD)

Mr. R. Krishnamurti

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)

Mr. G.V. Subba Rao

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

International Labour Organisation  
(ILO):

Mr. V. Ratnavale, Mr. Y. Sakurai,  
Mr. M.M. Mehta, Mr. T. Takahashi

Food and Agriculture Organization  
of the United Nations (FAO):

Mr. Soesilo H. Prakoso,  
Mr. M. Yamashita

United Nations Educational, Scientific  
and Cultural Organization (UNESCO):

Mr. Wayne A. Mills, Mr. Akihiko  
Chiba

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES (contd.)

|  |                                  |
|--|----------------------------------|
| <u>World Health Organization (WHO):</u>                              | Mr. Henry Richards, Dr. Y.T. Kuo |
| <u>International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD):</u> | Mr. Raymond J. Goodman           |
| <u>International Monetary Fund (IMF):</u>                            | Mr. D.S. Savkar                  |
| <u>International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO):</u>             | Mr. F.A.L. Oliveira              |
| <u>International Telecommunication Union (ITU):</u>                  | Mr. K.V. Pai                     |
| <u>World Meteorological Organization (WMO):</u>                      | Mr. Ato Imazato, Mr. Kenji Doi   |

\* \* \*

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY (IAEA)

Dr. Svasti Srisukh

\* \* \*

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE (GATT)

Mr. M.G. Mathur

\* \* \*

INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <u>Asian Development Bank (ADB):</u>          | Mr. Takeshi Watanabe,<br>Mr. Sam-Chung Hsieh,<br>Mr. Toyoo Gyohten |
| <u>Colombo Plan Bureau (CPB):</u>             | Mr. D. Alan Strachan   |
| <u>Asian Productivity Organization (APO):</u> | Mr. Ichiro Oshikawa, Dr. S.K. Rau,<br>Mr. H.K. Pan                 |
| <u>League of Arab States (LAS):</u>           | Mr. Mohamed Salah Eldin Farid                                      |

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Category A

International Chamber of  
Commerce (ICC):

Mr. Tatsuo Futamura, Mr. Katsuhiko Hamaguchi,  
Mr. Hiroo Hirota, Dr. Katsumi Yamagata,  
Mr. Manfred Rasche

International Confederation  
of Free Trade Unions  
(ICFTU):

Mr. Minoru Takita, Mr. Yukitaka Haraguchi,  
Mr. Fumihiko Takaragi, Mr. Toshiro Kato,  
Mr. Hajime Inoue, Mr. Eiichi Ochiai

International Co-operative  
Alliance (ICA):

Dr. S.K. Saxena

International Federation  
of Agricultural Producers  
(IFAP):

Mr. T. Kumagai

International Federation  
of Christian Trade Unions  
(IFCTU):

Mr. Kiyoshi Kaihotsu, Mr. Itsuki Kamita

International Organization  
of Employers (IOE):

Mr. K.F. Yoshimura

Inter-Parliamentary Union  
(IPU):

Mr. Shinzo Tsubokawa, Mr. Hisashi Masaoka

World Federation of Trade  
Unions (WFTU):

Mr. K.B. Panikkar

World Veterans Federation  
(WVF):

Lt.-Gen. Seizo Arisue, Captain Matao Okino,  
Captain Takeo Yasunobu, Mr. Fred Saito

Category B

The Commission of the  
Churches on International  
Affairs (CCIA):

Prof. Kikuo Yamaoka

International Alliance  
of Women (IAW):

Miss Ruby Rich, Mrs. Kimi Tagami

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (contd.)

International Federation of  
University Women (IFUW):

Mrs. K. Oshima

International Federation of  
Women Lawyers (IFWL):

Mrs. Nguyen-Thi-Hau

International Union of Local  
Authorities (IULA):

Mr. Reikichi Kojima, Mr. Hiroshi Yoshise

International Union of  
Official Travel Organizations  
(IUOTO):

Mr. Katsumi Fukakusa

Women's International League  
for Peace and Freedom (WILPF):

Mrs. Fujiko Isono

World Young Women's  
Association (WYWCA):

Mrs. Miyako Ishibashi,  
Miss Michiko Watanabe

Annex II

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS AND PRINCIPAL DOCUMENTS ISSUED  
SINCE THE TWENTY-SECOND SESSION

A. Publications

Major Studies (printed)

Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East, Vol. XVII, Nos. 1, 2 and 3,  
June, September and December 1966 /English/

Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1966. United Nations Publication,  
Sales No.: 67.II.F.1 /English/ (Vol. XVII, No. 4, of the Economic Bulletin  
for Asia and the Far East, March 1967)

Transport and Communications Bulletin for Asia and the Far East, Nos. 39 and 40,  
United Nations publication, Sales No.: 66.II.F.5 (ST/ECAFE/SER.E/39) and United  
Nations publication, Sales No.: 66.II.F.11 (ST/ECAFE/SER.E/40) /English/

Proceedings of the Sixth Regional Conference on Water Resources Development  
(Water Resources Series No. 28), United Nations publication, Sales No.: 66.II.F.2  
(ST/ECAFE/SER.F/28) /English/

Proceedings of the Seminar on the Development and Utilization of Natural Gas  
Resources with Special Reference to the ECAFE Region (Mineral Resources  
Development Series No. 25), United Nations publication, Sales No.: 66.II.F.6  
(E/CN.11/711) /English/

Report of the Working Group of Experts on Shipping and Ocean Freight Rates and  
related studies (Regional Economic Co-operation Series No. 3), United Nations  
publication, Sales No.: 66.II.F.7 (E/CN.11/715) /English/

A Compendium of Major International Rivers in the ECAFE Region (Water Resources  
Series No. 29), United Nations publication, Sales No.: 66.II.F.8 (ST/ECAFE/  
SER.F/29) /English/

Foreign Trade Statistics of Asia and the Far East, 1963, Vol. II, No. 1, United  
Nations publication, Sales No.: 66.II.F.9 (E/CN.11/745) /English/

Administrative Aspects of Family Planning Programmes, United Nations publication,  
Sales No.: 66.II.F.10 (E/CN.11/742) /English/

Small Industry Bulletin for Asia and the Far East, No. 4, United Nations  
publication, Sales No.: 66.II.F.12 (ST/ECAFE/SER.M/22) /English/

Electric Power in Asia and the Far East, 1964, United Nations publication,  
Sales No.: 66.II.F.13 (E/CN.11/743) /English/

Periodicals (mimeographed)

Water Resources Journal (ST/ECAFE/SER.C/66-70)

ECAFE Centre for Commercial Arbitration News Bulletin (TRADE/CA/NEWS/4-5)

B. Principal Documents

COMMISSION

E/CN.11/740 (E/CN.11/SR.331-350). Summary records of the twenty-second session  
Twenty-third session

E/CN.11/741. Report of the Conference of Asian Statisticians (seventh session)

E/CN.11/747. Report of the first session of the Asian Industrial Development Council

E/CN.11/748. Report of the Seventh Regional Conference of Water Resources Development

E/CN.11/749. Report of the Seminar on Censuses and Sample Surveys of Distributive Trades

E/CN.11/755. Report of the Inland Transport and Communications Committee (fifteenth session)

E/CN.11/756. Report of the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin 1966

E/CN.11/757. Activities of the joint ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division in 1966

E/CN.11/760. Activities of the secretariat in the development of water resources during 1966

E/CN.11/761. Activities of the secretariat in the development of statistics

E/CN.11/762. United Nations/FAO World Food Program (fifth report)

E/CN.11/763. Information paper on the activities of the United Nations Development Programme in Asia and the Far East, as of 1 January 1967

E/CN.11/766. ECAFE - Twenty years of progress

E/CN.11/767. Report of the Committee on Trade (tenth session)

E/CN.11/768. Report of the Governing Council of the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning

- E/CN.11/769. Report of the second session of the Asian Industrial Development Council
- E/CN.11/770. Report of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources (nineteenth session)
- E/CN.11/771. Future financing of the Asian Institute
- E/CN.11/L.162. Report of the first session of the Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas (Printed)
- E/CN.11/L.163. Report of the Fourth Workshop of Problems of Budget Reclassification and Management
- E/CN.11/L.164. Report of the Working Party on Economic Development and Planning (tenth session)
- E/CN.11/L.165. Sectoral aspects of long-term economic projections with special reference to Asia and the Far East (Report of the Fifth Working Group of Experts on Programming Techniques)
- E/CN.11/L.167. Tenth session of the Study Group on Rice of FAO, co-sponsored by ECAFE (Report by the Executive Secretary)
- E/CN.11/L.168. Report of the second session of the Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas (Printed)
- E/CN.11/L.170. Report of the First Working Group of Planning Experts on Regional Harmonization of Development Plans
- E/CN.11/L.171. Report of the Working Group of Experts on National Accounts
- E/CN.11/L.172. The Asian Development Bank
- E/CN.11/L.173. Report of the Expert Working Group on the Feasibility of Establishing a Regional Population Centre
- E/CN.11/L.174. Progress and problems of social development in the ECAFE region - some aspects of the planned improvement of levels of living, including problems of plan implementation
- E/CN.11/L.175. Regional co-operation for the development of analytical research, policy and programmes in the field of population
- E/CN.11/L.176. Progress report on economic development and planning
- E/CN.11/L.177. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
- E/CN.11/L.178. Asian International Trade Fair



E/CN.11/L.179. Report of the Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee (second session)

E/CN.11/L.182. Follow-up action on the recommendations of the Working Group of Experts on Major Administrative Problems of Asian Governments

E/CN.11/L.183. Follow-up action arising from the Seminar on National Co-ordination of Technical Assistance

E/CN.11/L.184. Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1966

E/CN.11/L.185. Economic situation in Asia and the Far East

Inland Transport and Communications Committee

Fifteenth session

E/CN.11/TRANS/L.85. Library Services

E/CN.11/TRANS/L.86. Development in the field of tourism and international travel in the ECAFE region

E/CN.11/TRANS/L.88. Activities in the field of highways and highway transport

E/CN.11/TRANS/L.89. Review of current developments regarding regional co-operation in the field of transport and communications

E/CN.11/TRANS/L.90. The Asian Highway (Progress report by the Co-ordinator)

E/CN.11/TRANS/L.91. Implementation of Commission's resolution on the application of science and technology with reference to the development of transport and communications

E/CN.11/TRANS/L.92. Progress report in the field of telecommunication

E/CN.11/TRANS/L.93. Review of governmental policies concerning co-ordination of transport

E/CN.11/TRANS/L.94. Activities in the field of railways

E/CN.11/TRANS/L.96. Activities in the field of waterways and ports

E/CN.11/TRANS/L.97. Interim report on railway accounting and budgetary procedures

Highways and Highway Transport Sub-Committee

Seventh session

- E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.2/L.22. Highway statistics
- E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.2/L.23. Report on a reconnaissance survey of Asian Highway priority routes in Laos
- E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.2/L.24. Report on a reconnaissance survey of Asian Highway routes in Cambodia
- E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.2/L.25. Draft handbook on ribbon development
- E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.2/L.26. Review of the comments submitted by the governments of the region on the Draft Convention of Road Signs and Signals
- E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.2/L.27. Draft Manual on Ancillary Services along the Asian Highway
- E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.2/L.28. Traffic survey and traffic safety for schools and colleges
- E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.2/L.30. Urban transportation problems
- E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.2/L.31. Review of the comments submitted by governments of the region on the Draft Convention on Road Traffic

Committee on Trade

Tenth session

- E/CN.11/TRADE/L.95, L.96, L.98. Work of other regional economic commissions in the field of trade (activities of ECLA, ECA and ECE respectively)
- E/CN.11/TRADE/L.97. Developments relating to regional trading arrangements in Europe, Latin America and Africa
- E/CN.11/TRADE/L.99. First Asian International Trade Fair
- E/CN.11/TRADE/L.100. Regional economic co-operation: Progress report
- E/CN.11/TRADE/L.101. Review of developments in trade and trade policies
- E/CN.11/TRADE/L.102. Trade liberalization
- E/CN.11/TRADE/L.103. Regional economic groupings in Asia and the Far East
- E/CN.11/TRADE/L.104. Shipping and ocean freight rates
- E/CN.11/TRADE/L.105. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

Committee on Industry and Natural Resources

Nineteenth session

- E/CN.11/I&NR/61. Report of the Working Party on Small-Scale Industries (eighth session)
- E/CN.11/I&NR/62. Report of the Working Party of Senior Geologists (sixth session)
- E/CN.11/I&NR/63. Report of the Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development (sixth session)
- E/CN.11/I&NR/64. Report of the Sub-Committee on Electric Power (tenth session)
- E/CN.11/I&NR/L.63. Change of name of "Sub-Committee on Electric Power" to "Sub-Committee on Energy Resources and Electric Power Development" and the organization of an Asian Electric Power Conference
- E/CN.11/I&NR/L.64. The United Nations Inter-Regional Symposium on the Development of Metal-Working Industries in Developing Countries - 7 September - 6 October 1966
- E/CN.11/I&NR/L.65. Report of the Seminar on the Development of Man-Made Fibre Industry
- E/CN.11/I&NR/L.66. Prospects for industrial exports, and measures for their increased production and trade, with special reference to ECAFE developing countries
- E/CN.11/I&NR/L.67. Summary report of the preparatory meeting of experts for the UNESCO Ministerial Conference on the Application of Science and Technology to the Development of Asia (CASTASIA)
- I&NR/111. Report of the Seminar on Planning for Urban and Regional Development. including Metropolitan Areas, New Towns and Land Policies
- I&NR/114. Secretary-General's proposal for a five-year survey programme for non-agricultural natural resources
- I&NR/115. Training and research in urban and regional planning
- I&NR/116. Agriculture and industrialization
- I&NR/117. FAO's activities in the field of industrial development - 1966 annual report
- I&NR/118. Application of science and technology to development
- I&NR/120. Export promotion of manufactures and semi-manufactures

I&NR/121. The ILO management development and small-scale industries

I&NR/122. Productivity movement in APO member countries - 1966

I&NR/123. Industrial integration in the ECAFE region - United Nations Export Promotion Programme

### Working Party on Small-Scale Industries

#### Eighth session

I&NR/CIWP.8/1. Progress and problems of small-scale industries in the ECAFE region

I&NR/CIWP.8/2. Government policies and programmes for the promotion and development of small industries and the establishment of central development agencies

I&NR/CIWP.8/3. Export promotion of small industries products

I&NR/CIWP.8/4. The approach of the Asian Productivity Organization to the development of small industries

I&NR/CIWP.8/6. The establishment of services and facilities for small industry development

I&NR/CIWP.8/7. Development and training of personnel in the field of small industries

I&NR/CIWP.8/8. The development of engineering industries on small-scale basis in the ECAFE region

I&NR/CIWP.8/9. The role of small industries in decentralization of industry or industrial dispersal and regional balance

I&NR/CIWP.8/12. Appropriate technologies for small industries in developing countries

### Working Party of Senior Geologists

#### Sixth meeting

E/CN.11/I&NR/SGWP.6/L.1. Observations of the Committee on industry and **Natural Resources** and of the Commission on the report and activities of the Working Party of Senior Geologists

I&NR/SGWP.6/2. Preparation of regional maps

- I&NR/SGWP.6/3. A review of surveying and prospecting methods and techniques
- I&NR/SGWP.6/6. A note on standardization of terminology of estimates of reserves and resources
- I&NR/SGWP.6/7. A note on the standardization of classification of reserves
- I&NR/SGWP.6/9. Stratigraphic correlation between sedimentary basins of the ECAFE region
- I&NR/SGWP.6/10. Surveying and prospecting methods and techniques and their applicability to countries of the region
- I&NR/SGWP.6/14. Survey of training facilities and consideration for the establishment of a Regional Geological Survey Centre in Southeast Asia
- I&NR/SGWP.6/15. Categories of mineral reserves
- I&NR/SGWP.6/17. Report on the preparation of the first regional tectonic map of Asia and the Far East
- I&NR/SGWP.6/20. UNESCO's activities in the field of geology
- I&NR/SGWP.6/22. Geothermal resources in the ECAFE region
- I&NR/SGWP.6/24. Advances in geochemical exploration

Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development

Sixth session

- E/CN.11/I&NR/Sub.3(VI)/L.14. Observations of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources and of the Commission on the report and activities of the Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development
- E/CN.11/I&NR/Sub.3(VI)/L.15. Technical training in the field of mineral resources development
- I&NR/Sub.3(VI)/7. Development of petroleum and natural gas resources
- I&NR/Sub.3(VI)/11. Mineral raw material resources for fertilizer industry in Asia and the Far East
- I&NR/Sub.3(VI)/12. Bauxite ore resources and aluminium industry in the ECAFE region

## Asian Industrial Development Council

### First session

I&NR/AIDC.1/1. Consideration of the Commission's resolution on the establishment of the Asian Industrial Development Council

I&NR/AIDC.1/3. Identification of joint venture projects for petrochemicals in the ECAFE region

I&NR/AIDC.1/4. Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the United Nations Industrial Development Organization

I&NR/AIDC.1/5. Approaches to industrial harmonization and co-operation in ECAFE countries

I&NR/AIDC.1/6. Development of sub-regional or regional industrial projects

I&NR/AIDC.1/9. Relationship of the Council with other international organizations

I&NR/AIDC.1/10. Furthering the development of the aluminium industry in the ECAFE region through national, regional and international efforts

I&NR/AIDC.1/12. Prospects for regional co-operation in the field of fertilizers in the ECAFE region

### Second session

E/CN.11/I&NR/AIDC.2/L.1. Report of the Consultative Group for promoting co-ordinated industrial research in Asia and the Far East

E/CN.11/I&NR/AIDC.2/L.2. Report of the Working Group on the Development of Standards Institution in the ECAFE region

E/CN.11/I&NR/AIDC.2/L.4. The Asian Industrial Development Council and the Asian Development Bank

E/CN.11/I&NR/AIDC.2/L.5. International Symposium on Industrial Development and its relation to the Asian Industrial Development Council

E/CN.11/I&NR/AIDC.2/1.7. Asian Industrial Development Council and the UNCTAD

I&NR/AIDC.2/1. Industrial integration among developing countries

I&NR/AIDC.2/3. Regional groupings in Asia and the Far East

I&NR/AIDC.2/5. Infrastructure for industrial development: industrial research and standardization

I&NR/AIDC.2/11. Selection of projects for implementation

I&NR/AIDC.2/14. Industrial integration in the ECAFE region - United Nations  
Export Promotion Programme

Sub-Committee on Electric Power

Tenth session

E/CN.11/I&NR/Sub.1/L.29. Direct taxation on electricity sales

E/CN.11/I&NR/Sub.1/L.30. Cost studies on the construction and operation  
of thermal power stations

E/CN.11/I&NR/Sub.1/L.31. Criteria for the choice of investments in the field  
of electric power

E/CN.11/I&NR/Sub.1/L.32. Desalination of sea water and energy use

E/CN.11/I&NR/Sub.1/L.33. Methodology of energy surveys

E/CN.11/I&NR/Sub.1/L.34. Review of electric power development in the ECAFE  
region

E/CN.11/I&NR/Sub.1/L.35. Report of the Expert Working Group on the role and  
application of electric power on the industrialization of Asia and the Far  
East - recommendations and follow-up action

E/CN.11/I&NR/Sub.1/L.36. Impact of rural electrification on economic develop-  
ment

E/CN.11/I&NR/Sub.1/L.38. Watershed management in relation to hydro-electric  
reservoirs

Seminar on Planning for Urban and Regional  
Development, including Metropolitan Areas,  
New Towns and Land Policies

E/CN.11/I&NR/PURD/L.1. A critical analysis of urban and regional planning  
practices in countries of the ECAFE region

E/CN.11/I&NR/PURD/L.2. National development planning and its relationship  
with the form and structure of urban and regional systems in the countries  
of the ECAFE region

- E/CN.11/I&NR/PURD/L.3. Socio-economic and location elements for planning new towns
- E/CN.11/I&NR/PURD/L.4. Land policies for urban and regional development in the countries of the ECAFE region
- E/CN.11/I&NR/PURD/L.5. Population trends and urban and regional planning in the ECAFE region
- E/CN.11/I&NR/PURD/L.6. Research in urbanization and physical planning: A suggested outline programme for countries of the ECAFE region
- E/CN.11/I&NR/PURD/L.7. Selected conclusions and recommendations on regional and metropolitan planning, new towns and land policy
- E/CN.11/I&NR/PURD/L.8. Physical planning and design principles in the development of new satellite towns in the ECAFE region
- E/CN.11/I&NR/PURD/L.9. A case study of Chandigarh and environs in the regional setting
- E/CN.11/I&NR/PURD/L.10. Administrative and organizational elements for regional development and new towns
- E/CN.11/I&NR/PURD/L.11. A case study of a city-centred region: Nagoya and the Chukyo region
- E/CN.11/I&NR/PURD/L.12. Report of the Seminar on Planning for Urban and Regional Development, including Metropolitan Areas, New Towns and Land Policies
- I&NR/PURD/1. Report of the United Nations Symposium on the Planning and Development of new towns held in Moscow, USSR

Seminar on Development of Man-Made Fibres

- E/CN.11/I&NR/MFI/L.1. The present state and future plans for the development of the man-made fibre industry in the ECAFE region
- E/CN.11/I&NR/MFI/L.2. Anticipated total requirements for apparel and industrial fibres in the region upto 1975
- E/CN.11/I&NR/MFI/L.10. Development prospects and investment needs for the region
- E/CN.11/I&NR/MFI/L.11. Man-made fibres, its main properties and end-uses in the textile industry
- E/CN.11/I&NR/MFI/L.12. Notes on the technical and economic aspects of manufacture of the intermediates for polyamides, polyesters and acrylic



Working Group on the Development of Standard  
Institutions in the ECAFE Region

- I&NR/WGSI/4. Present status of standardization activities in the ECAFE region
- I&NR/WGSI/5. Establishment of National Standards Bodies
- I&NR/WGSI/6. Scope, functions and organization of the proposed Asian and Far East Standardization Committee
- I&NR/WGSI/9. Training of standards engineers
- I&NR/WGSI/10. Regional co-operation in standardization

Seminar on Censuses and Sample Surveys of  
Distributive Trades

- E/CN.11/ASTAT/SDT/L.2. Statistics of the distributive trade - national enquiries and statistics available
- E/CN.11/ASTAT/SDT/L.3. Sources and methods of gathering statistics of distributive trades, including use of sampling
- E/CN.11/ASTAT/SDT/L.4. Problems and methods of collecting statistics of distributive trades for household and small-scale enterprises
- E/CN.11/ASTAT/SDT/L.5. Compilation of series in constant prices and index numbers relating to the distributive trades

Working Party on Economic Development and Planning

Tenth session

- DPWP.10/1. The administration of economic development planning: Principles and fallacies
- DPWP.10/3. Discussion Guide: relationship between central, regional and local levels in planning
- DPWP.10/6. Interdependence of planning and administration
- DPWP.10/14. Some concepts with regard to the relationship between central, regional and local levels in planning

First Working Group of Planning Experts on  
Regional Harmonization of Development Plans

- RP/WPH.1/A.3. The rationale of plan harmonization and economic co-operation in the ECAFE region
- RP/WPH.1/A.4. Organizational form of the machinery for plan harmonization
- RP/WPH.1/B.1. Approaches to regional harmonization of national development plans in Asia and the Far East
- RP/WPH.1/B.2. Review of past progress in regional co-operation and plan harmonization
- RP/WPH.1/B.3. Sub-regional plan harmonization: A case study of the Regional Co-operation for Development (RCD)
- RP/WPH.1/B.4. Association of Southeast Asia (ASA)

Conference of Asian Statisticians

Seventh session

- E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.7/L.1. Report of the Seminar on Sampling Methods
- E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.7/L.2. Report of the Working Group on National Accounts
- E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.7/L.3. Report of the Expert Group on the Education and Training of Statisticians in the ECAFE region
- E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.7/L.4. Report of the Second Working Group on Censuses of Population and Housing
- E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.7/L.5. Data processing in ECAFE countries
- E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.7/L.6. Classification of statistical jobs and job descriptions of statistical personnel in some ECAFE countries
- E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.7/L.7. Exchange of information on statistical sources and methods - "Guide to basic statistics in countries of the ECAFE region"
- E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.7/L.8. Statistics and indexes of prices
- E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.7/L.9. ECAFE secretariat electronic data processing activity
- E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.7/L.10. Progress report on the 1963 world programme of basic industrial statistics - status of the inquiries and pattern of tabulation and publication of results

Fourth Workshop on Problems of Budget  
Reclassification and Management

- E/CN.11/BRW.4/L.4. Report of the Third Workshop on Problems of Budget  
Reclassification and Management in the ECAFE region
- E/CN.11/BRW.4/L.5. Recent developments in the field of budget reclassifi-  
cation and management in the countries of the ECAFE region
- E/CN.11/BRW.4/L.6. Government budgeting and economic planning in developing  
countries
- E/CN.11/BRW.4/L.7. Manual for programme and performance budgeting
- E/CN.11/BRW.4/L.8. A case study on India : application of programme and  
performance budgeting
- E/CN.11/BRW.4/L.10. The choice and phasing of public sector projects
- E/CN.11/BRW.4/L.11. Tax potential in ECAFE countries
- E/CN.11/BRW.4/L.12. Problems of revenue forecasting
- E/CN.11/BRW.4/L.13. Experience of Pakistan relating to the inter-connexion  
between the budgetary and planning process

Seventh Regional Conference on Water  
Resources Development

- E/CN.11/WRD/Conf.7/L.2. Report of the Fourth Inter-Regional Hydrology  
Seminar on the Magnitude and Frequency of Flood Flows
- E/CN.11/WRD/Conf.7/L.3. Allocation of costs in multiple-purpose projects
- E/CN.11/WRD/Conf.7/L.4. Activities of the secretariat in water resources  
development and its programme of work and priorities
- E/CN.11/WRD/Conf.7/L.5. Co-ordination of water resources development and  
formulation of master water plan
- E/CN.11/WRD/Conf.7/L.6. Review of water resources development in the **ECAFE**  
region 1953-1963
- E/CN.11/WRD/Conf.7/L.7. Manpower and training requirements of national water  
resources development

E/CN.11/WRD/Conf.7/L.8. Measures to accelerate planned results or full benefits from water resources development projects with special reference to irrigation

E/CN.11/WRD/Conf.7/L.9. Organization of applied hydraulic research and experimentation in the ECAFE region

Annex III

TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR  
ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

As adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its fourth session and amended by the Council at its fifth, seventh, eighth, ninth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, seventeenth, twenty-sixth, twenty-eighth, thirtieth, resumed thirty-second, and thirty-sixth sessions, and revised in consequence of General Assembly resolutions 1134 (XII) of 17 September 1957, and 2010 (XXII) of 21 September 1965.

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 Commission for Asia and the Far East with terms of reference as follows:

1. The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, acting within the framework of the policies of the United Nations and subject to the general supervision of the Council, shall, provided that the Commission takes no action in respect 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 Far East, for raising the level of economic activity in Asia and the Far East and for maintaining and strengthening the economic relations of these areas both among themselves and with other countries of the world;

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

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

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

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

(f) In carrying out the above functions, deal, as appropriate, with the social aspects of economic development and the interrelationship of the economic and social factors.

2. The territories of Asia and the Far East referred to in paragraph 1 shall include Afghanistan, Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, China, Continental Australia, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Viet-Nam and Western Samoa.

3. The members of the Commission shall consist of Afghanistan, Australia, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, China, France, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Korea, Laos, Malaysia, the Mongolian People's Republic, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Viet-Nam 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 and Hong Kong.

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

11. The Commission shall make arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations which have been granted consultative status by the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with the principles approved

by the Council for this purpose and contained in Council resolution 288 B (X), parts I and II.

12. The Commission shall take measures to ensure that the necessary liaison is maintained with other organs of the United Nations and with the specialized agencies. 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 the seat of the office of the United Nations in Asia and the Far East. Until such time as the site of the office of the United Nations in Asia and the Far East shall be determined, the working site of the Commission shall remain in Bangkok.

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



Annex IV

RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR  
ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

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

Chapter I

SESSIONS

Rule I

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

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

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

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

Rule 2

The Executive Secretary shall, at least 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 A, subject to the provisions of rule 6; and
- (f) Any other items which the Chairman or the Executive Secretary sees fit to include.

Rule 6

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

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

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

Rule 7

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

Rule 8

The Commission may amend the agenda at any time.

Chapter III

REPRESENTATION AND CREDENTIALS

Rule 9

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

Rule 10

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

Rule 11

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

Rule 12

The Chairman and the 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 Chairma

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

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

English and French 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 language.

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 category A and to the appropriate non-governmental organizations in category B and on the Register, 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 category A and to the appropriate non-governmental organizations in category B and on the Register.

### 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

### RELATIONS WITH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

#### Rule 51

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

#### Rule 52

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

#### Rule 53

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

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

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

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

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

circulated in full, however, upon the specific request of the Commission or of one of its subsidiary bodies;

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

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

#### Rule 54

(a) The Commission and its subsidiary bodies may consult with organizations in category A or B either directly or through a committee or committees established for the purpose. In all cases, such consultations may be arranged on the invitation of the Commission or the subsidiary body or on the request of the organization;

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

#### Rule 55

The Commission may recommend that an organization which has special competence in a particular field should undertake specific studies or investigations or prepare specific papers for the Commission. The limitations of rule 53 (d) shall not apply in this case.

### Chapter XII

#### SUB-COMMISSIONS, OTHER SUBSIDIARY BODIES AND COMMITTEES

#### Rule 56

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 57

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

#### Rule 58

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 XIII

#### REPORTS

#### Rule 59

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 XIV

#### AMENDMENTS AND SUSPENSIONS

#### Rule 60

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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