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ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

ANNUAL REPORT

(18 April 1967 - 30 April 1968)

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

SUPPLEMENT No. 2

UNITED NATIONS



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Forty-fifth Session

OFFICIAL RECORDS

CORRIGENDUM

Supplement No. 2

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Page 96, paragraph 445, fifth line

Add "development; it noted further that the Committee had asked its Executive Agent"
after the word 'basin' occurring in the middle of the line

Page 137, item (d) (i), fourth line

Delete "(See project IA2 : 6.1-0.5)"

Page 195, item (b) (i) under Project ID1 : 4.1-1.4, second line

Add "and regional" after 'national'



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NOTE

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

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ABBREVIATIONS

AIDC	Asian Industrial Development Council
ASEAN	Association of South-East Asian Nations
CCOP	Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas
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
EROPA	Eastern Regional Organization for Public Administration
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IATA	International Air Transport Association
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMCO	Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IPECC	Indonesia and Pakistan Economic Co-operation Council
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
IUOTO	International Union of Official Travel Organizations
LAFTA	Latin American Free Trade Association
OTC	United Nations Office of Technical Co-operation
RCD	Regional Co-operation for Development
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 18 April 1967 to 30 April 1968, was adopted unanimously by the Commission at its 389th meeting on 30 April 1968. It is submitted for the consideration of the Economic and Social Council at its forty-fifth 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'.^{1/}

^{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)7; 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)7; interim report of the third session, 1-12 June 1948 /ibid., Seventh Session, Supplement No. 12 (E/839)7; interim report of the fourth session, 29 November - 11 December 1948 /ibid., Eighth Session, Supplement No. 3 (E/1088)7; 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)7 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, forty-first and forty-third 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); ibid., Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 2 (E/4358).

Part I

WORK OF THE COMMISSION SINCE THE TWENTY-THIRD SESSION

2. During the year under review, the Commission devoted special attention to concrete and practical measures to achieve regional and international co-operation through the institutional machinery established for the purpose as well as through the subsidiary bodies of the Commission. These activities resulted in increasing regional co-operation supported by international assistance, and in many cases led to specific projects, including implementation. 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 (third session), 24 June - 4 July 1967

Chairman: Mr. In Kyu Park (Korea)

Seminar on the Experiences of the USSR in Electric Power Development and Study Tour, 1-25 September 1967

Director: Mr. R.V. Krasovitsky (USSR)
Co-Director: Mr. V.R. Raghavan (ECAFE)

Sub-Committee on Metals and Engineering (eleventh session), 4-11 September 1967

Chairman: Mr. W. Callaghan (Australia)
First Vice-Chairman: Mr. D. Garcia (Philippines)
Second Vice-Chairman: Mr. T. Kinoshita (Japan)

Asian Industrial Development Council - Advisory Group Meeting (first session), 15-23 September 1967

Chairman: Professor L.V. Castle (New Zealand)
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Antonio V. Arizabal, Jr. (Philippines)

Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas (fourth session), 6-16 November 1967

Chairman: Mr. Jerome S.N. Hu (Republic of China)

Asian Standards Advisory Committee (first session), 25-27 November 1967

Chairman: Mr. Manoon Prachankhadee (Thailand)

Seminar on Sources of Mineral Raw Materials for the Fertilizer Industry in Asia and the Far East, 4-11 December 1967

Chairman: Mr. Sa-Ngob Kaewbaidhoon (Thailand)
First Vice-Chairman: Mr. Shri Mukti Nath (India)
Second Vice-Chairman: Mr. Francisco A. Comsti (Philippines)

Workshop on Promotion of Industrial Research, 12-22 December 1967

Chairman: Professor M.S. Thacker (India)
First Vice-Chairman: Mr. Shafquat H. Siddiqui (Pakistan)
Second Vice-Chairman: Mr. Ian Langlands (Australia)

Seminar on the Development of Building Materials, 8-15 January 1968

Chairman: Mr. Porn Srichamara (Thailand)
First Vice-Chairman: Mr. Rabinder Singh (India)
Second Vice-Chairman: Mr. Teodorico F. Festin (Philippines)

Asian Industrial Development Council (third session), 12-19 February 1968

Chairman: Mr. Porn Srichamara (Thailand)
First Vice-Chairman: Mr. Mauro Calingo (Philippines)
Second Vice-Chairman: Mr. A.H. Loomes (Australia)

Committee on Industry and Natural Resources (twentieth session), 20-27 February 1968

Chairman: Mr. Porn Srichamara (Thailand)
First Vice-Chairman: Mr. Cesar E.A. Virata (Philippines)
Second Vice-Chairman: Mr. Agus Sujono (Indonesia)

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

6. The third session of the Committee was held at Seoul, Republic of Korea, and the fourth session at Taipei, China.

Third session

7. The Committee reviewed the work assigned by it to its member countries. It accepted the offers of: (a) the United States of America to conduct aeromagnetic survey involving some 37,000 line km of aeromagnetic traverses in the member countries of the Committee; (b) the Government of Japan to continue to provide training to the persons of member countries at its Regional Training Centre for Offshore Prospecting, to undertake either 2,500 line km of aeromagnetic survey or 50 km of seismic refraction and to print annually at the Geological Survey of Japan the Committee's technical bulletins; (c) the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany to assist in the interpretation of magnetic data and to provide equipment and personnel for undertaking seismic surveys; (d) the Geological Survey of the Republic of Korea to print the report of the third session of the Committee.

"Project Magnet"

8. The Committee endorsed the recommendations of its Technical Advisory Group on Offshore Prospecting regarding the allocation of mileage among the member countries whereby, under "Project Magnet", the first 37,000 line km of aeromagnetic traverses would be used in the northern part of the region, including areas in the Republic of Korea and extending southwards towards Taiwan and in the Taiwan Strait. The Committee decided that a substantial proportion of the second year's mileage be allocated to the Philippines, and some utilized for the remaining coverage of the project area in the Republic of Korea.

Further action

9. It requested the secretariat to seek an expert to study detrital heavy mineral deposits in the member countries, and to retain the services of the experts of the Technical Advisory Group provided by their respective Governments. The countries whose territories were in proximity to the Pacific Ocean could join the Committee at an appropriate time.

Fourth session

10. At its fourth session, the Republic of Viet-Nam and Thailand joined the Committee, which finalized details of operations and the 1968 work programme; these will be carried out through joint efforts by its participating member countries with the help of several developed countries both in and outside the region.

International assistance

11. The Committee, after reviewing the reports on detrital heavy minerals in its member countries, noted that economically workable deposits might exist in specific areas in China (Taiwan), the Republic of Korea and Thailand. It requested assistance from the Government of Australia for a mining and treatment engineer to determine the economic feasibility of developing the heavy mineral deposits in these areas, after additional investigation of the deposits had been undertaken.

The Government of the United Kingdom was requested to assist in the establishment of an equipment pool for offshore geophysical survey or provide equipment and technical personnel for the undertaking of specific projects such as seismic refraction surveys.

Training

12. It was decided that a training course on offshore geophysical prospecting operated by the Government of Japan at its own expense in May 1967 for Trainees from Asian countries would be continued in 1968.

Technical secretariat

13. The Committee emphasized the need to strengthen the secretariat with assistance from member countries until the proposed technical operation bureau could be set up with the help of UNDP.

Seminar on the Experiences of the USSR in Electric Power Development

14. The Seminar, organized in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics jointly by ECAFE and the Government of the USSR, with the co-operation of OTC, studied the problems of and techniques for electric power development in the light of the experiences of the USSR.

Electric power development

15. The Seminar emphasized the need for countries to equip their senior officials with important disciplines such as economics. It considered that, in formulating power development projects, the deciding factor should be the over-all national interest of the countries. The Seminar noted the predominant role of and priority given to thermal stations in power development in the USSR. ECAFE countries should give serious consideration to the integrated development of energy and electric power resources in the region, and give special attention to the standardization of electrical equipment, methods and practices.

Construction of power stations and training

16. The Seminar discussed the advantages of mechanization in the construction of power stations by the developing countries and recommended the use of heat-power generating plant, since steam could be extracted from the turbines for supply to industry also. The ECAFE countries should explore possibilities of providing within industry training for all levels of personnel.

Rural electrification

17. The Seminar stressed the need for countries to accord rural electrification a higher priority in their development programmes. Since inadequate funds were a major problem, it felt that the possibilities of the rural people making voluntary contributions to the electrification programme

and of securing additional funds from friendly countries should be explored. Countries should set up institutions for preparing standards and standard designs and for promoting the use of indigenous materials in rural electrification development schemes.

Sub-Committee on Metals and Engineering

18. At its eleventh session held at Sydney, Australia, the Sub-Committee reviewed the status, growth, prospects and problems of the iron and steel, engineering, machine tool and non-ferrous metals industries in the ECAFE region.

Iron and steel industries

19. The Sub-Committee, reviewing the progress made by the countries with their iron and steel industries, felt that the targets of production set by the Asian Conference on Industrialization for the next decade were not likely to be achieved without regional co-operation. Commending the efforts of China, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand in setting up an Action Group in Iron and Steel, the Sub-Committee suggested that other countries set up similar action groups.

Engineering industries

20. The Sub-Committee recognized the vital importance of engineering industries in the region and the promising scope for countries in the region to develop those industries further. It suggested that AIDC should form an action group to identify specific industries for regional co-operation.

Machine tool industry

21. The Sub-Committee, reviewing the progress of the machine tool industry, felt that countries should accord this industry a very high priority in their industrial development plans. A beginning could perhaps be made with the manufacture of the more simple machine tools, to be followed by more complicated items. A census of machine tools and the dissemination of statistics on the production and consumption of machine tools along the lines suggested by the United Nations Symposium on Metal Working Industries held at Moscow in 1966 were considered useful.

Non-ferrous metals industry

22. The Sub-Committee noted the rapid growth of the aluminium industry in Australia and elsewhere. Measures contributing to the success of that industry were drawn to the attention of the developing countries of the region. Anticipating a growing demand for the region's tin, the Sub-Committee recommended that tinsplate production be given a significant place in the countries of the region.

Training

23. Training of competent personnel at all levels had not been keeping pace with the tempo of industrialization in the region; the Sub-Committee expressed the hope that the proposed Asian manpower plan of the ILO would adequately reflect the needs for personnel.

Asian Industrial Development Council - Advisory Group Meeting

24. At its first session, held at Bangkok, the Advisory Group to the Council considered the problems of regional and sub-regional co-operation, including identification and appraisal of joint industrial projects, as well as the Council's role in relation to regional and sub-regional industrial development, co-operation with international agencies and the participation of private enterprises in its work.

Regional and sub-regional co-operation

25. The Group felt that, for any sub-regional industrial undertaking to succeed, factors such as equitable distribution of investments among industries and countries, the adoption of suitable commercial policies and some form of customs union for industrial products were essential. Countries should co-ordinate their national industrial development plans, preferably through the creation of a regional investment board which could facilitate inter-governmental agreements on investment policies. The Group suggested a survey of the long-term perspectives for industrialization and regional co-operation in the developing countries of the ECAFE region. It adopted a set of guidelines for studies to be prepared by the action groups appointed by the Council with a view to ensuring a comprehensive and consistent evaluation of projects.

The role of the Council in regional industrial development

26. The Group felt that the Council could also contact and render services to existing sub-regional groupings, including ASEAN, RCD and the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin. It recommended that the Council request ASEAN and RCD to provide information on their programmes of work and the progress thereof.

Co-operation with international agencies

27. The Group suggested that member countries seek the Council's advice regarding utilization of assistance from organizations such as UNDP, UNIDO, UNCTAD, the United Nations specialized agencies and co-operating countries. International financing agencies, including the Asian Development Bank, should consider the need to associate consulting services available in the developing countries with those in the developed countries in appraising projects of the developing countries.

Participation of private enterprise in the Council's work

28. The Group, while noting the importance of participation of private enterprise in joint industrial ventures in the developing countries, considered that, as an inter-governmental body, the Council's membership was a matter for the governments concerned. However, the Council's activities on regional industrialization should be publicized through the secretariat's various publications on industrial development in the ECAFE region.

Asian Standards Advisory Committee

29. The Asian Standards Advisory Committee at its first session held at Bangkok reviewed the report of the Working Group of Experts on Standardization, which had met under the joint sponsorship of ECAFE and OTC examined the present status of standardization in countries of the ECAFE region and made recommendations on the development and promotion of standardization activities.

Present status of standardization

30. The Advisory Committee recommended that periodic information on standardization activities in all countries of the region should be compiled by the secretariat.

International assistance

31. The Advisory Committee explored the possibility of international assistance in the development and promotion of standards institutions in the countries of the region. It recommended that they should take an active part in the work of the International Organization for Standardization and the International Electro-technical Commission. The secretariat should be a focal point for dissemination of information on standardization and, on request, should provide advisory services to member countries. A study team should assist the countries not yet having adequate national standards in the formulation of appropriate technical assistance programmes.

Joint Action

32. The Advisory Committee suggested that countries take joint action to administer certification marks, information labelling, pre-shipment inspection and related aspects of quality control.

Training facilities

33. While the countries should assist one another through their own facilities, the large requirements for personnel in national standardization alone called for external assistance. The United Nations agencies could help to augment the existing facilities of one or more national training centres which could receive trainees from other member countries. India, Iran and Japan offered to upgrade their training facilities for use by other countries of the region.

Formation of a Consultative Group

34. A Consultative Group of five members was appointed to assist the secretariat in implementing the Advisory Committee's recommendations.

Seminar on Sources of Mineral Raw Materials for the Fertilizer Industry in Asia and the Far East

35. The Seminar, convened at Bangkok by ECAFE with the co-operation of OTC, reviewed the sources, status and consumption trends of mineral raw materials for the fertilizer industry in the countries of the region and suggested measures for co-operative efforts among them to foster fertilizer minerals development.

Recommendations

36. The secretariat was requested to: (a) establish a regional advisory group of specialists in fields relating to discovery and development of fertilizer minerals; (b) explore possibility of setting up a regional centre, or strengthening national centres, with laboratory facilities for testing, analysis and beneficiation of ore samples of fertilizer minerals, to serve the needs of the countries of the region; (c) investigate the possibilities for on-the-job training in advanced countries; and (d) arrange study tours to the advanced countries having large deposits of fertilizer minerals.

Workshop on Promotion of Industrial Research

37. The Workshop, organized at Bangkok by ECAFE in co-operation with OTC during the first session of the Advisory Council for Industrial Research established by AIDC, reviewed the industrial research capabilities of the countries in the region and identified research areas for co-operative efforts among countries.

Joint industrial research

38. The Workshop, reviewing research activities in the countries of the region, noted the wide scope for co-operation and collaboration among the countries. It requested them to furnish comprehensive information, with the least possible delay, on the research and development activities of their respective institutions, to determine priority projects for joint action.

Information and liaison services

39. The Advisory Council strongly recommended that an industrial research information and liaison centre be established in the secretariat as soon as possible, to serve as a focal point for communication between industrial research organizations in different countries. A central documentation service could then be established with the help of the existing documentation centres in India, Pakistan, the Philippines and Thailand. The centre should publish periodic newsletters to keep the industrial institutions informed of what others were doing in the region. The Advisory Council also requested the secretariat to prepare, in consultation with the member countries, a list of pilot plant facilities existing in each country and compile and circulate information on the results of their pilot plant tests.

Training

40. In view of the lack of trained personnel and training facilities in some countries of the region for such subjects as glass blowing, electronics, design of apparatus and fabrication from metals, the Council suggested that the secretariat should organize training for laboratory technicians from countries lacking these facilities.

Seminar on the Development of Building Materials

41. The Seminar, held at Bangkok by ECAFE in co-operation with the United Nations Centre for Housing, Building and Planning and OTC, examined the present status and structure of the building materials industry, including its capacity to meet present and future requirements in the ECAFE region.

Increasing the use of certain building materials

42. The Seminar suggested measures to be taken both by the countries and by the United Nations to increase the use of such materials as cement and cement products, asbestos cement products, structural clay products, lime, gypsum, timber and timber products, autoclaved products and plastics.

Utilization of industrial wastes, planning and design

43. Since the by-products of various industries can be used in the manufacture of building materials, the Seminar felt that the developing countries could benefit greatly by planning proper utilization of industrial wastes. Building materials could be economized through co-ordination between the various building construction trades, economical use of critical materials and adoption of proper building design. The Seminar recommended standardization and application of modular co-ordination in the building industry, and suggested that a central agency be established to collect information on building materials and disseminate it to government agencies and trade associations in the countries of the region.

Bamboo as a building material

44. Since bamboo was an important source of material for building construction, especially in rural areas in the countries of the region, the Seminar recommended that ECAFE, in collaboration with FAO, undertake an intensive survey of the species of bamboo, their usability in buildings, seasoning and preservative treatment. A regional seminar on the subject was also recommended.

Research

45. The Seminar suggested that countries which had not established national building research organizations should do so as soon as possible. It recommended the convening of a meeting of heads of building research institutions in the region to facilitate joint action on programmes of common interest. The ECAFE secretariat was asked to survey the existing research facilities and suggest ways of utilizing them for the benefit of all the countries of the region.

Building centres

46. The Seminar recommended that countries should set up building centres to enable architects, engineers and builders to study the latest development of all aspects of building activities and to deepen their perspective.

Asian Industrial Development Council

47. At its third session, held at Bangkok, the Council reviewed the results of the first session of its Advisory Group; the Seminar on Sources of Mineral Raw Materials for the Fertilizer Industry in Asia and the Far East; the Advisory Council for Industrial Research and the Asian Standards Advisory Committee. It considered the reports of the Survey Missions on the Development and Expansion of the Iron and Steel industry in South-east Asia, and on the Pulp, Paper and Rayon Industry in South-east Asia. The reports of the Action Groups on Fertilizer and Allied Chemical Industries, Petro-Chemical Industries, and Engineering Industries were also discussed.

Advisory group

48. The Council endorsed the proposed study on long-term perspectives for industrialization and regional co-operation in the ECAFE developing region, towards which the Netherlands Government had offered from its Trust Fund a contribution to the United Nations of \$100,000.

Iron and steel

49. The Council desired to undertake as soon as possible pre-investment feasibility studies on the projects recommended by the Mission. The Government of Japan offered to send a study team free of cost to undertake initial investigations of projects identified by the Mission.

Pulp, paper and rayon

50. The Council suggested that the ASEAN group, consisting of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, should come together for promoting reciprocal trade and for developing a market for the exports of their pulp and paper industries. A committee on pulp, paper and rayon, should be set up to cover these and other developing countries in the ECAFE region.

Other industries

51. The Council suggested setting up a regional committee on petro-chemicals, fertilizers and allied chemical industries and endorsed a priority schedule for the manufacture of industrial engineering items identified by the Action Group on Engineering Industries. It recommended a survey mission for the manufacture of agricultural equipment and decided to send a fact-finding mission to collect data on forest-based industry for the region.

Infrastructure for industrial development

52. The Council agreed in principle that an industrial research information and liaison centre be established in the secretariat, so that all the countries in the region could systematically develop their industrial standards. It suggested that a programme for training industrial standards personnel be undertaken.

Committee on Industry and Natural Resources

53. The Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, at its twentieth session held at Bangkok, reviewed the problems of developing industry, mineral resources and electric power in the region; considered the results of the International Symposium on Industrialization and discussed the export possibilities for manufactures and semi-manufactures from the developing countries of the region. It reviewed the work of its subsidiary bodies including the special organs of regional co-operation, namely AIDC, the Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas, and the Asian Regional Group of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development.

Development of industries

54. The Committee noted that, although early attempts to build up industries in developing countries had been hampered by the shortage of trained personnel and know-how, much progress had recently been made in the development of training institutions and the interchange of technical knowledge. The Committee noted the growing consciousness among countries of the need for mutual co-operation in the field of industrial development.

Mineral resources

55. The Committee requested the secretariat to assist countries of the region in building up their inventories of natural resources through the use of data cards and computers.

Electric power

56. The Committee noted the considerable progress made by countries of the region in the furtherance of their power development; some countries had already reached the stage at which it was economic to use nuclear power for generating electricity.

International Symposium on Industrialization

57. The Committee agreed with the findings of the International Symposium on Industrialization that UNIDO should assist the regional economic commissions in undertaking industrial feasibility studies and survey missions and should appoint, in addition to the field advisers it assigned to countries, a liaison officer in the headquarters of each regional commission.

Export possibilities for manufactures and semi-manufactures

58. The Committee noted the series of useful country surveys undertaken by the secretariat in co-operation with UNCTAD on the export possibilities for manufactures and semi-manufactures in China (Taiwan), Hong Kong, Indonesia, the Republic of Korea, the Philippines and Thailand. It recommended that such studies be extended to cover all the countries of the region.

Science and technology

59. In order to promote regional co-operation and wider use of science and technology in industrial development, the Committee felt that information centres should be established. It noted that a conference on the application of science and technology to the development of Asia would be convened by UNESCO with the assistance of ECAFE at New Delhi, India.

Small-scale industries

60. The Committee proposed holding an Asian craft industries exposition and the Governments of Iran and the Philippines offered host facilities. It suggested that the major theme for the seventh issue of the *Small Industry Bulletin for Asia and the Far East* should be "Export promotion of small industries products." The Small Industry Extension Training Institute at Hyderabad, India, and the Institute for Small-Scale Industries at the University of the Philippines offered to receive trainees from other countries of the region.

Reports of the subsidiary bodies

(i) Seminar and Study Tour on Electric Power Development in the USSR

61. The Committee expressed gratitude to the Government of the USSR for hosting the Seminar on the Experience of the USSR in Electric Power Development and Study Tour and reviewed its results. The Government of France offered to provide facilities for a study tour for engineers from countries of the region.

(ii) Seminar on Sources of Mineral Raw Materials for the Fertilizer Industry in Asia and the Far East

62. The Committee proposed the formation of a panel of experts in fields relating to the discovery and development of fertilizer minerals. The Government of France and the Government of Pakistan offered to provide specialists for this purpose.

(iii) Eleventh session of the Sub-Committee on Metals and Engineering

63. The Committee recommended that metals and engineering industries be accorded very high priority, particularly those producing agricultural machinery and machine tools.

(iv) Seminar on the Development of Building Materials

64. The Committee agreed that countries should plan for the orderly development of the building materials industry, and proposed that intra-regional trade talks on building materials be held at the second Asian International Trade Fair at Tehran in October 1969.

Activities of other ECAFE bodies

(i) Asian Industrial Development Council

65. The Committee, reviewing the work of AIDC, agreed with the emphasis given by the Council to the development of vital industries such as iron and steel and chemicals at the national, sub-regional and regional levels. It noted the offers made by several governments to provide expertise to the countries of the region to assist in promoting their industrial development.

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

66. The Committee favoured expansion of the geographical scope of activities of the Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas either by including other countries in the region or by providing them with similar programmes under its aegis.

2. International trade

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

Seminar on Financial Aspects of Trade Expansion, 21-28 August 1967

<i>Chairman:</i>	Khunying Suparb Yossundara (Thailand)
<i>Vice-Chairmen:</i>	Mr. Sutikno Slamet (Indonesia)
	Mr. Koichi Satow (Japan)

Working Party on Shipping and Ocean Freight Rates (first session), 18-22 September 1967

<i>Chairman:</i>	Mr. Boonluan Soonsaphya (Thailand)
<i>Vice-Chairmen:</i>	Mr. T.K. Sarangan (India)
	Mr. G.K. Rama Iyer (Malaysia)

Committee on Trade (eleventh session), 18-26 January 1968

<i>Chairman:</i>	Mr. M.L. Chuanchuen Kambhu (Thailand)
<i>First Vice-Chairman:</i>	Mr. Yeo Beng Poh (Malaysia)
<i>Second Vice-Chairman:</i>	Mr. F.H. Choudhury (Pakistan)

Seminar on Financial Aspects of Trade Expansion

68. The Seminar, held at Bangkok in co-operation with OTC, was attended by experts acting in their personal capacity from thirteen member countries of the region, and by representatives of IMF and the Asian Development Bank. The Seminar discussed alternative schemes of clearing and payments arrangements as a means of facilitating intra-regional trade expansion among the ECAFE countries.

Clearing union

69. The Seminar took into account the relevant experience and developments relating to similar arrangements in other regions, and recognized the benefits to be derived from the establishment in the ECAFE region of a simple clearing union, with monthly settlements, which would offer traders and bankers the option of using the traditional modes of settlement.

Reserve arrangements and credit commitments and facilities

70. It was agreed that longer-term credit facilities should aim primarily at supporting intra-regional trade liberalization and should be geared to the over-all balance of payments and reserve position of members, rather than to intra-regional surpluses and deficits as such. The provision of such credit would shift to the region a small portion of the monetary reserves currently invested outside the region. The scheme should contain guarantees governing interest earnings and safeguards against exchange risks, default, illiquidity and inconvertibility.

Other recommendations

71. The Seminar recommended the ECAFE secretariat to undertake, in co-operation with IMF and other bodies, studies of the existing international banking and credit facilities available to the region and of the trade and commodity structures of developing member countries, and to initiate consultations with central banks, commercial banks, trade organizations, governmental and related bodies on all aspects of clearing and payments arrangements. It recommended that the problems of clearing and credit schemes be studied in each member country. Subject to the support of a sufficient number of governments, a committee of government and central bank officials and financial experts should be convened to formulate concrete proposals.

Working Party on Shipping and Ocean Freight Rates

72. At its first session, held at Bangkok, the Working Party considered measures for improvement of channels of communication between shippers and shipowners, studied the problems of development of national merchant marines, examined training facilities for ship and shore personnel in the ECAFE region, discussed legislative and other experiences in regulating ocean shipping, and explored the scope for regional co-operation.

Training

73. The Working Party believed that organization of training on a regional and/or sub-regional basis could alleviate the problem of shortages of trained maritime personnel. A survey by the secretariat confirmed that certain types of training could be organized regionally with definite advantages. It recommended further steps towards the organization of one or more regional training centres, making use of the existing training facilities. The Governments of the Republic of China, India and Singapore offered their facilities for regional use.

Economic aspects

74. The Working Party felt that special and urgent consideration should be given by the developed countries and international financial institutions such as IBRD and the Asian Development Bank to liberalizing their credit terms of financing the shipping development programmes of developing countries. In the early stages, national merchant shipping deserved benefits similar to those given to infant industries and profit considerations should not be the only criterion for providing finance for merchant shipping in developing countries.

Regional co-operation

75. The Working Party reviewed the experience with regional co-operation in the field of shipping and ocean freight rates and suggested the following major areas for co-operation on a regional or sub-regional basis: (a) pooling of shipping services; (b) a common chartering exchange; (c) a regional shippers' council and/or consultation machinery; and (d) the establishment of a shipping information and advisory centre in the ECAFE secretariat.

Committee on Trade

76. The Committee on Trade, at its eleventh session held at Bangkok, reviewed developments in trade and trade policies in the ECAFE region and considered the preparatory work for participation by ECAFE member countries in the second session of UNCTAD, and the second Asian International Trade Fair. Questions of establishing a regional trade promotion centre, the problems of insurance and reinsurance in the region and the relevant work of other regional economic commissions were also considered. The Committee reviewed the reports of the Seminar on Financial Aspects of Trade Expansion and the Working Party on Shipping and Ocean Freight Rates.

Review of developments in trade and trade policies

77. The Committee noted the continued downward trend of export earnings from major primary commodities of the region and the steady increase in food imports in several developing ECAFE countries, which had resulted in the largest trade deficit ever experienced by the ECAFE developing countries as a whole. Disappointment was expressed by representatives of both developed and developing countries, particularly those producing primary commodities, over the results of the Kennedy Round of negotiations. They felt that tariff concessions granted to products of interest to them had been insignificant and that little progress had been made in eliminating non-tariff barriers for certain of their important agricultural products. The system of preferences and agricultural support policy in EEC not only encouraged uneconomic production but also, by heavily subsidizing the exports of surpluses, disrupted normal trade. EEC spokesman pointed out that EEC's imports of agricultural products from the ECAFE region had continued to rise and that the preferences given by members of EEC to the associated African states had not produced any trade diversion.

Financial aspects of trade expansion

78. The Committee supported the recommendation of the Seminar on Financial Aspects of Trade Expansion that a study be undertaken of the adequacy of the existing international banking and credit facilities in the region to serve the current and potential needs of the region. It requested the secretariat to study the trade and commodity structure of developing member countries and identify those products in which intra-regional trade could be expanded. These two studies, together with the Seminar's report, should be placed before a meeting of government experts on trade expansion for it to make recommendations to the Third Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation.

Shipping and ocean freight rates

79. The Committee emphasized the considerable scope for co-operation at the regional and sub-regional levels in the areas identified by the Working Party on Shipping and Ocean Freight Rates. Noting the existing co-operative arrangements, including the RCD shipping pool, the joint arrangement between shipowners in Indonesia and the Philippines, and the bilateral service arrangements between India on the one hand, and Poland, the United Arab Republic and the USSR on the other, the Committee wished, when appropriate, to encourage such arrangements further. As a start, arrangements could be made on a sub-regional basis, particularly for the pooling of shipping services and a common chartering exchange. The Government of India offered to provide expert services in organizing chartering exchanges in other countries of the region. The Committee favoured the Working Party's recommendation that the formation of regional or sub-regional councils should be preceded by the establishment of national shippers' councils in at least a few countries of the region. The Government of India offered facilities and technical assistance for the setting up of national consultation machinery, freight study units, and shippers' councils in other developing ECAFE countries, and Hong Kong offered the experience of its shippers' council to similar organizations that might be established. The proposal to create a shipping information and advisory centre within the secretariat was generally endorsed. The secretariat should maintain close relations with the international agencies concerned, particularly UNCTAD, IMCO and UNDP, in implementing the proposal.

Asian International Trade Fair

80. The Committee noted the progress made by the Government of Iran on the Second Asian International Trade Fair at Tehran, and the appeal of that Government that OTC assist countries in their participation in the Fair.

Regional centre for trade promotion

81. The Committee, in supporting the proposal to establish an ECAFE trade promotion centre, emphasized that the centre's activities should be complementary to the Joint UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre at Geneva, and that co-ordination between the two centres should be maintained. The Executive Secretary was requested to approach UNDP for assistance in obtaining the services of a regional trade promotion adviser for the ECAFE centre.

Second UNCTAD session

82. Representatives of the developing countries reiterated their disappointment over the limited progress achieved in the implementation of the recommendations of the first UNCTAD session. They noted that the developing countries were suffering greatly from quantitative and other restrictions imposed by the developed countries on the goods exported from them, both primary and manufactured. Representatives of all countries stressed the need for goodwill, understanding and convergent and synchronized action by both developing and developed countries to ensure success of the second UNCTAD session. The representatives of developed countries expressed their determination to play a constructive and positive role at the second session. Some representatives gave renewed assurances that their countries would help to formulate a mutually acceptable arrangement for generalized tariff preferences for all developing countries in the markets of all developed countries.

Insurance and reinsurance

83. The Committee welcomed the secretariat's proposal to include in its programme of work the subject of insurance and reinsurance. It asked for continuing collaboration between UNCTAD and ECAFE in the field. The secretariat was requested to study insurance and reinsurance in the countries of the region in order to identify problems and find solutions. The Committee suggested that developed countries and international organizations, including ECAFE, provide technical assistance and training facilities for the development of national and regional insurance institutions.

3. Transport and communications

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

Working Party of Telecommunication Experts (third session), 7-12 June 1967

<i>Chairman:</i>	Mr. A. Hamid (Pakistan)
<i>First Vice-Chairman:</i>	Mr. Rubiono Kertopati (Indonesia)
<i>Second Vice-Chairman:</i>	Mr. Goro Miyamoto (Japan)

Meeting of Experts on Asian Highway (third session), 9-16 August 1967

<i>Chairman:</i>	Mr. Ghausuddin Mateen (Afghanistan)
<i>Vice-Chairman:</i>	Mr. T.H. Hashmi (Pakistan)

Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee (third session), 14-16 August 1967

<i>Chairman:</i>	Mr. M.H. Messa (Afghanistan)
<i>Vice-Chairman:</i>	Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir (Malaysia)

Railway Sub-Committee (ninth session), 26 September - 2 October 1967

<i>Chairman:</i>	Mr. Saeng Chulacharitta (Thailand)
<i>First Vice-Chairman:</i>	Mr. Jagjit Singh (India)
<i>Second Vice-Chairman:</i>	Mr. Sentot Iskandar di Nata (Indonesia)

Water Transport Sub-Committee (ninth session), 26 October - 2 November 1967

Chairman: Mr. Sima Hongskul (Thailand)
First Vice-Chairman: Mr. J. Sudarjoko (Indonesia)
Second Vice-Chairman: Mr. R.B. Milne (Singapore)

Transport and Communications Committee (sixteenth session), 29 January - 5 February 1968

Chairman: Mr. Sirilak Chandrangsul (Thailand)
First Vice-Chairman: Mr. Ijlal Husain (Pakistan)
Second Vice-Chairman: Mr. S.H. Simatupang (Indonesia)

Working Party on Facilitation of International Traffic, 26-30 March 1968

Chairman: Mr. Aree Satayamana (Thailand)
First Vice-Chairman: Mr. A. Parvahan (Iran)
Second Vice-Chairman: Mr. T.M.R. Halimi (Indonesia)

Working Party of Telecommunication Experts

85. At its third session, held at Bangkok, the Working Party reviewed telecommunication developments and plans in the countries of the region; the regional telecommunication network; administration and financing of telecommunication services; regional training and research; and the assistance of UNDP in the development of telecommunication facilities in the region.

Review of progress

86. The Working Party noted that the total telephone density in the region was low in relation to the size of its population. It suggested that an index of measurement be devised to supplement the present system of assessing the adequacy of national telephone services. The minimum national target for telecommunication developments should not be below the utilization factor of 4 and should increase to 8 to keep pace with the general economic activity. It recommended that further studies be undertaken by the secretariat in co-operation with ITU with a view to framing recommendations to individual countries in the region, particularly concerning means of reducing the present tariff rates for telecommunication services and improving their quality.

Regional telecommunication network development

87. The Working Party noted that the trend towards satellite communication had created new opportunities for completing the regional networks. Some of the important routes in the region as recommended by the World Plan Committee should be implemented early; but those projects would require external assistance. The Working Party requested the secretariat, in co-operation with ITU, to: (a) assist the Government of Thailand in reaching agreements with neighbouring countries on the completion of sub-regional projects; (b) assist, where feasible, the co-ordination of programmes in the region in order to avoid duplication of regional routes; (c) assist the countries in undertaking surveys of the missing links so that a more comprehensive regional project could be prepared. The secretariat should also assist in facilitating bilateral and multi-national agree-

ments between countries in the region and should initiate, upon request and in consultation with the governments concerned, preliminary studies and pre-feasibility and pre-investment surveys, and assist in the implementation of regional and sub-regional telecommunication projects. The Working Party felt that the secretariat's staff resources should be increased and additional assistance for detailed surveys sought from United Nations agencies and other sources.

Administration and financing of telecommunication services

88. The Working Party emphasized the need to review the existing organizational structure of the telecommunication administrations, particularly implementing national and regional development plans. Telecommunication services generally involved a high capital investment, but, if run commercially, could obtain capital for their development from both external and domestic sources.

Regional training facilities

89. The Governments of the Republic of China, Japan, India, Malaysia and Pakistan offered their telecommunication training facilities to other countries in the region. France, Japan, the Netherlands, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom and the United States offered their facilities in advanced fields of telecommunication technology for training engineers, scientists and technicians of the ECAFE region. The Working Party requested the secretariat, in consultation with ITU, to compile urgently all the data necessary for setting up national or regional high-grade training and research facilities. Countries in the region were asked to appoint liaison officers to co-operate with the secretariat in those matters.

Meeting of Experts on the Asian Highway

Specific projects

90. The third Meeting of Experts on the Asian Highway, held at Kabul, reviewed the progress made by countries in implementing the Asian Highway network. The Experts hoped that the Transport Technical Bureau, within its existing resources, would provide assistance for the completion of the Kabul-Herat direct route survey in Afghanistan. The Experts requested the secretariat and the Transport Technical Bureau to explore possibilities of obtaining aid to construct two bridges across the Nam Ngum and Nam Cading rivers, and to install access ramps and a ferry at Pakse-Muong Kao, in Laos and of securing highway construction equipment for completing the Imphal-Silchar section in India. They also recommended measures to reduce the traffic congestion at the Johore Causeway between Malaysia and Singapore, and to improve the Talimannor-Colombo route in Ceylon. The Experts accepted the proposals to establish additional routes in Malaysia and Thailand as part of the Asian Highway system. They asked the Executive Secretary to request UNDP to give early consideration to the revised application for pre-investment surveys of five bridges in East Pakistan, and to request aid-giving agencies and countries to provide specialized equipment and machinery for the completion of the Quetta-Mirjaveh section in Pakistan (West wing) and the Mirjaveh-Kerman section in Iran. They endorsed the need for urgent assistance by UNDP for a feasibility survey of the Sumatra Highway in Indonesia.

Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee

91. The third session of the Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee, held at Kabul, was attended by representatives from Afghanistan, India, Indonesia, Iran, Laos, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, the Republic of Viet-Nam and Thailand.

Plan of operation

92. Although the draft Plan of Operation was being revised to include suggestions made by the United Nations and UNDP, to avoid any delay in the implementation of the project, the Committee decided to sign the Plan of Operation on the condition that if revisions suggested by UNDP involved changes in the countries' financial obligations or in policy matters, they should be referred to the governments.

Programme of work

93. The Committee, reviewing the work programme of the Transport Technical Bureau for the year 1967/1968, decided to establish a three-men advisory board chosen from panels of experts of international repute at least one of whom should be from the ECAFE region. It also felt that the number of fellowships to be provided for the proposed seminar at the Central Road Research Institute at New Delhi, India, should be increased from seven to fourteen on the basis of at least one expert from each country for training abroad. The Government of Thailand offered to establish, in co-operation with the Transport Technical Bureau, a documentation centre for collecting and disseminating information on research on highway construction and maintenance, and highway transport and highway safety. The Committee requested the Bureau to secure, from governments if possible, the services of non-reimbursable experts to assist in the field work.

Other matters

94. The Committee discussed the technical aspects of the revised draft Convention on Road Signs and Signals and the draft Convention on Road Traffic, and the holding of vehicle reliability tests along the Asian Highway.

Railway Sub-Committee

95. At its ninth session, held at Bangkok, the Railway Sub-Committee considered the economics of different types of motive power and locomotive management and operation, including the various aspects of dieselization. It also considered railway accounting and budgeting procedures, railway training and research facilities and a proposal for a trans-Asian railway network.

The economics of different types of motive power

96. The Sub-Committee, noting that the motive power policies of countries in the region were largely influenced by local conditions, particularly national statutory and other requirements,

requested the secretariat to compile and disseminate data on motive power policies and programmes through its *Transport and Communications Bulletin for Asia and the Far East*. The secretariat should continue to study the problems of dieselization; the comparative economies of steam, diesel and electric traction; and vehicle and track maintenance.

Locomotive management and operation

97. The Sub-Committee emphasized administrative and operational aspects generally and laid particular stress on signalling techniques and other means of improving locomotive efficiency. It suggested that the secretariat disseminate information through its studies on current practices and policies of railways, and that the Railway Research Co-ordinating Committee consider specific problems requiring attention and solution.

Dieselization

98. The Sub-Committee appreciated the successful organization by the Government of the USSR, in co-operation with OTC of a Workshop-cum-Study Tour on Railway Diesel Locomotive Operation and Maintenance in the USSR in April 1966, also the seminar and training programme on diesel maintenance and operation organized by the Government of France in 1966.

99. Since diesel maintenance practices were being increasingly centralized by most railways of the region, the Sub-Committee hoped that technical assistance similar to that rendered by French experts in reorganizing maintenance operations in the State Railway of Thailand could be extended to other countries.

Railway accounting and budgeting procedures

100. The Sub-Committee felt that the secretariat, having completed its studies on developments and trends in accounting and budgeting procedures in the region, should study computerization and the introduction of cybernetics and assist countries to improve their railway management efficiency, data processing, workshop management, train operation and related activities.

Railway training

101. The Governments of India and Pakistan offered the use of their training facilities at Poona and Lahore respectively to track engineers and railway operating and signalling officials in the region; the Government of the Netherlands would continue to make an operating expert available to the Lahore centre; the Government of France offered to convene a seminar on modern railway signalling techniques to be held in 1968; and the Government of Japan offered to organize seminars on electrification and track construction and maintenance.

Proposed trans-Asian railway network

102. The Sub-Committee, in endorsing the proposal for a pre-feasibility study of a trans-Asian railway network recognized that considerable preliminary technical and economic work would be

necessary before a trans-Asian network could be established. The Government of Japan offered to share its experience and knowledge with the countries of the region and to extend full co-operation for a study of various aspects of unification, both physical and operational.

Railway research

103. The Sub-Committee noted the Railway Research Co-ordinating Committee's efforts to co-ordinate the railway research conducted by the railway research institutes of India, Japan and the International Union of Railways. The Indian Railway Research, Designs and Standards Organization offered to provide facilities for training engineers in the region in railway research. The Government of the USSR offered to undertake research on technical problems of the region through the ECAFE secretariat.

Water Transport Sub-Committee

104. The eighth session of the Water Transport Sub-Committee, held at Bangkok, reviewed developments in the field of water transport; port operations; water transport statistics; classification of inland waterways; improved design and operation of craft; coastal shipping; and inter-island communications. It also discussed hydraulic studies and dredging of ports, waterways, estuaries and coasts, and the possibility of creating regional pools of dredging and of salvaging equipment.

Water transport development

105. The Sub-Committee felt that, in view of the rapid technological developments in the field of water transport, ports and coastal shipping in the region, the countries should appoint liaison officers to provide the secretariat at regular intervals with information on their activities, for it to evaluate and disseminate.

Port operations

106. The Sub-Committee endorsed a proposal to hold a regional seminar in one of the large ports of the region. It suggested that the secretariat organize a port advisory group, composed of experts in specialized fields contributed by governments or international agencies, to help countries requesting their services to solve specific problems encountered in specialized fields of port operations, such as management, engineering, cargo handling, labour and related subjects, on an *ad hoc* basis.

Water transport statistics and classification of inland waterways

107. The Sub-Committee asked the secretariat to modify its current statistical series to cover all water-borne transportation. It favoured the use of simplified methods, procedures and techniques in organizing a water-borne statistical programme.

Improved design and operation of craft

108. The Sub-Committee requested the secretariat to initiate studies on the design, improvement and mechanization of craft most commonly needed in the countries of the region, and to explore the possibility of setting up a demonstration pilot project for the construction and operation of mechanized country craft.

Coastal shipping and inter-island communications

109. The Sub-Committee felt that modernization and expansion of the already existing coastal shipping fleets of some countries of the region were essential. The new trends in the conveyance of cargo might, however, affect the design and construction of coastal ships. It suggested that the secretariat study the matter, paying particular attention to such aspects as the intra-regional transport pattern, competition between coastal shipping and other modes of transportation, coastal ports, telecommunication from ship to ship and from ship to shore and shipbuilding and repair facilities for coastal fleets. The study on inter-island communication should be integrated with that on coastal shipping, and cover both the technical and operational aspects.

Hydraulic studies, dredging of navigable waterways and ports, and dredging and salvaging equipment pools

110. The Sub-Committee, noting that some countries in the region had well-developed hydraulic research laboratories, felt that such facilities should be made available to member countries. The use of radioactive isotopes, hydraulic studies of rivers, bars, estuaries, of sea and river bed movement and littoral drift, should be undertaken in co-operation with IAEA. It suggested that the secretariat collect data from countries of the region concerning their dredging activities, available equipment and their requirements before examining the feasibility of establishing a regional or sub-regional pool. It recommended that the secretariat prepare an inventory of existing salvage facilities in countries within and outside the region that could be made available to the requesting countries at short notice.

Transport and Communications Committee

111. At its sixteenth session held at Bangkok, the Committee reviewed the work of its subsidiary bodies and of the secretariat in the field of transport and communications, at both the regional and international levels. It also considered the progress made in developing telecommunications and the Asian Highway project.

Regional co-operation

112. The Committee noted the progress made in regional projects including the Asian Highway, the trans-Asian railway, the inter-regional telecommunication network and the activities of the Port Survey Team. It took note of the studies initiated by the secretariat on hydraulic laboratory facilities; pools of dredging equipment and expensive road building equipment and machinery; regional training

facilities for hotel personnel, and a pilot project for modernizing and mechanizing country craft. The Committee felt that the secretariat, in co-operation with FAO, might sponsor joint studies of the problems involved in the transportation of forest and agricultural products of the countries of the region. The Executive Secretary was requested to prepare the terms of reference for a proposed body similar to the European Conference of Transport Ministers, which could promote regional co-operation and co-ordination and the harmonization of policies and plans for the development of international traffic in the region. The Committee noted that the conference of eight south-east Asian countries at senior transport officials level held in September 1967 at Kuala Lumpur had submitted a request to the Asian Development Bank for assistance in undertaking a regional transport survey, and that the Bank would co-operate with the secretariat if this project was undertaken by the Bank.

Railways

113. The Committee emphasized the need for pre-feasibility studies on the techno-economic aspects of bridging the railway gaps in the countries by utilizing the existing railway facilities. It noted that a team of railway experts provided by the Government of Japan, to be assisted by the ECAFE secretariat, would undertake survey missions and collect data for the study. Since the Railway Training Centre at Lahore, Pakistan, was being increasingly used by trainees from countries outside the region, the Committee felt that it could appropriately be converted for inter-regional use. A number of countries renewed their offers to organize seminars and study tours on railway operations, railway signalling techniques and other aspects of improved operation, including the introduction of cybernetics and the use of computers.

Water transport, ports, coastal shipping and inter-island communications

114. The Committee commended the work done by the ECAFE Port Survey Team. It felt that member countries of the region should continue to provide the secretariat with progress reports on development projects in their ports, and that after the completion of the Team's work, advisory services should be made available by the secretariat to assist the countries in solving specific port problems. The Committee asked the secretariat to examine the possibility of standardizing and simplifying port statistics. It approved the list of preliminary studies on shipping to be undertaken by the secretariat through qualified consultants. Economic justification of inter-island communications should be studied most carefully.

Highways and highway transport

(a) The Asian Highway

115. The Committee noted the progress made in the implementation of the Asian Highway project in the countries concerned; a number of feeder roads were also being developed which would have a direct impact on the rural economy of those countries. The Government of Thailand offered to set up in Bangkok, in co-operation with the Asian Highway Transport Technical Bureau, a documentation centre for collection and dissemination of information regarding research in highway construction and maintenance, highway transport and highway safety. The Bureau was organizing training courses

at the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning and at the Asian Institute of Technology. Another training programme was being organized jointly by UNDP and the Government of India at the Central Road Research Institute, New Delhi, India.

(b) Highways and Highway Transport Sub-Committee

116. The Committee hoped that the second part of the Manual for Traffic Surveys would be completed soon. It suggested that a seminar be convened on urban transportation after completion of a preliminary study on the subject. The secretariat should explore the possibility of providing, in co-operation with OTC, the advisory services of experts on traffic engineering and highway safety to the countries. The Committee agreed to the proposed amendments to the draft Conventions on Road Traffic and on Road Signs and Signals, for consideration by an international conference on road traffic to be held at Vienna in October 1968.

Tourism

117. The Committee emphasized the urgent need for advanced training for hotel personnel to meet the requirements of the region. It asked the secretariat to examine the facilities available for such training in the region, and if need be to propose a centre which might cover all aspects of tourism including tourist promotion, documentation and research in the ECAFE region. The Committee suggested that the Advisory Group on Tourism Potential and Facilities be re-established to undertake surveys in countries not yet covered by the Group.

Telecommunication

118. The Committee urged the countries of the region to devote adequate resources to the development of telecommunication services, to upgrade their domestic networks as rapidly as possible, and take full advantage of rapid technological developments such as wide-band communication systems and satellite communications. It felt that information on recent developments in satellite communications, particularly with regard to earth stations should be disseminated to interested countries on request. The Committee expressed appreciation of the work done by the Research and Training Centre for Satellite Earth Station Operation at Ahmedabad in India, which was provided under UNDP by ITU.

Working Party on Facilitation of International Traffic^{2/}

119. The Working Party, which was convened at Bangkok, favoured the creation of a study group within the ECAFE secretariat to collect and disseminate information on facilitation measures affecting international traffic, such as measures aimed at simplifying immigration, exchange control, customs and health procedures, etc. This information should include details of promotional activities aimed at stimulating the establishment of national committees to deal with all aspects of facilitation relating

^{2/} The report of the Working Party on Facilitation of International Traffic will be submitted for consideration by the seventeenth session of the Transport and Communications Committee, scheduled to be held at Bangkok from 3 to 11 February 1969.

to international transport, travel and trade. The secretariat should advise countries to consider adopting existing international conventions, agreements and recommendations for facilitation of international traffic and, where necessary, propose some other regional arrangements that would be effective intra-regionally and inter-regionally. Close co-operation between the secretariat and IATA, ICAO, IUOTO and WHO and other international organizations concerned should be maintained.

4. Economic development and planning

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

Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning: Governing Council (ninth session), 24-25 August 1967; (tenth session), 8-9 February 1968

Chairman: U Nyun, Executive Secretary, ECAFE

Conference of Asian Economic Planners (third session), 8-15 November 1967

Chairman: Mr. B. Venkatappiah (India)
First Vice-Chairman: Mr. M. Haq (Pakistan)
Second Vice-Chairman: Mr. Mohammad Sisman (Indonesia)

Inter-Governmental Consultations on Regional and Sub-regional Plan Harmonization and Economic Co-operation (first series), 16-25 November 1967

Chairman: Mr. Porn Srichamara (Thailand)
First Vice-Chairman: Mr. K.B. Rao (India)
Second Vice-Chairman: Mr. Khanbaba Iravani (Iran)

Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning

121. At its ninth session held at Bangkok, the Governing Council of the Asian Institute approved the work programme and budget for 1968 and considered the question of accommodation for the Institute's teaching and research requirements. At its tenth session, the Council considered the financing of the Institute in the context of its future activities. The Government of Thailand offered the Institute the use of a building at Thammasat University during the period 1969-1973.

Training of personnel

122. During the period February 1967 - February 1968, thirty-three officials from thirteen countries of the region were awarded fellowships for the six-month general course and thirty-seven officials from sixteen countries, including the Fiji Islands, for the three-month special course. The general course was completed with two field study trips, one to the northern and eastern parts of Thailand in May 1967 and the other to Malaysia, Singapore, Ceylon and South India in July 1967. Under the special course programme, a field study trip was organized to the southern part of Thailand. Three short-term national courses were also conducted: in Ceylon, a course on problems of economic development and planning; in Nepal, a course on its agricultural problems and development planning;

and in the Republic of Korea, a course on the problems and techniques of planning. The Institute also sponsored or co-sponsored with other international organizations, United Nations specialized agencies and the Netherlands Government, a training course on industrial development administration; two seminars, one on the development of children and youth and another on the development of the lower Mekong basin countries; and an expert working group on methods of integrating education in economic and social development in Asia. From the Institute's inception in January 1964 up to February 1968, four general courses, three advanced courses, one special course and eight short-term national courses were organized, and a total of 588 officials from developing ECAFE countries received training.

Research programme

123. The research work of the Institute, which is planned primarily to serve its training programme, will include special study on problems of development of the ECAFE region to enable the Institute to render more effective advisory services to the countries.

Financing problems

124. The Commission, in its resolution 84 (XXIII) on the future financing of the Asian Institute, recommended that the contribution to be made by UNDP should be at least the same as during the first five-year period (1964-1968), and 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 normal cost increases. At a meeting of permanent representatives and liaison officers to ECAFE of all the member and associate member countries, held at the Asian Institute on 20 September 1967, representatives of ten countries signed on behalf of their Governments pledges totalling US\$549,770 and the representative of another country formally confirmed his Government's provisional pledge of US\$150,000 as agreed upon at the Commission's twenty-third session. The other member countries were requested to expedite their pledges of contributions to the second five-year phase of the Institute, so that a formal request could be presented to UNDP as soon as possible. The request, together with a draft plan of operation for the second five-year phase of the Institute, will be considered by the Governing Council of UNDP at its June 1968 session.

Conference of Asian Economic Planners

125. At its third session, held at Bangkok, the Conference discussed the implementation problems of planning and agricultural promotion plans and policies.

126. The Conference reviewed the experience of plan implementation in the region and identified a number of areas and problems that needed urgent attention. It emphasized the importance of annual planning as an efficient instrument for implementation, and urged the countries of the region to develop suitable techniques for that purpose. The conference recommended refined procedures for project formulation and evaluation, as well as measures for improving their efficiency. It requested the Executive Secretary to prepare further studies on various aspects of plan implementation.

Inter-Governmental Consultations on Regional and Sub-regional
Plan Harmonization and Economic Co-operation

127. Following the recommendations made by the Commission in 1966 for a project-by-project and sub-regional approach to plan harmonization, the second phase of work was marked by Inter-Governmental Consultations on Regional and Sub-regional Plan Harmonization held at Bangkok, in co-operation with OTC. Consultations among smaller groups of countries and general discussions in the plenary sessions succeeded in identifying about twenty areas and projects which offer scope for regional and sub-regional co-operation and plan harmonization. The participants requested the Executive Secretary to prepare studies on those subjects and suggested specific and feasible forms of co-operation that could be developed among the countries interested.

5. Statistical development

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

Seminar on Industrial Statistics, 12-21 June 1967

<i>Chairman:</i>	Mr. Amir Shahpour Shaheen (Iran)
<i>First Vice-Chairman:</i>	Mr. P. Arumalnathan (Singapore)
<i>Second Vice-Chairman:</i>	Mr. Teofilo Masulit (Philippines)

Working Group of Experts on Statistical Aspects concerning Children and Youth, 26-30 June 1967

<i>Chairman:</i>	Mr. Bundhit Kantabutra (Thailand)
<i>Vice-Chairman:</i>	Mr. V.R. Rao (India)

Conference of Asian Statisticians (eighth session), 11-21 September 1967

<i>Chairman:</i>	Mr. K.M. Archer (Australia)
<i>First Vice-Chairman:</i>	Mr. Saburo Kawai (Japan)
<i>Second Vice-Chairman:</i>	Mr. R. Chander (Malaysia)

Working Group of Experts on National Accounts, 6-13 November 1967

<i>Chairman:</i>	Mr. S.G. Tiwari (India)
<i>Vice-Chairman:</i>	Mr. M.S. Gill (Malaysia)
	Mr. L.N. Perera (Ceylon)

Seminar on the Organization and Conduct of Population and Housing Censuses, 24 November - 1 December 1967

<i>Chairman:</i>	Mr. Snit Vilalchit (Thailand)
<i>First Vice-Chairman:</i>	Mr. R. Chander (Malaysia)
<i>Second Vice-Chairman:</i>	U Than Maung (Burma)

Expert Group on the Feasibility of Establishing a Regional Computing Centre, 11-15 December 1967

<i>Chairman:</i>	Mr. Khoo Teik Huat (Malaysia)
<i>Vice-Chairman:</i>	Mr. W. Rasaputram (Ceylon)

Seminar on Industrial Statistics

129. The Seminar, convened at Bangkok jointly by ECAFE and the United Nations Statistical Office in co-operation with OTC, discussed the problems involved in compiling index numbers of industrial production, the concepts used and the conduct of annual and more frequent industrial inquiries in countries of Asia and the Far East, and made recommendations thereon. It also drew up a programme of future work in the field of industrial statistics for consideration by the Conference of Asian Statisticians at its eighth session.

Working Group of Experts on Statistical Aspects concerning Children and Youth

130. The Group, convened at Bangkok jointly by ECAFE and UNICEF, considered the objectives and scope of the statistical programme and made recommendations concerning the statistics to be compiled and the machinery and methods for their collection. The Group urged that continuing attention be given to pursuing the implementation of the statistical programme and assessing the situation at periodic intervals. The work at the regional level would include the development of detailed techniques, standards and classificatory systems for the collection and compilation of the recommended statistics and the provision of technical assistance to countries that might need such assistance.

Conference of Asian Statisticians

131. At its eighth session, held at Sydney, the Conference reviewed statistical development and programmes in the countries of the region; progress made towards the establishment of an Asian statistical institute; and the data processing activities of the secretariat. It discussed the problems of road transport statistics, the revision of the International Standard Classification of Occupations, and statistics on tourism. It also considered the reports of the Working Group of Experts on National Accounts, the Seminar on Industrial Statistics and the Working Group of Experts on Statistical Aspects concerning Children and Youth.

National accounts

132. In view of the scarcity of personnel qualified in national accounting work in the countries of the region, the Conference stressed the urgent need to organize a training programme in national account.

Industrial statistics

133. Because of the rapidly changing industrial pattern in the countries of the ECAFE region, and since several countries of the region had not yet developed satisfactory annual inquiries in the field of industrial statistics, the Conference urged that countries should carry out basic industrial inquiries every five years.

Distributive trades

134. The Conference reviewed the experience of countries in combining distributive trade inquiries with those in other fields and discussed the relative advantages and disadvantages of that approach.

Data processing

135. The Conference recommended that the forthcoming Expert Group on the Feasibility of Establishing a Regional Computing Centre should delineate the scope and functions of the centre, with special attention to the form which the incoming and outgoing information should take and the arrangements that would be involved.

Proposed Asian statistical institute

136. The Conference discussed outlines of the syllabus for the courses at the proposed institute with a view to drawing up a more concrete syllabus for consideration by the countries and the specialized agencies. While the main function of the institute would be to conduct training courses for government statisticians, the institute might also prepare manuals and other technical expositions of statistical procedures important to the countries of the region and carry out applied research work useful to the countries in their development of statistics.

Statistics on tourism

137. The Conference made recommendations on statistics on tourism, including a definition of "international visitor", the items of data to be collected, and sampling at hotels, frontiers, ports, etc. It appreciated the work done in those fields by the Statistical Office of the United Nations.

Road transport statistics

138. The Conference expressed appreciation of the list of basic statistics for the collection of data drawn up by the Highways and Highway Transport Sub-Committee at its seventh session, which it considered a significant step in the improvement of road and road transport statistics.

Statistics on children and youth

139. The Conference, reviewing the report of the Working Group of Experts on Statistical Aspects concerning Children and Youth, agreed that the Group's recommendations might be regarded as a framework for the collection and compilation of statistics on children and youth, within which countries might determine their own order of priorities in accordance with their own development and welfare programmes.

Working Group of Experts on National Accounts

140. The Third Working Group, jointly convened at Bangkok by ECAFE and the United Nations Statistical Office in co-operation with OTC, discussed the United Nations proposals for extension and revision of the present System of National Accounts, particularly the adaptability of the proposed revised System to conditions in the ECAFE region. The new proposals contained guidance for the systematic development of national accounts and also provided a valuable framework for evolving consistent statistics. The Working Group urged the secretariat to intensify its work on national accounts, to organize training programmes (including those at the proposed Asian statistical institute) and study tours and to seek fellowships. It also urged that the secretariat be strengthened by a regional adviser on national accounts.

Seminar on the Organization and Conduct of Population and Housing Censuses

141. The Seminar, convened at Bangkok jointly by ECAFE and the United Nations Statistical Office in co-operation with OTC, discussed the designing of census questionnaires and forms, the use of census tests and sampling, field organization and operations, data processing, the evaluation of census results and problems of planning and execution of population and housing censuses.

1970 Population and Housing Census Programmes

142. The Seminar noted that most countries in the region had commenced preparations for participation in the 1970 Population and Housing Census Programmes and urged those countries which had not yet decided on participation to join the Programmes. It asked the secretariat to assist countries in organizing training programmes in population and housing censuses and in electronic data processing. It felt that training for the 1970 censuses should be organized in the individual countries, but for countries which found this difficult, sub-regional training programmes might be undertaken. The Seminar urged the countries to submit their plans for training to the secretariat well in advance so as to permit a judicious use of regional advisers in this field.

Expert Group on the Feasibility of Establishing a Regional Computing Centre

143. The Expert Group, jointly convened at Bangkok by ECAFE and OTC, reviewed the data processing capabilities of countries of the region in relation to their needs, bearing in mind the difficulties encountered by many countries in carrying out the 1960 World Programme. Data processing facilities and capabilities in the region were uneven, some countries having none at all or very inadequate punch card installations. The Expert Group, therefore, recommended that a regional computing centre be established within the ECAFE secretariat, which could also provide training. It stressed the importance of having a machine of suitable configuration in place, preferably by early in 1969, in order to finalize decisions for planning and programming the 1970 Population and Housing Censuses.

6. Water resources development

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

Meeting of Experts on Typhoons, 5-10 October 1967

Chairman: Mr. Sanit Vesa-rajana (Thailand)
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Roman L. Kintanar (Philippines)

Working Group of Experts on Water Codes, 15-29 November 1967

Chairman: Mr. Boonrod Binson (Thailand)
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Ibrahim bin Alang Arshad (Malaysia)

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

<i>Session</i>	<i>Chairman</i>
<i>Thirty-second session</i> <i>3-17 April 1967, Tokyo</i>	Mr. Oukeo Souvannavong (Laos)
<i>Thirty-third session</i> <i>12-13 October 1967, Vientiane</i>	Mr. Inpeng Suryadhay (Laos)
<i>Thirty-fourth session</i> <i>11-15 January 1968, Bangkok</i>	Mr. Boonrod Binson (Thailand)

Ad hoc Meeting on the Statute of the Typhoon Committee, 29 February - 2 March 1968

Chairman: Mr. Sanit Vesa-rajana (Thailand)
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Roman L. Kintanar (Philippines)

Meeting of Experts on Typhoons

145. The second Meeting of Experts on Typhoons, organized at Bangkok by ECAFE, WMO and OTC, reviewed the action taken by countries concerned to implement the recommendations of the first Meeting held at Manila in December 1965, and considered the report of the ECAFE/WMO Preparatory Mission on Typhoons.

Recommendations

146. The Meeting recommended: (a) that immediate steps be taken by the countries with external assistance as necessary, to establish a pilot flood forecasting and warning system, in at least one river basin in each of the countries affected by typhoons where such system did not exist, and to improve such facilities where they were already in operation; (b) that Governments and international organizations give high priority to the training of meteorological and hydrological personnel in the region with special reference to the requirements of typhoon forecasting and flood warning; (c) that a typhoon committee, with a regional typhoon centre as its executive arm, be established

under the auspices of ECAFE in co-operation with WMO, to be composed of representatives of Governments in the ECAFE region affected by typhoons; (d) that the statutes and rules of procedure for the proposed typhoon committee be drafted jointly by the ECAFE and WMO secretariats; (e) that an *ad hoc* meeting of government representatives be convened at an early date by ECAFE in consultation with WMO to consider and finalize the statutes and rules of procedure of the typhoon committee; and (f) that, pending the establishment of the typhoon committee and the regional typhoon centre, ECAFE and the WMO should provide a small staff with financial support from UNDP and other sources of technical assistance, so that work for the implementation of the recommended programme could commence without delay.

Working Group of Experts on Water Codes

147. The Working Group, convened at Bangkok by the ECAFE secretariat in co-operation with OTC, discussed, among other things, the basic principles for preparing water codes, ownership of water, water rights administration and enforcement of water laws.

Water codes

148. The Working Group, after reviewing the progress made with the drafting of water codes in the countries of the ECAFE region, considered that the matter should be more intensively pursued. The secretariat was requested to prepare, in co-operation with the countries concerned, the appropriate offices at United Nations Headquarters and the other international organizations concerned, a manual for drafting water codes. The hope was expressed that the United Nations, under its technical co-operation programme, would continue to lend support to this project and assist countries, at their request, in matters pertaining to water legislation and administration.

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

149. During the period under review, the Committee held its thirty-second, thirty-third and thirty-fourth sessions and witnessed a considerable increase in its resources. Substantial progress was made on all component projects, including progress towards the completion of arrangements for the Prek Thnot project.

Resources as of 31 December 1967

150. In 1967 resources contributed or pledged by twenty-three countries, fourteen United Nations agencies, four foundations and several private companies to the Mekong Committee, or to projects sponsored by it, increased by 34 per cent to a total equivalent to US\$147.8 million, of which 32 per cent was for pre-investment work and 68 per cent for construction. The riparian Governments themselves contributed or pledged 34 per cent, and co-operating programmes 66 per cent of the total amount.

Data collection and basin planning

151. *The Hydrologic Year-book for 1966* was published in two volumes, including for the first time meteorological data from stations in the upper Mekong basin, improvements in the operation and maintenance of the Committee's hydrologic network, pursuant to the recommendations of an expert group, were implemented during the year. A Seminar on the Hydrology of the Lower Mekong Basin held at Vientiane, Laos, from 20 to 25 November 1967 examined the operation of the Committee's hydrologic network and literature on newly developed hydrologic measurement techniques. France pledged further assistance in the provision of spare parts for the Committee's hydrologic equipment. The United States Engineer Agency for Resources Inventories/Tennessee Valley Authority team completed the draft of the *Atlas of the Physical, Economic and Social Resources of the Lower Mekong Basin*. The draft was reviewed by government agencies in the four riparian countries, by the Mekong secretariat, and by the United Nations and other international organizations represented in the Basin. The large amount of new and additional data elicited by the review necessitated the postponement of the publication of the Atlas to mid-1968.

152. The Committee continued preparation of an amplified water resources development plan for the Basin. This work was greatly assisted by the completion of work at Portland, Oregon, by the North Pacific Division, United States Corps of Engineers, on a systems analysis computer programme for the Basin; acceptance tests of the UNESCO/SOGREAH Mathematical Delta Model, established with the assistance of UNDP (Special Fund), were completed in France. Operation of the systems analysis hydrologic model and mathematical delta model was taken over and continued at Bangkok by the Mekong Committee's secretariat, with the participation of riparian engineers trained at Portland, Oregon. A computer at the National Statistical Office of Thailand is used for this purpose. The Committee gave considerable attention to the co-ordination of Mekong Basin planning and planning by the riparian Governments. A Seminar on Water Resources Development in the Perspective of National and Regional Planning for Economic and Social Development was sponsored by the Mekong Committee and the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning at Bangkok in July. The Seminar proposed a series of measures designed to promote the integrated planning of water resources development projects in the Basin. The Committee's legal adviser, provided by the Italian Government, completed comprehensive studies of water legislation in Cambodia, Laos and the Republic of Viet-Nam.

Mainstream projects

153. The United States Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) team continued the second phase of the Pa Mong mainstream project investigations under the 1965 agreement between the Committee and the United States. It became apparent that the Pa Mong project, between Laos and Thailand, is potentially one of the world's great multi-purpose water resources projects. If further geological and engineering studies are brought to a favourable conclusion, the Pa Mong project could develop upwards of 15,000 million kWh of firm energy annually and, with off-stream storage, could provide irrigation water for some 2 million hectares of land in Laos and north-east Thailand. A Japanese Overseas Technical Co-operation Agency (OTCA) team continued the feasibility investigations of the Sambor mainstream project in Cambodia; the report is expected to be completed in 1968. The Sambor project power generation potential will be considerably enhanced by reservoir regulation at Pa Mong.

Tributary projects

154. At the end of the period under review, two tributary projects were in operation at the Nam Pong and Nam Pung in Thailand. Construction was in progress on three projects, six more have been proved feasible and await financing, and a further thirteen tributary projects were under investigation.

155. Of the US\$ 22 million required in foreign currency for the construction of the Prek Thnot project, some US\$ 18.5 million in grants and loans was offered by Australia, Canada, India, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Pakistan, the Philippines and the United Kingdom. The Government of Cambodia announced its intention to implement the project in its entirety and pledged the US\$ 11 million local cost component. Discussions on the administrative and management aspects of Prek Thnot construction were in progress among the Cambodian Government, donor countries and the United Nations. The Committee has been greatly assisted by the Secretary-General of the United Nations in making the financial and other arrangements for the project; the Secretary-General has urged friendly countries to pledge contributions in order to close the gap of US\$ 3.5 million still required. Construction work was started on the Nam Ngum river and on the transmission line between Udon in Thailand, Vientiane and Nam Ngum, which will create the first international power interconnexion in the Lower Mekong Basin. Construction of the main civil works will begin in mid-1968. The Nam Ngum Development Fund Agreement was signed in 1966 by Australia, Canada, Denmark, France, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Thailand, the United States and IBRD, which is the Administrator of the project. France, during the period under review, contributed a bilateral loan, equivalent to US\$ 1.2 million, to Laos for the Lower Se Done project under construction, and for the Nam Dong project, where construction will begin in 1968. Initial site work began on the Lam Dom Noi tributary in Thailand, for which the feasibility report was prepared with the assistance of Japan. Thailand, with Japanese assistance, completed the feasibility investigation of the Nam Phrom and Nam Chern tributaries, and continued the investigation of the Nam San tributary with the assistance of Austria. A plan of operation was signed by the Committee and Japan for a feasibility survey of the Stung Chinit tributary in Cambodia. The Committee also made arrangements with Japan for a survey of irrigation development possibilities in the area southwest of the Great Lake in Cambodia.

Navigation and transportation

156. The Committee continued its basic work of surveying and charting the Mekong river, with special emphasis on the survey of difficult stretches. Topographic and hydrographic surveys were made at proposed river-port sites at Tha Bo in Thailand and Hat Dok Keo in Laos. Experimental rock blasting in the Mekong river channel at Keng Kabao, upstream from Savannakhet, was undertaken with assistance from the United Kingdom. Arrangements were made for further rock blasting in 1968. Two dredges contributed by the Netherlands continued their work in Cambodia and the Republic of Viet-Nam. Under the United States assistance programme to the Committee, a team began a six-month feasibility study of river transport, cargo handling facilities and shipyards on the Mekong river between Vientiane and Pakse. A United Kingdom expert examined the requirements for a training programme and facilities at the Committee's shipbuilding training centre at Nongkhai in Thailand. The Government of New Zealand approved the purchase of four more jet boats, to be donated to the Mekong Committee for hydrographic and other work.

157. The pilot training programme in Cambodia, for a new group of trainees, was continued. Training instructors were provided by the Netherlands Government and under the UNDP Institutional Support Project to the Committee. The Committee received a study made by a United States team on the economic and technical aspects of the My Thuan bridge project in the Republic of Viet-Nam. The first phase of the feasibility investigation of a bridge across the Mekong river between Thailand and Laos in the Nongkhai/Vientiane area was completed by a Japanese OTCA team.

Flood warning and control

158. The Committee made an application to UNDP for assistance in the establishment of a flood forecasting system in the Basin. The project envisages the practical application of the United States/Mekong Committee systems analysis hydrologic model and the UNDP/UNESCO mathematical delta model. An economic study was made of flood damage resulting from the Mekong river flood in September 1966.

Agriculture, forestry and fisheries

159. The rehabilitation of the Vientiane Plain farm following the September 1966 Mekong river flood was completed by Laos with the assistance of the Republic of China, India, Israel, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Philippines, Thailand and the United States. The farm, established by the United Nations Special Fund and FAO, continued operation under bilateral aid from Israel to Laos. Work continued at the UNDP/FAO experimental and demonstration farm at Kalasin, Thailand and at the Cambodia/Israel farm at Prek Thnot in Cambodia. Construction of the UNDP/FAO experimental farm at Battambang in Cambodia continued. A plan of operation was signed by the Committee and the Republic of China for the establishment of irrigation experiments at Eak Mat in the Upper Sre Pok basin in the Republic of Viet-Nam. The Committee examined the requirement for a definite water resources development programme for the Mekong Delta in Cambodia and the Republic of Viet-Nam.

160. The Committee obtained the services of an expert under the institutional Support Project for a survey of agricultural co-operatives and credit institutions in north-east Thailand and Laos. An FAO forestry expert began a study of problems of watershed management in the catchment area of the Nam Pong project. Arrangements were also made for an investigation of the possibility of salvaging timber from the future Nam Ngum reservoir area.

161. The Committee discussed arrangements for fisheries investigations with the International Biological Programme (IBP) and the Japanese National IBP Committee. A socio-economic survey was made of fishing communities in the Pa Mong project area.

Power Market, industry and mineral resources

162. UNIDO provided the Committee with a team of three experts who made a two-month survey on industrial development possibilities in the Basin. Among the anticipated recommendations of the UNIDO team was the suggestion that the Mekong Committee's hydroelectric power development studies should take into account national energy planning, possible power rate structures and

industrial promotion. Studies were continued on the prospects for electro-processing industries manufacturing on a regional scale. A consultant appointed under the UNDP Institutional Support Project completed his report on the prospects for calcium carbide production, which indicated that conditions in the Basin are favourable for the establishment of a chemical manufacturing complex, the first stage of which might be based on the Nam Ngum project. The Committee sought assistance for the feasibility investigation of an aluminium processing industry in Cambodia, in connexion with the Sambor project.

163. The Government of Thailand made additional investigations of copper deposits revealed in the first phase of the UNDP/Mekong Committee mineral survey. The second phase of the survey, comprising investigations in Western Laos, entered its second field season. Reconnaissance mineral prospection was also undertaken by a geochemical team from the Institute of Geological Sciences in London, financed under United Kingdom Colombo Plan aid. In Cambodia, geological mapping and mineral surveys continued with bilateral assistance.

Social development and public health

164. Following surveys made with the assistance of the ILO, manpower training for the construction of the Nam Ngum project in Laos was instituted with the assistance of the Federal Republic of Germany, France and the United States. A socio-economic survey of the Nam Pong project resettlement scheme was undertaken in Thailand. Other socio-economic studies were initiated in the context of the Pa Mong project investigations.

165. Training activities continued in the form of seminars, in-service training within the Basin and fellowships for study outside the Basin. The statistical training course sponsored by the Committee at Saigon was successfully completed; a further course was begun at Vientiane, Laos, at the beginning of 1968. The report of a basin-wide public health survey, conducted by WHO under the UNDP Institutional Support Project and submitted to the Committee, recommended provision for public health measures in Mekong project planning and implementation, but noted that the beneficial implications of the Mekong project on public health were expected to outweigh any possible harmful effects.

Management

166. The Executive Agent, as Project Manager of the UNDP Institutional Support Project, submitted his semi-annual report which included the proposed Mekong Committee work programme for 1968 and the budget to support it. The Committee's Advisory Board continued to advise the Committee, and held its ninth meeting in January 1968. The proportion of riparian country personnel in the Mekong Committee's secretariat was maintained at more than half the number of core professional staff.

Supply programmes

167. Of the total resources for the Mekong Development Project amounting to US\$ 147.8 million as of 31 December 1967, some US\$ 1.4 million was in the form of supplies, including food, cement,

petroleum products, equipment and spare parts. The food supplies had been contributed by WFP; this project was phased out during the year preceding that under review. Cement has been contributed or pledged by the Republic of China, Israel, Pakistan and Thailand. The Governments of Iran and Indonesia have pledged contributions of petroleum products. Equipment and spare parts have been pledged or contributed by France, India, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Ad hoc Meeting on the Statute of the Typhoon Committee

168. The *ad hoc* meeting jointly sponsored by ECAFE and WMO at Bangkok formulated the statute and rules of procedure of the proposed typhoon committee and the Governments of Hong Kong, the Philippines and Thailand announced their intention to join the proposed committee.

Proposed Typhoon Committee

169. The meeting agreed that all member countries of ECAFE affected by typhoons would be welcome to join the committee which should function under the auspices of ECAFE in co-operation with WMO. It should have a technical secretary and a secretariat unit to be expanded into a regional typhoon centre when the need arose. The meeting recommended: (a) that the statute and rules of procedure of the typhoon committee be submitted to the twenty-fourth session of ECAFE and to the appropriate body of WMO for their consideration; (b) that ECAFE, in consultation with WMO, request countries affected by typhoons to indicate whether they intend to join the committee; and (c) that ECAFE and WMO jointly provide an initial staff to implement the programme of work recommended by the ECAFE/WMO Preparatory Mission on Typhoons.

7. Social development

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

Regional Inter-Agency Meeting on Rural and Community Development, 21-22 February 1967

Chairman: Miss Dorothy Moses (ECAFE)

Expert Working Group on Problems of Internal Migration and Urbanization, 24 May - 5 June 1967.

Chairman: Mr. Asok Mitra (India)
First Vice-Chairman: Mr. Tangoantiang (Indonesia)
Second Vice-Chairman: Mr. M.S. Jillani (Pakistan)

Seminar on Methods of Inducing Social Change for Over-all Development, 25 July - 3 August 1967

Chairman: Mr. Selo Soewardjan (Indonesia)
First Vice-Chairman: Mrs. Angelina R. Munoz (Philippines)
Second Vice-Chairman: Mr. Peace Tsao (Republic of China)

Working Group on Communications Aspects of Family Planning Programmes, 5-15 September 1967

Chairman: Mr. K. Kanagaratnam (Singapore)
First Vice-Chairman: Mr. Ali Asghar Zahedi (Iran)
Second Vice-Chairman: Mrs. Peggy Lam (Hong Kong)

Seminar on the Relationship of Social Work Education to Developmental Needs and Problems in the ECAFE Region, 29 January - 9 February 1968

Chairman: Miss Petra de Joya (Philippines)
Vice-Chairmen: Mr. Yuichi Nakamura (Japan)
 Miss Nuannard Amatayakul (Thailand)

Study Tour-cum-Training Course on the Role of the Community Development in National Development with particular reference to Land Reform and Land Settlement, 8 February - 13 March 1968

Chairman: Mr. H.B.M. Homji (ECAFE)

Regional Inter-Agency Meeting on Rural and Community Development

171. The ninth Inter-Agency Meeting, held at Bangkok and attended by representatives of ECAFE, the ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, UNICEF, UNDP, the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning and the Committee for Co-ordination of the Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin, reviewed recent United Nations documents governing policy on rural and community development, including land settlement. It examined the regional and country work programmes dealing with rural and urban community development with a view to co-ordinating inter-agency efforts and action, and analysed particularly the integrated community development programmes of Afghanistan and Laos. Suggestions were made for further improving inter-agency collaboration at the national and regional levels for consideration by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination's Working Group on Rural and Community Development.

Expert Working Group on Problems of Internal Migration and Urbanization

172. The Working Group, convened at Bangkok by ECAFE with the co-operation of OTC, was attended by experts from countries of the region, and by representatives of the ILO, FAO, WHO, UNICEF, the United Nations Population Division and the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning. It discussed the patterns and trends of population redistribution in countries of the ECAFE region, the factors affecting migratory movements in those countries, the implications of such movements, and the availability and improvement of internal migration statistics. The Working Group also reviewed government policies affecting population redistribution and made suggestions regarding national programmes and policies that would help to solve the problems of internal migration and urbanization. It made recommendations for studies and analytical research on those problems.

Seminar on Methods of Inducing Social Change for Over-all Development

173. The Seminar, sponsored jointly by ECAFE, the United Nations Social Development Division and OTC, convened at Bangkok and attended by representatives of fourteen countries in the region, focused particular attention on the practical problems of mobilizing widespread popular participation and effective leadership for development. It made a number of specific recommendations for future activity by the secretariat in the fields of research, training and the collection and dissemination of information.

Working Group on Communications Aspects of Family Planning Programmes

174. The Working Group was convened at Singapore by the secretariat in co-operation with the Government of Singapore and with the financial support of the United States Agency for International Development. It discussed family planning communications in the context of national development; collated, examined and evaluated the communications methods, media and materials used in family planning programmes in countries of the ECAFE region; and discussed theoretical approaches to, and practical aspects of, designing and organizing a communications programme, the production and distribution of communications materials, specialized training for communications in family planning, and the evaluation of communications programmes. It recommended studies and experimentation relating to the use of communications in family planning and measures for pooling and disseminating knowledge in the use of communications methods.

Seminar on the Relationship of Social Work Education to Developmental Needs and Problems in the ECAFE Region

175. The Seminar, convened at Bangkok by the secretariat in co-operation with the United Nations Social Development Division and OTC, discussed developmental needs and problems revealed by applied social science research, including the methods and functions of social welfare services, keeping in mind the objectives of social welfare planning, the social work profession, and education and training of social work personnel.

Recommendations

176. The Seminar recommended guide-lines for strengthening social work practice and training in the countries of the region, re-orientation of curricula in schools for the training of social workers and formulation of a co-ordinated scheme for planning, implementation and evaluation of social work education and training in the region. Recommendations were also made for promoting international assistance and regional co-operation in training, research, and the development of teaching material for social work and dissemination of results of research. ECAFE was requested to initiate a two- to three-year development project to evolve a framework for regional training of key personnel engaged in social welfare education, planning, administration and research.

Study Tour-cum-Training Course on the Role of Community Development
in National Development with particular reference to Land Reform
and Land Settlement

177. The Study Tour-cum-Training Course, organized by ECAFE in co-operation with OTC, provided participants from countries of the region with first-hand knowledge of the application of the latest community development approaches to agricultural development and to other aspects of national development programmes in the countries visited, namely China (Taiwan), Hong Kong, India, Malaysia, Nepal and Thailand. The Group was composed of high-level policy makers, administrators and planners specialized in community development, land reform, land settlement, social development planning, rural irrigation, etc. They observed the newly developing techniques of community development particularly their utilization in improving local government systems and land settlement programmes and in implementing agrarian reform. Following the tour, a training course was organized at Bangkok during which the Group examined the extent to which their study-tour experience could be applied in their home countries.

8. Public administration

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

Seminar on Training Needs in Support of Administrative Reform and Improvement, 9-16 October 1967

<i>Chairman:</i>	Mr. Adth Visutryothapibal (Thailand)
<i>Vice-Chairmen:</i>	Mr. N. Humayun Khan (Pakistan)
	Mr. Tufuga S. Atoa (Western Samoa)

Seminar on Training Needs in Support of Administrative Reform and Improvement

179. The Seminar, convened at Bangkok by ECAFE with the co-operation of OTC and the United Nations Public Administration Division, New York, discussed training for administrative reform as well as the training of top and middle level administrators and of professional and technical personnel assuming major administrative functions.

Recommendations

180. The Seminar requested the ECAFE secretariat: (a) to organize study tours for senior administrators of the region, and to hold periodic seminars and workshops for exchanging ideas on common problems facing them; (b) to make an inventory of training facilities in a variety of selected skills both within and outside the region; (c) to co-operate with the United Nations and appropriate specialized agencies in helping to build up adequate indigenous and other training material; (d) to develop regular dissemination of information on developments in the areas discussed; (e) to organize study groups to examine the training needs, design, content and methodology of training of middle level administrators; (f) to collect and evaluate relevant information and to advise the countries on such training facilities; and (g) to study a proposal for establishing a regional training and research centre.

B. OTHER ACTIVITIES

181. 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 maps

182. Under the joint sponsorship of ECAFE and UNCTAD, a series of country studies were undertaken on the export possibilities for manufactures and semi-manufactures from the developing countries in the region. The reports on Hong Kong, Indonesia, the Philippines, the Republic of China, the Republic of Korea and Thailand were completed for distribution, while similar studies on Malaysia and Singapore are being prepared.

183. The fifth issue of the *Small Industry Bulletin* had as its major theme "Technical services and facilities for the promotion and modernization of small industries". Work continued on the preparation of the Energy Atlas for Asia and the Far East, which will give particulars of energy resources, electric power development, energy consumption and population density. The Regional Geological Map for Asia and the Far East was progressively updated.

Survey missions and action groups

184. Two survey missions, one on pulp and paper and the other on iron and steel, were organized in July 1967. The Pulp and Paper Mission, which visited Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, studied the possibility of developing a regional or sub-regional pulp industry among them. The Mission on Iron and Steel examined the techno-economic feasibility of setting up integrated steel complexes, on a sub-regional basis, in Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, the Republic of China, Singapore and Thailand. In addition, three action groups were set up: (1) Action Group on Fertilizers and Allied Chemical Industries, composed of representatives from Brunei, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, the Philippines, Singapore and an observer from Australia; (2) Action Group on Petro-Chemical Industries, composed of representatives from Brunei, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, the Philippines, the Republic of China and Singapore; and (3) Action Group on Engineering Industries, composed of representatives from India, Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, the Philippines and an observer from Australia.

Training

185. At the invitation of the Government of the Republic of China, arrangements were made for personnel from Iran, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Viet-Nam and Thailand to receive training at the Metal Industries Development Centre, Kaohsiung.

Study tour

186. Following the Seminar on the Experiences of the USSR in Electric Power Development held in the USSR in September 1967, a post-seminar study tour was organized to enable the participants to visit institutions of technical interest at several places including Volgograd, Yerevan and Kiev.

International Trade Division

ECAFE Centre for Commercial Arbitration

187. Following the Conference on Commercial Arbitration held in January 1966, the Centre has commenced publication of the *ECAFE News Bulletin on Commercial Arbitration*, which includes lists of arbitrators and appointing authorities in member countries of the region.

Customs administration

188. The ECAFE Code of Recommended Customs Procedures formulated by the ECAFE Working Party on Customs Administration was published in brochure form for wide distribution, in order to help Governments of member countries in their efforts to harmonize their customs laws and procedures and to facilitate the flow of intra- and inter-regional trade.

Trade in petroleum and petroleum products

189. A preliminary report on the pattern of petroleum trade in the ECAFE region was prepared. Statistics relating to the movement and consumption of crude oil and refined products within the ECAFE region are being completed.

Research and Planning Division

Review of current economic developments and policies

190. Part I of the 1967 *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East* deals with policies and planning for exports. The discussion is focused on aspects of policies at the national level, namely adaptation of the composition of exports to world demand trends, fiscal techniques and foreign exchange policies and the development and adaptation of institutions, and measures involving international co-operation, especially among developing countries, in the field of preferences for manufactured exports.

191. The discussion of the trend and composition of exports reveals that continuous adaptation to the ever-changing pattern of world demand is an important factor for successful export performance by developing countries. A positive foreign trade policy must take account of the need for flexibility in the composition of exports. Whether a country can take advantage of the expansion of world demand to maintain or raise its share in the markets depends on its competitive position. Thus, a country's export performance is influenced by two factors: the structural factor which reflects variations caused by changes in world demand patterns, and the competitive factor, which includes such components as price levels and efficiency.

192. The chapter on fiscal and foreign exchange policies deals broadly with policies which are intended to modify the profitability of production for exports or the prices at which goods from developing countries are offered to foreign buyers. An example of the sort of conflict which may at times arise is the dilemma as to whether to impose export taxes which, although a useful source

of revenue, have a disincentive effect on exports. Other fiscal policies discussed include relief from business taxes, exemption from commodity taxes and direct subsidies. In the discussion on foreign exchange policies, a survey of recent country experiences in this field indicates, among other things, that what appear to be broadly similar exchange policies often yield quite different rates of exports and imports. Foreign exchange policy is but one of many instruments of policy for promoting exports. Nevertheless, in developing countries, foreign exchange policies - especially those involving multiple exchange rates - are by and large easier to administer than fiscal and monetary policies, as such countries lack the strong institutional foundation necessary for the latter to work effectively.

193. The *Survey* also points to the importance of institutional reforms in export promotion. Such reforms will reduce the costs of exports and make them more profitable. A country's products can also be made more competitive through the establishment of appropriate institutions to promote exports and to improve standards of design and packaging.

194. The problem of preferences for manufactured exports from ECAFE countries is discussed under two headings: preferences granted by developed countries and intra-regional preferences. The introduction of a new preferential scheme for manufactures and semi-manufactures is of particular concern to ECAFE countries which supply the major share of manufactured exports from developing countries. A new preference scheme may pose a problem of distribution of benefits and, hence, a question of compensation because of the present operation of three preferential trading arrangements in the region. Therefore, an integrated scheme of preferences is recommended whereby the grant of general preferences by developed countries would be made conditional on a measure of regional preferences to be exchanged among developing countries.

195. Part II of the *Survey* reviews economic developments in 1967. The review shows that severe droughts and typhoons have caused shortfalls in agricultural production in several countries which have resulted in lower rates of economic growth in some of them. Where manufacturing and services have grown at high rates and command increasing shares of national product, the shortfall in agricultural production has not affected GNP growth rates severely. In some other countries, notably India and Pakistan, agricultural recovery has led the way to increased national income. Declining world prices for most primary export commodities have affected the foreign exchange earnings of several countries; but others, in which the dependency of exports on primary commodities has been drastically reduced through diversification of exports, have managed to maintain or even increase their high rates of export growth. Imports, however, have grown more rapidly, causing larger trade deficits in 1967 than in 1966.

196. Three issues of the *Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East* were published during the period under review. The June 1967 issue (Vol. XVIII, No. 1) contained the report of the first session of the Working Group of Planning Experts on Regional Harmonization of Development Plans, three studies on regional plan harmonization and economic co-operation, and a study on the "Progress and Problems of Social Development in the ECAFE Region". The September 1967 issue (Vol. XVIII, No. 2) contained two papers on intra-regional trade harmonization and a model for regional harmonization of national development plans. The December 1967 issue (Vol. XVIII, No. 3) contained the report of the third session of the Conference of Asian Economic Planners and three studies on problems of implementation of development plans in the ECAFE countries.

Economic development and planning

197. The secretariat continued to provide advisory services on planning problems to the countries at their request, through two regional advisers, on plan formulation and evaluation and plan organization, and on project formulation and evaluation. The services of these advisers have been in great demand throughout the period under review.

Long-term economic projections

198. The Regional Centre for Economic Projections and Programming concentrated on trade gap projections for the ECAFE developing countries up to the year 1975. Aggregate projections for eleven developing countries of the region accounting for over 90 per cent of its gross domestic product have been completed and the aggregate for the ECAFE developing countries has been compiled. The final results of these projections will be reviewed by the sixth session of the Group of Experts on Programming Techniques to be convened in October 1968.

199. Advisory services were provided by secretariat staff on perspective planning and projections.

Statistics Division

Statistics development

200. The Division continued to assist the countries in the improvement of collection and compilation, statistical organization and training of statisticians. Attention was paid to building up comprehensive and integrated systems of statistical series and evolving suitable concepts and definitions. The fourth report on "Sample Surveys in the ECAFE Region" and studies on Asian programmes for population and housing censuses were issued. A sub-regional statistical training centre was organized for Cambodia, Laos and the Republic of Viet-Nam.

Statistical compilation and analysis

201. The secretariat continued to publish in the quarterly *Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East* statistical series on population, agriculture, industry, trade, transport, national accounts, etc. Computation, analysis and preparation of statistical tables were undertaken for the secretariat's own use as well as for the use of other organizations. Preparations for a statistical yearbook for Asia and the Far East were initiated.

Data processing

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

203. *Foreign Trade Statistics of Asia and the Far East*, Series A for 1965 and Series B containing summary and miscellaneous tables mostly in time series form, were issued.

204. Work continued on the feasibility of establishing a regional computing centre.

Water Resources Development Division

205. Progress was made in the four main areas of work: (1) planning and development of water resources; (2) water resources development of international rivers; (3) flood control methods; and (4) hydrologic and hydraulic studies. The Division, as part of its general activities, continued to service the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin.

Planning of water resources development

206. Under the aegis of the ECAFE Water Resources Consulting Groups, three experts provided by the Netherlands Government assisted the Government of Singapore in setting up a hydrological unit under its Public Utilities Board. Assistance was continued in the supervision and management of work on the UNDP feasibility survey of the Mu River Project in Burma.

207. The country surveys of Australia, Cambodia, Laos, New Zealand, the Republic of Viet-Nam and Western Samoa were completed for publication in the Water Resources Series in 1968. The numbers in the Series published in 1967 included *Methods and Techniques of Groundwater Investigation and Development* (Water Resources Series No. 32) and *Proceedings of the Seventh Regional Conference on Water Resources Development* (Water Resources Series No. 33). Quarterly issues of the *Water Resources Journal* were continued.

Water resources development of international rivers

208. Progress was made in preparing the amplified development plan of the Lower Mekong Basin, in close co-operation with the Mekong secretariat. Work proceeded in accordance with a proposed development plan embracing a large area and a variety of fields such as engineering, agriculture, industries as well as other economic and social schemes designed for the welfare of the people in the Basin.

Flood control methods

209. An advisory group of experts on hydraulic structures, comprising three members, rendered advisory services to the Governments of Nepal, Ceylon, Iran and Thailand and conducted seminars for country engineers engaged in the design of low-head, small irrigation and drainage structures. Up to now, twelve countries have requested the services of the group.

Hydrologic and hydraulic studies

210. The ECAFE/WMO Preparatory Mission on Typhoons, which was organized in December 1966, assisted ten typhoon-affected countries in the Pacific region in determining the various fields in which improvements in the existing systems and measures for minimizing typhoon damage might be facili-

tated by national efforts and regional co-operation. The Mission's report was reviewed by the second Meeting of Experts on Typhoons, held at Bangkok in October 1967, which resulted in a proposal to establish a typhoon committee, with a regional typhoon centre as its executive arm, under the aegis of ECAFE and in co-operation with WMO.

211. Work was initiated to determine the needs of ECAFE member countries as yet without the facilities to process and analyse hydrologic data to utilize the statistical services of the proposed regional computer centre to be set up in the secretariat.

Social Development Division

Social planning and research

212. A survey of trends and developments in the social field in Asia was prepared for inclusion in the 1967 United Nations *Report on the World Social Situation*. Case studies on (a) the relationship between social and economic development in Japan and (b) relationships between economic growth and income distribution in the Philippines were completed and made ready for publication.

Regional and community development

213. The first draft of a study on the development of tribal and hill tribe peoples in the ECAFE region has been completed.

Social welfare

214. *Asian Records for Teaching Social Work* was published as part II of the Regional Training Centre for Social Work Educators and Field Work Supervisors, while the country case studies on the role of voluntary agencies in social welfare programmes in the ECAFE region were used for preparing a regional study.

215. A *Directory of Schools of Social Work and Other Social Work Training Institutions in the ECAFE Region* was completed and a study entitled "Trends in Social Work Education in Asia" was contributed to the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay, for publication in a special issue of the *Indian Journal of Social Work*.

Joint ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division

Review of the food and agricultural situation

216. As in the past, the Division continued its study of current developments in the field of food and agricultural commodities and supplied draft sections for the preparation of the 1967 *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East* as well as documentation for the ECAFE Committee on Trade. It continued to assist the FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Far East in connexion with the economic aspects of FAO's regional work.

Agricultural financing and credit

217. Advisory assistance was provided to countries for the improvement of their national institutions for agricultural financing and credit. Member countries sought the secretariat's advice on the establishment of national credit and loan corporations, on financing and credit institutions and on measures on their effective use.

Agricultural development and planning

218. A preliminary study entitled "National Agricultural Development Plans in the ECAFE Region", which was submitted to the third session of the Conference of Asian Economic Planners, reviewed the current status of national agricultural development plans including: plan objectives; growth rate and production targets; policies and programmes for implementation; and planned investment patterns. It showed that the main objectives of the agricultural development plans of many countries in the region are to boost food production to meet a growing population need, to supply raw materials for domestic industrial development, to reduce imports, to promote exports and to create employment opportunities for surplus rural labour.

219. A study of the requirements and availability of agricultural inputs in Ceylon, India and Pakistan was initiated. The Division participated in a number of meetings, including the Seminar on the Development of Water Resources in the Lower Mekong Basin in the Perspective of National and Regional Planning for Economic and Social Development, the Seminar on Methods of Inducing Social Change for Over-all Development, and the Seminar on Planning for Children and Youth in National Development.

Public Administration

220. A Seminar on Training Needs in Support of Administrative Reform and Improvement was organized jointly with OTC and the United Nations Public Administration Division in October 1967 to discuss requirements in the countries of the ECAFE region. The results of the Seminar are reported in part I.A above. Preliminary arrangements have been made for preparing an inventory of institutes and for organizing study groups to examine the training needs, design, content, etc. of the training of middle level administrators.

Technical Assistance and related activities

Technical assistance decentralization and programming

221. The role of the secretariat in programming and implementing regional technical assistance activities has continued to expand and its experience has been increasingly drawn upon in planning, implementing and evaluating country programmes.

222. Under the decentralization policy for United Nations activities and operations the Technical Assistance Unit of ECAFE has continued to administer the regional projects assigned to the

Commission, in close co-operation with OTC at Headquarters and the resident representatives of UNDP stationed in the region. The secretariat participated in the global meeting of the resident representatives of the United Nations held at Hot Springs, Virginia, United States, from 21 to 27 February 1968, and at a separate session held discussions with resident representatives from countries of the ECÁFE region to discuss matters relating to technical assistance and Special Fund activities.

223. Consultations were held with OTC on follow-up work as recommended by the Seminar on National Co-ordination of Technical Assistance convened in 1966 and by the Commission at its twenty-second and twenty-third sessions. Care has been taken to avoid duplication of efforts with other United Nations bodies which are undertaking studies on evaluation of technical assistance activities. As soon as matters of methodology and approach are clarified with several other agencies, a seminar on evaluation will be convened.

Co-operation with the United Nations Office of Technical Co-operation

224. A close working relationship has been maintained with OTC, which provides policy guidance on technical assistance matters. OTC consulted ECAFE on programmes of interest to the region and the secretariat's participation in the country programming exercises is being developed. The secretariat also reviewed reports submitted by country experts and made its comments and recommendations available to OTC for follow-up.

225. Regional activities financed from technical assistance funds and carried out in co-operation with OTC constituted an essential part of the Commission's work. The combined value of the programme remained at US\$1 million for the calendar year 1967, excluding the Special Fund component, and will remain unchanged in 1968. The programme covered training activities, seminars and other meetings, support to long-term regional projects and advisory services.

226. During the period under review, five regional training centres were supported by ECAFE, mostly by the provision of fellowships and some teaching staff. Forty-five fellowships were awarded to the Demographic Training and Research Centre at Chembur, India, the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders at Fuchu, Japan, the Pakistan Regional Training Centre in Railway Operating and Signalling at Walton, Pakistan, the training programme organized in co-operation with the National Iranian Oil Company of the Government of Iran and the Regional Housing Centre organized in co-operation with the Government of India.

227. As reported under the substantive headings of this report, twenty seminars and other meetings, including one study tour, were organized in 1967, which were attended by over 350 country participants. An Advisory Group on Hydraulic Structures visited Ceylon, Iran, Nepal and Thailand and trained approximately fifty engineers and technicians in each of the first three countries and more than a hundred in the last. Support was also provided for the Asian Highway project until UNDP (Special Fund) financing became operational, along the lines of previous regional projects of a similar nature.

Advisory activities

228. The largest share of the technical assistance programme continued to be devoted to a team of regional advisers stationed at the secretariat and available for short-term missions to member countries, upon request. By the end of 1967, twenty-three regional advisers had been appointed and their services were utilized by eighteen countries.

229. The regional adviser on economic statistics advised the Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam on family budget survey and consumer price indexes and the Government of Afghanistan on national income estimation. The regional advisers on sampling, on demographic and social statistics, and on data processing advised the Government of Brunei on socio-demographic surveys. The regional adviser on sampling assisted in the organization and running of the Sub-regional Statistical Training Centre at Saigon. The regional adviser on data processing rendered advisory services to the Governments of Ceylon and Indonesia.

230. The regional social development adviser assisted the Governments of Iran, the Republic of Korea and Thailand in matters connected with social development projects. He also arranged and supervised a course of study and observation, in problems and methods of integrated socio-economic development planning, for a senior officer of the Government of Brunei.

231. The regional adviser on water resources planning advised the Governments of Malaysia, Nepal and the Republic of China on problems of long-range water resources planning. He also delivered a series of lectures on water resources planning at the United Nations-sponsored Water Resources Development Training Centre at the University of Roorkee, India.

232. The regional adviser on population policies and programmes visited India, the Republic of Korea and Singapore to review measures undertaken to evaluate the effects of the family planning programmes. He assisted the Government of Nepal in working out targets and in estimating the results of the national family planning programme. The regional adviser on general demography, census analysis, research and training supervised demographic research conducted by the Manpower Planning Office, National Economic Development Board of Thailand. He visited Indonesia to help the Government review the demographic activities of the country and to explore the scope of future United Nations assistance to Indonesia in the field of demography.

233. The regional advisers on offshore prospecting (geophysics and geology) visited Cambodia, Ceylon, Pakistan, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Viet-Nam and Sabah in connexion with projected or continuing offshore prospecting activities for petroleum and heavy mineral deposits. The regional adviser on urban and physical planning advised the Governments of Iran and Thailand in the sphere of urban and physical planning, at both the national and regional levels, and assisted the Ministry of Public Works and Housing of the Government of Burma. The regional adviser on oils and fats industry visited Ceylon and Iran to advise on the development of oils and fats and associated industries in the two countries.

234. The regional adviser on industrial research visited the Philippines, the Republic of China and the Republic of Korea to advise on industrial research management and the co-ordination of industrial research activities in the region.

235. Advisory services were provided by the regional adviser on economic development and planning to the Governments of Afghanistan and Iran on matters relating to the preparation of economic reports. A regional adviser on project formulation and evaluation has recently joined the secretariat. His services to countries in the region are being arranged. A regional adviser on fiscal policies was also recruited for a short period and visited a number of countries to advise on their fiscal problems.

236. The regional adviser on shipping and ocean freight rates advised the Government of Thailand on matters relating to the improvement of the management and operation of national shipping lines, clearance of port congestion and organization of a research and study unit, the Government of Indonesia on inter-island and international shipping, and the Governments of Malaysia and Pakistan on shipping and ocean freight rates. The regional adviser on trade in petroleum and petroleum products rendered advisory services to the Government of Iran on the potential economic utilization of national gas resources and the development of international market outlets for natural gas and its derivatives.

237. In addition to the regional advisers, secretariat experts have also given advisory services to Governments at their request, individually or as part of ECAFE/OTC teams. For example, a senior social affairs officer advised the Republic of China on its programmes in the field of regional and community development. On behalf of OTC, a joint mission was organized with Professor Leon Sinder of the University of Long Island, United States, in order to evaluate the United Nations Integrated Rural Development Project in Laos, and to recommend its future course of technical assistance, both in community development and in refugee resettlement. A three-week mission was undertaken to the Republic of China, in order to assist the Government in drafting a request for UNDP Special Fund assistance to establish a Chinese National Academy for Training and Research in Community Development.

Co-operation with the UNDP Special Fund

238. The secretariat continued to furnish comments on all applications from Governments of member countries for assistance from the UNDP Special Fund. Arrangements were made for the twenty experts of the Fund of the United Nations for the Development of West Irian (FUNDWI) team to visit the ECAFE secretariat on its way to West Irian for briefing, and consultations were held with the Executive Director of FUNDWI on the special US\$30 million programme for the development of West Irian.

239. 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; it also continued to provide technical direction for the feasibility survey for the Mu River project in Burma which was being undertaken by a firm of contracting engineers.

Other aspects of work

*Co-operation with United Nations Headquarters
and other regional economic commissions*

240. The secretariat continued to collaborate closely with the United Nations Secretariat, the secretariats of other regional economic commissions, and with UNCTAD and UNIDO.

241. A note was prepared by the secretariat to introduce the first substantive report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, entitled "Feeding the Expanding World Population: Recommendations for International Action to Avert the Impending Protein Crisis". The secretariat also maintained close co-operation and consultation with the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning at Headquarters in connexion with the implementation of a number of projects on housing, building and planning as approved in the Commission's work programme.

242. The secretariat continued to exchange information with the ECA, the ECE and the ECLA on various aspects of trade and development. A number of studies on payments arrangements were made available by the ECA secretariat as background material for the ECAFE Seminar on Financial Aspects of Trade Expansion. The secretariat contributed a note to ECE on the activities of ECAFE in the field of trade for 1966/67. It assisted the United Nations Commission for International Trade Law in bringing up to date the section on ECAFE activities in the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations on "Progressive Development of Law of International Trade".

243. The secretariat participated in the Inter-Regional Seminar on Containerization and other Unitized Methods for the Inter-modal Movement of Freight organized by the Resources and Transport Division, Headquarters, in London in May 1967.

244. The Chief of the Research and Planning Division of the secretariat acted as the Director of the Second Inter-Regional Workshop on Problems of Budget Policy and Management in Developing Countries which was organized in September 1967 at Copenhagen by the United Nations Fiscal and Financial Branch, Headquarters. The Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies, the Fiscal and Financial Branch and the Public Administration Division at Headquarters and UNIDO took an active part in and submitted a number of papers to the third session of the Conference of Asian Economic Planners.

245. The eighth session of the Conference of Asian Statisticians, the Seminar on Industrial Statistics, the third Working Group on National Accounts, the Seminar on the Organization and Conduct of Population and Housing Censuses and the Working Group on the Feasibility of Establishing a Regional Computing Centre were organized jointly by the ECAFE secretariat and the Statistical Office of the United Nations. The secretariat continued to exchange information on statistics and statistical development with ECA, ECE and ECLA.

246. The secretariat participated in the annual Inter-Agency Meeting on the Development and Utilization of Water Resources held in New York, the Symposium on Floods and their Computation held at Leningrad in August 1967, and the WHO Inter-Regional Seminar on Water Pollution Control held at New Delhi. The Resources and Transport Division, Headquarters, was represented at the Working Group on Water Codes. It also sent a technical adviser who worked jointly with a staff member of the secretariat in drawing up a project application for Indonesia for UNDP technical assistance in the field of water resources development.

247. At the session of the Expert Working Group on Problems of Internal Migration and Urbanization, the Population Division of the United Nations, Headquarters, was represented; it contributed a paper on "Problems Related to the Study of Geographical Characteristics of Population," and made available to the secretariat two of the papers submitted to a previous inter-regional seminar on a related topic, for use at the meeting. It also participated in the Working Group on Communications Aspects of Family Planning Programmes and submitted a working paper on "National Development and Family Planning". The secretariat participated in the fourteenth session of the Population Commission and prepared an information paper on ECAFE's activities, including its future work programme in the population field.

248. Comments were submitted to the Population Division on its note entitled "An evaluation of the demographic statistics of Thailand", and to the Bureau of Social Affairs, Headquarters (now Social Development Division), on the content of the draft handbook on training for family and child welfare which was to be published by the United Nations, and on the second draft of the document entitled "Policy issues concerning the future evolution of community development".

249. Frequent consultations were held between the ECAFE secretariat and the United Nations Public Administration Division, Headquarters, on matters of common interest, and particularly on the recommendations arising out of the Working Group of Experts on Major Administrative Problems of Asian Governments held in 1965, such as the survey of training needs in support of administrative reform and the preparation of a programme to meet these training needs.

Science and technical co-operation

250. The Regional Group for Asia of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development held its third meeting in August 1967 at Bangkok, and discussed with representatives of several specialized agencies, IAEA, the Applied Scientific Research Corporation of Thailand, the ECAFE secretariat and other bodies, particularly on the various activities of the Asian Development Bank, AIDC and the Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas. The secretariat maintained close collaboration with the applied Scientific Research Corporation of Thailand and the Regional Housing Centre at New Delhi on the one hand, and the Bouwcentrum at Rotterdam, Netherlands, on the other, regarding the establishment of a housing development cycle in Thailand and India. In preparing various technical studies and regional geological, energy and other 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

251. 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, planning and execution of projects, and joint participation in technical assistance, UNDP Special Fund and other activities.

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

252. Co-operation with the agencies is increasing since several agencies maintain regional offices or officers at Bangkok; the ILO, FAO, UNESCO, UNICEF, 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

253. ECAFE and UNICEF co-sponsored the Working Group of Experts on Statistical Aspects concerning Children and Youth. The eighth session of the Conference of Asian Statisticians was held at Sydney jointly by the ECAFE secretariat and the ILO. ECAFE, WMO and OTC jointly convened the Meeting of Experts on Typhoons at Bangkok. ECAFE co-operated with UNICEF and the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning in organizing the Seminar on Planning for Children and Youth at Bangkok.

Contribution of documentation

254. A paper entitled "Timber and Timber Products" (I&NR/BM/26) was prepared by the FAO secretariat for the Seminar on the Development of Building Materials. The secretariat contributed a study on "Major Activities of the ECAFE Secretariat in the Field of Industrial Development Since the Conclusion of the First Asian Conference on Industrialization" (IND/CONS.I/B.5) to the International Symposium on Industrial Development. It also prepared two papers for the WHO Seminar on Health Planning in Urban Development, namely "Aspects of Urbanization and Housing in Relation to Social and Economic Development in the ECAFE Region" (WPR/PHA/12) and "Administrative Aspects of Health Planning in Urban Development" (WPR/PHA/14).

255. Studies on payments and credit arrangements were made available by the UNCTAD secretariat for the Seminar on Financial Aspects of Trade Expansion. UNCTAD contributed a paper on "Activities of UNCTAD in Trade and Development" (E/CN.11/TRADE/L.105) for the tenth session of the Committee on Trade and a paper on "Activities of UNCTAD in the Field of Shipping (Including Ports)" (TRADE/SFR/7) for the first session of the Working Party on Shipping and Ocean Freight Rates. The secretariat of IMCO submitted a paper entitled "Review of Legislative and Other Experiences Relating to Ocean Shipping and Ocean Freight Rates" (E/CN.11/TRADE/SFR/L.6) to the Working Party. The secretariat contributed the following documents for the second session of UNCTAD: "Report and Recommendations of the Seminar on Financial Aspects of Trade Expansion" (E/CN.11/TRADE/TE/L.3); "Experiences and Problems Relating to Development of National Merchant Marines"

(TRADE/SFR/L.5); and "Training Facilities for Ship and Shore Personnel in the ECAFE Region" (TRADE/SFR/L.8). It also supplied the UNCTAD secretariat with a summary of the report of the Seminar on Financial Aspects of Trade Expansion, a note on the First Asian International Trade Fair, and information relating to recent developments in the ECAFE region in the field of trade and trade policy.

256. The Regional Centre for Economic Projections and Programming of the ECAFE secretariat prepared, at the request of UNCTAD, country projections of trade gaps for Indonesia, Pakistan, the Republic of China and Thailand. FAO collaborated with ECAFE in preparing a paper on "National Agricultural Development Plans in the ECAFE Region" (CAEP.3/B.9), and submitted a paper on the "Indicative World Plan for Agricultural Development - a Progress Report" (CAEP.3/B.15) to the third session of the Conference of Asian Economic Planners. UNICEF submitted a paper on the "Seminar on Planning for Children and Youth in National Development" (CAEP.3/B.19) to the same Conference.

257. The ILO contributed a paper on "International Standard Classification of Occupations (Revised 1966)" (E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.8/L.5) for the eighth session of the Conference of Asian Statisticians.

258. ECAFE and WMO co-operated in the preparation of the report of the ECAFE/WMO Preparatory Mission on Typhoons (WMO-RP.TC.11; ECAFE-WRDP/TYPM/1) and a study entitled "Comments by the ECAFE and WMO Secretariats on the Report of the ECAFE/WMO Preparatory Mission on Typhoons" (WRD/TYP/2/1) which was submitted to the Meeting of Experts on Typhoons in October 1967.

259. For the Seminar on Methods of Inducing Social Change for Over-all Development, a number of working papers were contributed by FAO, the ILO, UNESCO and WHO. The ILO submitted a paper on "Activities of the International Labour Organisation in the Field of Urbanization in Asia" (SA/Dem/EGIM/L.9) and WHO made available its paper on "The Challenge to Public Health of Urbanization" (SA/Dem/EGIM/L.11) to the Expert Working Group on Problems of Internal Migration and Urbanization. UNESCO also made available to the participants in the Working Group on Communications Aspects of Family Planning copies of "The Role of Information in National Development" (SD/Dem/CAFP/BP-1).

Participation in meetings

260. The ECAFE secretariat participated in the following meetings of the specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies; the International Symposium on Industrial Development; the Technical Meeting of Consultants of the ILO on the Asian Manpower Plan; the IAEA Study Group on Impregnated Fibrous Materials; the WHO Seminar on Health Planning in Urban Development; the second session of UNCTAD; the WHO Inter-Regional Seminar on Water Pollution Control; and the UNESCO Expert Working Group on Methods of Integrating Education in Economic and Social Development with Special Reference to Asian Member States. Representatives of the following specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies presented statements regarding their respective fields at the following meetings: FAO, at the Seminar on the Development of Building Materials; UNESCO, at the third session of the Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas; IMF, at the Seminar on Financial Aspects of Trade Expansion; the ILO, FAO, UNESCO, IBRD and UNCTAD, at the eleventh session of

the Committee on Trade; the ILO, FAO, UNESCO, IBRD, WHO, UNICEF and UNIDO, at the third session of the Conference of Asian Economic Planners; the ILO, FAO, UNESCO and UNICEF, at the eighth session of the Conference of Asian Statisticians; FAO, at the Seminar on Industrial Statistics; the ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO, at the Working Group of Experts on Statistical Aspects concerning Children and Youth; ICAO and WMO, at the Meeting of Experts on Typhoons; FAO, at the Working Group of Experts on Water Codes; the ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO, at the Seminar on Methods of Inducing Social Change for Over-all Development; the ILO, FAO, WHO and UNICEF, at the Expert Working Group on Problems of Internal Migration and Urbanization; FAO, UNESCO and WHO, at the Working Group on Communications Aspects of Family Planning Programmes; the ILO and UNICEF, at the Seminar on the Relationship of Social Work Education to Developmental Needs and Problems in the ECAFE Region; the ILO, FAO and WHO, at the Seminar on Training Needs in Support of Administrative Reform and Improvement; the ILO and FAO, at the sixteenth session of the Transport and Communications Committee.

Joint projects

261. 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. A proposal to establish a joint ECAFE/WMO typhoon committee, with a regional typhoon centre as its executive arm, is under consideration. Co-operation with the ILO was continued on operation of two marine diesel training centres at Rangoon, Burma, and at Narayanganj, Eastern Wing, Pakistan.

Inter-secretariat consultations and assistance

262. A staff member of FAO participated in the Pulp and Paper Mission organized by the secretariat to visit several countries in south-east Asia between July and September 1967. Close co-operation was developed with FAO on the proposal to establish a regional coconut research institute in the Philippines. The ILO continued to provide the secretariat with a labour management expert to serve as a member of its Port Survey Team. The secretariat in collaboration with ITU rendered technical advisory services to the Government of Indonesia in connexion with the United Nations FUNDWI project in West Irian. Comments were furnished to the WFP secretariat on several applications by member countries for assistance in the field of agriculture. Active co-operation was maintained between the secretariat and the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies at Headquarters and UNIDO on matters of mutual concern particularly in the implementation of the recommendations of the third session of the Conference of Asian Economic Planners, first session of the inter-Governmental Consultations on Regional and Sub-Regional Plan Harmonization at Bangkok as well as the secretariat's study on annual planning, the study of the strategies and targets of the next development decade and the forthcoming seminar on project formulation and evaluation.

Other inter-governmental organizations

263. The ECAFE secretariat continued to maintain contacts with the Commission of EEC and the secretariat of EFTA and LAFTA through exchange of information. An observer from the Asian Development Bank attended the Seminar on Financial Aspects of Trade Expansion. The OECD, the

Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA) and the Asian Development Bank sent observers to the third session of the Conference of Asian Economic Planners. Observers from EEC, the Asian Development Bank and GATT attended the eleventh session of the Committee on Trade. The Special Assistant to the Executive Secretary of the ECAFE secretariat served as an expert consultant on the establishment of the permanent Southeast Asian Ministry of Education Secretariat (SEAMES). the secretariat also took part in the Southeast Asian Regional Seminar on Manpower Development and Educational Planning convened by the Government of Thailand with the co-operation of SEAMES at Bangkok in September 1967 and, on a continuing basis, in the organizing committee of the Social Science Research Registry of Thailand. It also participated in a meeting of a sub-committee of the Asian and Pacific Council held at Bangkok in May 1967, and was represented at the eighteenth session of the Colombo Plan Consultative Committee at Rangoon in November/December 1967.

Non-governmental organizations

264. 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, industry and natural resources, transport and communications, demography and economic and social development.

265. The secretariat continued to receive extensive co-operation from the International Road Federation in preparing studies connected with the Asian Highway project. The secretariat, in co-operation with the Regional Office of the International Council of Social Welfare, assisted in organizing a fellowship in social welfare (medical field) sponsored by the Australian Council of Social Service and the Divisional Union of New South Wales Soroptimist Clubs for medical social workers from Ceylon, India and Pakistan.

266. The ECAFE secretariat participated in the following meetings: the eighteenth Congress of Local Authorities of the International Union of Local Authorities held at Bangkok in February 1968, to which a paper was submitted on "The Role of Community Development in Training for Local Government"; the Regional Conference sponsored by the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population in co-operation with the Government of Australia, at Sydney in August 1967; the World Assembly of Youth's Asian Regional Seminar on Urbanization in April 1967, at which a secretariat paper on "Youth and Social issues in Urbanization" was discussed; the International Council on Social Welfare's Second Regional Seminar on Meeting the Social Welfare Manpower Needs in South East Asia and the Western Pacific held at Tokyo in September 1967; the Social Workers' Regional Conference for Asia convened by the International Federation of Social Workers at Bangkok in November 1967; the twentieth General Assembly of IUOTO held at Tokyo in October 1967, and the Second Working Party of the Committee on Comparative Studies in Fertility Planning of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population held at Brussels in October 1967.

267. An increasing number of non-governmental organizations, including EROPA, participated in the meetings of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission and/or in the Commission's twenty-fourth session.

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

Part II

TWENTY-FOURTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION

A. ATTENDANCE AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK

Opening and closure of the session

269. The twenty-fourth session of the Commission was held at Canberra, Australia, from 17 April to 30 April 1968. His Excellency Lord Casey, Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia, inaugurated the session. Mr. Victor Hoo, Commissioner for Technical Co-operation of the United Nations, read a message from U Thant, the Secretary-General, and U Nyun, Executive Secretary, addressed the Commission at the inaugural meeting. Mr. David Owen, Co-Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, addressed the session at a later stage.

270. The Commission thanked His Excellency Lord Casey for his inaugural address and the Government of Australia for providing excellent facilities for the session. A vote of thanks was proposed by the representative of Indonesia and seconded by the representatives of Malaysia, India, Pakistan, the Netherlands and the United States of America.

271. At the close of the session, on 30 April 1968, the Commission unanimously adopted the text of its annual report to the Economic and Social Council and thanked the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen.

Opening addresses

272. His Excellency Lord Casey, in welcoming the participants, recalled his long association with the work and activities of ECAFE. He referred to the great changes that had taken place during those years in the numbers and composition of the membership of ECAFE, and to the numerous indications of the growing respect in which the Commission's work was held. Over the years, the Commission had carried out much solid background work of great value to the region; its work had also been developed in many directions through a number of projects whose main objective was to intensify co-operation for the improvement of conditions within the region. As a result of the ECAFE's efforts, co-operation had become a watchword in Asia. With reference to the severe economic problems facing Asia, he stated that ECAFE, "this economic parliament of ours", was the right and proper avenue for co-operation in solving them.

273. The following message from the Secretary-General was read by Mr. Victor Hoo, Commissioner for Technical Co-operation of the United Nations:

"The twenty-fourth session of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East is meeting at a time when the region served by the Commission is beset with political and economic problems which are so grave that their repercussions are felt throughout the world. Against this sombre background, the work of ECAFE stands out as a beacon of hope because the Commission's unremitting efforts to find solutions to the prevailing economic and social problems of the region hold promise of helping the Asian countries build a sound foundation for a break-through to progress and prosperity.

"A unique advantage of the United Nations system of regional commissions - all four of which have for a considerable number of years amassed a rich store of experience and achieved worth-while results - is that these commissions not only provide neighbouring governments with a means of dealing with practical problems of primary concern to them, but they also encourage a wider co-operation through their connexions with the United Nations bodies in a world-wide setting. Collective action by all the Member States of the United Nations, developed and developing alike, is no less essential for the economic and social development of the developing countries than for achieving international security. For, as I have often stated in the past, the promotion of economic and social well-being in the developing countries is a vital part of the efforts to achieve world peace. In this respect, the fate of Asia, like that of the other developing regions, is inextricably linked with the fate of the world as a whole.

"Nowhere in the world is the problem of under-development more dramatic than in Asia and the Far East, and this has been highlighted recently by the holding of the Second United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at New Delhi. The Conference considered several crucial problems of trade and aid in order to find ways and means of accelerating the development of the developing regions. At this time when both the terms of trade and the quantum of aid are deteriorating for the developing countries, it seems necessary for all the Member States of the United Nations to redouble their energies to reverse the trend of the growing gap between the rich and the poor nations. The United Nations, including UNCTAD, is working towards an international strategy for development with a view to harmonizing the developmental efforts of the developed and developing countries. I believe such global endeavour is necessary if we are to avoid economic chaos which would be disastrous to international security. In this context, the role of the regional economic commissions, including that of ECAFE, is bound to be immensely important.

"In recent years, ECAFE has assisted in initiating dynamic approaches in several fields, including its programme to speed up the industrialization of the countries in the region and to promote a rational utilization of their individual and collective resources. In particular, the Commission's work has given constant inspiration to the movement towards regional co-operation in its varied manifestations, and it seems to me to be a propitious moment for ECAFE to take *bold steps* to evolve and act upon regional concepts of broader scope and greater depth than in the past.

"I am happy to note that the countries in the southern part of your region have been playing an increasingly active role in your Commission, as evidenced not only by the holding, for the third time, of its session in Australia but also by the assistance which those countries provide to the rest of the region. I wish to express my deep appreciation to the Government of Australia for inviting ECAFE to hold its twenty-fourth session in their progressive land.

"I wish the twenty-fourth session of ECAFE every success."

274. U Nyun, Executive Secretary, welcomed the participants and expressed his gratitude to the Government of Australia for its generous hospitality and the excellent arrangements made. He considered the holding of the session in Australia, which was now a full regional member, a tribute to the enlightened policy and statesmanship it had consistently displayed in pursuing the vital goals of the region's common development effort. He thanked His Excellency Lord Casey.

Governor-General of Australia, for the honour he had done to the Commission by inaugurating the session. His Lordship was a distinguished former Chairman of the Commission, and it was his vision and foresight that had resulted in Australia's becoming a full regional member of ECAFE.

275. The twenty-fourth session was taking place at a time which held promise of unprecedented achievement if certain issues could be resolved. The prospects for future performance were good, even though it would be unwise to expect a continuation of the very rapid growth rate during 1967, which had been caused mainly by the recovery in the agricultural sector. The developing countries of the region, despite economic difficulties and setbacks, had accumulated impressive experience and made progress on a wide front. Yet countries were encountering huge losses in the values of their exports of primary products and facing uncertain prospects for exports of their manufactures and semi-manufactures. He hoped that the developed countries of the world would reassess their current measures and policies in the fields of trade and aid. At the same time, the Commission's programme, especially in the field of regional co-operation, should assume even greater importance than in the past.

276. The past experience of developed countries clearly indicated that the rate of growth in trade more than paralleled the growth in domestic production. Physical access to markets abroad was by no means as easily attainable as it had been to the developed countries in the past. Developing countries had none of the wide-open markets or metropolitan power advantages which the early pioneers of industrialization had enjoyed and which had been reflected in preferential markets and favourable sources of raw material supplies. Currently, access to markets required conscious simulation of the growth mechanics of the past in order to obtain rational prices for traditional export commodities, including manufactures and semi-manufactures, many of which were already competitive; and for those commodities currently non-competitive, a transitional period of preferential access was required. The alternative for the developing countries could only be a slower growth rate accompanied by severe economic, social and political stresses. The Commission represented more than half the population of the world and enjoyed the participation, in one capacity or another, of almost all the developed countries of the world; it was, moreover, imbued with a traditional spirit of partnership and mutual understanding that was almost unique. The lead provided by Australia through the preferences voluntarily declared in favour of the developing countries was worthy of emulation. It was desirable for the Commission to lay out a path of thinking that would give hope and inspiration to the developed and developing countries alike. He referred to the foresight of the Commission in taking the steps that had led to the establishment of the Asian Development Bank, which was now available to assist in carrying out projects for regional co-operation.

277. The *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1967* highlighted some of the steps that developing countries of the region could make to improve their export performance.

278. He also referred to the current situation and trends in the matter of international monetary arrangements and emphasized the need to strengthen the reserve position of developing countries.

279. The continuing efforts of the countries of the region and of the Commission to step up development must assume urgency. A multiple array of regional co-operation projects had recently been developed or was in the process of being developed by ECAFE, with every indication of making a

marked contribution to the over-all economic growth of the countries of the region. The problem now was how fast progress could be made in implementation. That called, in the words of Commission resolution 77 (XXIII) entitled "Commemoration of ECAFE's Twentieth Anniversary" adopted at the previous session for the development of a "common will" in order that practical co-operative action could be taken. He made a plea for an increasing use of the forum of ECAFE for achieving rapid economic and social development in the healthy atmosphere of regional harmony and co-operation.

280. The Right Hon. Paul Hasluck, M.P., Minister of State for External Affairs of the Commonwealth of Australia, on his election as Chairman of the Commission, emphasized the need for co-operation, in view especially of the present strains upon an interdependent world economy and the vulnerability of the developing countries to economic disturbance in the developed countries. He noted that some progress had been made at the second session of UNCTAD, which should be seen as one event in a series. He referred to a number of encouraging economic developments in regional countries and to achievements through regional co-operation. External circumstances permitting, these augured well for the future.

Attendance^{3/}

281. The session was attended by representatives of the following member and associate member countries: Afghanistan, Australia, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, China, France, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Republic of Korea, 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.

282. By virtue of rule 3 of the Commission's rules of procedure, representatives of Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, and Yugoslavia attended the session in a consultative capacity. Representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland attended under Economic and Social Council resolutions 617 (XXII) and 860 (XXXIII). Representatives of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund also attended.

283. Representatives of the following specialized agencies were present in a consultative capacity: International Labour Organisation, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, World Health Organization, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Monetary Fund, International Telecommunication Union and World Meteorological Organization. A representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency participated in a similar capacity. The Asian Development Bank, the Colombo Plan Bureau and the Asian Productivity Organization were also represented.

284. Observers from the following non-governmental organizations were present: International Chamber of Commerce, International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, International Organization

^{3/} A list of representatives and observers is given in annex I.

of Employers, World Federation of Trade Unions, World Veterans Federation, International Alliance of Women, International Council on Social Welfare, International Council of Women, International Federation of Women Lawyers, International Union of Official Travel Organizations, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, World Peace Through Law Centre, World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations, International Association for the Promotion and Protection of Private Foreign Investments, International Planned Parenthood Federation.

Credentials

285. The Chairman announced at the Commission's 384th 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

286. In accordance with rule 13 of the rules of procedure, the Commission, at the first meeting of the session, elected His Excellency the Right Hon. Paul Hasluck, M.P. (Australia) as Chairman. In view of the heavy agenda, the Commission decided that rule 13 of the rules of procedure be held in abeyance for the current session so as to permit the election of four vice-chairmen. His Excellency Mr. E.W. Barker (Singapore), the Hon. Dr. Lim Swee Aun (Malaysia), the Hon. G.F.D. Betham (Western Samoa) and His Excellency Mr. Mohammad Yeganeh (Iran) were elected Vice-Chairmen accordingly.

287. The Commission appointed a Committee of the Whole to consider the following items: item 14, "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, UNDP Special Fund and other activities in the ECAFE region". His Excellency Mr. Abdul Wahab Haider (Afghanistan) was elected Chairman of the Committee and the Hon. Fernando C. Campos (Philippines) was elected Vice-Chairman.

288. The Commission also appointed a Drafting Committee which elected Mr. B.D. Jayal (India) as its Chairman and Mr. Sompong Sucharitkul (Thailand) as its Vice-Chairman.

289. During the session, two close meetings of Heads of Delegations were held in order to discuss certain matters and to decide on the working arrangements for the current and future sessions of the Commission.

290. The draft report prepared by the Drafting Committee was adopted by the Commission at its 389th meeting on 30 April 1968.

B. AGENDA

291. The Commission unanimously adopted the following agenda at its 372nd meeting on 17 April 1968.

1. Opening addresses.
2. Election of the Chairman and two Vice-Chairmen.
3. Adoption of the agenda (E/CN.11/809/Rev.1).
4. Inclusion of Fiji within the geographical scope of the Commission and admission as an associate member (E/CN.11/823).
5. Economic situation in Asia [E/CN.11/L.207; E/CN.11/L.208 (Parts I and II)].
6. Economic development and planning in the ECAFE region:
 - (a) Regional harmonization of national development plans (E/CN.11/L.192);
 - (b) Long-term economic projections for developing ECAFE countries (E/CN.11/L.201);
 - (c) Report of the Conference of Asian Economic Planners (third session) (E/CN.11/804).
7. Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning:
 - (a) Report of the Governing Council of the Institute (E/CN.11/816);
 - (b) Future financing of the Institute (E/CN.11/819).
8. Asian Development Bank: Activities and progress.
9. Development of trade in the ECAFE region: Report of the Committee on Trade (eleventh session) (E/CN.11/812).
10. Development of industry and natural resources in the ECAFE region:
 - (a) Report of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources (twentieth session) (E/CN.11/820);
 - (b) Report of the Asian Industrial Development Council (third session) (E/CN.11/818 and Corr.1);
 - (c) Reports of the Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas (third and fourth sessions) (E/CN.11/L.186 and E/CN.11/L.190).
11. Development of transport and communications in the ECAFE region:
 - (a) Report of the Transport and Communications Committee (sixteenth session) (E/CN.11/814);
 - (b) Report of the Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee (third session) (E/CN.11/L.205).

12. Water resources development in the ECAFE region:

- (a) Activities of the secretariat in the development of water resources (E/CN.11/815);
- (b) Reports of meetings:
 - (i) Meeting of Experts on Typhoons (E/CN.11/L.189);
 - (ii) *Ad hoc* Meeting on the Statute of the Typhoon Committee (E/CN.11/L.206 and E/CN.11/L.209);
 - (iii) Working Group of Experts on Water Codes (E/CN.11/L.191).

13. Development of the lower Mekong basin: Report of the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin (E/CN.11/805).

14. Development of statistics in the ECAFE region:

- (a) Report by the secretariat (E/CN.11/813);
- (b) Report of the Conference of Asian Statisticians (eighth session) (E/CN.11/801);
- (c) Reports of meetings:
 - (i) Seminar on Industrial Statistics (E/CN.11/L.210);
 - (ii) Working Group of Experts on Statistical Aspects Concerning Children and Youth (E/CN.11/L.211);
 - (iii) Third Working Group on National Accounts (E/CN.11/L.188);
 - (iv) Seminar on the Organization and Conduct of Population and Housing Censuses (E/CN.11/L.193);
 - (v) Working Group on the Feasibility of Establishing a Regional Computing Centre (E/CN.11/L.194).

15. Social aspects of development in the ECAFE region:

- (a) Activities of the secretariat in the field of social development (E/CN.11/806 and Corr.1);
- (b) Report of the Regional Seminar on Methods of Inducing Social Change for Over-all Development (E/CN.11/L.197);
- (c) Population problems:
 - (i) Report of the Expert Working Group on Problems of Internal Migration and Urbanization (E/CN.11/L.204);
 - (ii) Report of the Working Group on Communications Aspects of Family Planning Programmes (E/CN.11/L.196);
 - (iii) Proposals for an expanded programme of ECAFE in the field of population - The Asian Population Programme (E/CN.11/L.202).

16. Development of agriculture in the ECAFE region: Report of the Joint ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division (E/CN.11/810 and Corr.1).

17. Technical assistance, UNDP Special Fund and other activities in the ECAFE region:
 - (a) Technical assistance and UNDP Special Fund Activities:
 - (i) Summary Paper on Regional Technical Assistance Activities Decentralized to ECAFE (E/CN.11/811 and Corr.1);
 - (ii) Background Information Paper on Technical Assistance and Special Fund Activities in the ECAFE Region (E/CN.11/817).
 - (b) Public administration:
 - (i) Follow-up action arising from the Report of the Working Group of Experts on Major Administrative Problems of Asian Governments (E/CN.11/L.203);
 - (ii) Report of the Seminar on Training Needs in Support of Administrative Reform and Improvement (E/CN.11/L.187).
 - (c) United Nations/FAO World Food Program (E/CN.11/821).
 - (d) 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 1968/69 (E/CN.11/L.198 and ECAFE/XXIV/CR.1; E/CN.11/L.199 and Add.1).
 - (b) Economic and Social Council resolution 1264 on methods of work, calendar of conferences, documentation and subsidiary bodies of the Commission (E/CN.11/L.200 and Add.1);
 - (c) Resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and the United Nations Economic and Social Council of interest to the Commission (ECAFE/161).
19. Date and place of the next session.
20. Annual report to the Economic and Social Council (ECAFE/163 and Add.1-19).

C. ACCOUNT OF PROCEEDINGS

Inclusion of Fiji within the geographical scope of the Commission and admission as an associate member

292. This item was first considered at a meeting of the Heads of Delegations.

293. The Commission unanimously recommended that the application for including Fiji within the geographical scope of the Commission and for admitting it as an associate member be favourably considered by the Economic and Social Council. The Commission further decided to incorporate that recommendation in the draft resolution for action by the Economic and Social Council.^{4/}

^{4/} The draft resolution appears in Part IV of this report.

Economic situation in Asia and the Far East

Current economic trends and developments

294. For its discussion of recent economic developments and of the prospects in the year 1968, the Commission had before it the analysis presented in the introduction to and in Part II of the *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1967* (E/CN.11/L.207 and L.208).

295. The Commission noted that, in 1967, the developing countries in the region as a whole had considerably improved on their poor economic performance during the previous two years. However, the recovery had been mainly in agriculture which was subject to many uncertain factors. The growth in regional output by as much as 8 per cent in 1967, reflecting the exceptionally low level of the preceding period, should not make the countries complacent. In that year, Asia's manufacturing growth had not yet recovered from the effects of the preceding drop, and exports had shown little increase, let alone matched import needs. The growth pattern of Asia's economies should be based on a continuing long-term improvement in all sectors.

296. The Commission welcomed the growing volume of evidence of permanent advances in agricultural production, which allowed great hopes for what might properly be described as a revolutionary break-through in the long-term process of Asian development. Deliberate policy pursued over the past few years was bearing results - albeit recently overlaid by climatic reverses - in that crucial sector. The attention of the Commission was focused on the use of the new seed varieties combined with the proper use of fertilizers and pesticides and the proper management of water at the farm level. Those policies should not be underrated, since agricultural advances had removed a major obstacle to industrial progress.

297. The failure of many Asian economies to grow at the target rate of the Development Decade should not be allowed to obscure the solid advances made during the first seven years of the Decade. That notable advances had been made was patently true of the countries which had grown at more than the target rate. It was also true of countries which, while growing less rapidly, had deliberately laid the foundations of sustained growth which was slow-yielding in initial years.

298. The Commission noted with some concern the problems likely to be encountered in 1968 in the development of international trade and in the international monetary field. They qualified the otherwise encouraging forecasts of a completion of economic recovery in some countries of the region, the emergence from stagnation in others and the continuation of high growth rates in yet others. The reduced rate of growth of economic activity in many developed countries and the slowing down in the rate of growth of world trade in 1967, as well as the monetary events of the early months of 1968, had had certain adverse effects on the economy of developing Asia.

299. It was recognized that peace in Viet-Nam, which was now in prospect, would put an end to the material destruction and economic disruption in that area and would eliminate a serious obstacle to widening economic co-operation in the ECAFE region. On the other hand, it was also recognized that an end to the conflict could present problems of readjustment to some countries of the region, solutions to which would create a sound basis for regional development. Adjustment problems also

would be encountered by Malaysia and Singapore following upon the accelerated withdrawal of British forces from their territories; the United Kingdom had, however, promised special measures of economic assistance to help mitigate the difficulties of readjustment in those countries.

300. The Commission noted the import liberalization measures taken by some of the member countries and the intricate problems of general economic management involved. The increasing awareness of the relation between short- and long-term economic policy would be reflected in the economic analysis carried out by ECAFE; moreover, it was advisable to establish regular contacts between policy makers.

Trade and development

301. Continued or resumed growth in many developing countries of the region, in conjunction with recent events in the international economy, compelled attention to the developments in developed countries, whose policies on trade and aid were one of the important factors influencing future growth in developing Asia. That situation reinforced the case for a sound trend towards regional co-operation in the fields of trade, industrial development and plan harmonization, as such co-operation would help to ease the continuing strain in the external sector of the countries concerned and to raise the productivity of their investments.

302. The Commission commended the choice of the topic for special study in Part I of the *Survey*, which considered policy and planning for exports. In order to formulate complete alternative strategies and policy recommendations for the use of countries in different situations, further work by ECAFE and interested bodies would be required.

303. Regarding primary commodity exports, it was suggested that the most urgent need was for the removal of restrictions on importation into developed countries. It was generally felt that, for the export-dependent and primary-producing countries, the removal of the various forms of trade discrimination and an end to the discriminatory behaviour of the international ocean shipping industry were of no less importance than aid.

304. Diversification of exports was generally accepted as an important means of mitigating the effects of fluctuations in the demands for individual commodities. However, such diversification was affected by demand fluctuations in the developed economies and hampered by restrictive fiscal and commercial policies. Moreover, the adaptation of exports to changes in world demand and the maintenance of Asian exporters' shares in total world exports of broad categories of goods were conditional upon the continued availability of adequate external resources for development in the form of capital and technology.

305. A great variety of policies to promote exports had been pursued with growing energy in the countries of the region. Knowledge and experience of policies which had proved successful should be shared among them. The ECAFE secretariat should assist interested countries in that respect. The proposal to establish an ECAFE trade promotion centre which, among other things, would seek outlets for exportable products and supplement the activities of the GATT/UNCTAD International Trade Centre was noted by the Commission. It was suggested that, in addition to market surveys,

ECAFE should produce a handbook on tariff rates for products with exportable surpluses of interest to countries in the region, giving details of import/export procedures and import restrictions prevailing in countries of the world.

306. Among the specific problems that ECAFE was invited to investigate were those of the landlocked countries of the region whose trade was crucially dependent on the conditions and terms of land transport through neighbouring countries. ECAFE was requested to continue at the regional level the work done at the second session of UNCTAD on those problems.

307. The Commission noted the suggestion that ECAFE should unceasingly - by means of international approaches and by operational studies of markets, commodities, tariff levels, import restrictions and trade procedures - press for the realization of preferences and prepare the regional countries for their advent. It welcomed the preferences unilaterally granted by Australia, from which developing ECAFE countries in particular had benefited. It noted the decision made by the Japanese Government in November 1967 to participate in a system of generalized and temporary tariff preferences, subject to an agreement on the sharing of the burden among preference-according countries.

International aid

308. By substituting the gross national product concept for that of national income as the basis for calculating the target for the proportion of their resources which developed countries should devote to aid, a large hoped-for addition to future aid flows had emerged from the UNCTAD session; but, the position remained uncertain since no time had been set for the attainment of that proportion.

309. In the area of aid policy, the Commission noted with concern the analysis in the *Survey* of the factors which threatened to stem the flow of resources in 1968. The monetary disturbances of recent months were judged to have already damaged the economic position of developing Asian countries. The solution of that problem in an expansionary spirit by the developed countries was not only essential to Asia's trade, but was also a pre-condition for an increase of aid in the prospective months of reflation in the major developed regions. Along with such a solution, it was generally hoped that more countries would set dates for implementing the one per cent target and make precise commitments for the official component of aid flows.

310. The terms of aid, in particular the element of grants, were a major determinant of the resulting volume of the debt-servicing burden, which had already grown sufficiently to cause international concern. The Commission noted the proposal that the composition, or at least the terms, of aid be adjusted to prevent the rapid growth of offsetting return flows. It also noted the support expressed for the OECD Development Assistance Committee's programme for softening loans and raising the grant component of aid, and for several specific suggestions: namely that the aid, including official loans, should be untied and that loans should have longer maturity and be made on easier terms (for example for 25 years at 3 per cent per annum); that about 80 per cent of assistance should take the form of grants; and that part of the repayment should be accepted in the form of goods from the recipients of assistance. Since aid was generally tied, and its real value therefore below its nominal amount, repayment and servicing loans in foreign exchange meant that the terms were in reality stiffer than they appeared.

311. The Commission was aware of how crucially the economic growth of developing Asian countries during the next few years depended on the continuation and increase of external assistance. Laborious efforts of development and of planning could not be brought to fruition unless aid was increased and commitments secured for several years to come. The Commission noted the experience of countries whose export revenues had fallen steeply in the recent past because of declines in demand for, and particularly in the prices of primary commodities; their reduced import programmes could be strengthened only by the receipt of aid from governments and international institutions. While such aid had played an essential part in development, generally speaking there had been a tendency for aid to act as a substitute for trade.

Regional economic co-operation

312. It was considered that a wider development of intra-regional trade was required to allow greater stability of trade and access to markets of reasonably similar demand complexion.

313. Schemes of intra-regional trade preferences, as discussed in part I of the *Survey*, were felt to be of considerable interest. While some delegations were inclined to stress the problems involved in linking regional with generalized preferences and expressed the hope that the interests of third countries would be considered in the construction of any such schemes, developing countries in the region generally considered that regional preferences were a potential means of providing very effective support to the expansion of intra-regional trade.

314. The Commission took note of the advances in regional co-operation reported by many delegations. RCD, comprising Iran, Pakistan and Turkey, had decided on the implementation of over one-half of the seventy industrial projects that had been selected for co-operative schemes in several fields, including tourism and hopes were expressed for closer collaboration between ASEAN and ECAFE. Several instances of joint ventures were reported and interest was expressed in the growth of such co-operation in the interest of development of national economies in the region, particularly in the exploitation of natural resources which demanded capital and markets beyond the reach of individual countries. It was, however, emphasized that in planning such ventures the over-all regional approach should not be lost sight of.

Economic development and planning

315. In reviewing economic development and planning in the ECAFE region, the Commission considered the reports of the third session of the Conference of Asian Economic Planners (E/CN.11/804) and the first series of Inter-Governmental Consultations on Regional and Sub-Regional Plan Harmonization and Economic Co-operation (E/CN.11/L.192), as well as the secretariat's report on the projection work of the Regional Centre for Economic Projections and Programming (E/CN.11/L.201).

Planning

316. The Commission, in generally approving the report of the third session of the Conference of Asian Economic Planners, emphasized that improved methods of implementation of development plans were of crucial importance to the success of planning in the Asian countries.

317. The Commission pointed out that one of the major handicaps to planning in the Asian countries was the difficulties encountered in their efforts to achieve the flexibility and adaptability required by changing circumstances. Weather conditions and sudden declines in foreign exchange earnings, for example, could cause serious implementation difficulties, whereupon it would become necessary to adapt the plan targets, policies and priorities accordingly. The technique of annual planning within the framework of medium- and long-term plans was aimed at providing increased flexibility, and the Commission strongly urged such countries as had not adopted it in their planning process to do so. However, it was a relatively new technique in Asia, where experience in its use was very limited. The Commission therefore requested the ECAFE secretariat to prepare, with the assistance of both regional and non-regional experts, a study on annual planning techniques suitable for adoption by Asian countries. It was suggested that the study should be comprehensive and include both the public and the private sectors and the financial and physical targets.

318. The Commission attached great importance to the role played by the policy framework in the successful implementation of plans. Policy goals and instruments should be clearly stated not only in the medium-term plans but also in the annual plans. Hence the exchange of lessons in the realm of economic policy or of ideas on policy, and the regular examination of the regional implications of national economic management, as already practised in Europe for almost two decades, ought now to be given greater attention in developing Asia. The Commission suggested that those problems be discussed at appropriate existing forums of ECAFE.

319. The Commission welcomed the emphasis placed by the Conference of Asian Economic Planners on various indirect controls in plan implementation. It was pointed out by some delegations that indicative planning might be best suited to the agricultural sector, where plan implementation depended on the individual decision of the farmer. In countries where private enterprise played an important role in development, guidance for individual enterprises through monetary, fiscal and export-import policies was essential for plan implementation.

320. Considerable importance was attached by the Commission to the co-ordination of the public and private sectors by such means as consultation in plan formulation and opportunities to participate in plan implementation.

321. The Commission laid emphasis on plan implementation in the agricultural sector, for which proper incentives and the provision and application of inputs were essential. The importance of land reform and educating the farmer in agricultural techniques and optimum use of inputs was also stressed in that connexion.

322. The Commission considered that the studies recommended by the third session of the Conference of Asian Economic Planners would greatly assist the developing countries in the formulation and effective implementation of their plans, by identifying the areas of deficiency and providing a basis for exchanges of information on planning experience during the process of working out methods for overcoming those deficiencies.

The second Development Decade and long-term economic projections

323. Aware that the current Development Decade was drawing to an end, the Commission recognized the need to examine, in consultation with the Governments of the developing countries of the region,

the economic performance of those countries during the decade and to map out the development strategy for the coming decade. Although the target rate of 5 per cent annual growth might not be realized on a regional scale in the very near future, the success of development could not be summed up in a single figure, even though it were the annual rate of output growth. During the current decade, the region's growth potential had been considerably advanced and awareness of the joint responsibility of both developing and developed countries for world development had deepened. The Commission felt that, for the second Development Decade, the annual growth rate target should be higher than the target for the first Development Decade.

324. The Commission felt that, in formulating international strategy and targets for development, national objectives and the region's aspirations should be adequately reflected; the secretariat's work on long-term economic projections thus assumed added importance, as a valuable means of incorporating the planning objectives of the developing countries of the region in the consideration of global development targets.

325. The Commission welcomed the work on trade gap projections undertaken by the Regional Centre for Economic Projections and Programming. The interim report of the secretariat indicated that the eight selected developing ECAFE countries, whose combined output amounted to about 85 per cent of the total output of the developing ECAFE region, would require foreign resources of about US\$6,800 million or 4.6 per cent of their gross domestic product in 1975, if their annual growth rates were to reach the lower boundary of 6.3 per cent in that year. On the high growth assumption implying growth rates of 7.3 per cent a year in 1975, they would require about US\$9,000 million or 5.7 per cent of their gross domestic product. It followed that, to attain either the low or the high hypothetical growth projection, a doubling or tripling of the current net resource transfers to the developing ECAFE countries would be required, in addition to increased finance for debt servicing. Such an increase would be possible if the 1 per cent aid target were reached and if the aid were distributed proportionately over the various regions. That conclusion underscored the importance of the recommendation of the second session of UNCTAD that each economically advanced country should endeavour to provide annually to developing countries financial resource transfers of at least 1 per cent of its gross national product. In that connexion, the importance of expanding aid from the socialist countries to developing countries was also stressed.

326. The Commission emphasized that, even if foreign aid of the volume suggested became available, major efforts would be required for the developing countries of the region to mobilize their domestic resources and use them more effectively. During the previous decade, they had been able as a whole to save about 20 per cent of the increments to their gross domestic product. To enable the projected substantial acceleration in growth rates to materialize, savings policy would have to be greatly strengthened.

327. The very magnitude of the foreign resource gap emphasized the need for the developing countries to formulate their plans so as to limit the import bill as much as feasible, and also to depend more and more on the expansion of exports, which were currently impeded by the tariff and non-tariff barriers practised by the developed market economies.

328. The Commission noted that, far from predicting probable trade gaps in the future, the trade gap projections merely gave an indication of the policy adjustments required for the achievement of

certain growth objectives. Increased domestic savings, further promotion of exports and careful formulation of projects and plans to increase the efficiency of capital would naturally enable the postulated growth targets to be achieved with a somewhat reduced transfer of foreign resources. There was evidence that many developing countries had recently made considerable progress along those lines.

329. Although, on account of difficulties relating to data and methods, the projections were not complete or comprehensive, it was recommended by several delegations that, in view of their importance for international policy discussion, the ECAFE studies should be summarized and forwarded to all developed countries and international financial institutions. In the view of those delegations they should also be widely publicized so that those in a position to extend further help would realize the necessity of doing so. The aid requirements indicated were the result of a careful analysis of the actual relationships between growth and external resources.

330. The Commission recommended that quantitative analysis of development prospects be carried further by the Regional Centre for Economic Projections and Programming in terms of the sectoral structures of the economies as well as of labour supply and manpower requirements. The analysis could ultimately be developed into an indicative plan for developing countries in the region, incorporating not only over-all targets but also sectoral targets including foreign aid and trade.

331. There was a need to co-ordinate the ECAFE projection studies, the Asian Development Bank studies on agriculture, AIDC's long-term study on industrialization, the ILO's Asian Manpower Plan and the UNESCO Asian Model for Educational Development and, if possible, to bring them together to form a practical development strategy for both economic and social development of the region.

Regional co-operation and plan harmonization

332. The Commission regarded regional and sub-regional plan harmonization and economic co-operation on a commodity-by-commodity and project-by-project basis as increasingly important; for the narrowness of domestic markets was hindering rapid industrial expansion by precluding the achievement of economies of scale. The inability of export earnings to match import needs, the inadequacy of external aid to fill the foreign exchange gap, the emergence of unutilized capacities and the slow accrual of benefits from import substitution were among the factors severely hampering economic growth. Those obstacles could be considerably mitigated by regional co-operation and plan harmonization. The absence of complementarity in production and trade patterns and the growth of competing industries in the region made it urgent for the developing countries of Asia to co-ordinate their development efforts. Regional and sub-regional co-operation and plan harmonization were also greatly needed for achieving technological changes without which economic growth could not attain a significant tempo. Resources scarcity put severe restrictions on the introduction of technological innovations by countries attempting to do so on their own.

333. The Commission felt that a full-fledged common market, free trade or customs union type of association was not yet feasible in Asia. The political differences, the unequal level of development, and the vast geographical expanse would prevent its formation. Hence a graduated strategy involving a commodity-by-commodity and project-by-project approach and the formation of sub-regional co-

operative groups was more appropriate for the present. It was pointed out, however, that the areas of co-operation and plan harmonization should not be limited to commodities and projects at micro-level, but should be extended to the macro-level also so that a general strategy of development might be formulated by harmonizing national development plans and investment programmes. In forming sub-regional groups, the regional identity of the countries should not be lost and the ultimate objective should be to unite them into a regional world structure.

334. The Commission noted the formation in the region of a new sub-regional group, namely ASEAN, and the steady progress being made by the existing groups such as RCD and IPECC which were working on a project basis. Member countries of those associations, in conformity with the principles of the United Nations, did not close their doors to other nations, but had entered into many bilateral treaties with them. The Commission noted their offer of economic, social and cultural co-operation with ECAFE in all areas of common interest and requested the ECAFE secretariat to render appropriate assistance on request by the sub-regional groups.

335. The Commission endorsed the list of commodities and projects recommended during the first series of Inter-Governmental Consultations on Regional and Sub-regional Plan Harmonization and Economic Co-operation as suitable for developing regional co-operation and plan harmonization. It requested the ECAFE secretariat to avoid duplication in implementing those projects by co-ordinating its own activities with one another as well as with those of other international and regional organizations.

336. The Commission felt that the formation of a permanent committee on plan harmonization could be undertaken only when sufficient progress had been made in that field. Until then, the work could be performed by the present *ad hoc* body. The Commission also felt that the Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation could perform a co-ordinating function.

Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning

337. The Commission reviewed the progress and achievements of the Asian Institute for Economic Development and planning as set forth in the report of the Institute's Governing Council (E/CN.11/816). Noting that the Institute, which had completed its first four years of operation, was ably fulfilling its task of training government officials of countries in the ECAFE region, the Commission complimented its Governing Council and its imaginative and resourceful Director on the work accomplished.

338. The Commission welcomed the experiment of the Asian Institute in presenting its advanced course during 1967 in the form of five specialized courses held simultaneously and agreed that those courses be offered on a regular basis. It suggested, however, the introduction of other specialized courses on such subjects as export promotion techniques, regional economic co-operation among developing countries, and management training, the last one in co-operation with the ILO and UNIDO if possible.

339. The Commission noted that the Institute had diversified its training programmes to include subjects such as plan implementation; it had conducted an international seminar on the development of water resources in the lower Mekong basin in the perspective of national and regional planning for economic and social development, as well as special seminars on the integration of plans for

the development of children and youth into national development plans, and on techniques of planning for the senior officers of WHO and the ministries of health of countries in the ECAFE region. The Commission expressed its thanks to the Government of the Netherlands for providing funds for fellowships and making available two high-level consultant teachers for the Institute's course on industrial development administration.

340. The Institute's three short-term courses during 1967 organized in Ceylon, Nepal and the Republic of Korea had taken into account the needs and circumstances of each of those countries. In all, within the space of four years, eleven short-term courses had been offered in nine countries of the region and the demand for them continued unabated. It was suggested that the Institute might also conduct short-term courses on a sub-regional basis and explore the possibility of conducting a refresher course for trainees who had already undergone training at the Institute.

341. The Commission noted that, during its four years of operation, the Institute had awarded 229 fellowships in addition to training 409 officials in the country course, thus greatly outstripping the Plan of Operation target of 220 trainees for the whole five-year period. Though it was unlikely that all the trainees had become full-fledged development experts, almost all of them had a better idea of what made for economic development and how it was organized; and some had undoubtedly refined and extended their knowledge of the subject and their capacity to handle policy-making or implementation problems in the area of economic development. One delegation mentioned a scheme to enlist the services of personnel trained at the Institute to serve as lecturers in the Academy of Administrative Studies of that country. The Commission emphasized the importance of field study tours as an effective means of imparting practical training.

342. In the courses offered by the Institute, special emphasis was laid on finding practical solutions to the problems of development planning; accordingly, numerous syndicate exercises, case studies and plan exercises were included. During the past four years, three full-fledged plan exercises had been conducted on the basis of the development plans prepared by the Governments of Thailand, China and the Republic of Korea. Special care was taken to offer a wide variety of experience gleaned by countries operating with diverse systems of planning.

343. The Research Department was being assembled gradually; the delay in choosing a Director under the Ford Foundation endowment was due in part to the fact that a candidate was being sought from countries not too well represented on the Institute's staff. Nevertheless the work of drafting a research programme of regional significance was in progress. The Commission urged that the research programme be made to supplement and support the training programme. It was suggested that the results of studies and research carried out at the Institute be made available to countries of the region and that the Institute should diversify its research programme and co-ordinate it with the work of the ECAFE divisions and of the Asian Development Bank. The Commission noted that the Institute would be ready to offer advisory services during the second phase (1969-1973) and that the countries had evinced keen interest in the extension of those services. However, it shared the view of the Institute's Governing Council that the advisory role should initially be developed with caution and the provision of advisers not allowed to interfere with the teaching or related research programmes.

344. The Commission appreciated the offer of the Government of Thailand to provide the Institute with two separate buildings which had formerly formed part of the medical science faculty buildings. Those buildings would require an estimated US\$30,000-40,000 to make them suitable. The Commission felt that the problem of the long-term accommodation needs of the Institute was connected with the over-all question of its being placed on a permanent footing, which would also provide it with greater opportunities to render effective advisory services and conduct research on problems relevant to the development of the region.

345. Noting with appreciation that the Institute was receiving the co-operation of several of the specialized agencies, particularly the ILO, WHO, IMF, UNICEF, UNESCO and IBRD, whose senior staff were playing a significant part in its training programmes, the Commission emphasized the need for close co-operation between the Institute and the ECAFE secretariat. The Commission noted with appreciation the offers of the Governments of France, the USSR and the United Kingdom to provide regular or part-time lecturers, the offer of the Government of Australia to provide third country fellowships under its bilateral Colombo Plan Programme, and the offer of WHO to attach a public health economist to the Institute's staff.

346. As regards the financing of the Institute for its second phase (1969-1973), the Commission welcomed the prompt steps taken by the countries in the ECAFE region in making pledges of financial support and confirming those pledges in writing. Eighteen countries had already confirmed their contributions for the second phase, which amounted to US\$827,588, and the Commission invited three countries which had pledged contributions at the Commission's twenty-third session to confirm their pledges in writing. Three other countries which had not so far pledged any contribution were requested to announce their pledges as early as possible so as to help expedite the finalization of the Plan of Operation for the second phase of the Institute. Negotiations with UNDP regarding finance for the second five-year phase of the Institute were making reasonable progress. The representative of UNDP informed the Commission that though no commitment as to the level of its financial support could as yet be given, the request was receiving detailed study, which would be completed in time to permit the project to be presented to the Governing Council in 1969. Meanwhile, arrangements had been agreed upon to provide for continuity of the Institute's operations.

347. Many delegations expressed regret at the proposal of the Director, Mr. P.S.N. Prasad, to leave the Institute towards the middle of 1969, and urged him to reconsider his decision, if it was not yet final.

Asian Development Bank

348. The Commission noted the progress achieved by the Asian Development Bank during its first year of operation, as highlighted in the statement made by its President. Its professional staff was drawn from twenty-two nations; its paid-in capital by the end of 1967 had reached nearly US\$200 million; its basic operating policies had been formulated; it had realized a net profit of nearly US\$2.1 million by investing its available funds; it had sent out survey missions which had submitted their reports; and it had granted its first loan of US\$5 million to the Industrial Finance Corporation of Thailand. Switzerland had become a member of the Bank in December 1967 and it was hoped that other eligible countries would do likewise.

349. Under its Charter, the Bank could accept special funds to supplement its ordinary capital resources. In response to the appeal made by its President, firm pledges or offers of special funds over the next five years from Canada, Denmark, Japan and the Netherlands had exceeded US\$125 million. The United States had under consideration an allocation of US\$200 million for the Bank's special funds, to be made available within a span of five years. In addition, offers of support for its technical assistance activities had been made by Canada, Denmark, Finland, Japan, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States. India, Pakistan and the Republic of Korea had likewise offered technical assistance in areas in which they had available expertise. The importance attached to technical assistance as well as development finance was welcomed.

350. Several observations and suggestions were put forward by various delegations regarding the future activities of the Bank. It was however recognized that the Bank was an autonomous institution and that its success depended upon establishing a reputation for sound, efficient management; it was therefore for the Bank to make its own independent decisions on the basis of objective economic criteria. Among the suggestions made were that the ECAFE secretariat might seek the co-operation of the Bank in undertaking a comprehensive regional industrial survey; and that the Bank might consider investments in transport and communications, in processing and extractive industries, in development of manpower resources and in other projects with health implications, particularly water supply and sewerage schemes. As development and trade complemented each other, it might likewise consider investments in export fields and institutional financing to promote intra-regional trade. It might also assist the ECAFE secretariat in undertaking a study to determine the most suitable type of payments arrangement for the region.

Trade

351. The Commission considered the report of the eleventh session of the Committee on Trade (E/CN./812); it shared the Committee's concern over the continued downward trend of export earnings from major primary commodities produced by the developing countries of the region which, in conjunction with their growing import needs, had resulted in increasingly large trade deficits in those countries. The vigorous measures taken by developing countries to promote their exports had been partly nullified by tariff and non-tariff barriers imposed by many importing countries and by high and discriminatory ocean freight rates. Their hopes and expectations of finding solutions to those problems through the Kennedy Round of trade negotiations under GATT and the second session of UNCTAD had been largely disappointed.

352. Concerning the Kennedy Round of trade negotiations, it was felt that, although it represented a considerable advance in the tariff field, its results benefited mainly manufactured products of developed countries. Hope was expressed that the next round of trade negotiations would give more emphasis to the trade interests of the developing countries, including exports of primary commodities, and lead to appreciable reductions of not only tariff but also non-tariff barriers.

353. The Commission noted with satisfaction the results of Australia's introduction in 1966 of non-reciprocal tariff preferences covering a wide range of manufactured and semi-manufactured products of particular interest to the developing countries; moreover, the number of items included

had recently been increased from 158 to 270. Other developed countries were urged by developing countries to extend similar concessions. Many countries of the region noted with satisfaction the dynamic development of their economic and trade relations with the socialist countries which had led to rapid expansion of the exports of raw materials and manufactured goods to the markets of the socialist countries.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

354. It was recalled that, at its twenty-third session, the Commission had expressed its earnest desire to make the second session of UNCTAD an effective forum at which the hopes and aspirations of member states could be realized; it had therefore urged participating countries to make vigorous preparations, individually and collectively. It noted with appreciation that a meeting of developing ECAFE countries had been organized by the Government of Thailand in preparation for the ministerial meeting of the Group of '77' at Algiers and regretted that the UNCTAD session had yielded results so far below the expectations of the developing ECAFE countries. However, the very fact that the Conference had been held bore witness to a wide international acceptance of joint responsibility for the development of the less advanced countries.

355. Progress had been achieved in certain areas; for example, there was now a wide recognition of the wisdom of introducing a system of generalized non-reciprocal and non-discriminatory preferences, as broadly outlined in the OECD paper issued a few months before the Conference. But, despite prolonged discussions, the Conference had failed to reach agreement on product coverage and other basic elements essential to the formulation of an acceptable system of preferences; it had however been decided to establish a special committee to draw up an acceptable scheme of preferences. The Commission expressed the hope that the work programme of the Trade and Development Board and its constituent committees would be so arranged that the time-table laid down by the second session of UNCTAD was adhered to. Regarding transfers of financial resources, the first session of UNCTAD had left doubts in the minds of some countries as to whether the 1 per cent aid target related to national income or to gross national product. It had been finally agreed at the second session that the percentage would relate to the latter. While a few developed countries had already achieved that target, no definite date had been set for those which had yet to reach it. Other areas of progress related to trade and economic relations between developing and socialist countries, trade expansion among developing countries, trade of land-locked countries, shipping and the world food problem.

356. The Commission welcomed the UNCTAD resolution on trade expansion, economic co-operation and regional integration among developing countries. It was urged that the developed Asian countries lend their full support in the field of commercial policy and financial and technical assistance to schemes designed for trade expansion and economic co-operation among the developing countries in the ECAFE region.

357. The Commission noted the keen desire expressed by the developing countries that the various recommendations and resolutions adopted at the second session of UNCTAD be implemented without delay. It was suggested that, on the question of preferences, the developed countries of the region

should take action without waiting for the next session of the Trade and Development Board. As regards commodity problems, a programme of meetings on particular commodities had been agreed upon at the second session of UNCTAD and a number of vital substantive issues, including access to markets, trade liberalization and development of synthetics and substitutes, had been referred for further consideration to the continuing machinery. Those were the questions to which the developing ECAFE countries attached paramount importance. The Commission agreed that it was essential to take urgent and vigorous follow-up action in that field, so that practical arrangements could be evolved in the interests of all concerned.

358. Despite the disappointing outcome of the UNCTAD session, it was recognized that the recent Conference had been part of the continuing UNCTAD machinery and that the dialogue between the developing and developed countries at the global level remained indispensable. Even the modest results of the Conference depended for their effectiveness on the earnestness and speed with which they were implemented. While the Commission would continue to give full support to the work of UNCTAD, it was more convinced than ever that the primary responsibility for initiating constructive work relating to regional trade co-operation and economic development rested on the shoulders of countries in the region. In that field the Commission believed that the ECAFE secretariat had a significant role to play.

ECAFE Trade Promotion Centre

359. The Commission approved the proposal to establish an ECAFE Trade Promotion Centre within the secretariat. The proposal was in line with the United Nations Export Promotion Programme launched in January 1967 as a collective effort of the United Nations family. As part of that programme, UNCTAD and GATT had decided to combine their resources and trade promotion activities by establishing a joint International Trade Centre. The activities of the ECAFE Trade Promotion Centre would be complementary to, and closely co-ordinated with, those of the International Trade Centre and other international agencies which had programmes in the field of trade.

360. The Commission concurred with the suggestion of the secretariat that the ECAFE Centre should start from a modest beginning by allocating its limited resources to projects of immediate practical value to the region. Initially, the Centre should concentrate on the training of personnel in actual trade promotion work. After sufficient experience had been gained, and as larger resources became available, it should progressively embark on more ambitious undertakings, including market surveys, compilation of a handbook on tariff rates for products with exportable surpluses in the region, import-export procedures, and trade restrictions in force in various countries.

361. The Commission adopted resolution 91 (XXIV) on the establishment of the ECAFE Trade Promotion Centre, and resolution 92 (XXIV) on the organization of ECAFE training courses and seminars on tariff and non-tariff structures adopted in developed countries and techniques in trade negotiations for the benefit of interested member countries. It took note of the Seminar on State Trading to be held at Moscow in the latter part of 1968, for which host facilities would be provided by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Shipping and ocean freight rates

362. The Commission took note of the constructive work done by the Working Party on Shipping and Ocean Freight Rates held at Bangkok in September 1967 and endorsed the views and recommendations of the Committee on Trade as contained in part IV of the Committee's report. Representatives of the developing countries stressed the importance of ocean freight rates to the development of their trade. It was pointed out by some delegations that high, rising and discriminatory freight rates had hindered their exports and constituted a steady drain on their foreign exchange resources. To obtain equitable freight rates and adequate shipping services, they had taken various measures, including development of national merchant marines, training of ship and shore personnel, improvement of port facilities, creation of consultation machinery and freight study units, and operation of joint shipping services. However, the results had so far been rather limited. In that connexion, the Commission noted with satisfaction several resolutions adopted at the second session of UNCTAD which called upon governments of developed countries to urge shipping conferences to give co-operation to the governments and shippers' councils of developing countries as well as to interested United Nations agencies in an effort to rationalize ocean freight rates.

363. The Commission noted the multilateral and bilateral shipping arrangements entered into by countries of the region and concurred with the Committee on Trade that such arrangements, when appropriate, should be further encouraged. Accordingly, it was suggested that the ECAFE secretariat should examine the feasibility of developing and promoting shipping services in the region and explore the possibility of obtaining the necessary technical and financial support from international agencies, including the Asian Development Bank, for the development and operation of such services.

Asian International Trade Fair

364. The Commission expressed its appreciation to the Government of Iran for undertaking to organize the second Asian International Trade Fair at Tehran from 5 to 24 October 1969. It noted the statement made by the representative of Iran indicating that preparations had progressed satisfactorily, that the necessary facilities would be provided to exhibitors, and that extensive publicity was being made to attract the largest possible number of exhibitors and visitors. In view of the world-wide interest shown in the Fair, the Government had decided to expand the area of the fair site from 500,000 to 900,000 square metres. Apart from the ECAFE Intra-regional Trade Promotion Talks to be held during the Fair, there would also be technical conferences relating to the petro-chemical industry, marketing techniques and transfers of technology.

365. The Commission, recalling its resolution 79 (XXIII) on the Asian international trade fair adopted at its twenty-third session in 1967, urged all members of ECAFE and of the United Nations to give full support to, and participate in, the Fair. The representative of Iran expressed the hope that the valuable services rendered by the trade fair expert provided under UNDP could be extended up to the end of the Fair.

366. The offer of the Government of the Philippines to organize the third Asian International Trade Fair in 1971 was welcomed by the Commission; it would coincide with the commemoration of the four-hundredth anniversary of the City of Manila.

Regional payments arrangements and trade expansion

367. The Commission noted the views of the Committee on Trade on proposed payments arrangements for the region, as set forth in part III of its report. In view of the importance and complexity of the subject matter, the Commission agreed that thorough technical studies and investigations should be carried out by the ECAFE secretariat, as recommended by the Seminar on Financial Aspects of Trade Expansion and the Committee on Trade, and in co-operation with Governments. It noted that IMF had agreed to undertake a study of the existing international banking and credit facilities available to the ECAFE region. Hope was expressed that the necessary studies would be completed by the ECAFE secretariat and circulated to the Governments well in advance of the meeting of government experts to be held in September 1968. Several delegations emphasized that the creation of a regional payments arrangement should be considered not as an end in itself but as a means towards intra-regional trade expansion and liberalization. It was therefore important that the question of regional payments be considered in conjunction with regional trade liberalization, trade expansion, and plan harmonization, in order to develop complementarity instead of competitive industries.

368. Recalling resolution 87 (XXIII) adopted at the twenty-third session of the Commission, calling for a ministerial conference on regional economic co-operation, most delegations urged, and it was agreed, that the Conference be held in 1968; it was suggested that the agenda of the Conference should be drawn up with special care.

369. The Commission adopted the report of the Committee on Trade (eleventh session).

Development of industry and natural resources

370. The Commission commended the work of its three main subsidiary bodies in the field of industry and natural resources, namely the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, the Asian Industrial Development Council (AIDC) and the Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas (CCOP). Considering that both AIDC and CCOP had been inaugurated less than two years earlier, their achievement had been particularly satisfactory. A number of operational projects had been identified and several of them were being implemented. Both private and public investment interests were being attracted to follow up the work done by those bodies and it appeared that the Commission's desire that both AIDC and CCOP should be action-oriented and result in increasing manufacturing and mining activities was being realized.

371. The Commission was pleased to note that, in line with the unanimous view of its members participating in the International Symposium on Industrialization sponsored by UNIDO in Greece in December 1967, the Symposium had recognized that the regional economic commissions were the most suitable bodies for promoting regional co-operation in the field of industrial development among developing countries. It had recommended that UNIDO, which was called on to play a central role in promoting the co-ordination of United Nations activities in the field of industrialization, participate actively in industrial survey missions, action groups, feasibility studies, etc., as recommended by the regional commissions. The Commission endorsed the recommendation that UNIDO appoint, in addition to its field advisers, regional liaison officers in the headquarters of the regional commissions.

It noted with satisfaction that close working relations were being established between ECAFE and UNIDO, that joint implementation of many meaningful projects was being arranged and that UNIDO would assist in preparing for the second Asian Conference on Industrialization in 1969. Such co-operation between the two organizations, besides eliminating unnecessary duplication, would enable them to render maximum assistance to member countries engaged in promoting further industrialization in the ECAFE developing region.

Committee on Industry and Natural Resources

372. The Commission noted that, at its twentieth session, the Committee had reviewed industrial and natural resources development in the ECAFE region during the past two decades - a period marked by member countries' strenuous efforts to rehabilitate their war-damaged economies, attain political independence and pursue the arduous quest for economic and social improvement. The secretariat papers and country reports presented to the Committee had yielded much information that would be valuable in considering industrial and natural resources development during the coming decade.

373. From the Committee's discussions of the strategy for industrial development among ECAFE developing countries had emerged an inescapable need for general priorities: (a) agricultural development should go hand in hand with industrial development; (b) the approach should, as far as possible, be export-oriented; and (c) maximum efforts should be made to achieve regional and sub-regional co-operation. While it was generally agreed that that was a realistic approach and that it was essential for all countries to develop a well co-ordinated strategy of development, the Commission endorsed the Committee's view that the strategy to be adopted had to be evolved individually by each country, taking into consideration all relevant factors.

374. The Commission commended the secretariat's initiative in co-operating with UNCTAD and in preparing studies on export possibilities for manufactures and semi-manufactures for some regional member countries; it recommended that such studies be undertaken for all member countries of the region, after ascertaining their wishes. It was suggested that, in the preparation of future studies, attention should be given to the projections of domestic and external demands over a reasonable number of years, as well as to pricing, employment and standardization. The Commission had no doubt that the member countries concerned would make full use of the studies, which should be periodically revised. The studies would also be useful to international organizations in considering the provision of technical assistance for export promotion. The Commission welcomed the proposal to organize, jointly with UNCTAD, UNIDO and UNDP, an export promotion mission to assist member countries to develop operational projects in key fields identified by the studies.

375. The Commission generally endorsed the Committee's observations on the reports of various technical bodies submitted to it. The Seminar on Sources of Mineral Raw Materials for the Fertilizer Industry in Asia and the Far East, convened in 1967 in compliance with the Commission's directive, had been a notable success; it had yielded much information useful to member countries in their search for resources of mineral raw materials for fertilizers - especially phosphate, potash and sulphur. The Commission requested the secretariat to take early action to form the panel of experts on mineral raw materials for fertilizers recommended by the Seminar. It welcomed the offers of France and the Soviet Union to provide specialists for the panel, and Australia's offer to examine

ways in which it could assist in assaying ore samples and in studying methods of beneficiating fertilizer materials from ore bodies in the developing ECAFE countries. It also endorsed the Seminar's proposal that the secretariat explore the possibilities of establishing a regional laboratory centre or centres for testing, analysing and beneficiating fertilizer minerals. Both India and Pakistan had expressed interest in having such a centre located in their territories.

376. The Commission considered that the meeting of the Sub-Committee on Metals and Engineering had played a significant role in bringing to the notice of all concerned, especially AIDC, the importance of machine tools and agricultural machinery industries; AIDC had taken due note of that fact and had accordingly instituted a survey mission for interested countries. It was considered that such exchanges of ideas and co-ordination of action between the Commission's deliberative and operative bodies would result in the development of meaningful projects.

377. The Commission considered that the Seminar and Study Tour on the Experiences of the USSR in Electric Power Development, held in the Soviet Union, had been valuable; it had afforded participants first-hand knowledge of the development of power resources in a country which had experienced tremendous growth in that sector.

378. In considering the report of the Seminar on the Development of Building Materials held in January 1968, the Commission noted that the Committee had expressed the view that the second Asian International Trade Fair, scheduled for 1969 at Tehran, would offer an opportunity for promoting intra-regional trading in, and dissemination of knowledge about, building materials.

379. The Commission, recognizing the key role which small-scale industries could play in the economic and social development of developing countries, endorsed the Committee's recommendation that the secretariat examine the possibility of holding an Asian craft industries exposition as soon as possible.

380. Close contact was being maintained with the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development and such important world problems as the protein gap and the brain-drain were continuing to receive attention. The Commission agreed that the secretariat should continue to collaborate with UNESCO regarding the proposed Conference on the Application of Science and Technology to Development (CASTASIA) at New Delhi in August 1968. Furthermore, arrangements were being made by the secretariat to participate in such projects as the preparation of the World Plan of Action and the Secretary General's proposals for the development of natural resources and the resources of the sea. The Commission felt that it was essential to maintain and develop co-ordination to ensure optimum benefits from such programmes for the region. In that connexion, it was suggested that more time be given by the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources to the discussion of the activities of AIDC.

Asian Industrial Development Council

381. The Commission commended the Council for having organized, in 1967, two survey missions, one on iron and steel and the other on pulp, paper and rayon industries, for member countries of

the Southeast Asian sub-region and for having convened three action groups on fertilizers and allied chemical industries, petro-chemicals and engineering industries. The Council's Advisory Group had met, and its Advisory Council for Industrial Research and the Asian Standards Advisory Committee had been inaugurated. The Council's work showed great promise and it was well set to becoming the industrial spearhead of the developing countries of the region.

382. The Commission observed that the study shortly to be undertaken by the secretariat, in response to a timely recommendation of the Council's Advisory Group, on long-term perspectives for industrialization and regional or sub-regional co-operation would result in a comprehensive and a consistent framework for the identification and promotion of industries or projects that could be developed on a wider than national basis and also contribute to the building of realistic targets for the second Development Decade. It was estimated by the secretariat that the study would cost approximately \$500,000 - mainly for engaging a team of high-level experts, under the supervision of a co-ordinator - towards which the Government of the Netherlands was prepared to contribute \$100,000. Furthermore, the Government of the Philippines was considering making a contribution of \$21,000; the Governments of China and Singapore intended to contribute \$5,000 and \$2,000 respectively; and the Government of Thailand was also considering an appropriate contribution. In addition, the Governments of India, Japan, Pakistan, the Philippines and Singapore were prepared to provide suitable experts; UNIDO had agreed to assist the secretariat; and the ILO and UNESCO had also expressed keen interest in the study. No doubt, other member countries, international organizations and research institutes within and outside the region would be also able to make some contributions. In the light of that encouraging response, the Commission requested the secretariat to pursue its efforts to obtain the additional assistance required for the study; to commence the work at an early date, seeking the assistance as appropriate of other international bodies; and to complete it in time for the results to be available to countries that were on the point of taking important development decisions.

383. Noting that the Asian Development Bank had completed an agricultural survey for the region and that it was considering undertaking a regional transport study, the Commission asked the secretariat to ascertain whether the Bank would also lend assistance to the proposed study on long-term perspectives for industrialization.

384. In view of the vastness of the ECAFE developing region and the wide scope to be covered in the study, the Commission suggested that it should begin on a sub-regional basis and concentrate initially on those countries which has already started to work jointly with one another in sub-regional groups, the eventual objective being to cover the developing countries of the region as a whole. The period to be covered should take into account the programme of action to be undertaken in the second Development Decade. It would be essential for the secretariat, in consultation with the co-ordinator to be appointed, to work out in detail the scope and outline of the study; that would also help member countries to decide on the extent of their support.

385. Follow-up action on the recommendations of the iron and steel survey mission was already being undertaken. The Commission welcomed the Government of Japan's offer to send a pre-investment feasibility study team to examine certain iron and steel industry projects identified by the mission.

Noting that the studies would be undertaken as soon as the necessary confirmations were received through the secretariat from the Governments concerned, the Commission felt confident that those Governments would make full use of the offer. Furthermore, a private company had also offered to undertake pre-investment studies to implement recommendations of the iron and steel mission, with the concurrence of the Governments concerned.

386. The Commission noted that several member countries not covered by the 1967 survey missions would like the secretariat to organize similar survey missions for them. Moreover, the Council had proposed the organization of survey missions on petro-chemicals and on machinery for agricultural production. It was hoped that, resources permitting, the secretariat would be able to perform those tasks.

387. The Commission noted the support of member countries for several recommendations of the pulp, paper and rayon survey mission, including the proposals to establish a standing committee on pulp and paper industry to explore possibilities for converting an Indonesian rayon pilot plant for regional use, and to seek co-operation for the establishment of a pilot plant, using the "Tjian" method of pulping mixed tropical hardwoods, that would lead to commercial production. The secretariat was requested to take follow-up action accordingly. The Commission also approved the Council's proposal to organize a fact-finding mission on forest-based industries; the Governments of Japan and New Zealand had offered to provide experts for the mission, which would be organized by the secretariat in close co-operation with FAO.

388. In regard to petro-chemical industries, the Commission felt that, in addition to a survey mission, a regional training programme in the petro-chemical industry should be arranged as soon as possible. It requested the secretariat to take suitable action in co-operation with regional member countries and the United Nations agencies concerned.

389. Recalling its resolution 76 (XXIII) on the development of coconut industry in South and Southeast Asia adopted at its previous session, the Commission welcomed the concrete steps being taken by the secretariat to implement it. It requested that a report on the progress made and conclusions reached be submitted to AIDC at its next session.

390. Noting that AIDC had been able to identify projects of interest to some member countries of the region, the Commission suggested that that pattern be maintained as far as possible so as to facilitate an equitable distribution of projects and ensure that, in the promotion of sub-regional projects, the regional character of its activities was not forgotten.

391. In order to carry out the urgent projects it had identified, the Council would need all possible assistance from member countries, as well as from international organizations, particularly the Asian Development Bank, UNIDO and UNDP. The Commission therefore endorsed the Council's resolution on the implementation of measures for regional and sub-regional industrial co-operation in the developing ECAFE region and expressed the hope that the necessary support would be forthcoming.

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

392. The Commission attached importance to ECAFE's activities in the field of off-shore prospecting, bearing in mind the Secretary-General's five-year survey programme of natural resources and taking into consideration the resolutions relating to resources of the sea adopted by the United Nations General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council. The Commission was pleased to note that, in addition to organizing the servicing CCOP, the secretariat had been able to render direct advisory services to a number of countries engaged in searching for mineral resources under the sea.

393. The Commission was informed that, since its inception, CCOP had accepted offers of contributions in terms of service and facilities amounting to the equivalent of US\$2,000,000; they included Australia's assistance with the survey of heavy detrital mineral deposits in some member countries of the Committee; Japan's organization of a regional centre for training off-shore survey personnel and the provision of a Japanese geophysicist to the secretariat; the contribution of high-level experts to serve as members of the Committee's Advisory Group by a number of developed countries, at their expense; the assistance of the Federal Republic of Germany in carrying out ship-borne surveys; and the undertaking of certain reconnaissance aeromagnetic surveys by the United States within its project MAGNET. The Commission was informed that a portion of the aeromagnetic survey was already under way. It noted that the Committee intended to submit a request to UNDP for institutional support of its technical secretariat. In view of the expanding activities of the Committee and the encouraging results achieved, the establishment of a full-time technical secretariat of the Committee, if possible by some redeployment of existing staff resources, would be essential. The Commission was glad to note that UNDP was willing to consider projects with specific investment possibilities and looked forward to considering the details of the application for the institutional support.

394. In view of the success of CCOP, which had confined itself to the Western Pacific area, a suggestion was made that a similar co-ordinating arrangement be organized for countries bordering the Indian Ocean. The Commission requested the secretariat to proceed with that proposal after receiving firm indications from the member countries concerned.

Transport and communications

395. The Commission noted that a general reorientation had taken place in the activities of the secretariat in the field of transport and communications and that, by and large, emphasis had now shifted from purely technical aspects to developing projects and programmes which were action- and result-oriented with a major element of regional or sub-regional co-operation. Realizing that developing countries of the region were allocating an estimated 20 to 40 per cent of their total public investment to the development of transport and communications, it felt that it was necessary to obtain the maximum national output per unit of capacity.

396. It was also becoming increasingly clear that a co-operative regional or sub-regional approach had special advantages for implementing a region-wide transport and communication development. In that context, many countries noted with great interest that, in keeping with the ECAFE strategy

for regional plan harmonization and economic co-operation, a conference of officials from eight Southeast Asian countries, namely Brunei, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, the Philippines, the Republic of Viet-Nam, Singapore and Thailand had been held at Kuala Lumpur to identify and prepare regional-type transport and communication projects suitable for foreign financing. On the basis of ninety country projects presented by the participating Governments, the conference had formulated a regional programme of high priority estimated to cost about \$1,000 million for development of highways, railways, ports and water transport facilities and civil aviation and telecommunication. The conference had also recommended that a comprehensive regional transport survey of the countries of South-east Asia be carried out. The Asian Development Bank had been requested to undertake the survey and had agreed to initiate formulation of the framework, both operational and financial. Moreover, it had asked for the secretariat's assistance in case it were decided to implement the survey, and the Commission hoped that its co-operation would be extended on a continuing basis. It felt that the secretariat had a special role to play in assisting and promoting that and all other regional or sub-regional co-ordinated projects and programmes.

397. The Commission recalled that, at its twenty-third session, it had voiced the desirability of establishing in the region a body similar to the European Council of Transport Ministers for accelerated development of all means of transport and communications and of convening a conference of Asian ministers of transport and communications to act as a high level policy co-ordinating body, dealing with all aspects of co-operation, integration and harmonization of plans, investment policies and operational regulations, in order to ensure the early implementation of projects of international or regional significance. It felt that the conference of ministers should give due consideration to the work of the existing regional and sub-regional bodies and forums functioning at ministerial level, and of other international organizations and aid-giving agencies concerned, such as the Asian Development Bank. It would then be in a position to consider regional measures to strengthen and complement, not only regional and sub-regional, but also the national efforts. However, the conference of ministers should be called only as and when necessary in consultation with the Governments concerned, for them to consider programmes and projects with regional or sub-regional implications that required decisions at the highest policy level for implementation and further action.

398. The Commission expressed satisfaction that the trans-Asian railway project, which had major implications for regional integration and development, had already been initiated with a basic survey of the existing conditions relating to the standards and specifications of railways in Thailand and Malaysia which had been carried out by experts of the Japanese Government. It noted with appreciation the offer of that Government to co-operate in undertaking, on request, similar investigations covering the whole region. It felt that the project should be studied within the context of the entire transport system of the region, giving due emphasis to the economic viability of the sections it was proposed to fill in or up-grade.

399. The Commission felt that the general applicability of notable features of the problems studied by the Railway Research Co-ordinating Committee should be brought to the attention of the railways of the region. It expressed its appreciation to the Railway Research Institutes of India and Japan and the International Union of Railways for their assistance in studying railway problems of the region.

400. The study of modern budgeting and accounting practices of the railways had been completed and it was noted that the Pakistan Railway Accounts Academy at Quetta was potentially suitable for

being up-graded to regional requirements. Furthermore, the Advanced Permanent Way Centre of the Indian Government was providing training to railway officials of the region and the Railway Regional Training Centre at Lahore, established by ECAFE, was now providing training in operating and signalling to railway officials of Middle Eastern and African railways as well; the Commission hoped that the Lahore Centre would be included in the inter-regional regular programme.

401. The studies on computerization and cybernetics, unit loads and motive power would be of great benefit to the region. The need for a study of unit loads, also covering other modes of transport, for inter-modal movement of freight was emphasized.

402. In the field of highways and highway transport, the Commission noted that the manual on urban development and ancillary services had been compiled, and that instruction manuals on traffic surveys, on methodology and on traffic projections were being prepared. It endorsed the convening of a seminar on urban transportation highlighting, among other things, the application of modern transport and communication technology to the improvement of patterns of urban and industrial development in the context of town planning.

403. Regarding the feasibility study for establishing regional pools of expensive road-building equipment and machinery, it was felt that, as a first step, the road conditions of the countries of the region should also be studied and other techno-economic studies carried out.

404. The Commission noted with interest that a low-cost vehicle had recently been developed as a general utility transport and for general farming purposes. The car, costing about \$900, was versatile and simple to operate; its carrying capacity was 22 square feet or 1,000 lb and it was capable of negotiating rugged terrain that had no track or contained mud and water. In view of its varied characteristics and low cost, it might be useful to experiment with prototype operations over terrains typical of various parts of the region to test its multi-purpose uses with the ultimate objective of manufacturing such vehicles in the region.

405. The Commission observed that the ECAFE Port Survey Team's survey of nineteen ports in eight countries of the region had greatly assisted port administrations in improving port efficiency. Much emphasis had been given by the Team to the optimum utilization of existing facilities before undertaking large investment programmes. As a logical sequence of those surveys, a regional port seminar would be convened in Singapore in October 1968, which would concentrate on the common problems identified, and on remedial solutions to them, in the sphere of day-to-day port administration, management, operation, planning and investments. It endorsed the recommendation of the Committee for the establishment of *ad hoc* port advisory services on the disbandment of the Survey Team.

406. Regarding inter-island communications, the Committee noted with interest the extended operations in New Zealand of roll-on, roll-off road and rail vessels. Since that promised a new form of transport which could be adapted to many of the transport needs of the region, it was felt that the Transport and Communications Committee might consider including that matter in its work programme.

407. Although the preliminary studies on the feasibility of creating regional or sub-regional pools of dredging equipment or other means of dredging operations involved a number of highly complicated problems encountered in management operation and related to the financial and technical aspects, the Commission believed that, as there was need in the region for large-scale dredging services on the most economical basis, those studies should be carried out in depth in consultation with private dredging enterprises.

408. The Commission endorsed the establishment of a regional demonstration pilot project on modernization and mechanization of country craft and noted with interest Pakistan's offer to provide the necessary facilities.

409. It noted India's offer to up-grade, with UNDP's assistance, the Hydraulic Laboratory at Poona to the status of a regional laboratory, so as to enable it to undertake hydraulic studies for the development of ports, harbours, estuaries and waterways of the region.

410. The Commission noted the growing importance of the need for a regional telecommunication network constructed in accordance with the Asia Telecommunication Plan, as part of the World Telecommunication Plan, and with the technical standards recommended by ITU's consultative committees. A plan of wide-band regional terrestrial telecommunication links, divided into several sub-regional plans, had been prepared by the joint ECAFE/ITU Unit and, in accordance with it, priority had been given to a number of telecommunication projects. Assistance was urgently needed for surveys, investigations and related studies to be conducted by a team of highly specialized experts in which telecommunication administrations in the countries concerned would actively participate. The Commission therefore requested that the secretariat give high priority to implementing the telecommunication projects in close co-operation with ITU and other interested organizations and institutions. It also requested the Secretary General of ITU to seek, under UNDP, the services of a suitable team of experts to undertake the pre-investment surveys in the region and to prepare projects at the earliest possible dates in close co-operation with ECAFE, the Asian Development Bank and other interested organizations and institutions. Accordingly, the Commission adopted resolution 93 (XXIV) on the pre-investment study of telecommunication links in the ECAFE region.

411. Noting the vital importance of the development of telecommunication in the region, and taking into account the valuable joint role of ITU and ECAFE, the Commission endorsed the recommendations contained in the resolution adopted by the Transport and Communications Committee at its 119th meeting and annexed to the report of its sixteenth session (E/CN.11/814) for the continuance of ITU's regional technical assistance to the ECAFE region and for the provision of regional experts under UNDP from 1969 to 1973.

412. The Commission appreciated the need for the establishment of additional telecommunication training centres particularly for higher level personnel under the UNDP Special Fund in many of the countries and for up-grading, where necessary, the national centres to regional ones; moreover, it felt that sub-regional training centres for French-speaking countries would be useful.

413. The Commission endorsed the recommendations of the Committee that the present *ad hoc* studies in the field of telecommunication henceforth form part of its regular programme of work and that the Working Party of Telecommunication Experts be up-graded to a sub-committee.

414. In noting the report of the Working Party on Facilitation of International Traffic and the urgency of the work involved, the Commission endorsed its work programme for setting up a study group within the secretariat to collect and disseminate information relating to the existing conventions, agreements and recommendations and to propose regional arrangements in the absence thereof. Unless vigorous steps were taken to avoid the continuing restrictions and other factors hampering a freer traffic flow, the benefits accruing from the improved transport facilities would be largely nullified, to the detriment of international transport, travel and trade.

415. The Commission noted with interest the continuing co-operation between ECAFE and IUOTO. International earnings from tourism in the previous year had grown at a rate of 8 per cent, receipts in East Asia rising by 20 per cent and in South Asia by 10 per cent. The International Tourist Year in 1967 had been an unqualified success and it was noted with appreciation that IUOTO hoped to intensify its co-operation with ECAFE on tourism development projects. IUOTO offered to consider actively co-operating with ECAFE in establishing a regional training centre for the tourist industry, including the training of hotel personnel, as set forth in the work programme of the Transport and Communications Committee.

416. The Commission noted the recommendation of the Transport and Communications Committee that the secretariat take steps to reactivate the ECAFE Advisory Group on Tourism Potential and Facilities which would carry out, on request from countries concerned, comprehensive surveys within the region.

417. The Commission noted with gratitude the assistance rendered in the field of transport and communications by the Governments of Australia, China, France, India, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States of America by providing technical assistance and equipment, either on a bilateral or regional basis; by conducting seminars and/or training courses for officials of the region in specialized subjects relating to railways, highways, ports and inland water transport; and by providing experts for the Port Survey Team in co-operation with ILO.

The Asian Highway

418. The Commission noted with satisfaction the progress made by the countries concerned in implementing the Asian Highway project. Eleven countries had already signed the plan of operation and it was hoped that the remaining Asian Highway countries would be joining the project shortly. The Advisory Board, composed of experts of international renown, was shortly to be established and the Commission hoped that it would effectively guide the Asian Highway Transport Technical Bureau in the application of recommendations and decisions of the Co-ordinating Committee.

419. Noting the progress made towards establishing a documentation centre for the collection and dissemination of information concerning research in the fields of highway construction and maintenance, highway transport and highway safety, the Commission welcomed the Government of Thailand's offer to set up the centre at Bangkok in co-operation with the Transport Technical Bureau. It was hoped that the centre would co-ordinate its activities with the work of other documentation centres both within and outside the region and co-operate with them so as to increase its effectiveness and avoid duplication.

420. Noting with satisfaction that the Transport Technical Bureau, which had started functioning with effect from the beginning of 1968 as part of the Asian Highway project, had performed good work with the limited resources available, the Commission recorded its appreciation of the experts and assistance provided by several Governments.

421. In regard to training, the Commission thanked the Government of India and the Colombo Plan authorities for jointly organizing with UNDP a three-month training course for junior highway engineers at the Central Road Research Institute, New Delhi. It hoped that the Government of India would favourably consider organizing similar courses in future. It also thanked the Government of Japan for agreeing to organize a one-month course for senior highway engineers at Tokyo in November 1968, under the Colombo Plan. Training programmes being organized by the Transport Technical Bureau included one being carried out in co-operation with the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning and a country training programme in Nepal. The Commission appealed to other countries to assist the Bureau in organizing other courses.

422. The Commission expressed its appreciation to the Governments which had provided or proposed to provide assistance to the Asian Highway countries in implementing the Asian Highway project. It supported the recommendations of the Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee for the revival of the applications by the Governments concerned for a pre-investment survey of six major bridges in Pakistan (eastern wing) and for a pre-investment survey of the Sumatra Highway (A25) which had now been incorporated in a request for an over-all road survey submitted to UNDP by the Government of Indonesia. The Commission appealed to UNDP to give favourable consideration to the applications when they were received. It hoped that the request of the Government of India for assistance in obtaining special road-making machinery, as recommended by the ECAFE study team, would be pursued by ECAFE.

423. Noting that the Transport Technical Bureau was preparing economic and technical justifications for the diversions in Singapore; two bridges, viz., Nam Gum and Nam Cading, in Laos; and realignment of the road between Colombo and Kandy, and of other sections of the Asian Highway, the Commission appealed to the co-operating countries and aid-giving agencies, and particularly the Asian Development Bank, to consider favourably countries' applications for aid.

424. For the development of the international highway network, the Commission felt that the countries should not only ensure early provision of ancillary services, but should also take all possible steps to ease their frontier formalities.

425. The Commission noted that, in pursuance of a recommendation of the Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee, a vehicle reliability test would be organized from Vientiane to Singapore in April 1969 by private enterprises under the auspices of ECAFE and the Transport Technical Bureau. A rally was being organized for the western sections of the Asian Highway. The objective of the test, which would include buses, trucks and automobiles, was to help open the way for accelerated development of traffic over the Asian Highway. It was hoped that interested private organizations would extend their full co-operation.

426. The Commission expressed its appreciation of the Government of Iran's kind invitation to the Co-ordinating Committee to hold its fourth session at Tehran later in the year; it hoped that the Co-ordinating Committee would vigorously pursue the Asian Highway project so as to ensure completion by 1970 of at least one through-route in Asia.

427. The Commission expressed its appreciation to the International Road Federation for its continued co-operation with the Asian Highway project, and noted with satisfaction that it had adopted a resolution in that regard at its Pacific Regional Conference held in January/February 1968.

428. The Commission appreciated the interest of the Government of Mongolia in the Asian Highway and requested the Co-ordinating Committee to initiate a study for possible extension of the Asian Highway to Mongolia.

Water resources development

429. The Commission reviewed the activities of the secretariat in the field of water resources development as presented in its report (E/CN.11/815) and considered the report of the Working Group of Experts on Water Codes (E/CN.11/L.191), the report of the Meeting of Experts on Typhoons (E/CN.11/L.189), and the report of the *Ad hoc* Meeting on the Statute of the Typhoon Committee (E/CN.11/L.206).

430. The secretariat was commended for the competent manner in which it had carried out its water resources development activities in accordance with the policy guide-lines laid down by the Commission, which emphasized: studies contributing to sound policy decisions; a pragmatic and action-oriented approach to water resources development problems; and the desirability of a regional approach to development. It noted with satisfaction the integrated, inter-disciplinary and inter-agency approach taken by the secretariat in implementing the Commission's work programme. After reviewing the report of the Working Group of Experts on Water Codes, the Commission considered that, while each country should adopt its own code, a useful contribution had been made by the Working Group in identifying and defining the basic problems of common importance to all. The Commission approved the Working Group's recommendation that the secretariat, in co-operation with the appropriate offices at United Nations Headquarters, ECAFE countries and the international organizations concerned, prepare a manual on the drafting of a water codes based on the principles and consideration outlined in the Group's report and on the observations made by the representatives during the current session.

431. Many countries in the region had embarked on master plans for the development of their water resources. Problems of special concern to almost all ECAFE developing economies included the establishment of criteria for project selection and plan formulation that could be analysed in the light of experience gained in the region. The Commission welcomed the organization by the secretariat, in co-operation with OTC, of the Working Group of Experts on Water Resources Planning scheduled to meet in September 1968. It requested that details of the subjects to be discussed at the meeting be furnished to the countries as soon as possible to enable them to make careful preparations and thus ensure fully effective results.

432. The Commission was satisfied with the secretariat's pragmatic and action-oriented activities as exemplified by the organization under the aegis of ECAFE of the *Ad hoc* Water Resources Consulting Group, which was fulfilling a very real need in that it allowed aid-giving countries to define, in consultation with the secretariat, suitable projects for the assistance they could provide. It noted the valuable contribution made by the experts which the Government of the Netherlands had provided through ECAFE during 1967 to assist Singapore, and the assistance rendered to Thailand by France. Noting that arrangements were being made with a number of prospective donor countries, such as Australia and the United Kingdom, for the provision of experts to give possible assistance to some projects in the region, it called for other countries to contribute experts for similar activities. Already, the United States of America had agreed to provide two high-level experts to assist ECAFE and the Mekong Committee in the preparation of the amplified Mekong River Basin plan and in follow-up action for the Water for Peace Programme in the region.

433. Noting with satisfaction the regional approach taken by the secretariat in the field of water resources development during the past year, and the progress achieved in the amplification of the basin plan of the lower Mekong basin undertaken by the Division of Water Resources Development in co-operation with the secretariat of the Mekong Committee, the Commission urged the intensification of such efforts.

434. The Commission heard with interest of the work of the Advisory Group on Hydraulic Structures in the form of a roving seminar organized by the secretariat in co-operation with OTC late in 1967. It recommended that consideration be given to organizing seminars of that type more frequently to impart training in various aspects of water resources development.

435. Recognizing that activities in the field of hydrology were of basic importance to water resources development, the Commission noted that the secretariat had directed its programme of hydrologic studies to practical problems facing the region. It expressed the hope that the ground-water resources development training course organized in response to the secretariat's request by the Government of Japan, which had generously financed the participants from regional ECAFE member countries, would be repeated every year. The Commission also welcomed Australia's intention to conduct ground-water training courses in which ECAFE member countries could participate. The need for ECAFE to collaborate closely with the UNESCO International Hydrological Decade programme and the WMO World Weather Watch programme was emphasized. Countries of the region were requested to co-operate with ECAFE and WMO in preparing a rainfall frequency atlas, a compendium of rainfall volumes of major flood-producing storms, and generalized charts of probable maximum precipitation in the ECAFE region.

436. The Commission, recalling that average annual typhoon damage in the Pacific areas of the region was about US\$500 million and that, countrywise, such damage amounted to 0.45 to 1.43 per cent of the gross national product, commended the secretariats of ECAFE and WMO on their pragmatic approach and the progress made in implementing the Commission's decision regarding the regional project on typhoon damage control. After considering the reports of the second Meeting of Experts on Typhoons and the *Ad hoc* Meeting of Government Representatives on the Statute of the Typhoon Committee, the Commission endorsed the establishment of a Typhoon Committee in accordance with the Statute adopted by the *Ad hoc* Meeting. The Commission also endorsed the *Ad hoc*

Meeting's recommendation that the Executive Secretary of ECAFE and the Secretary-General of WMO provide, as soon as possible, a small staff to undertake the preparatory work required to implement the programme recommended by the ECAFE/WMO Preparatory Mission on Typhoons.

437. The Committee noted that Hong Kong, the Philippines and Thailand had declared at the *Ad hoc* Meeting their intention to join the Typhoon Committee and welcomed the announcements of the representatives of China and Japan of their countries' intention to do likewise. Noting that the Governments of the Republic of Korea, Laos and the Republic of Viet-Nam had called for the early establishment of the Typhoon Committee and for prompt implementation of a regional typhoon damage control programme, the Commission expressed the wish that the Committee be established as soon as possible and welcomed the offer of the Government of the Philippines to provide host facilities for the inaugural session. The Governments of Australia, France and Japan had generously offered to provide training facilities, experts, information and/or materials; moreover, the Government of the United Kingdom had recently contributed £10,000 to Hong Kong for carrying out a study on typhoon damage to structures and buildings. The Commission expressed its appreciation of WMO's valuable co-operation in the regional typhoon project. It called on all countries and appropriate international organizations to co-operate with and extend all possible assistance to the Typhoon Committee.

438. The Commission noted with concern that cyclone damage in the countries near the Bay of Bengal was as serious as typhoon damage in the countries in the Pacific region. It welcomed the plan of ECAFE and WMO to tackle the cyclone problem in a manner similar to that used for coping with typhoons and the proposal to convene another meeting of the working Group of Experts on Cyclones early in 1969.

Development of the lower Mekong basin

439. The Commission reviewed the annual report of the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin (E/CN.11/805) and heard statements by the member of the Committee for Thailand and Chairman of the Committee for 1968, by the Committee members for Cambodia, Laos and the Republic of Viet-Nam, by the Executive Secretary and by the Committee's Executive Agent.

440. The Commission generally expressed its great satisfaction that arrangements for the implementation of the Mekong Committee's highest priority project, the multi-purpose Prek Thnot project in Cambodia, had progressed to the stage where commencement of construction during the 1968-1969 dry season could be envisaged. During the session, much thought was given to a recent recommendation, made by a UNDP team of irrigation consultants and approved by Cambodia, that the optimum initial phase of irrigation should provide for the construction of facilities for 5,000 hectares of land; that initial irrigation development, together with the full construction of the storage dam, 18 MW power station, diversion weir and all appurtenant structures, was estimated to cost some \$27 million. The Commission earnestly hoped that, upon that basis, the assistance offered or indicated by Australia, Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, India, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Pakistan, the Philippines and the United Kingdom, together with the Cambodian contribution, would permit the initiation of project construction. The Commission noted that the resources pledged were still short of the original estimated project cost of \$33 million for the first stage and that, while construction

should proceed on the basis of the UNDP consultant mission's recommendation, that would not represent a diminution of the project below the original target of 18,500 hectares in the first stage and 70,000 hectares in the final stage. It was noted that additional finance would be sought for the extension of the irrigation works connected with the Prek Thnot project so that at least 18,500 hectares of land would be brought under irrigation. On that understanding, the Government of Australia reiterated its support and undertook to send a team of engineers at an early date to Cambodia to assist with the preliminary work required before construction could be commenced. The Commission recorded its appreciation of the efforts made by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and his Chef de Cabinet towards the implementation of the project and their assurances of support in the future, including the appointment of a project co-ordinator and the finalization of the financial arrangements for the project. It was noted that a meeting of the co-operating countries would be convened under the auspices of the United Nations as soon as possible.

441. The Commission commended the Committee and the countries and United Nations agencies co-operating with it for their work during the preceding year, including the substantial progress made towards the construction of the Nam Ngum and other tributary projects, as well as towards the preparation of feasibility reports on the Pa Mong and Sambor mainstream projects; it was noted that the review report on the My Thuan bridge project in the Republic of Viet-Nam was to be completed within a few weeks, and that the report would be immediately submitted to the Committee's Advisory Board.

442. The Commission expressed its great pleasure that Hong Kong had joined the international community co-operating in the work of the Committee, as the twenty-fourth country from outside the basin to do so; that ITU had become the fifteenth United Nations agency to co-operate with the Committee; and that the Pan-Pacific and South East Asia Women's Association had pledged assistance for the Committee's work.

443. The Commission noted that, during the thirty-fifth session (special) of the Mekong Committee, held at Canberra concurrently with the twenty-fourth session of the Commission, the Committee had conveyed to the Co-Administrator of UNDP the Committee's acceptance of UNDP's proposals for a continued UNDP institutional support project for the period 1 July 1968 to 31 December 1970, and had signed a request to UNDP for continued assistance to the Kalasin experimental and demonstration farm in Thailand, for which the FAO was executing agency. The Commission learned that the Committee, closely assisted by UNDP, was devoting careful attention to strengthening its institutional structure in order to provide a firm foundation for the successful accomplishment of its aims. During the session, the Committee had formulated proposals for UNDP concerning the organization of the headquarters of the Mekong Committee's secretariat, area officers of the secretariat, and terms of employment for personnel from riparian countries in the secretariat.

444. The Commission noted that the Committee had given careful attention in the preceding year to the co-ordination of its physical, economic, agricultural and social development planning of the lower Mekong basin with the national plans of the riparian countries, that a seminar on that subject had been held by the Committee, in collaboration with the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning, during July 1967 and that it was intended to embody those plans in the Committee's own amplified basin plan. Moreover, the Committee had, at its concurrent thirty-fifth session, defined its major objectives for the five-year period 1968-1972.

445. The Commission noted and supported the Mekong Committee's hope that countries assisting the Committee would consider extending some part of their future assistance through the medium of the Asian Development Bank, in particular through the special funds envisaged in Article 19 of the Agreement Establishing the Bank and perhaps through the creation under Article 19 of an Asian Development Bank special fund for lower Mekong basin to pursue that matter as soon as possible, and in detail, with co-operating countries and the Bank's management.

446. During the Commission session, countries, United Nations agencies and other organizations co-operating with the Committee voiced their continued support. New offers were made by Canada (authority was being sought for a contribution of \$2 million for the Prek Thnot project, which would bring the total to \$27 million^{5/}); France (150,000 francs for hydrologic spare parts); Hong Kong (\$10,000 for the purchase of materials in Hong Kong); Iran (a further one-year supply of petroleum products); Israel (\$1,000 to replenish contingency funds); the Netherlands (expert services for delta development planning, subject to confirmation); the Philippines (mapping of 5,000 hectares in the Vientiane Plain, Laos); the United Kingdom (hydrologic spare parts); ITU (technical assistance in telecommunication planning); UNESCO (functional literacy project in Laos); the Pan-Pacific and South East Asia Women's Association (materials for a documentary film). The Commission welcomed those offers with enthusiasm, and noted that the Committee had accepted them.

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

Development of statistics in the ECAFE region

448. The Commission reviewed the activities of the secretariat reported in document E/CN.11/813, the work of the eighth session of the Conference of Asian Statisticians (E/CN.11/801), the Seminar on Industrial Statistics (E/CN.11/L.216), the Working Group of Experts on Statistical Aspects Concerning Children and Youth (E/CN.11/L.211), the Third Working Group on National Accounts (E/CN.11/L.188), the Seminar on the Organization and Conduct of Population and Housing Censuses (E/CN.11/L.193) and the Working Group on the Feasibility of Establishing a Regional Computing Centre (E/CN.11/L.194).

449. The Commission noted that, despite the lack of resources, some real progress had taken place in the development of basic statistics in the region. It commended the secretariat for the assistance it had rendered to member countries and for organizing working groups and seminars to consider special statistical problems of common interest in the region. Those meetings had provided a useful forum for exchanging knowledge and experience on methodology and techniques among the statisticians of member countries and had ensured recognition of regional views regarding the framing of international standards.

450. The publications brought out by the secretariat during the past year provided much needed statistical information in different fields and had contributed to the development of statistics in the

^{5/} As mentioned in paragraph 440 above.

region. ECAFE's periodic Report on Sample Surveys in the Region was considered useful and it was hoped that the first issue of the *Statistical Yearbook of Asia and the Far East* would be published during 1968. The Commission also hoped that revision of the *Guide to Basin Statistics in Countries of the ECAFE Region* would soon be taken up.

451. The Commission endorsed the recommendation of the eighth session of the Conference of Asian Statisticians that countries of the region carry out basic industrial inquiries every five years and that the next round of basic industrial inquiries be undertaken with a reference year as close to 1968 as possible. It hoped that the programme of basic industrial statistics for Asia and the Far East prepared and circulated by the secretariat and ECAFE's advisory services would be fully utilized.

452. The Commission appreciated ECAFE's co-operation with UNICEF regarding the improved collection, analysis and use of statistical information on the needs of children and youth. Considerable progress had been achieved in assisting countries to improve the quality and variety of such data, which would eventually be published for wider circulation.

453. The Commission considered that the manual on statistics of wholesale and retail prices being prepared by the secretariat would guide countries in the proper collection and compilation of price statistics.

454. The Commission commended the Asian Recommendations for the 1970 Population Censuses and the Asian Recommendations for the 1970 Housing Censuses, which would assist countries in carrying out those censuses successfully. Most countries of the region were preparing for participation in the 1970 Population and Housing Census Programmes by conducting pilot surveys, designing and pre-testing questionnaire schedules and tabulation programmes and training census personnel.

455. The Commission urged countries of the region which had not yet decided to take population and housing censuses around 1970 to do so, taking into account the Asian Recommendations formulated by the secretariat. Such censuses would meet national requirements and facilitate the study of population and housing problems on an international basis.

456. The Commission was gratified to note that the Seminar on the Organization and Conduct of Population and Housing Censuses held in November 1967 had given census organizers an opportunity to exchange views and experiences on the mechanics of organizing and conducting population and housing censuses. Endorsing the recommendation of the Seminar that the ECAFE secretariat and the United Nations assist countries in organizing appropriate training programmes, it suggested that the training courses should be organized in the countries themselves and, where that was not possible, through sub-regional training centres.

457. The Commission noted the progress made by countries in the preparation of national accounts and their increasing recognition that proper planning for economic development was not possible without a reliable national accounts system. It felt that the revised and extended System of National Accounts (SNA) adopted at the fifteenth session of the Statistical Commission would furnish guidance to countries in the systematic and co-ordinated development of national accounts. The extension of

SNA, which included input-output tables, flow-of-funds and balance-sheet data, and national accounting at constant prices, besides enhancing the system's usefulness in economic analysis and planning and evaluating economic development, also provided a framework for evolving a consistent body of statistics in respect of flows and stocks in an economy.

458. The Commission noted that, while the SNA in any developing country had to be geared to its own economic development programme and related to the availability of the needed basic statistical data, the revised SNA could and should serve as a long-term guide-line. Although there might be initial difficulties in carrying out the new targets set out in the revised SNA, the Commission hoped that countries would be able to compile their national accounting data in accordance with it.

459. The guidance needed by countries changing over to the new system could be rendered by a regional adviser on national accounts whose functions would include assistance to countries of the region in detailing their programmes of work and in preparing annual plans on the basis of the recommendations contained in the revised SNA. The Commission agreed that it would be desirable that the adviser be appointed at an early date.

460. The Commission noted that, while several countries of the region provided training of qualified statisticians at the university level, practical training in statistical operations left much to be desired. In many developing countries, statistical systems and experience had not reached a stage where in-service training could be given to maintain and increase the flow of professional statisticians into government service. The participation of countries in the 1970 Programme of Population, Housing and Agriculture Censuses would place considerable burdens on the limited trained personnel available. Hence the Commission felt that the secretariat's efforts to establish a regional institute for training professional statisticians with assistance from countries within and outside the region and from UNDP deserved urgent attention.

461. The overwhelming support given by countries to the proposed establishment of the Asian Statistical Institute at Tokyo clearly indicated that the Institute would greatly benefit the region. The Commission expressed warm gratitude for the generous contributions in cash and in kind made by several countries within and outside the region. It hoped that other countries would soon follow suit. The Government of Japan's generous contribution and its offer of host facilities for the Institute at Tokyo were deeply appreciated. It was hoped that the administrative structure of the Institute would accord with the normal principles applicable to other such United Nations institutes.

462. The Commission was informed of the steps taken by the secretariat in submitting the final application to UNDP for financial assistance in establishing the Institute, which was expected to start functioning early in 1969 after the application had been approved.

463. The Commission welcomed the decision of UNDP to appoint a preparatory mission to elaborate the Institute's organization and work programme. It was expected that the mission would take into account related activities already established in the region and look into the question of co-ordination between the new Institute and the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning.

464. The Commission welcomed the secretariat's programmes of statistical training in the countries of the region, particularly at the primary and intermediate levels. Thanks to the co-operation of the Mekong Committee, a Sub-Regional Statistical Training Centre had been organized during the year for Cambodia, Laos and the Republic of Viet-Nam which had completed training courses at Saigon, Phnom Penh and Vientiane. Considering that such sub-regional training centres were extremely useful, the Commission felt that it might be desirable to establish them for groups of countries with similar problems and systems. The likely training requirements for the future in the countries of the region called for continued promotional efforts at the national, sub-regional and regional levels.

465. The Commission noted that there were divergent views regarding the establishment of a regional computing centre. While several countries, especially those in great need of such facilities, had urged its prompt establishment, some other countries had suggested further studies before taking a decision. Accordingly the Commission recommended that such studies be carried out and the subject discussed at its next session; meanwhile prompt measures should be taken to meet the urgent needs of the smaller countries.

466. The Commission noted with appreciation the Government of India's invitation to locate the proposed regional centre at New Delhi, which already had the required facilities and might not need additional investment for the purchase/hire of computers and its statement that the Computer Centre in the Department of Statistics at New Delhi could effectively perform the functions envisaged for the regional computing centre and offer comprehensive training courses on computer applications and programming with different languages, supported by practical training on a variety of computers. Tabulation of the forthcoming population, housing and agricultural censuses of some countries of the region could also be handled there either under ECAFE's auspices or on the basis of bilateral agreements. The Commission suggested that the secretariat study the possibilities of using the Computer Centre at New Delhi for regional purposes or of assisting countries in having their census data processed there.

467. The Commission emphasized that, in view of the increased tempo of statistics development expected during the remaining years of the Development Decade, countries which had reached crucial stages in the planning and organization of inquiries should be provided with regional advisory services on a continuing basis in economic statistics, training, sampling methodology, census operations, social statistics, national accounts and data processing. It greatly appreciated the steps that the Government of the United States was taking to extend the period of the regional adviser in data processing.

468. The Commission endorsed the programme of work outlined by the eighth session of the Conference of Asian Statisticians. The opinion was expressed that, in view of the considerable volume of work it involved, it might be necessary to augment the secretariat's resources and that the secretariat would determine the appropriate order of priorities for carrying out the work programme.

469. The Commission noted a suggestion that it not be called upon to consider the detailed technical reports of working groups, seminars, etc., until they had been examined by the Conference of Asian Statisticians.

470. The Commission emphasized that statistical activity was a vital pre-investment activity that needed fostering and prompt encouragement. If the countries' current planning and development activities were to rest on a firm basis of facts, statistics development must be given urgent priority. It therefore fully supported the programme of statistics development formulated by the Conference of Asian Statisticians.

Social aspects of development in the ECAFE region

471. The Commission expressed its appreciation of the pioneering work done by the secretariat in promoting the right social climate for balanced socio-economic growth in the region. It endorsed the conclusions of the Seminar on Methods of Inducing Social Change for Over-all Development which indicated that social factors played an important part in almost every aspect of development. Far from being mainly a by-product of expanding economies, a dynamic social environment - particularly in the sense of massive and energetic popular participation in the development process - was indispensable for self-sustaining national growth. Economic development did not rest merely on the accumulation of material capital, but was closely intertwined with social development, which, if properly planned and organized, could create a better human response to productive opportunities.

472. The Commission considered that social development involved not only the planned improvement of levels of living of the masses through the expansion of health, education, welfare and other social services but, more fundamentally, modifications in the structure of society, in human attitudes, value systems and motivations and in institutions. Social change was in many respects a pre-condition of rapid and sustained economic growth.

473. Concerned at the insufficiency of precise knowledge regarding social planning, its inter-relationship with economic planning, its methodology and the best ways of encouraging popular participation, the Commission suggested that more work was needed on the practical application of the findings of the various research projects, on ways of utilizing the experience of the various member countries and on following up new concepts emerging from the deliberations of seminars. In view of the importance of "action orientation", the Commission emphasized the need to ensure that the symbiotic relationship between research and action was maintained.

474. It also stressed the importance of social service programmes for distributing the gains of economic growth, for improving living standards and for stimulating substantial popular contribution to the development effort. It was clear that an increase in national income did not necessarily mean that all the people enjoyed the resulting benefits. Inequitable distribution of wealth was a striking feature of many countries in the ECAFE region, and measures to correct that situation were urgently needed as part of economic and social policy. The Commission suggested that the secretariat study the social implications of taxation policies, the consequences of accumulation of investment funds, and the better distribution of income in Asian countries.

475. The community development approach was increasingly being adopted in programmes of national, social and economic development, but there was still a need to extend the boundaries within which it could be applied. It was not sufficient for community development to operate in a series of

isolated units, for local community development activities could no longer be wholly confined to the achievement of local goals; they should contribute to area and national goals as well. The Commission hoped that member countries would give priority to stimulating interest in a broader, integrated community development approach. Such an approach aimed at enlisting the peoples' efforts and interest in advancing their own welfare and could constitute a vital force for solving some of the severe social problems including those associated with the accelerated growth of urban areas in many countries of the region.

476. Social welfare services which benefited families, children and youth also had a significant impact on securing general participation in development undertakings. Adequate social welfare services in rural areas and active involvement of the local population could reduce the exodus of people to urban areas. The Commission noted that greater attention was being given to the importance of drawing upon women to increase the reservoir of talent in developing countries. Recognizing that, if their status were suitably raised, women could make a valuable contribution to those programmes, it recommended that effective collaboration between ECAFE and the Section on the Status of Women of the Human Rights Division of the United Nations be established and that regional work be undertaken on the advancement of women in the ECAFE region.

477. The Commission appreciated the secretariat's assistance and guidance to Governments in the region in developing and strengthening training for social welfare, at both the professional and in-service training levels. It hoped that the outlines formulated at the Seminar on the Relationship of Social Work Education to Developmental Needs and Problems in the ECAFE Region for evaluating professional education and training for social welfare personnel and for formulating social welfare policy would be utilized by member countries. It commended ECAFE's co-operation with UNICEF in planning and implementing a wide range of projects. It suggested that ECAFE should give more emphasis in its future activities to providing assistance to Governments at their request in planning and programming for social welfare as part of national development and in collecting and analysing needed data for those purposes.

478. The problem of rapid population growth and its implications in the region were examined by the Commission in the context of the report of the Expert Working Group on Problems of Internal Migration and Urbanization (E/CN.11/L.204) and the report of the Working Group on Communications Aspects of Family Planning Programmes (E/CN.11/L.196). The Commission noted with satisfaction the progress made by some of the developing countries of the region in implementing their family planning programmes.

479. The Commission noted with appreciation the Expert Working Group's detailed analysis of the problems of internal migration and urbanization in countries of the region. It agreed that the growth of urban populations could be a strong factor in economic development provided that suitable social policies could be implemented concurrently with increases in urban populations. It felt that a list of priorities should be drawn up and the recommendations of the Expert Working Group reviewed from time to time to confirm their validity in the light of changing circumstances. The encouragement of further exchanges of research information and experience relating to internal migration and urbanization problems was felt to be highly desirable.

480. The Working Group on Communications Aspects of Family Planning Programmes had underlined the vital importance of establishing adequate means of communication for the successful implementation of family planning programmes; and the Commission hoped that the secretariat would be prompt in implementing the Group's recommendations particularly the creation of a regional advisory group on population programmes and the establishment of a regional population centre which could act as a clearing house for information and assist Governments in the communications, training and research aspects of family planning programmes. It noted with appreciation the offer made by Pakistan to have the regional population centre located at Dacca, in view of the institutional facilities available at its national population centres. It also appreciated India's offer to make its institutional facilities available for locating the centre in its territory.

481. The Commission endorsed the proposals for an Asian Population Programme (E/CN.11/L.202). It welcomed the emphasis on a multi-disciplinary approach and on an integrated collaborative endeavour to bring about the long-awaited expansion of regional activities in the population field. It expressed appreciation of the financial assistance to be given directly to the Asian Population Programme by the Government of the United States of America, and by that Government and other Governments through the Secretary-General of the United Nations' Trust Fund. It noted that some other countries were considering the nature and extent of their contributions and that the representatives of some specialized agencies had offered to assist in the programme within the respective mandates of those agencies.

482. The Commission paid tribute to the work in the field of social development performed over many years by the Chief of the Social Development Division of the secretariat, Miss Dorothy Moses, who was due to retire shortly.

Development of agriculture in the ECAFE region

483. The Commission's review of current developments in the field of food and agriculture and its discussion of the economic situation revealed that, in several countries of the region, the 1967 rice crop had been appreciably better than the rather lean crops in the two preceding years: moreover, the prospects for the wheat harvest in 1968 were good. Apart from improved seasonal conditions, the increased use of new high-yielding varieties of seeds of paddy, wheat and other cereal crops and of chemical fertilizers, insecticides and pesticides had contributed to the good harvests.

484. Those measures constituted important steps towards the modernization of agriculture which was so necessary for meeting the food needs of the fast-growing population and for achieving suitable over-all growth rates. They would continue to need support from research, extension, suitable institutional arrangements for supplies of agricultural requisites, credit, marketing and the provision of adequate incentives to enable farmers to make the desired outlays. In that context, the useful role of agrarian reforms was mentioned.

485. The Commission noted that most developing ECAFE countries were laying increasing emphasis on agricultural development and that the growth rates recently proposed for the agricultural sector were higher than those for the preceding years. To support those targets, the financial allocations for agriculture and related programmes had in many cases been increased.

486. In view of the current low yields per unit of cultivated area in the developing Asian countries and the limited scope for (or very high cost of) extending cultivation to new lands, the main emphasis in agricultural development programmes was on improvement of irrigation facilities and other measures to increase the yields. The programmes were, however, likely to be hampered by financial limitations and inadequate supplies of agricultural inputs, especially chemical fertilizer. In that context the Commission noted UNCTAD's recent Declaration on the World Food Problem, which emphasized the need to increase the availability of key agricultural requisites such as fertilizers and urged the developed countries to provide increased aid to augment supplies of those products and help increase their production in the developing countries.

487. The Commission noted the progress achieved by the Joint ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division of the secretariat in dealing with the continuing projects included in its programme of work. Mention was made of the need to strengthen dissemination of information on the economic aspects of agriculture and to undertake studies relevant to the provision of incentives to farmers. Note was taken of the intention of FAO to convene a meeting in the region on incentives to farmers, possibly in co-operation with ECAFE. FAO would be co-operating with ECAFE in holding the proposed seminar on implementation of land reforms in Asia and the Far East in 1969. Progress had been made in the preparation of the study entitled "National agricultural development plans in the ECAFE region and their regional implications", and the "Study on the requirements and availability of agricultural inputs", both of which would be useful to the developing Asian countries in reviewing their agricultural development programmes.

488. Hope was expressed that the valuable information available in the report on the agricultural survey undertaken by an Asian Development Bank team would be used by the Joint ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division in its work, and that member countries would be able to utilize it in formulating proposals for agricultural development. A suggestion was made that the convening jointly by FAO and ECAFE of the biennial regional conferences for Asia and the Far East would provide a desirable opportunity to review the activities of the joint ECAFE/FAO Division in a manner analogous to that in which the other work of the secretariat was reviewed by the appropriate committees.

489. During the discussion some countries referred to the bilateral assistance they had made available for the modernization of agriculture in such areas as irrigation and fertilizer production. The UNDP representative indicated UNDP's interest in supporting country projects for the improvement of marketing in agriculture.

Technical co-operation, Special Fund and other activities in the ECAFE region

490. The Commission commended the secretariat's Summary Paper on Technical Co-operation Activities Decentralized to ECAFE in 1967 (E/CN.11/811) and the background information paper prepared by UNDP entitled "Technical Assistance and Special Fund Activities in the ECAFE Region" (E/CN.11/817). Noting that those papers amply revealed the response by Governments of member countries to various modes of technical co-operation, it expressed the hope of receiving similar reports at each of its annual sessions.

491. It heard statements by the Commissioner for Technical Co-operation of the United Nations and by the representatives of UNDP, the ILO, UNESCO, WHO, WMO, IAEA, WFP and the International Council of Women on their respective programmes in the ECAFE region.

492. The Commission noted with appreciation the assistance received from UNDP and the other United Nations agencies, which had made valuable contributions to the economic development of member countries. Furthermore, there had been an increase in over-all UNDP resources at a time when resources from other aid programmes had not increased; however, the Commission voiced concern at the inadequacy of the share of those resources being devoted to the ECAFE region. It recommended that vigorous efforts be made by the countries in the region to formulate more requests for sound, sub-regional and regional projects with the assistance, if required, of UNDP, the ECAFE secretariat and its regional advisers.

493. Emphasis was laid on the need to make an early start with new projects, such as the Asian Statistical Institute in Japan, and for support to be given to other proposals in the fields of applied industrial research, design, petroleum, public administration, etc.

494. The Commission welcomed the secretariat's practice of accepting the services of non-reimbursable experts to work in a technical capacity on regional projects and expressed support for continuing that practice, which had the advantage of flexibility and speed and added to the Commission's resources. It noted with satisfaction that experts were being made available by several countries of the region which had begun to share their development experience with others. One member country had offered to make fellowships available, notably for training in statistics and in public administration.

495. The Commission again gave attention to the need for co-ordinating technical assistance activities in view of the competing demands on limited resources. Stressing the paramount importance of co-operation by the authorities of the recipient countries, it commended ECAFE's efforts to co-ordinate its work with other programmes. In particular, it noted that ECAFE's co-operation in technical assistance fields with UNDP, the Colombo Plan, the Asian Development Bank and other international agencies in the region could be expected to become close and fruitful. It welcomed the statements of the Executive Secretary and of the President of the Bank on the possibilities of mutual co-operation between the two organizations and hoped that suitable working arrangements would be established between those two important organizations in Asia.

496. The Commission recommended that an effort be made to utilize funds from bilateral projects to support multilateral projects in view of the fact that approximately 85 per cent of total aid was being channelled through the former. It was suggested that the secretariat should study and present a paper on the roles of UNDP and bilateral programmes in supporting regional and sub-regional projects.

497. The Commission confirmed its approval of the various regional projects, seminars and working groups, regional advisers and fellowships and noted that the evolution of its programme must reflect the need to develop more sophisticated and diversified productive sectors in countries of the region. It was felt that an investment-oriented approach should be taken not only in ECAFE's technical assis-

tance activities, but also in carrying out the regular functions of the secretariat. The Commission recommended that greater use of training institutions within the region be encouraged, and suggested that a survey of Asian institutions offering courses to foreign trainees be made by the secretariat.

498. The Commission adopted resolution 90 (XXIV) on mobilization of resources for technical co-operation.

Public administration

499. Consideration of activities in the field of public administration had been a regular feature of the Commission's sessions since 1965. The Commission reviewed the follow-up action arising from the report of the Working Group of Experts on Major Administrative Problems of Asian Governments (E/CN.11/L.203) and the report of the Seminar on Training Needs in Support of Administrative Reform and Improvement (E/CN.11/L.187). It heard reports of the progress made and assistance received in the establishment and strengthening of administrative reform agencies in several countries of the region during the past few years.

500. The Commission recommended that training be provided to administrative specialists in such matters as organization analysis, management control, mechanization and information systems. It supported a proposal for holding a meeting of senior administrators. The importance of using existing national institutions for training officers from the countries of the region was also stressed; national institutions could if necessary be strengthened for that purpose. Reservations were expressed regarding the proposal to establish a regional training centre; it was felt that further study was necessary before that proposal could be evaluated.

UN/FAO World Food Program

501. The Commission had before it a report on the UN/FAO World Food Program (E/CN.11/821) which was introduced by the Commissioner for Technical Co-operation on behalf of the Executive Director of WFP. The Commission noted with satisfaction WFP's contribution to development in countries of the region - a contribution which had proved particularly effective in certain areas involving labour-intensive projects.

502. It noted that WFP was very useful when natural calamities such as cyclones, floods and prolonged droughts caused funds to be diverted from development projects to imports of food. In such cases, it not only mitigated human misery but also facilitated the uninterrupted financing of development plans. Moreover, WFP had made a useful contribution to the improvement of food production - a crucial problem in Asia.

The specialized agencies, IAEA and UNICEF

503. The Commission heard representatives of the specialized agencies and of IAEA on those of their activities that were of interest to the region. They had included a number of important joint projects involving specialized agencies, ECAFE and member countries, such as the ILO's Asian Manpower Plan, FAO's Indicative World Plan for Agricultural Development, UNESCO's continuing

programme of educational research for better educational development planning, the joint ECAFE/WMO project on typhoon damage control, work connected with the World Weather Watch and ITU's work on a regional telecommunication network.

Programme of work and priorities, 1968/69

504. The Commission considered the programme of work and priorities for 1968/69, as submitted to it by the Executive Secretary in document E/CN.11/L.198, ECAFE/XXIV/CR/1, E/CN.11/L.199 and E/CN.11/L.199/Add.1. The latter two documents showed the financial implications of the draft programme of work and priorities. In addition, the Commission had before it document E/CN.11/L.200 entitled "ECOSOC resolution 1264 (XLIII) - Implementation of the recommendations of the *Ad hoc* Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies". In that resolution the Economic and Social Council requested the Commission to review: (i) its methods of work and calendar of conferences; (ii) proposals for documentation, with a view to reducing its volume and the number of requests; and (iii) the Commission's system of subsidiary bodies with a view to its rationalization. It also requested the Commission to draw up, with the assistance of the secretariat, long-range programmes of work containing indications of priority. A statement of action taken in response to the foregoing was also requested.

505. The Commission initially considered those matters together with the draft work programme at the meetings of the Heads of Delegations. The measures taken or contemplated, as reported in document E/CN.11/L.200, were noted, and the following main conclusions were reached.

506. Some concern was expressed as to the financial implications of the programme of work and priorities. It was noted that the draft programme was the sum of the separate programmes prepared by the various subsidiary bodies of the Commission. The need was felt for adequate scrutiny to be given to it by the Commission, as the policy-making body at the regional level, and for further measures to be taken in order to streamline the decision-making procedures. In particular, its presentation should be such as to make for easier understanding of the programme as a whole, so as to enable the Commission to examine it more thoroughly in the time available. It was noted that the presentation of the work programme in its full form was determined by the appropriate directives of the Economic and Social Council. It was, therefore decided that, among possible measures, an appropriate summary presentation of the work programme should in future be made available to the Commission in advance. That presentation should contain detailed estimates of the costs involved in the projects; the secretariat should provide, to the best of its ability, an indication of priorities as between projects in the total work programme of ECAFE and as between work items within each project. It was also necessary for the Commission to be able to identify possible areas of overlapping; to clarify, wherever desirable, the relationships between the relevant projects; and to avoid duplication.

507. In regard to its own procedure for handling the examination of the work programme, the Commission agreed that a scrutiny of the first draft of the work programme at a meeting of the permanent representatives to ECAFE at its headquarters would enable them to brief their delegations to annual session of the Commission. It was noted in that connexion that a meeting of representa-

tives was always held at the Commission's headquarters prior to each Commission session. It was hoped that the new procedures set out in this and the preceding paragraph would lead to a more effective examination of the programme and its financial implications by the members of ECAFE at the annual session.

508. It was noted, as shown in document E/CN.11/L.200, that the secretariat was fully apprised of the need for continued efforts at co-ordination and improvement in the formulation and presentation of the work programme. It was recognized that the secretariat was faced with the task of handling an expanding number of requests from member countries for assistance in its field of work. The achievement of the secretariat in accepting and carrying through that increased load, despite the near-stagnation in staff resources during recent years, was also noted. It was agreed that the scope of the secretariat's work should if possible not be reduced because of staff or other resource limitations; that would be unwise at the current stage of the Commission's endeavours in the cause of rapid economic and social development and regional and sub-regional co-operation.

509. It was noted that the number of statutory meetings had been reduced considerably during the past three years. Moreover, the number of projects for 1968/69 had been held at the same figure as for the previous year. Utilizing the possibilities of staff deployment in order to derive the maximum advantage from their use had for some time been established practice and it was recommended that it be further developed.

510. It was noted that the terms of reference of the subsidiary bodies had been suitably revised in response to the new needs, and also that the Executive Secretary attached special importance to having the agenda precisely formulated and sent out, together with the preparatory documents, well in advance of meetings, seminars, convening of groups of experts, etc.

511. The Heads of Delegations agreed that the work programme for the current year be accepted and noted that the suggestions and recommendations set forth above were to serve as a guide for continuing the work of streamlining and making necessary changes in the work programme to meet the rapidly changing needs of the region.

512. The Heads of Delegations had previously considered the scope for improving the working arrangements for the Commission's sessions. It was agreed that a reduction in the number of days for each session would be desirable and that stress should be laid in future plenary discussions on specific substantive issues. It was recognized that, since the three Committees on Industry and Natural Resources, Trade, and Transport and Communications were in fact Committees of the Whole, the discussion of their reports by the Commission should be focused on matters requiring policy decisions.

513. Regarding documentation, it was agreed that documents should be accompanied by brief summaries of the main points and issues. It was noted that a beginning had already been made on certain documents at the current session. In addition, the annotated agenda had separately outlined the main issues against each item. Such issues could also be highlighted at the time of forwarding to Governments the reports of the three Committees referred to above.

514. It was agreed that the maintenance of summary records for those three Committees, namely on Industry and Natural Resources, Trade, and Transport and Communications, could be dispensed with and that henceforth summary records be provided only for Commission sessions. Regarding the other working language of the Commission, namely French, it was noted that every effort would be made to improve on past performance.

515. It was also decided that the Heads of Delegations should meet more than once during each session of the Commission so that matters requiring attention at ministerial level could be suitably cleared.

516. The Commission, taking note of the foregoing conclusions and decisions arrived at during the meetings of the Heads of Delegations, along with the related documents referred to earlier, endorsed them and adopted the work programme for 1968/69. It agreed that those conclusions and recommendations be appropriately conveyed to the Economic and Social Council and also transmitted to its own subsidiary bodies for action.

Date and place of the next session

517. The Commission welcomed the invitation of the Government of Singapore to hold its twenty-fifth session in that country in 1969. 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 Singapore.

518. The Commission also noted, with appreciation, the invitation of the Government of Afghanistan to hold its twenty-sixth session in that country in 1970, and the invitation of the Government of the Philippines to hold its twenty-seventh session in that country in 1971. It decided to recommend that the invitations be accepted.

Part III

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION
AT ITS TWENTY-FOURTH SESSION

90 (XXIV). MOBILIZATION OF RESOURCES FOR TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East,

Recalling its resolutions 57 (XXI) of 29 March 1965 on resources for technical assistance, their co-ordination and fields of development and 78 (XXIII) - the Tokyo Declaration of 12 April 1967,

Observing that most recommendations made by the Commission, its subsidiary bodies and technical meetings, in keeping with resolution 77 (XXIII), are operationally oriented towards further action and that means should be found to implement such proposals,

Noting with satisfaction that the Asian Development Bank has established a consolidated account for technical assistance under article 19(ii) of the Agreement Establishing the Asian Development Bank,

Noting the increasing number of current and potential action programmes that have received and expect to receive additional investment and pre-investment support, as the case may be, from co-operating countries, from institutions such as the Asian Development Bank, from various trust funds, and from UNDP and the participating and executing agencies,

Noting with concern that while the resources of UNDP are happily increasing, the allocations for the ECAFE region in 1969 are still inadequate,

Noting that several bodies established by the Commission are empowered to seek and accept offers of experts and contributions in kind from co-operating Governments,

Recognizing the need for effective co-ordination of various technical assistance activities by the recipient countries,

1. *Calls* for a greater mobilization of resources to put into effect the projects recommended by the Commission;

2. *Urges* the United Nations authorities concerned to consider increasing allocations from UNDP and other funds to meet urgent needs of the region, having regard particularly to its absorptive capacity;

3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary:

(i) To continue to attract larger UNDP (technical assistance and Special Fund) funds for the region by providing, when requested, assistance to the Governments of the region in formulating requests for regional and sub-regional projects within ECAFE's competence;

(ii) To use more extensively the experts in ECAFE and its various bodies provided by certain countries, with a view to widening the resources of the Commission; and to accept at his discretion and after due consideration of their qualifications the services of such experts on a voluntary and free-of-cost basis, for assignment in a technical capacity for regional projects.

*388th meeting,
29 April 1968.*

91 (XXIV). ECAFE TRADE PROMOTION CENTRE

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East,

Considering the very urgent need for collective effort in overcoming obstacles to the trade expansion of countries of the region through the development of trade promotion activities,

Recognizing the importance of the newly established United Nations Export Promotion Programme and the vital role of the regional economic commissions in serving as centres of initiative for that Programme and in supporting the over-all efforts to promote the export trade of the developing countries,

Welcoming the accord reached between UNCTAD and GATT on the establishment of the International Trade Centre, effective from 1 January 1968, to be operated jointly by the two organizations,

Taking note of UNCTAD resolution 1 (II) on training of technical and special staff in the field of export promotion adopted at its second session on 21 March 1968,

1. *Endorses* the recommendation made by the ECAFE Committee on Trade at its eleventh session held in January 1968 that a regional centre for trade promotion be established within the ECAFE secretariat, and that the activities of this centre be complementary to, and closely co-ordinated with, those of the joint UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre, and of UNDP, UNIDO and specialized agencies of the United Nations which have programmes in the field of trade;

2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to take steps for the early establishment of an ECAFE trade promotion centre, and to seek adequate technical and financial assistance from international organizations and other bodies concerned to ensure its effective functioning;

3. *Invites* Governments of States Members of the United Nations to extend full co-operation to the work of the Centre;

4. *Further requests* UNDP, UNIDO, the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre, the specialized agencies of the United Nations and other appropriate bodies to extend full co-operation and assistance to the ECAFE trade promotion centre.

*388th meeting,
29 April 1968.*

92 (XXIV). TRAINING COURSES FOR STUDY OF TARIFF AND NON-TARIFF
STRUCTURES AND TECHNIQUES IN TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East,

Recognizing the importance of trade expansion and the reduction or removal of tariff and other barriers to the trade of the world at large and of the developing countries in particular,

Aware that, on account of the highly technical nature of the matters discussed at various international trade negotiations, the developing countries are handicapped by a serious lack of highly qualified personnel fully conversant with those complex matters and with the implications of the new fiscal and monetary policies, including policies regarding internal tax structures,

1. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to arrange for the studies of tariff structures, internal taxation and pricing policies of developed countries and techniques relevant to trade negotiations for the benefit of members wishing to avail themselves of these studies, as the ECAFE secretariat may deem necessary and feasible;

2. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary to make arrangements for holding seminars and training courses as early as possible, with the help of GATT, UNCTAD, other United Nations agencies and co-operating countries.

*388th meeting,
29 April 1968.*

93 (XXIV). PRE-INVESTMENT STUDY OF TELECOMMUNICATION
LINKS IN THE ECAFE REGION

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East,

Being aware of the importance of telecommunication for the economic development of the region,

Noting the support expressed for the earliest possible establishment of terrestrial wide-band systems linking the domestic networks of neighbouring countries in the region for short-range and medium-range communication purposes,

Conscious of the importance of developing the regional telecommunication network in accordance with the Asia Telecommunication Plan as part of the World Telecommunication Plan and with the technical standards recommended by the consultative committees of ITU,

Recognizing that a plan of wide-band regional telecommunication links, divided into several sub-regional plans, has been prepared by the joint ECAFE/ITU Unit and that priority has been given to a number of telecommunication projects in accordance with the above plan with the objective of furthering the economic development of the region,

Recognizing further:

- (1) The desirability of concerted action in establishing the telecommunication projects and the need for prior survey and on-site investigations in order to obtain accurate financial and technical assessments,
- (2) The need to study and suggest suitable tariff structures throughout the region,
- (3) The necessity to obtain assistance for the surveys, investigations and study from a team of highly specialized experts,
- (4) The need for the active participation of telecommunication administrations in the countries concerned,

1. *Requests* the Executive Secretary of ECAFE to give high priority to the implementation of the telecommunication projects in close co-operation with ITU and other interested organizations and institutions;

2. *Further requests* the Secretary General of ITU to seek, under UNDP, the services of a team of experts to undertake the pre-investment surveys in the region and to prepare projects at the earliest possible dates in close co-operation with ECAFE, the Asian Development Bank and other interested organizations and institutions.

*388th meeting,
29 April 1968.*

Part IV

DRAFT RESOLUTION FOR ACTION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

519. At its 388th 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 18 April 1967 to 30 April 1968, and of the recommendations and resolutions contained in parts II and III of that report,

1. *Endorses* the programme of work and priorities contained in part V of that report;
2. *Approves* the recommendation of the Commission that Fiji be included in the geographical scope of ECAFE and admitted as an associate member of the Commission; and
3. *Decides* to amend paragraphs 2 and 4 of the terms of reference of the Commission accordingly."

*388th meeting,
29 April 1968.*

Part V

PROGRAMME OF WORK AND PRIORITIES, 1968/69

520. At its 388th meeting, on 29 April 1968, the Commission unanimously approved the programme of work and priorities as set out below. The programme was prepared in the light of recommendations made by the subsidiary bodies of the Commission since its previous session and which are mentioned in part I of this report, after taking due note of the remarks and suggestions made by member countries, and in the form requested by the Economic and Social Council.

Introduction

521. It has been customary to preface the draft programme of work and priorities submitted annually to the Commission with a presentation of the basis on which the work programme has been prepared and with the details of the various factors that have been taken into account in making it co-ordinated, streamlined and effective. This year, as reflected in agenda item 17(b), a detailed review had been undertaken separately in terms of Economic and Social Council resolution 1264 on methods of work, calendar of conferences, documentation and subsidiary bodies of the Commission (E/CN.11/L.200). In this introduction to the work programme, therefore, it is not proposed to make an analysis in the same terms as in previous years. Only certain matters, largely those not germane to the discussion of the above resolution, are mentioned below. The conclusions reached by the Commission in its review undertaken in terms of that resolution are reflected in part II of the report (paragraph 504 *et seq.*).

Basic directives

522. As in the past, the Executive Secretary and the Commission's subsidiary bodies have, in preparing the programme of work and priorities for 1968/69, 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), 1177 (XLI) and 1264 (XLIII) of the Economic and Social Council and to General Assembly resolutions 2116 (XX), 2150 (XXI), 2188 (XXI) and 2247 (XXI).

Concerted action, concentration and co-ordination

523. The proposed work programme for 1968/69 has been predominantly influenced by two elements, namely the increasing accent on practical action that was emphasized in Commission resolutions 77 (XXIII) entitled "Commemoration of ECAFE's Twentieth Anniversary" and 78 (XXIII) entitled

"Tokyo Declaration" adopted last year; and the pace of regional co-operation in various fields that has been developed of late through the Commission and increasingly reflected in regional and sub-regional responses by member countries.

524. Last year the Commission had occasion to record that the increased co-ordination and concerted action among the various bodies of the United Nations family had given a special role to the regional level activities of the Commission, which it noted was an organization with comprehensive functional interests. The developments at regional level, in such fields as planning, industry, trade, demography, social development and statistics, continued to underline the need for further decentralization measures and strengthening of the secretariat in order to ensure the attainment of the regional and global objectives. As mentioned last year, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in its fifteenth report to the General Assembly (twentieth session) emphasized that decentralization was part of a continuing process and had to be considered in the context of changing circumstances. In that connexion, the Commission felt that it would be an advantage "if some of the functions of specialized agencies could be discharged through the regional Commission secretariat and some of their staff outposted to the secretariat". This conclusion continues to remain valid.

525. 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 part of the projects in the work programme.

Review of the 1968/69 work programme

526. Apart from the basic directives of the Economic and Social Council and General Assembly referred to earlier, the directives given by the Commission at its twenty-third session were also kept in mind in preparing the work programme for 1968/69.

527. Three of the Commission's main committees (the Committees on Trade, Industry and Natural Resources, and Transport and Communications), as well as its major conferences and other subsidiary bodies, have had an opportunity to review closely the substantive parts of the 1968/69 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 should, 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 and virtually continued thereafter.

528. Owing to a substantial increase in the work load of the secretariat, the formulation of an effective work programme capable of being fully implemented has proved quite difficult. Certain projects from the 1967/68 work programme were dropped or postponed for lack of resources; the work of other agencies engaged in similar projects will be utilized to implement these projects; several other projects, or work items within projects, of this programme were completed; and several new projects or new work items emerged from the decisions of the various meetings held during 1967/68.

529. 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".

530. As part of the efforts to streamline the programme and contain the work load, the total number of projects for 1968/69 has been held at the same figure as in 1967/68. Considering the consistent trend in past years towards an increase in the number of projects, this is indeed notable. The work load, however, does not necessarily remain the same, since, as mentioned last year, the work items within projects are in fact largely responsible for the changes in the amount and type of work involved. Yet, while there is an increased volume of work for 1968/69, the orientation is towards practical action rather than studies and dissemination of information for their own sake.^{6/}

Decentralization and strengthening of the secretariat

531. The functioning of the ECAFE Technical Assistance Unit during the last four years has continued to remain the most important instance of decentralization activities. It has been delegated responsibility for administering the regional advisory services programme and for participating in the preliminary biennial programming exercises of UNDP at both the regional and country levels. 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 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. 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.^{7/}

532. The implementation of action-oriented projects in the Commission's work programme has continued to be 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 1968/69 programme envisages a slight increase from twenty advisers in 1967 to twenty-four in 1968. The new areas of assistance include industrial engineering, project evaluation, fiscal policy and customs administration.

533. It is hoped to be able to follow up, in the ensuing work programme, with a seminar on evaluation and related aspects of technical assistance and by holding certain country seminars in this field.

^{6/} An index of projects appears in section II of this part of the report.

^{7/} A list of projects decentralized to ECAFE is given in section III of this part of the report.

Pattern of conferences

534. 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

535. The Executive Secretary will continue his efforts to enforce the requirements of the various resolutions and directives of the Economic and Social Council, the General Assembly and the Secretary-General. In this connexion, further measures for more effective internal control over documents and for forward planning have been undertaken.

Implementation of the work programme

536. 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

537. Continuing the practice initiated last year, a special note (E/CN.11/L.199) was prepared by the Executive Secretary on the financial implications of the 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. In accordance with the new practice, a scrutiny of the deployment 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 inadequacies in staff availability for certain important areas of work, and the need for further effort to redeploy the resources available in the manning table to achieve the best results.

I. ANNOTATED LIST OF PROJECTS FOR 1968/69

Explanatory notes

538. The programme of work for 1968/69 is presented under the functional classification of activities requested by the Economic and Social Council.^{8/} 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.

8/ See document E/3929, 25 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.

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,^{9/} (b) Studies, (c) Collection and dissemination of information and (d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert working groups. Two additional headings are provided in each project description, namely: 'Project aim' and 'Related programmes'. Each of the Commission's subsidiary bodies has been presented with the appropriate divisional work programmes for approval and these programmes appear in the following list, rearranged to conform to the functional classifications referred to above.

539. 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.

Group 2. *High priority projects of immediate and practical interest*

This group consists of *ad hoc* projects of *high priority* which are non-recurrent. 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 - 1A1, 1A2, 1B4, 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 and 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 OTC has been accorded or is to be sought.

^{9/} Assistance to Governments in this context should be understood to mean direct advisory and related assistance, as all activities under each project imply such assistance in one form or another.

A. BROAD ISSUES AND TECHNIQUES RELATING TO DEVELOPMENT

1. Development trends and projections of development requirements and possibilitiesGroup 1. Continuing projects and activitiesIAI : 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-fourth session, 1968.
- Project aim: To provide Governments of member countries with assistance in the formulation and execution of economic policy, both individually and collectively, and to present, for this purpose, to the Commission during its regular session an analysis of the economic trends and developments of the ECAFE countries as 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 development in ECAFE countries is prepared and published regularly in the Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East.
- (d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert working groups:
- (t) It is proposed to convene, as appropriate, a meeting of senior economic advisers to the Governments of member countries to discuss pressing economic problems and short-term economic policy measures designed to solve them in the regional context.
- 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 IAI : 1.1-1.2 has formed part of the annual Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East.
- IAI : 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-fourth session, 1968.
- Project aim: To submit for the consideration of the Commission during its regular session an analysis for 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 analysed. The subjects selected for recent years have been: economic development and the role of agriculture, 1964; economic development and human resources, 1965; aspects of financing economic development, 1966; and domestic policy issues for export expansion, 1967. Subjects tentatively proposed for the next two years are: some aspects of industrialization and problems of liberalization of economic policy under planned development.

Related programmes: Together with the study under project IAI : 1.1-1.1, this study has been published regularly since 1957 in the Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East.

IAI : 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 the integration of social and economic development planning, to assist in improving the quantity and quality of information on social aspects of development in the ECAFE region, and to indicate social development problems and needs requiring particular attention in the interest of rapid development.

Work content: (a) Assistance to Governments:

Through advisory services,

(i) In planning, executing and evaluating surveys of social conditions, 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 periodically; this consists of comprehensive surveys of social conditions in the region alternating with reports on selected social problems of special significance for over-all development;

(ii) Contributions to United Nations reports and studies, including the periodic Reports on the World Social Situation.

Related programmes: IA2 : 6.1-0.3 Social Development and Planning.

IA1 : 6.1-0.2 Population aspects of economic and social development

- Authority: General Assembly resolution 2211 (XXI); Asian Population Conference, 1963; Economic and Social Council resolutions 1048 (XXXVII), 1084 (XXXIX) and 1279 (XLIII); Commission resolutions 54 (XX) and 74 (XXIII); Commission, twenty-fourth session, 1968.
- Project aim: To help Governments in the ECAFE region to follow as closely as possible the interrelationships between economic and population changes, particularly with reference to their need for investment in facilities within the framework of their general development programmes, and to help them train personnel and develop national demographic programmes, for social and economic development.
- Work content: (a) Assistance to Governments:
 Through advisory services,
 (i) In defining the interaction between population trends and policies and plans for economic and social development and in evaluating their priority needs in the population field;
 (ii) In bringing national demographic programmes to an acceptable level of effectiveness and technical quality;
 (iii) In building up nuclei of personnel who will have sufficient knowledge of demography to plan and carry out population studies in co-operation with UNDP and specialized agencies, through developing, strengthening and collaborating with regional and national institutions concerned with demographic training and research;
 (iv) In planning and executing demographic surveys; and
 (v) By participating and assisting in national seminars analysis, research and training.
- (b) Studies:
 (i) On the demographic situation of the region as a whole;
 (ii) On the demographic aspects of economic and social development;
 (iii) On labour force growth and problems of unemployment and underemployment in countries of the region, (in collaboration with ILO);
 (iv) Review, evaluation and analysis of results of population censuses and of other demographic data of countries in the region;
 (v) Evaluation of national demographic programmes, including training programmes;

(vi) Contributions to United Nations reports and studies.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Preparation and distribution of

(i) A compendium of population data, population estimates and projections, demographic surveys, research work and studies on population trends and their implications on economic and social development in countries of the region;

(ii) Compilation of names of agencies, institutions and individuals in countries of the region engaged in activities related to population and related questions;

(iii) Provision of selective documentation on demographic and related data and research and studies on various aspects of population problems;

(iv) Publication of a monthly Newsletter on population activities and programmes in the region.

(d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert working groups:

Subject to funds being available

(i) It is planned to convene, late in 1968, a working group on the estimation and projection of populations of small areas;

(ii) It is also planned to organize, in co-operation with the ILO, a short-term training course on population aspects of manpower and employment for about five weeks early in 1969. This is intended for senior officers and potential national trainers.

Related programmes: Regional studies in this project are integrated with those of the Population Division at Headquarters. Collaboration in some studies is also envisaged with the Chembur Demographic Centre and relevant specialized agencies of the United Nations. This project is closely related to project IA2 : 6.1-0.4, "Selected aspects of population policies and programmes"; and to improvements in the vital registration system, census taking and other data collection and compilation in countries of the region in which the co-operation of and co-ordination with activities of the Statistical Division of ECAFE in this field will be essential.

IA1 : 7.1-0.1 Continuing review of current developments in the field of food and agriculture in Asia and the Far East

Authority: Commission, twenty-fourth session, 1968.

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: IA1 : 1.1-1.1 Review of current economic trends and developments;

IA6 : 2.1-0.1 Development of trade and trade promotion services.

2. Planning and programming

Group 1. Continuing projects and activities

IA2 : 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 and third session, 1967; Commission, twenty-fourth session, 1968.

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.

Work content: (a) Assistance to Governments:

(i) Through advisory services in economic development planning;

(ii) 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 the Asian Institute in its substantive activities.

(b) Studies:

The third session of the Conference of Asian Economic Planners considered a number of studies to be urgently needed for successful plan implementation in the countries of the region, including the following:

(i) Evaluation of development performance;

(ii) Study of planning techniques;

(iii) Problems and techniques of annual planning;

(iv) Project formulation and evaluation;

(v) Problems of under-utilization of industrial capacity;

- (vi) Planning for the private sector;
- (vii) Water resources planning;
- (viii) Manpower and educational planning;
- (ix) The role of export subsidies in trade expansion;
- (x) The role of international aid in economic development.

Implementation of these recommendations will depend on the extent of staff availability.

(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 in planning and development policies in ECAFE countries;
- (iii) On new developments in techniques of plan formulation and implementation.

(d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert working groups:

- (i) The Conference of Asian Economic Planners to meet in 1969;
- (ii) Seminars on economic development problems to be held in alternate years. (The 1968 seminar will discuss the problems of financing public sector investment. See project IA2 : 1.1-2.7);
- (iii) A regional seminar to be organized in co-operation with UNIDO on project formulation and evaluation;
- (iv) Three national seminars to be organized in three ECAFE countries, in co-operation with UNIDO, on project formulation and evaluation;
- (v) The Committee for Development Planning is expected to hold its session in the region in 1969. The suggested topics for discussion are annual planning and regional plan harmonization.

Related programmes: IA2 : 1.1-2.2 Projections and programming for economic development.

IA2 : 1.1-2.3 Regional harmonization of development plans.
Committee for Development Planning at Headquarters.

IA2 : 1.1-2.2 Projections and programming for economic development

Authority: Commission resolution 16 (XII), 1956; Conference of Asian Economic Planners, first session, 1961; second session, 1964; Commission, twenty-fourth session, 1968.

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, through advisory services in the techniques of projections and programming;

(ii) In the preparation of long-term economic projections with special reference to perspective planning, through co-operation with the 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) Trade gap projections for selected ECAFE countries and the ECAFE region as a whole;

(iii) Projections of long-term changes in the economic structure in selected ECAFE countries;

(iv) Manpower projections;

(v) Intra-regional trade matrix analyses;

(vi) Projections for regional plan harmonization and economic co-operation.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) On techniques of programming economic development, etc., through publication of the series entitled Development Programming Techniques;

(ii) On techniques of long-term economic projection;

(iii) On the results of long-term economic projections.

(d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert working groups:

(t)

Expert Groups on Programming Techniques.

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: IA2 : 1.1-2.1 Economic development and planning;
IA2 : 1.1-2.3 Regional harmonization of development plans.
Programmes of work listed at (a)(ii) above.

IA2 : 1.1-2.3 Regional harmonization of development plans

Authority: Conference of Asian Economic Planners, second and third sessions, 1964 and 1967 respectively; Commission resolution 86 (XXIII), 1967; Inter-governmental Consultations on Regional and Sub-regional Plan Harmonization and Economic Co-operation, first session, 1967; Commission, twenty-third session, 1967; twenty-fourth session, 1968.

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: (b) Studies:

The first session of the Inter-governmental Consultations on Plan Harmonization and Economic Co-operation selected twenty studies as being of urgent concern to the ECAFE countries where joint action is needed. They include, in terms of broad groups of subject:

(i) Studies of harmonization possibilities on a commodity basis (such as rubber, tea, fertilizers and allied chemicals, agricultural machinery, etc.);

(ii) Studies of promising projects for economic co-operation (such as tourism, shipping, deep-sea fisheries, etc.);

(iii) Plan harmonization as a means of increasing the rate of capacity utilization.

In addition, two studies are proposed on:

(i) Problems of economic co-operation and integration among the ASEAN countries;

(ii) Prospects of plan harmonization and economic co-operation in the lower Mekong basin countries;

with a view to suggesting concrete operational forms of co-operation which should be negotiated among the countries concerned.

Further, to reflect the real needs of certain countries that are handicapped by special circumstances, such as the land-locked nature of their terrain and other historical and physical factors. Intensive studies will be undertaken to

identify the special disadvantages from which the countries belonging to this category suffer and to suggest regional and international action necessary to enable them to overcome these difficulties.

Considerable strengthening of the staff will be required to undertake these studies.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

The studies prepared under (b) (i) to (iii) above will be published in a series entitled "Studies on plan harmonization and economic co-operation in Asia". Other studies will be submitted to the Governments concerned.

(d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert working groups:

(t) The project will be conducted under the guidance of the Ministerial Conference on Regional Economic Co-operation. It is proposed that the Consultative Committee on Regional Plan Harmonization and Economic Co-operation, acting as the executing agency of the Ministerial Conference, should meet preferably every second year.

There will also be a series of Working Groups of Planning Experts on Regional Plan Harmonization, which will, however, be held as study sessions rather than formal meetings.

Related programmes: Intensive and extensive collaboration with other ECAFE projects will be required; especially with the Division of Industry and Natural Resources, the International Trade Division, the Joint ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division. Co-operation with specialized agencies such as FAO, UNCTAD, etc., will also be necessary.

IA2 : 1.1-2.1 Economic development and planning;

IA2 : 1.1-2.2 Projections and programming for economic development, especially (b) Studies (vi);

IA6 : 2.1-0.3 Methods of expanding international trade, (a)(i) and (iv).

IA2 : 1.1-2.4 Financing of economic development

Authority: Fourth Regional Budget Workshop, 1966; Commission, twenty-third session, 1967; twenty-fourth session, 1968.

Project aim: To assist the Governments of the developing ECAFE countries in making fiscal, financial and budgetary policies effective instruments for the acceleration of growth with stability.

Work content: (a) Assistance to Governments:

Through advisory services

(i) In the field of fiscal policies and formulation and evaluation of public projects;

(ii) In developing efficient budgeting techniques;

(iii) In co-ordinating effectively government budgeting and economic development planning.

(b) Studies:

(i) Review of fiscal developments in the countries of the ECAFE region;

(ii) Studies on tax potentials and taxation policy, especially taxation of agricultural income and export duties;

(iii) A study on pricing policy in public enterprises;

(iv) A study on small savings;

(v) A study on effective utilization of international aid.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Through review of fiscal and financial policies and development in the countries of the ECAFE region.

(d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert working groups:

(t) The Seminar on Financing Public Sector Investment, to be convened in 1968, will have as its main topics public sector savings as a source of finance, especially taxation and surplus of public enterprises, transfer of savings between the private and public sector and role of foreign savings.

Related programmes: IA2 : 1.1-2.1 Economic development and planning.

Inter-regional budget workshops organized by the Fiscal and Financial Branch at Headquarters.

Group 2. High priority projects of immediate and practical interest

IA2 : 1.2-2.5 Strategy and targets for the second development decade

Authority: General Assembly Resolution 2218 (XXI), 1966; Commission, twenty-third session, 1967; twenty-fourth session, 1968.

Project aim: To develop, in close co-operation with the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies at Headquarters, the strategies and targets of the next development decade; to make a clearer assessment of the international effort needed to accelerate economic development of the countries of the region, and thus arrive at a more realistic programme of investment for the next development decade.

Work content:

(b) Studies:

On the basis of the evaluation of growth performance in the countries of the region, to aim at:

(a) Projections of feasible growth paths for selected countries under alternative assumption;

(b) Projections of changes in the economic structure for selected countries;

(c) Identification of bottlenecks and elaboration of development strategies;

(d) Examination of the implications of a set of global and regional control figures;

(e) Setting of growth targets for selected countries and for the region as a whole, both for aggregative macro-variables and for various sectors.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Data and information will be collected in close collaboration with the national Governments concerned, and the analysis will be checked with the government policy makers and planners. The process involves a mutual dissemination of information. The results of the projections will be presented in a report in which the implications of the targets for each of the individual member countries in the region will be elaborated.

(d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert working groups:

(t)

To co-ordinate the present work programme at the regional level, a regional meeting of experts representing the planning authorities of the member countries would be helpful. The Expert Group on Programming Techniques will not meet in the same year as the above, whose meetings will themselves depend on resources being available. In addition, participation in a series of expert working groups at the global level will be required for co-ordination of the regional programme with the world-wide programme.

Related programmes: IA2 : 1.1-2.2 Projections and programming for economic development.

IA2 : 3.1-1.1 Industrial development and planning

Authority: Ministerial Conference at Manila, 1963 and 1965; Asian Conference on Industrialization, 1965; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, twentieth session, 1968; Commission, twenty-fourth session, 1968

Project aim: To promote further industrialization and effective planning and implementation of industrialization programmes including

implementation of projects requiring regional or sub-regional co-operation and of other recommendations of the Asian Conference on Industrialization.

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:

(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 the 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 the Netherlands, a course in industrial development administration (1968).

(b) Studies:

(i) To study the problems and techniques of industrial planning, including problems relating to specific industries of major importance to the region;

(ii) To collaborate with UNESCO in its study of the requirements for the development of the book industry in the ECAFE region;

(iii) To study recovery of sulphur from gypsum and pyrites.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) To furnish information to the countries of the region regarding industrial development and planning by means of a periodical entitled "Industrial Development News" to be issued at regular intervals;

(ii) To collect and circulate "norms" to member countries to assist them in the planning of industrial development in specific industrial sectors;

(iii) To collect and disseminate information on new and improved methods and equipment for the processing of the various parts of the coconut;

(iv) To review activities in industrial research in the coconut industry and disseminate such information to interested member countries;

(v) To keep in continuous review developments in the production of protein from both conventional and unconventional sources;

(vi) To collaborate with other United Nations organizations in disseminating information concerning researches and new processes developed for the production of protein.

(d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert working groups:

(i) Annual meetings of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources;

(ii) 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 the Man-Made Fibre Industry, 1966. To be convened in subsequent years:

(1) Regional seminar on fertilizer industries;

Conferences or seminars on:

(2) vegetable oils and oil products industries;

(3) timber and timber products industries;

(4) food processing industries;

(5) other industries related to agriculture, forward and backward linkages.

(iii) To explore the possibility of holding regular meetings on industrial financing to be organized jointly with the Asian Development Bank;

(iv) To convene seminars on the production of protein from conventional and unconventional sources;

(v) To collaborate with other United Nations bodies in holding meetings on protein production.

Related programmes: International Symposium on Industrialization, Athens, 28 November - 20 December 1967; 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.

IA2 : 3.1-1.2 Application of science and technology to development

- Authority: Economic and Social Council, forty-third session, 1967; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, seventeenth session, 1965; Asian Conference on Industrialization, 1965; Commission, twenty-fourth session, 1968.
- Project aim: The project aims at promoting the wider application of science and technology to industrial development.
- Work content: (b) Studies:
- (i) To study the possibilities of implementing in the region the directives of the Economic and Social Council arising from the substantive reports of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development. The first of these reports is entitled, "Feeding the expanding world population: recommendations for international action to avert the impending protein crisis".
 - (ii) To study the problem of "brain drain" as it affects ECAFE developing countries.
- (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:
- (i) To collaborate with UNESCO in convening the Ministerial Conference on the Application of Science and Technology to the Development of Asia (CASTASIA);
 - (ii) To service the meetings of the Regional Group for Asia of the United Nations Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development.
- Related programmes: United Nations Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development.

IA2 : 3.1-1.3 Industrial research

- Authority: Asian Conference on Industrialization, 1965; Asian Industrial Development Council, second session, 1967; Consultative Group for Promoting Co-ordinated Industrial Research in Asia and the Far East, 1966; Commission, twenty-fourth session, 1968.

- 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:** (a) Assistance to Governments:
 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 plans, 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.
 This is a new area of work and activity in this field will need to be increased.
- Related programmes:** Related to project IA2 : 3.1-1.2 Application of science and technology to development.
 Close co-operation with UNIDO, UNESCO and OECD is needed for implementing the programme.
- IA2 : 5.1-0.1 Planning and development of water resources**
- Authority:** Seventh Regional Conference on Water Resources Development, 1966; Commission, twenty-fourth session, 1968.
- 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:
 (i) Short-term advisory services to Governments by a regional adviser on request in the preparation of programmes

of investigation, formulation of development plans, and review of specific development projects (1966-1968);

- (t) (ii) Organization of an 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 member countries;

(iii) Participation in the execution of UNDP projects: Feasibility survey of the Mu river project in Burma, duration three years, 1966-1969.

(b) Studies:

(i) Country survey of water resources development in Mongolia. Bringing up to date other 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;

(iii) Preparation of a manual on costing of water resources projects;

- (s) (iv) Assessment of manpower and training requirements in water resources development. Assistance to countries in undertaking surveys where necessary and, on the basis of these country surveys, to compile an over-all regional survey.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) Publication of the Water Resources Series (publication of major studies and proceedings of meetings in printed form in this series);

(ii) Publication of the quarterly Water Resources Journal for dissemination of up-to-date technical information on water resources development projects and activities in the region.

(d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert working groups:

(i) Preparatory work for the eighth session of the biennial Regional Conference on Water Resources Development to be held in November 1968, including background papers and records of proceedings. The Conference will consider: (a) Practices and methods pertaining to financing of water resources projects and repayment of project costs; (b) Efficient management, operation and maintenance of water resources projects; and (c) Integration of a national master water plan in the national economic development plan. (The Conference functions as the Commission's committee in the water resources field - first session 1951; second session 1954; third session 1957; fourth session 1960; fifth session 1962; sixth session 1964; seventh session 1966).

- (t) (ii) Preparatory work for the Expert Working Group on Water Resources Planning, to be held in September 1968. The Group will discuss: (a) Procedures and standards for planning water resources projects, and (b) Co-ordinating activities of all agencies in water resources development and related fields.

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 annual Inter-Agency Meeting on Water Resources Development, functioning as a sub-committee of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination.

IA2 : 6.1-0.3 Social development and planning

Authority: Terms of reference of the Commission; Commission resolution 42 (XVIII); Social Commission, eighteenth session, 1967; Economic and Social Council resolutions 1139 (XLI) and 1143 (XLI).

Project aim: To assist in promoting planned social development, and the integration of social and economic planning in countries of the ECAFE region.

Work content: (a) Assistance to Governments:
Through advisory services
(i) In planning for social development conjointly with economic development, with special regard to problems of policy formulation, methods of planning and programming, and techniques of implementation and evaluation;
(ii) By participating and assisting in national seminars and technical meetings concerned with social aspects of development planning.
(b) Studies:
(i) On changes in levels of living in selected ECAFE countries; one study to be completed in 1968;
(ii) On social requirements for plan implementation; one study to be completed in 1969;
(iii) Contributions to United Nations reports and studies.
(c) Collection and dissemination of information:
On problems and methods of social development planning, and on techniques of inducing social change for development, in countries of the ECAFE region.

Related programmes: (a) IA1 : 6.1-0.1 Social Survey and Review of Social Development Trends

(b) Continuing co-operation with UNESCO in assisting implementation of the Karachi Plan for educational development; participation in United Nations meetings concerned with social aspects of development planning.

IA2 : 6.1-0.4 Selected aspects of population policies and programmes

- Authority: General Assembly resolution 2211 (XXI); Asian Population Conference, 1963; ECOSOC resolutions 1048 (XXVII), 1084 (XXXIX) and 1279 (XLIII); Commission resolutions 54 (XX) and 74 (XXIII).
- Project aim: To help Governments in the ECAFE region to resolve problems relating to the formulation and implementation of population policy through appropriate studies and research, including the evaluation of current action programmes. To assist countries of the region to reorient as early as possible their family planning programmes to methods and approaches better suited to local conditions.
- Work content:
- (a) Assistance to Governments:
 - (i) Through advisory services, in formulating and implementing population policies, upon request;
 - (ii) In evaluating current action programmes and making available the latest information on contemporary studies and experience in population programmes of other countries;
 - (iii) By participating and assisting in national seminars and meetings concerned with population policy and its implementation;
 - (iv) By providing meetings and other forums for the exchange of knowledge and experience in population programmes.
 - (b) Studies:
 - (i) Of national family planning programmes and of methods and procedures for evaluating them, including research and experimentation on questions relating to their implementation (in co-operation with the United Nations Development Programme and specialized agencies);
 - (ii) On the measurement of, and pertinent analytical methods to derive unbiased estimates of, levels, trends and components of fertility, including the appraisal and utilization of defective data;
 - (iii) On the design, execution and analysis of fertility sample surveys;
 - (iv) On fertility variations among various population segments;
 - (v) 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;

(vi) Contributions to United Nations reports and studies.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) Preparation of a compendium of data on levels of fertility and on action programmes to implement national population policy and of research work and studies conducted in relation to these programmes in countries of the region;

(ii) Provision of selective documentation on data, research and studies on population policy and action programmes;

(iii) Compilation of names of agencies, institutions and individual in countries of the region engaged in activities related to population policy and action programmes;

(iv) Contribution to a monthly Newsletter of information relating to current developments in population programmes in countries of the region.

(d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert working groups:

(i) In mid-1968 an Expert Group will be convened on the Assessment of the Acceptance, Use and Use-Effectiveness of Family Planning Methods in Current National Programmes. (See project IA2 : 6.1-0.5) The co-operation of WHO in this project will be requested. Many large-scale family planning programmes of countries of the region are based on recently discovered family planning methods, with generally discouraging results. There are also wide differences in the statistical procedures used in different countries for evaluating their experiences with regard to these methods. Several problems arise in comparing findings from the countries which may furnish important guide-lines for policy and action. Statistical methods are not well developed and more suitable ones can be evolved only by a discussion of the practical problems involved. Capital outlays of some ECAFE Governments for nation-wide programmes have been heavy and will continue to be so if these programmes are to achieve the targets set. There are direct interrelationships among choice of family planning methods, acceptance factors and programme costs. The Working Group will provide a forum for an exchange of country experiences to guide the countries in reorienting their programmes as early as possible to the use of methods likely to be most effective and, perhaps, least expensive in terms of over-all programme costs. The co-operation of WHO in this project would be very useful and will be requested.

(ii) If funds are available, it is also planned to organize late in 1968 or early 1969 a Working Group of Experts of Evaluation of Family Planning Programmes.

Related programmes: The project involves a multi-disciplinary approach to the problems of rapid population growth and requires the co-operation of UNDP and specialized agencies. It is closely related to project IAI : 6.1-0.2 Population aspects of economic and social development.

IA2 : 7.1-0.2 Agricultural development and planning with special reference to their economic aspects 10/

Authority: Working Party on Economic Development and Planning, third session, 1957; Commission, twenty-fourth session, 1968.

Project aim: To facilitate improvements in agricultural programming and implementation.

Working content: (a) Assistance to Governments:

(i) Advisory services, on request, in development planning for the agricultural sector, including assistance under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance 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 1969); study of requirements and availability for the 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 1968/69);

10/ Work on this project 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 1968.

(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 agricultural development plans of other countries with a view to achieving greater harmony among targets and policies for agriculture (possibly 1968/69);

(ii) Possibility to be explored of convening (possibly in 1969) 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, the International Co-operative Alliance and the Social Development Division.

Related programmes: IA2 : 1.1-2.1 Economic development planning;

IB6 : 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 1. Continuing projects and activities

IA3 : 8.1-0.1 Public administration and national development

Authority: Commission, twenty-second session, 1966; twenty-third session, 1967; twenty-fourth session, 1968.

Project aim: The project has four sub-components and has been prepared on the basis of recommendations made by the Working Group of Experts on Major Administrative Problems of Asian Governments and the Seminar on Training Needs in support of Administrative Reform and Improvement. Major emphasis is placed on the strengthening of government agencies or departments or institutes of public administration which are directly involved in administrative reforms and on training in special skills essential for administrative analysis and training of middle level administrators. The purpose is to assist the Governments in their efforts to make necessary changes in their administrative systems and processes to meet the requirements of development planning and also to facilitate accelerated training of middle level administrators in management and administrative techniques in relation to the implementation of development programmes and projects.

Work content: (a) Assistance to Governments:

The services of a regional adviser on public administration are available, on request, to assist Governments in the region in 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 the meetings, etc. mentioned under (d).

To prepare basic material for:

A study group to examine the training needs, design, content and methodology of training of middle level administrators (1969).

To undertake an intensive inventory of training facilities in the skills mentioned in the report of the Seminar on Training Needs, that is, organization analysis, mechanization systems, information systems, work study and operational research, office lay-out, budgeting control, accounting systems, purchasing and store keeping project planning and control systems, financial administration and personnel administration.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

As soon as the inventory of training facilities in the skills mentioned above is completed, relevant information will be made available to the countries of the region. Efforts will also be made to secure information relating to the training facilities in such areas as hospital administration, agricultural administration, labour administration, port administration, etc., both within and outside the region and to disseminate the available data to the countries. Other literature and materials on development in public administration will also be collected and disseminated to the countries.

(d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert working groups:

(i) Resources permitting, to organize a workshop on national and local government personnel systems as recommended by the Group. This Workshop, originally scheduled for 1967, had to be postponed as the Commission had a heavy calendar of meetings;

(ii) To organize a workshop on assistance for administrative reform; case studies of the results of administrative reforms carried out in countries of the region together with selected case studies undertaken by the United Nations, New York, will provide the documentation. The purpose of this workshop is to explore areas in which United Nations technical assistance can be effectively provided so as to strengthen the government agencies and departments and institutes of public administration which are directly involved in administrative reforms;

(iii) To organize a workshop on relationships 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 government institutions or elected bodies;

(iv) To organize a workshop on training material and case studies in support of administrative reform and improvement;

(v) To organize a study group to examine the training needs, design, content and methodology of training of middle level administrators.

IA3 : 8.1-0.2 Technical assistance programming and implementation

Authority: Commission, twenty-second session, 1966; twenty-third session, 1967; twenty-fourth session, 1968.

Project aim: To assist countries in the formulation of machinery, methods and procedures aimed at proper project and over-all programme evaluation of the 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 implementation and related aspects of technical assistance in co-operation with UNDP, OTC and UNITAR.

5. Development and provision of basic statistical information

Group 1. Continuing projects and activities

IA5 : 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-fourth session, 1968.

Project aim: Collection, compilation and dissemination of basic statistical series for ECAFE countries.

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) Maintenance of basic statistical series for ECAFE countries and publication of these series in the Asian Economic Statistics section of the Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East and the proposed Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Far East. These involve close liaison with the statistical offices of member countries and close collaboration with the Statistical Office of the United Nations and the specialized agencies;

(ii) Compilation of statistics for the annual Economic Surveys and for other recurrent and special projects of the secretariat;

(iii) The first issue of the Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Far East will be brought out during 1968;

(iv) Preparation and presentation of statistical data in the form of charts and graphs and maintenance of the charts up to date.

IA5 : 9.1-0.2 Statistics development and basic statistics

- Authority: Conference of Asian Statisticians, eighth session, 1967;
Commission, twenty-fourth session, 1968.
- 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) Advice and assistance to Governments, particularly through regional statistical advisers, in the formulation and implementation of long-range programmes of statistics development and the building up of a sound statistical system to meet the needs of planning and development during the United Nations Development Decade;
 - (ii) Advice and assistance to countries in building up basic statistics for economic and social development;
 - (iii) Advice and assistance to countries in programming and formulation of requests for technical assistance, including assistance from the UNDP Special Fund, in the field of statistics;
 - (iv) Advice and assistance to countries in giving effect to international standards, guiding principles and other suggestions in respect of national accounting, including inter-industry analysis.
 - (b) Studies:
 - (i) Preparation of a bibliography on the technical and methodological aspects of compiling index numbers of production, especially in respect of scope, coverage and timeliness;
 - (ii) Studies on the problems of industrial classification;
 - (iii) Studies of the regional aspects of methods of labour force, employment and unemployment statistics;
 - (iv) Evolving a 1968 Programme of Basic Industrial Statistics for Asia and the Far East /recommendation of the Conference of Asian Statisticians, seventh (1966) session/;
 - (v) With the co-operation of the ILO, preparation of a manual on the practical problems in the gathering of price statistics and computation of price indexes /Conference of Asian Statisticians, seventh (1966) session/;
 - (vi) Preparation of a programme of current housing and building statistics for the ECAFE countries /recommendation of the Conference of Asian Statisticians, eighth (1967) session/;

(vii) Preparation of a guide to the compilation of input-output tables in the countries of the ECAFE region /Conference of Asian Statisticians, eighth (1967) session/.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) Collection, study and dissemination of information on the state of industrial statistics in the countries of the region;

(ii) Bringing the publication "Guide to Basic Statistics in Countries of the ECAFE Region" up to date and possibly enlarging its scope /recommendation of the Conference of Asian Statisticians, seventh (1966) session/

(d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars, expert working groups:

(i) Conference of Asian Statisticians:

The ninth session of the Conference will be held in 1969, to review the development of statistics in the countries of the region and to consider national accounts, data processing, training, social statistics, etc. The tenth session will be held in 1970;

(ii) Working group on public sector statistics:

Subject to availability of funds, a working group of experts will be organized on public sector statistics in 1968 and on household sector accounts in 1969 /recommendation of the eighth (1967) session of the Conference of Asian Statisticians and Working Group of Experts on National Accounts (November 1967)/;

(iii) A seminar on statistics for planning to be held at Moscow is planned for 1969 /Conference of Asian Statisticians, seventh (1966) session/;

(iv) Working group on migration statistics:

Subject to availability of funds, an expert group on migration statistics will be organized in 1968 to discuss problems of migration statistics /Conference of Asian Statisticians, sixth (1964) session/;

(v) Seminar on civil registration and vital statistics:

A seminar will be organized in Copenhagen in 1968 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 /Conference of Asian Statisticians, eighth (1967) session/.

IA5 : 9.1-0.3 Statistical methods and standards

Authority: Terms of reference of the Commission; Commission, twenty-fourth session, 1968.

Project aim: Study of statistical methods and standards for promoting international comparability.

Work content: (b) Studies:

(i) Undertaking evaluative studies to bring out the practical difficulties in implementing the standards on distributive trades recommended by the United Nations /Conference of Asian Statisticians, eighth (1967) session/.

(ii) Preparation of a study of series on constant prices and indexes on distributive trades, dealing with practices of the countries of the region and the concepts which should be used /Conference of Asian Statisticians, eighth (1967) session/;

(iii) Preparation of a manual on the concepts, definitions and statistical procedures in relation to the statistical programme on children and youth /Conference of Asian Statisticians, eighth (1967) session/.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

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) Acting as a focal point for the dissemination of information on sources and methods;

(iv) Collection and regular distribution to all countries of the region lists of new statistical publications issued by each country;

(v) Preparation of a regional publication providing information on the concepts and definitions used in the countries in compiling their statistics with a view to standardizing concepts and definitions at the regional level /Conference of Asian Statisticians, seventh (1966) session/.

IA5 : 9.1-0.4 Census and sample surveys

- Authority: Working Group on Censuses of Population and Housing, 1964, 1966; Seminar on Sampling Methods, 1965; Conference of Asian Statisticians, seventh session, 1966; Commission, twenty-fourth session, 1968.
- Project aim: Drawing up an Asian Programme for the 1970 Censuses of Population and Housing; promoting participation of countries in the 1970 World Programme of Population and Housing Censuses, and improvement of the methodology of censuses and sample surveys.
- Work content:
- (a) Assistance to governments:
Through advisory services:
 - (i) In the use of sampling methods and the establishment of a sample survey system;
 - (ii) Promoting 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) 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 /recommendation of the Seminar on Censuses and Sample Surveys of Distributive Trades (1966)/.
 - (c) Collection and dissemination of information:
 - (i) Collection and dissemination of information on sampling techniques and on sample surveys in different fields, and preparation of a Report on Sample Surveys in the ECAFE region;
 - (ii) Collection of information from the countries of the region on the costs of each stage of survey, and dissemination of such information;
 - (iii) Collection and dissemination of information on the tabulation programmes of countries for surveys;
 - (iv) Collection of information on the character of inquiries on distributive trades conducted by the countries of the region and dissemination of such information.
 - (d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars, expert working groups:
Working Group on distributive trade statistics. Working group (or seminar) to be convened in 1970 to discuss further problems of distributive trade statistics /recommendation of the Seminar on Censuses and Sample Surveys of Distributive Trades (1966)/.

IA5 : 9.1-0.5 Statistical manpower and training

- Authority: Conference of Asian Statisticians, seventh session, 1966;
Commission, twenty-fourth session, 1968.
- 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:
Advice and assistance to countries in organizing statistical training courses; organizing sub-regional and regional training centres in the region for training statistical personnel at all levels.
 - (b) Studies:
 - (i) Preparation of a manual on statistical operations covering data collection, data processing, presentation and publication of statistical data and definitions of basic terms and concepts. The manual is intended to serve operational as well as training purposes /recommendation of the Conference of Asian Statisticians, eighth (1967) session/;
 - (ii) Study 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;
 - (iii) 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:
Collection and dissemination of information on the development of manpower and training facilities in the region and preparation of reviews on the subject.
 - (d) Training centres:
Asian Statistical Institute
 - (i) Application to be finalized and submitted to UNDP for financial assistance to the establishment and maintenance of the Asian Statistical Institute at Tokyo /resolution of the Commission at its twenty-third (1967) session/;
 - (ii) Drawing up the curriculum for the courses to be given at the Asian Statistical Institute to be established late in 1968, circulating it to Governments and appropriate specialized agencies and reviewing it by a group of experts /Conference of Asian Statisticians, eighth session, 1967/;
 - (iii) Rendering assistance to the sub-regional training centre established for the French speaking countries, Cambodia, Laos and the Republic of Viet-Nam;

(iv) Assisting national training centres in organizing training activities for the 1970 censuses of population and housing.

IA5 : 9.1-0.6 Electronic data processing

Authority: Terms of reference of the Commission; Commission resolution E/CN.11/223/Rev.1, fifth session 1949; Commission, twenty-fourth session, 1968.

Project aim: Strengthening electronic data processing techniques in the region by advisory services and operational assistance, and servicing secretariat requirements.

Work content: Electronic data processing for the secretariat has been centralized, with the appropriate unit being responsible for management of equipment, coding and punching of input data, preparation of computer programmes as required, and testing and running them.

In pursuit of the basic aim and objectives, the following divisions of its work are maintained:

(a) Assistance to Governments:

The furnishing of advice to countries on:

(i) The general requirements of Governments in the field of data processing, particularly proposals for new and the organization of existing electronic computer applications, with emphasis on the requirements of government statistical services;

(ii) The techniques of processing of census data, particularly population and housing.

(b) Studies:

Follow-up on the feasibility study by an expert group (1967) on the establishment of a regional computing centre in ECAFE, and the pursuit of recommendations arising from the study and from associated recommendations of the seventh and eighth sessions of the Conference of Asian Statisticians on this subject.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) In co-operation with the International Computing Centre at Headquarters, the operation of a reporting system under which countries furnish 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 International 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 Foreign Trade Statistics of Asia and the Far East, Series A and B

Related Programmes: In order to fulfil the above functions which are to some extent interrelated, close liaison is maintained with Governments, the Statistical Office of the United Nations and with the United Nations and its specialized agencies at Bangkok, in connexion with both the operational and organizational aspects of electronic data processing.

6. Trade expansion

Group 1. Continuing projects and activities

IA6 : 2.1-0.1 Development of trade and trade promotion services

Authority: Committee on Trade, eleventh session, 1968; Commission, twenty-fourth session, 1968.

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 developments 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 EEC, 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, UNCTAD, 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 trade agreements and bulk contracts submitted to the third session of the Committee on Trade 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 UNCTAD. Revised 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 Trade 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 October 1969. The secretariat's work in providing advisory services and promoting subsequent Asian Trade Fairs is to be continued in 1968 and 1969.

(t)

(b) Studies:

Study on trade of ECAFE countries with centrally planned economies: Report submitted to the Committee on Trade at its seventh session and to the first session of UNCTAD. Revised study published in ECAFE Economic Bulletin, Vol. XV, No.1, June 1964. Work to be continued in 1968 and 1969, 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 twelfth session early in 1969.

(t)

A seminar and study tour on state trading to be held in 1968 in the USSR.

IA6 : 2.1-0.2 Regional economic co-operation

- Authority: Ministerial Conferences on Asian Economic Co-operation, 1963 and 1965; Committee on Trade, eleventh session, 1968; Commission, twenty-fourth session, 1968.
- 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 October 1968:
 - (t) (1) The secretariat's work concerning the establishment of the Asian Development Bank was completed when the Bank commenced operation on 19 December 1966; technical co-operation and close liaison with the Bank to be established and maintained.
 - (2) A Working Group of Experts on Trade Liberalization, convened in November 1964, examined various methods of increasing intra-regional trade and suggested measures for trade liberalization on a region-wide and a 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 on tariff and non-tariff barriers, payments and other aspects of trade liberalization: a Seminar on Financial Aspects of Trade Expansion, held in 1967
 - (t) examined various alternative schemes of regional payments arrangements; its report to be submitted to the Committee on Trade, eleventh session, for consideration. The secretariat to conduct consultations, on request, in member countries of the region and to undertake studies on the subject of regional payments and trade liberalization, in co-operation with the international financial institutions concerned. Work to be continued in 1968 and 1969.

(ii) Intra-regional Trade Promotion Talks: Ninth series to be held in 1969.

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 relating to trade problems of commodities of interest to member countries of the region to be continued, in co-operation with FAO and other international bodies concerned. (See also project IA6 : 2.1-0.4)

(b) Studies and (d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert working groups:

(i) Ministerial Conferences on Asian Economic Co-operation to be held in October 1968 [for details, see description under (a)7];

(t) (ii) A meeting of government experts on trade expansion to be convened in September 1968, and such studies as necessary to be completed before the experts meeting.

IA6 : 2.1-0.3 Methods of expanding international trade

Authority: Committee on Trade, eleventh session, 1968; Commission, twenty-fourth session, 1968.

Project aim: (i) To find mutually acceptable solutions to transit trade problems with a view to assisting Governments of land-locked countries as well as those giving transit facilities to expand their trade and economic co-operation;

(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 land-locked countries was established by UNCTAD in response to Commission resolution 51 (XX) on transit trade of land-locked 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 concerning transit trade problems to be continued;

(ii) UNCTAD activities and recommendations to be a standing item on the agenda of the Committee on Trade; the 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;

- (t) (iii) Advisory services on trade in petroleum and petroleum products rendered to countries of the region in 1967; work to be continued;

(iv) Review of trade of land-locked countries with a view to evolving special measures aimed at expanding their trade; secretariat work to be continued in co-operation with interested member countries.

(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;

- (t) (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.

(iii) Study of problems of insurance and re-insurance in the ECAFE region. Preliminary report submitted to the Committee on Trade, eleventh session. Work to be continued.

Related programmes: Close collaboration with UNCTAD, the Trade and Development Board and the other United Nations regional economic commissions.

IA6 : 2.1-0.4 Commodity problems

Authority: Committee on Trade, eleventh session, 1968; Commission, twenty-fourth session, 1968.

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 markets and prices for them 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 markets 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:

(t) (i) Work to be continued in collaboration with the FAO Study Group on Jute, Kenaf and Allied Fibres (under the Committee on Commodity Problems), 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;

(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)7. 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 relating to trade problems of commodities of interest to member countries of the region to be continued in co-operation with FAO.

Related programmes: Close collaboration with UNCTAD and FAO.

IA6 : 2.1-0.5 Regulations, procedures and practices concerning the conduct of international trade

Authority: Committee on Trade, eleventh session, 1968; Commission, twenty-fourth session, 1968.

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, Advisory services to Governments on request.

(t)

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 1968 and 1969; expert group on customs valuation to be convened in 1968 or 1969, 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: Collaboration with UNCTAD and the Customs Co-operation Council.

IA6 : 2.1-0.6 Commercial arbitration facilities

Authority: Committee on Trade, eleventh session, 1968; Commission, Twenty-fourth session, 1968.

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 to be continued in 1968 and 1969, 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. Further meetings to be held when appropriate.

Related programmes: Close co-operation with the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs and the International Chamber of Commerce.

IA6 : 2.1-0.7 Shipping and ocean freight rates

Authority: Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation, 1963 and 1965; Committee on Trade, eleventh session, 1968; Commission, twenty-fourth session, 1968.

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 subjects in co-operation with the Governments and appropriate international organizations.

(iii) Survey made in 1967 of the existing training facilities for ship and managerial personnel in the ECAFE region with a view to determining the need for and feasibility of organizing training on a regional and sub-regional basis; the secretariat in co-operation with UNCTAD and other interested organizations to pursue the matter in order to promote the establishment of regional or sub-regional training facilities, making use of existing institutions;

(iv) Promotion of the creation and operation of freight study units and consultation machinery for negotiation and improving understanding between shippers and shipowners, and the creation of regional and sub-regional machinery to support and co-ordinate the work of the national bodies;

- (t) (v) Promotion of regional and sub-regional co-operation through pooling of shipping facilities, organizing joint chartering companies, and other measures aimed at rationalization of ocean freight rates. Advisory services to be continued in conjunction with the ECAFE Shipping Information and Advisory Services Centre, to be created within the ECAFE secretariat.

(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. The first session of the Working Party on Shipping and Ocean Freight Rates held in 1967; its report submitted to the eleventh session of the Committee on Trade in 1968; the second session scheduled for 1969 or 1970.

Related programmes: Close collaboration with UNCTAD.

IA6 : 2.1-0.8 Organization of training courses and a regional centre for trade promotion

Authority: Committee on Trade, eleventh session, 1968; Commission, Twenty-fourth session, 1968.

Project aim: To assist Governments in improving their trade promotion personnel, techniques and machinery.

Work content: (a) Assistance to Governments:

- (t) (i) Organization of seminars and training courses under the technical assistance programme of the United Nations, to assist member countries in the ECAFE region to develop their trade promotion machinery and improve their trade promotion techniques. Training courses organized in Japan in 1959, India in 1961 and the Philippines in 1964. 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:

(ii) Regional Centre for Trade Promotion established within the ECAFE secretariat, to carry out the functions under (i) above as well as to render advisory services on trade promotion techniques and policies, to undertake market research and to collect and disseminate information relating to trade development, in co-operation with the secretariats of UNCTAD and GATT.

Related programmes: Close collaboration with UNCTAD and GATT.

B. DEVELOPMENT AND UTILIZATION OF HUMAN RESOURCES

4. Social welfareGroup 1. Continuing projects and activities1B4 : 6.1-0.5 Social welfare aspects of development

Authority: Commission resolutions 30(XV) and 42(XVIII); Social Commission, sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth sessions 1965, 1966 and 1967; Economic and Social Council resolution 1086(XXXIX) G, H, I and J, 1965; Commission twenty-third and twenty-fourth sessions, 1967 and 1968.

Project aim: To assist in improving the planning, administration and organization of national social welfare services as part of national development plans and programmes, including the development and improvement of social work training.

Work content: (a) Assistance to Governments:

Through advisory services:

(i) By promoting, participating and assisting in national and regional seminars and workshops on social welfare;

(ii) In developing and improving professional education at the university and other levels; improving in-service and on-the-job training of existing welfare personnel including training of volunteers; building up a nucleus of good social welfare administrators, supervisors, trainers and planners through advanced short-term training at the regional level.

(b) Studies:

(i) For preparation of reports on social welfare development and planning in the ECAFE region; a study on social welfare trends will be prepared in 1968 and a country case study on planning of social welfare as part of national plan will be initiated in 1968 provided funds and staff resources are available;

(ii) A study on the "Role of Voluntary Agencies in Social Welfare Programmes in the ECAFE Region" was completed in February 1968;

(iii) Contribution to United Nations reports and studies.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

To improve and strengthen the collection and dissemination of information on social welfare, including social welfare training and research, and to provide exchanges of experience in social welfare planning, programming and implementation between countries in the region.

(d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert working groups:

The first regional training course for directors of schools of social work and supervisors of field work was held in August 1966 and a Seminar on the Relationship of Social Work Education to Developmental Needs and Problems, attended by social welfare educators, administrators and planners, was held in January/February 1968.

A seminar on content and methods of training senior social welfare personnel is to be held at the beginning of 1969, to be attended by social welfare administrators responsible for staff training and development and for social welfare policy formation, supervisors in social welfare training schemes, as well as selected social welfare educators from countries in the region; funds permitting, the seminar will be combined with a regional study tour to study planning, administration and organization of social welfare programmes in selected countries of the region, including training and development of social welfare manpower. Substantive and other preparations for the seminar-cum-study tour will be undertaken during 1968.

Related programmes:

(i) Assisting 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 training courses are planned for 1968/69 to be financed by the United Nations, Colombo Plan and other international sources:

(ii) Providing substantive guidance on 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 the Republic of Korea (1967), China (Taiwan) (1967), Hong Kong (1967), Malaysia and Singapore (both beginning 1968);

(iii) Evaluating existing UNICEF-assisted family, child and youth welfare projects; ECAFE may participate in evaluation teams to evaluate such projects in Burma and China (Taiwan) during 1968;

(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, the ILO, and UNESCO.

6. Rural and Community Development, including Co-operatives

Group 1. Continuing projects and activities

1B6 : 6.1-0.6 Regional and community development policies, programmes, training and "clearing house" for exchange of information

Authority: General Assembly resolutions 1676 (XVI) and 1710 (XVI); Economic and Social Council resolutions 496 (XVI), 585 (XX), 663D (XXIV), 792 (XXX), 840 (XXXII), 1141 (XLI) and programme of work 1968-69; Commission resolution 34 (XVII); Commission, twenty-fourth session, 1968.

Project aim: A large variety of new community development "approaches" and techniques are constantly emerging, through pragmatic approaches in implementation, within countries of the ECAFE region. New techniques of comprehensive regional/area planning and development at sub-national levels are also being established. A constant exchange and feed-back of data about such developing trends, techniques, methodologies, institutional developments and inter-disciplinary co-ordinative approaches with popular participation, in the national community development programmes are essential, so as to assist Governments in the formulation of more effective national policies and programmes. ECAFE's regional contacts make such a service possible through this project, including the required co-ordination with allied national and regional development programmes.

Work content: (a) Assistance to Governments:

Through advisory services of secretariat staff:

(i) In planning, promoting, organizing, developing, improving and evaluating regional and community development programmes both urban and rural, including the promotion of research and experimental pilot projects and co-ordinating them with national and regional activity in allied fields or specialized agency interests;

(ii) In promoting social and community aspects of economic and regional development programmes, e.g. development of human and community resources, grass-root level planning and implementation for local development, self-help and joint participation with government authorities, local leadership and local institutions, etc.;

(iii) By promoting the regional and community development approach in national development projects such as river-basin development, improved local government systems, rural public works, urban development, tribal and hill-tribe development, land settlement, development of special groups such as women, youth and children, etc.;

(iv) By improving national training programmes in regional and community development, e.g. promoting inter-disciplinary and inter-departmental courses/seminars/workshops, establishing national training and action research institutions, developing training curricula, methods, materials and instructional facilities, promoting community development in institutions of learning including universities, and undertaking experimental pilot projects.

(b) Studies:

(i) The role of women and youth in community development in Asia:

(ii) The development of tribal and hill-tribe peoples in the ECAFE region;

(iii) The role of local government bodies, co-operatives and voluntary agencies in community development.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) Promotion and distribution of country monographs on specific successful aspects of regional and community development programmes or the community development "approach";

(ii) Collating, analysing, processing and distributing of new literature/knowledge/data on trends, etc., on community development to Governments as well as to institutions of learning.

(d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert working groups:

(i) Regional Inter-Agency Meeting on Regional, Rural and Community Development.

Related programmes:

(i) This project activity is generally co-ordinated with and related to the work of the specialized agencies, World Food Program, UNDP, OTC, the United Nations Headquarters Division of Social Development, UNICEF, voluntary agencies, foundations, universities and schools of higher learning and the social aspects of the lower Mekong River development projects;

(ii) It will be related to the stimulation of national projects for financing by the UNDP Special Fund, particularly projects dealing with the establishment of: national institutions for training and action research in community development; pilot projects in urban or rural community development; regional/area, comprehensive, territorial development pilot projects of an inter-disciplinary nature, etc.

IB6 : 6.1-0.7 Mobilization of human, financial and community resources for implementing land reform and settlement

- Authority: General Assembly resolutions: 1676 (XVI), 1710 (XVI) and 1828 (XVII); Economic and Social Council resolutions 496 (XVI), 585C (XX), 663D (XXIV), 792 (XXX), 840 (XXXII), 887 (XXXIV), 975 (XXXVI); resolutions adopted at the thirty-ninth session - July 1965 and programme of work 1968-69; Commission resolution 34 (XVII); World Land Reform Conference recommendation dated 2 July 1966; Commission, twenty-fourth session, 1968.
- Project aim: Community development principles and "approach" have been successfully used in many sectors of national development activity, particularly in land reform and settlement. ECAFE aims to promote the knowledge and dissemination of this activity and technique.
- Also, the World Land Reform Conference held at Rome in July 1966 recommended the holding of regional seminars on land reform, "bearing in mind the wide range of its social and economic aspects as well as the problems of administration, training, financing and evaluation."
- Work content: (a) Assistance to Governments:
- The pattern of assistance detailed in paragraph (a) of the foregoing project, 6.1-0.6, will be generally followed, with particular emphasis on land reform and land settlement programmes.
- (b) Studies:
- Ad hoc studies will be carried out on the social aspects of land reform in the ECAFE region with particular reference to the factual and potential extent of human, community and financial resources which can be mobilized and the way they can be utilized to facilitate the implementation of land reform.
- (c) Collection and dissemination of information:
- Promotion and dissemination of studies and 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 study tour-cum-training course on the role of community development in national development with particular reference to land reform and land settlement (1968);

(ii) A regional seminar (1969) on the implementation of land reforms.

Related programmes: In organizing and conducting the seminar, full co-operation and joint participation with the specialized agencies, particularly FAO and the ILO, and the Joint ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division, is planned.

C. DEVELOPMENT AND CONSERVATION OF PHYSICAL RESOURCES

1. Development of food and agriculture

Group 1. Continuing projects and activities

IC1 : 7.1-0.3 Agricultural financing and credit^{11/}

Authority: Commission, twenty-fourth session, 1968.

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: IA2 : 7.1-0.2 Agricultural development and planning.

IC1 : 7.1-0.4 Food and agricultural price policies^{11/}

Authority: Commission, twenty-fourth session, 1968.

^{11/} Work on this project is undertaken in co-operation with FAO through the Joint ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division.

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: IA2 : 7.1-0.2 Agricultural development and planning.

2. Industrial development

Group 1. Continuing projects and activities

IC2 : 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 to develop markets abroad.

Work content: (a) Assistance to Governments:

(i) To advise and assist countries of the region in setting up standards institutes and industrial design institutes, and in framing national patent laws:

(ii) To establish and service an Asian standards advisory committee:

(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;

(6) to assist and advise member countries on implementation of standards through the promotion of in-plant standardization programmes and the establishment of consumer councils or associations devoted to consumer enlightenment and the creation of consumer demand for quality of goods and services;

(7) to assist the creation of training facilities for specialist personnel for standardization work at all levels.

(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 of Standardization, International Electro-technical Commission, and BIRPI.

IC2 : 3.1-1.5 Expansion of trade in manufactures and semi-manufactures

Authority: Ministerial Conferences on Asian Economic Co-operation, 1963 and 1965; Asian Conference on Industrialization, 1965.

Project aim: To promote export trade in manufactures and semi-manufactures. To assist the developing countries of the region in expansion of trade in manufactures and semi-manufactures with developed countries to improve their balance of payments positions.

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 the existing status of tariffs affecting the export of manufactures

and semi-manufactures from developing ECAFE countries. Six studies of export feasibilities for manufactures and semi-manufactures were completed on China (Taiwan), the Republic of Korea, Thailand, Hong Kong, Indonesia and the Philippines.

Related programmes: Programmes for development of export of manufactures and semi-manufactures being undertaken by UNCTAD and UNIDO.

IC2 : 3.1-1.6 Training in industrial engineering, administration and management

Authority: Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, seventeenth session, 1965.

Project aim: To promote managerial training for industries. 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, the ILO, and APO.

IC2 : 3.1-1.7 Industrial Investment Promotion

Authority: Asian Conference on Industrialization, 1965; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, seventeenth session, 1965; Commission, twenty-first session, 1965.

Project aim: Promotion of investment in industrial projects. To promote industrial investment in order to raise the living standards of the people in developing countries, to create better employment opportunities and to diversify the economies of the developing countries.

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.

Duration: 1970.

Related programmes: IA2 : 3.1-1.1 (d) (v).

IC2 : 3.1-2.1 Problems of development of small industries

Authority: Asian Conference on Industrialization, 1965; Working Party on Small-Scale Industries, eighth session, 1966; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, eighteenth session, 1966; Commission, twenty-fourth session, 1968.

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 OTC to be sought, as appropriate.

(s,t)

Work on (ii) scheduled to begin in late 1967. Work on (iii) will begin in 1969 if funds are available.

(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 interchange 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:

(s,t)

(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 managerial skill of those interested in establishing small industrial enterprises;

(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;

(iv) To hold an Asian craft industries exposition in 1969.

It is proposed that activity in areas (b) (i) and (ii) should be increased as more staff resources become available.

Related programmes: The programmes of the ILO, APO and UNIDO in the field of small industry development. Project (d) (ii) is related to the work of the Research and Planning and Social Development Divisions. Work on this project to begin early in 1968.

Active co-operation with UNIDO, the ILO, and APO is needed to carry out the programme.

IC2 : 3.1-2.2 Regional co-operation in the field of small-scale (s,t) industries

Authority: Asian Conference on Industrialization, 1965; Working Party on Small-Scale Industries, eighth session, 1966; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, nineteenth session, 1967; Commission, twenty-fourth session, 1968.

Project aim: To achieve regional co-operation and co-ordination of small industry development plans.

Work content: (b) Studies:

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.

Activity in this area needs to be increased if more resources become available.

Related programmes: UNIDO project: "Technical co-operation for the development of small-scale industries".

IC2 : 3.1-3.1 Development and planning of metal-producing and transforming industries and trade in ECAFE countries

Authority: Asian Conference on Industrialization, 1965; Metals and Engineering Sub-Committee, eleventh session, 1967; Commission, twenty-fourth session, 1968.

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 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 and development of national and regional standard specifications in conformity with global standards.

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 the machine tool industries;

(iii) Non-ferrous metal industries:

Survey on a continuing basis of the non-ferrous metal producing and fabricating industries in the ECAFE region;

(iv) To survey existing standards for steel and selected engineering products including machine tools, barges and coastal vessels.

Related programmes: UNIDO project H. 63 on survey of standards.

IC2 : 3.1-3.2 Technical and economic aspects of selected techniques in the
(t) iron, steel and other metal and engineering industries of
interest to ECAFE countries

Authority: Asian Conference on Industrialization, 1965; Metals and Engineering Sub-Committee, eleventh session, 1967; Commission, twenty-fourth session, 1968.

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;

(ii) To publish periodically the Metals and Engineering Bulletin.

(d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert working groups:

To hold a seminar on new steel-making techniques, in collaboration with OTC, United Nations Headquarters, ECLA and ECE, to be followed by a seminar on the techniques of production and the fabrication of aluminium.

Related programmes: The seminar on aluminium will be held in conjunction with project IC5 : 3.1-6.2. Methods of exploration, exploitation, and processing of minerals, and technical studies on selected minerals.

UNIDO work project item E.41 on selected studies on metallurgy.

IC2 : 3.1-3.3 Study of consumption trends and future demands for metals and their products

Authority: Metals and Engineering Sub-Committee, eleventh session, 1967; Commission, twenty-fourth session, 1968.

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 the consumption of and demand for metals and metal components in countries in the ECAFE region;

(ii) To review continuously trends of consumption and demand for light engineering assembly engineering goods in ECAFE countries.

Related programmes: ECE studies on steel demand in developing countries and demand for engineering products. Vide ECE projects 09. 2.1 (b) and 05. 1.1.

Group 2. High priority projects of immediate and practical interest

IC2 : 3.2-3.4 Regional training, research and advice in the field of metals (s,t) and engineering

Authority: Asian Conference on Industrialization, 1965; Metals and Engineering Sub-Committee, eleventh session, 1967; Commission, twenty-fourth session, 1968.

- 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 possibilities of establishing a multi-service regional metallurgical institute with UNDP Special Fund assistance;
 - (iii) 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 the engineering industries in the countries of the region;
 - (iv) To organize a group visit, with the assistance of UNDP and the industrially more advanced countries to study, among other topics, the latest advances in the techniques of making iron with non-metallurgical fuels, agglomeration techniques used for fine ores and continuous casting.
- Duration: 1971.
- Related programmes: AIDC will consider setting up action groups for investigating the possibilities of sub-regional co-operation in the development of the following industries (a) iron and steel industry; (b) specific engineering industries; (c) non-ferrous metals industries.

The steel group was set up in 1967. The objective is to form action groups for the engineering industries and non-ferrous metals in 1968 and 1969.

Items (ii) and (iii): support activities by the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development relating to the active promotion of technological research.

3. Energy development

Group 1. Continuing projects and activities

IC3 : 3.1-4.1 Electric power development and planning

Authority: Sub-Committee on Electric Power, tenth session, 1966; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, twentieth session, 1968; Commission, twenty-fourth session, 1968.

Project aim: To promote the development of power and planning therefor, including problems of standardization, rationalization of operational procedures, 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) 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;

(iii) Studies on modern technological developments, interconnected systems and the use of modern tools, such as electronic computers, for system analyses;

(iv) To undertake cost analysis of the working of thermal power stations, taking into account all items of expense such as capital charges, operating expenses, etc.

(v) To organize a study tour of Asian power experts in France;

(vi) To study sulphur recovery from stack gases.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) Electric Power in Asia and the Far East: 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 energy utilization;

(iii) To collect and compile information on the requirements for electricity and other forms of energy per unit of production in different industries;

(iv) To act as a clearing house, 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) In view of the rapid development in the field of electronics and the possibilities for 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 OTC will be sought;

(t) (ii) To participate in the seventh World Power Conference in Moscow.

Related programmes: ECA project: "Development of power resources in West Africa"; IAEA project: "Study group on problems and prospects of nuclear power applications in developing countries; ECA projects: "Promotion of sub-regional and regional development of all forms of energy "b" standardization in the electric energy field".

IC3 : 3.1-4.2 Rural electrification

Authority: Sub-Committee on Electric Power, tenth session, 1966; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, twentieth session, 1968; Commission, twenty-fourth session, 1968.

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 studying the problem of rural electrification with special reference to the conditions prevailing in the countries of the region.

Related programmes: ECA project "Rural electrification".

IC3 : 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-fourth session, 1968.
- 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, on request, in 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; during 1967 advice was given by secretariat staff on petroleum exploration projects in Ceylon, China (Taiwan) and the Republic of Korea.)
- 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;
 - (iii) Establishment of a panel of experts on mineral raw materials for fertilizers.
- (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;

(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:

(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: ID4 : 3.2-8.2 Offshore prospecting for mineral resources.
United Nations Headquarters projects: "Oil-shale symposium"; "Surveys of petroleum and natural gas resources"; ECA project: "Seminar on exploration for petroleum and natural gas in Africa and follow-up action".

Active co-operation with UNDP and OTC is essential to carry out the programme.

Group 2. High priority projects of immediate and practical interest

IC3 : 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, twentieth session, 1968; Commission, twenty-fourth session, 1968.

Project aim: Strengthening one or more among existing establishments to enable them to function as regional research and training centres.

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 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 construction of electric supply facilities, etc., will be undertaken. Assistance of OTC and/or the UNDP Special Fund to be sought.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Within the limits of available resources, efforts will be made to provide information and documentation services to the countries of the region at their request.

Duration: 1970.

Related programmes: ECE project: "Analysis of the Electric Power Situation in Europe".

IC3 : 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, twentieth session, 1968; Commission, twenty-fourth session, 1968.

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 content: (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 will be utilized and, in countries where this matter 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 programmes of economic development - agriculture, industries, social services, etc. This study will also involve assessment of the potentials 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. Special attention will be given to the probable future pattern of electric power development and the relative roles of the different types of primary energy resources - in particular hydro, fossil fuel and nuclear energy. In undertaking this study, besides the assistance of OTC, the co-operation of United Nations bodies such as IAEA and UNESCO to be sought if necessary.

Duration: The project will be commenced when adequate resources become 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 application, 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.

Duration: 1971.

Related programmes: ECE projects: "Energy problems", "Hydroelectric resources in Europe and their utilization".

4. Water resources development

Group 1. Continuing projects and activities

IC4 : 5.1-0.2 Water resources development of international rivers

Authority: Seventh Regional Conference on Water Resources Development, 1966; Commission, twenty-fourth session, 1968.

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. Amplification and revision of the over-all lower Mekong basin plan. Participation as executing agency of UNDP projects in the lower Mekong basin with respect to substantive matters;

(s,t)

(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 "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 IA2 : 5.1-0.1 (a) (ii), namely "Organization of an ECAFE water resources consulting group for rendering services to Governments, on request, in undertaking preliminary investigations for water resources development projects", as the preliminary investigations will cover both national and international river basins in the region.

IC4 : 5.1-0.3 Flood control methods

Authority:

Seventh Regional Conference on Water Resources Development, 1966; Second ECAFE/WMO Meeting of Experts on Typhoons, 5-10 October 1967; Commission, twenty-third and twenty-fourth sessions, 1967 and 1968.

Project aim:

Investigation of damage by typhoons and cyclones and measures for its mitigation; promotion of development of deltaic areas and of improvement of hydraulic structures.

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments

(i) Advisory services to Governments on implementation of programmes for improvement of existing networks of observation and communications, and for the establishment of pilot flood forecasting and warning systems for minimizing typhoon damage as drawn up by the Preparatory Mission on Typhoons, which during December 1966/March 1967 visited countries affected by typhoons, and endorsed by the second Meeting of Experts on Typhoons in October 1967;

(ii) Establishment of an inter-governmental typhoon committee to promote and co-ordinate efforts to minimize typhoon damage and through its executive arm, the regional typhoon centre, to implement the programme and recommendations proposed by the Preparatory Mission on Typhoons;

- (t) (iii) Advisory services by a group of experts in the form of a roving seminar to give training on modern techniques of planning and designing of small hydraulic structures. Eleven countries have requested the services of the group. The group visited three countries during 1967.

- (s) (b) Studies:

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.

- (d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert working groups:

- (s) (i) Ad hoc Meeting on the Statute of the Typhoon Committee held in February - March 1968 to discuss and finalize the statute and rules of procedure of the proposed typhoon committee;

- (s) (ii) Inaugural session of the typhoon committee;

- (t) (iii) Preparatory work for the second Symposium on Development of Deltaic Areas provisionally scheduled for 1969. (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; (b) planning and design of tidal embankments (tidal reach river embankments and sea dikes);

- (s,t) (iv) Preparatory work for the second meeting of the Working Group of Experts on Cyclones to be held in 1969. The meeting will review action taken by countries concerned on recommendations made by the first meeting concerning: (a) compilation of data required for analysis of effects of cyclones on economy and water resources; (b) improvement of existing cyclone warning system; (c) establishment of storm surge forecasting and warning services and protection measures; and (d) other follow-up action required for mitigating cyclone damage.

Related programmes: Arrangements are being made jointly with WMO to provide a small staff to undertake preparatory work for the implementation of the programme recommended by the Preparatory Mission on Typhoons pending the establishment of the typhoon committee and the regional typhoon centre.

(s,t)

IC4 : 5.1-0.4 Hydrologic and hydraulic studies

Authority: Seventh Regional Conference on Water Resources Development, 1966; Commission, twenty-fourth session, 1968.

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:

(s,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 engineers and technicians from member countries of the ECAFE region. (A group training course on groundwater resources development has been organized yearly since June 1967 by the Government of Japan for trainees from the developing countries in the ECAFE region, in response to representations of the ECAFE secretariat.)

(ii) Assistance to Governments in all phases of work concerned with the UNESCO International Hydrological Decade Programme. This programme is being closely reviewed and followed to identify activities in which effective and useful collaboration with UNESCO could be established;

(iii) Assistance to Governments in the processing and analysis of hydrologic data through the proposed ECAFE Regional Computing Centre (IA5 : 9.1-0.2).

(b) Studies:

(s)

(i) Continuous review of research and experimentation on typhoons;

(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, in collaboration with WMO. 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 efficient utilization of hydraulic laboratories in the region for 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.

(d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars, and expert working groups:

(s,t) (i) Preparatory work for the fifth ECAFE/WMO/OTC Inter-Regional Seminar on Hydrology to be convened in 1969, including preparation of the proceedings of the Seminar for publication;

(s,t) (ii) Preparatory work for the third ECAFE/UNESCO Regional Seminar on Development of Groundwater Resources including preparation of the proceedings of the Seminar for publication.

Related programmes: Through the efforts of ECAFE under (a) (i) above, the Government of Japan is organizing a six-month training course on groundwater resource: development for twelve foreign participants from June to November 1967. Four inter-regional seminars on various important subjects in hydrology were convened jointly with WMO between 1959 and 1966.

Two seminars in 1962 and 1966 on different subjects related to groundwater resources development were organized in co-operation with UNESCO.

One of the functions of the regional computer centre to be established by the ECAFE Statistics Division is ".....processing of hydrological data and undertaking river system analysis for ECAFE countries". This particular function of the centre will be handled through the Water Resources Development Division.

5. Mineral Resources Development

Group 1. Continuing projects and activities

IC5 : 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-fourth session, 1968.

Project aim: Dissemination of information on mining developments 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.

The level of activity is considered adequate.

Related programmes: ECA project: "Mining Industry in West Africa".

IC5 : 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-fourth session, 1968.

Project aim: Promotion of exploration, exploitation and processing of minerals in the region.

Work content: (a) Assistance to Governments:

In developing mineral resources by establishing a group of experts in specialized fields of mineral resources development, including preparation and maintenance of inventories on data cards and in computer memories, 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), detrital heavy minerals, refractory minerals, mineral construction materials, and mercury ore to follow in that order;

(ii) To study the possibility of developing industries based on mineral resources in the region, including laterite and detrital heavy minerals in placers and beach sands;

(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 deposit in countries of the region; to explore the possibility of 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.

Interest in detrital heavy minerals in beach sands and river placers, undeveloped in most countries of the region, will lead to increased activity in this field.

Related programmes: United Nations Headquarters projects: "Seminar on exploration, exploitation, and treatment of ferrous ores"; Seminar on new methods of exploration with emphasis on geophysics".

Active co-operation with UNDP and OTC is needed.

IC5 : 3.1-6.3 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-fourth session, 1968.

Project aim: Promotion of study and development of mineral raw material resources for the fertilizer industry.

Work content: (a) Assistance to Governments:

Establishment of a regional advisory group of specialists; exploration of the possibility of a regional centre or centres with laboratory facilities for tests analysis; promotion of on-the-job training.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) Proceedings of the Seminar on Mineral Raw Materials for the Fertilizer Industry in Asia and the Far East, incorporating all technical documents submitted to serve as a practical guide.

(d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert working groups:

Explore the possibility of a study tour of major deposits of fertilizer minerals in advanced countries.

Related programmes: Project IA2 : 3.1-1.1 (b) (ii).

Active co-operation with UNDP, FAO and UNIDO is needed.

IC5 : 3.1-6.4 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-fourth session, 1968.

Project aim: To arrange and promote training facilities in the field of mineral resources development.

Work content: (a) Assistance to Governments:

(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 to utilize training facilities offered by other countries of the region; (training in phases of petroleum industry for personnel from other countries of ECAFE region was provided by the Government of Iran from 1963 to 1967, and a course in offshore geophysical prospecting was established by the Japanese Government in 1967);

(ii) To arrange for fellowships to utilize the training facilities found available as a result of the survey, in co-operation with the ILO. (Fellowships for petroleum training in Iran were provided for about twenty-two trainees per year from 1963-1967).

Related programmes: United Nations Headquarters project: "Seminar on petroleum administration".

Active co-operation with UNESCO and OTC is needed to carry out the programme.

Group 2. High priority projects of immediate and practical interest

IC5 : 3.2-6.5 Mining legislation and administration

Authority: Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development, sixth session, 1966; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, twentieth session, 1967; Commission, twenty-fourth session, 1968.

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:

Subject to availability of funds, to organize a seminar on mining legislation and the administrative aspects of improving conditions for the development of mineral resources, and publication of its report.

Duration: 1969.

Related programmes: ECA project: "Symposium on mining policy and legislation".

6. Housing, building and physical planning

Group 1. Continuing projects and activities

IC6 : 3.1-7.1 Housing and related community facilities; urban and rural development; town and country planning

Authority: Working Party on Housing and Building Materials, eight session, 1965; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, twentieth session, 1968; Commission, twenty-fourth session, 1968.

Project aim: To promote housing, urban and rural development and related community facilities.

Work content: (b) Studies:

(i) To prepare studies and other documents on the social, economic and technical problems of housing, building and planning.

(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 or substitute building materials, or new construction techniques.

(d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars, and expert working groups:

(i) An ad hoc group of experts on housing and physical planning standards for the resettlement of squatters in the ECAFE region (1969);

(ii) A study tour for top-level housing, building and planning executives on prefabrication of buildings (August-September 1968);

(iii) A study tour on planning and construction of new towns (1969-1970);

(iv) A study tour on the financing of housing and urban development (1969-1970, Denmark)

Related programmes: A study will be undertaken on housing and physical planning standards for the resettlement of squatters in the ECAFE region in collaboration with the Regional Housing Centre at New Delhi (project IC6 : 3.1-7.2). The completed study will serve as a background document for the ad hoc group of experts meeting to be held in 1969.

The study tours on prefabrication of buildings and on the financing of housing and urban development will be undertaken in co-operation with the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning at United Nations Headquarters and the Danish Government, which will provide host facilities and fellowships for country participants. Similar projects have been financed from the Danish Special Contribution in other developing areas of the world (work programme approved by the Economic and Social Council's Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, fourth session).

To co-operate with interested specialized agencies and other bodies in the field of housing, building and planning (FAO, ILO, UNESCO, UNIDO, Centre for Housing, Building and Planning);

IC6 : 3.1-7.2 Regional Housing Centres

Authority: Working Party on Housing and Building Materials, eighth session, 1965; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, twentieth session, 1968; and Commission, twenty-fourth session, 1968.

Project aim: To assist the countries in the region through the Regional Housing Centres in dealing with their problems in the field of housing, building and planning.

Work content: (a) Assistance to Governments:

To continue to assist, as appropriate, the Regional Housing Centres in the arid and humid tropical zones of the region, located at New Delhi, India, and at Bandung, Indonesia, in their various projects and activities so that the countries in the region may derive maximum benefit from them and in order to strengthen the regional character of the two Centres.

(b) Studies:

The secretariat, in collaboration with the Regional Housing Centre at New Delhi, will undertake a study on housing and physical planning standards for the resettlement of squatters in the ECAFE region.

(d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars, and expert working groups:

(i) To improve the working relationship between the liaison officers of the countries in the region and the Regional Housing Centres and promote a two-way flow of

information, a workshop for liaison officers of the Regional Housing Centres will be organized in collaboration with the Centres;

(ii) Training courses for housing officials on:

- (1) Productivity in the building industry;
- (2) Housing management and community welfare;
- (3) Sociological and economic aspects of housing.

(iii) An ad hoc meeting of experts to exchange ideas and views on vital aspects of housing, building and physical planning.

Related programmes: ECA project: "Planning, co-ordination, organization and administration of research and extension services".

IC6 : 3.1-7.3 Building and building materials

- Authority: Working Party on Housing and Building Materials, eighth session, 1965; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, twentieth session, 1968; and Commission, twenty-fourth session, 1968.
- Project aim: To promote the development and modernization of the building and building materials industries; to assist in or promote standardization and modular co-ordination in the building and building materials industries.
- Work content: (a) Assistance to Governments:
- (i) 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;
 - (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 promote the establishment of national standards institutions and co-operation between the countries in the region in drawing up standards for building materials and codes of practice for the construction industry;
 - (iv) To assist Governments to utilize the forthcoming Asian International Trade Fair for dissemination of information on building materials.

(b) Studies:

To survey, study and recommend standards for housing components such as doors, windows, kitchen sinks and other fixtures and fittings, in order to encourage their production in the region.

(d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars, and expert working groups:

(i) To organize an ad hoc group of experts on planning for and programming of the construction industry (1969);

(ii) To convene a regional meeting of directors of building materials and development research institutions, recommend ways of avoiding duplication by several countries in their search for solutions to similar problems, and work out details for the exchange of information on a continuous and systematic basis;

(iii) To organize training courses for standards engineers in collaboration with the existing national standards organizations.

Related programmes: IC2 : 3.1-1.4.

IC6 : 3.1-7.4 Urban and regional development

Authority: Working Party on Housing and Building Materials, eighth session, 1965; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, twentieth session, 1968; Commission, twenty-fourth session, 1968.

Project aim: To assist in channelling urban growth along desirable lines; to assist in the 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;

(ii) To organize, a training course in comprehensive regional planning in collaboration with the Japan-United Nations Centre for Research and Training at Nagoya, Japan.

(b) Studies:

(i) To undertake a survey of existing physical planning organizations in the countries of the region;

(ii) To undertake a study of the traffic and transportation problems of urban centres in the region;

(iii) To undertake a survey of the existing planning laws in the countries of the ECAFE region.

(d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars, and experts working groups:

(i) An ad hoc group of experts to prepare a manual on urban and regional planning (1967-1968); there is an urgent need for this manual, which will serve as a useful guide to planners in the countries of the region in the preparation of regional physical development plans;

(ii) An ad hoc group of experts to undertake a survey of the facilities for education, training and research in urban and regional planning (1968);

(iii) Conference at policy level on housing and urban development at an appropriate date.

Related programmes: The work programme of ECAFE in the field of housing, building, and planning is co-ordinated with and closely related to the programme approved by the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning and implemented by the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning at Headquarters in accordance with resolution 1086C (XXXIX) on research and training in regional development.

The study on traffic and mass transportation problems in the large cities in the region will be undertaken in collaboration with the Transport and Communications Division (Project IDI : 4.2-2.4). This is also related to the project on problems of urban transportation included in the work programme of the Economic and Social Council's Committee on Housing, Building and Planning (fourth session).

D. DEVELOPMENT OF ESSENTIAL SERVICES

1. Development of transportGroup 1. Continuing projects and activitiesID1 : 4.1-1.1 General transport problems

- Authority: Ad hoc Committee of Experts on Inland Transport, 1950; Transport and Communication Committee, sixteenth session, 1968; Commission, twenty-fourth session, 1968.
- 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, ports, coastal shipping, inter-island communications; 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.
 - (v) Review, analysis, evaluation and dissemination of information on current scientific and technological developments concerning transport and communications development, including information on new techniques and equipment with special reference to conditions in the region.
- (d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert working groups:
- Annual meetings of the Transport and Communications Committee, seventeenth and eighteenth sessions, 1969 and 1970.
- Related programme: Co-operation with the Secretary-General's Advisory Group for Asia on Science and Technology.

ID1 : 4.1-1.2 Co-ordination of transport

- Authority: Working Party on Co-ordination of Transport, Transport and Communications Committee, sixteenth session, 1968; Commission, twenty-fourth session, 1968.

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 and formulated certain guiding principles for co-ordination of transport. The objective of this project is to keep under regular review the progress made in implementing the recommendations and observance of the guiding principles, and to bring to the attention of Governments the progress made in implementing government policies in the light of those recommendations. 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.

IDI : 4.1-1.3 Economic planning of transport and communications development

Authority: Transport and Communications Committee, sixteenth session 1968; Commission, twenty-fourth session, 1968.

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.

(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. Co-operation with OTC will be sought.

Related programme: Collaboration with the Regional Centre for Economic Projections and Programming.

IDI : 4.1-1.4 Promotion of tourism and international travel

Authority: Transport and Communications Committee, sixteenth session, 1968, Commission, twenty-fourth session, 1968.

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.

Work content: (a) Assistance to Governments:

(i) To examine 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.

(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 of UNCTAD with a view to facilitating maximum acceptance and application of the recommendations of these two bodies.

Related programmes: Collaboration with IUOTO and its two regional commissions, namely, the South Asia Travel Commission and East Asia Travel Commission. Co-operation with UNCTAD.

IDI : 4.1-1.5 Facilitation of international traffic

- (s)
 Authority: Transport and Communications Committee, seventeenth session, 1968; Working Party on Facilitation of International Traffic, 1968; Commission, twenty-fourth session, 1968.
- Project aim: To study, in co-operation with the international organizations concerned such as IMCO, ICAO, WHO, the Customs Co-operation Council, IATA and IUOTO, the various problems relating to the facilitation of international traffic by all modes of transport.
- Work content: (b) Studies:
- (i) To collect relevant information on measures of facilitation of international traffic by all modes of transport relating to health, customs, immigration, exchange control, documentation and related matters and to study relevant international conventions, agreements and recommendations, etc. which aim at facilitation of international traffic;
 - (ii) To disseminate information collected among interested countries and organizations on facilitation measures and in particular, on the functioning of national facilitation committees within the region;
 - (iii) To promote the establishment of national facilitation committees to cover all aspects of facilitation affecting international transport, travel and trade;
 - (iv) To draft recommendations for the consideration by the appropriate bodies on the design of simplified and standardized forms, preferably in the form of aligned series;
 - (v) To formulate recommendations for adoption of existing conventions, agreements and recommendations for facilitation of international traffic and, in their absence, to propose regional arrangements.
- (c) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert working groups:
- To propose to the appropriate ECAFE bodies the convening, when necessary, of ad hoc working groups of experts, to study specific facilitation problems such as immigration, health and customs procedures, exchange control, organization and methods with a view to simplifying procedures, documentation, and other related matters.
- Related programmes: Co-operation with IMCO, ICAO and WHO with special reference to their facilitation programmes and conventions concerning international traffic.

ID1 : 4.1-2.1 Asian Highway

- Authority: Highway Sub-Committee, fourth session, 1958; Transport and Communications Committee, sixteenth session, 1968; Commission, twenty-fourth session, 1968.
- Project aim: The project envisages the completion 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:
- 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 OTC.
- To process the institutional support to Asian Highway.
- An interim Transport Technical Bureau has already been set up and will be expanded with the assistance of UNDP. Its functions will be concerned with the techniques and economics of measures for the progressive realization of the Asian Highway project. 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: (i) Collaboration with the World Food Program.
- (ii) 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 sub-ordinate bodies are responsible.

IDI : 4.1-2.2 Highways and highway transport

- Authority: Highway Sub-Committee, fourth session, 1958; Transport and Communications Committee; sixteenth session, 1968; Commission, twenty-fourth session, 1968.
- 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.

Related programmes: Co-operation with the International Co-operation Administration, International Road Federation, International Road Transport Union and International Union of Public Transport.

IDI : 4.1-3.1 Improvement and development of water transport

Authority: Water Transport Sub-Committee, eighth session, 1967; Transport and Communications Committee, sixteenth session, 1968, Commission, twenty-fourth session, 1968.

Project aim: Improvement and development of current water transport.

Work content: (a) Assistance to Governments:

(i) Assistance, upon request, to countries of the region in the field of water transport, taking into account, where possible, the need for a regionally co-ordinated approach.

(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 navigation.

(b) Studies:

Studies relating to navigation of waterways to encourage their economical utilization, and of ancillary installations and services to ensure their maintenance and development for free flow of national and international traffic.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Collection and dissemination of information regarding methods of river and canal improvement for navigation both within and outside the region.

Related programmes: Co-operation with the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin in matters relating to inland navigation, hydraulic studies and other projects.

IDI : 4.1-3.2 Port operations

(s,t)

Authority: Waterway Transport Sub-Committee, eighth session, 1967; Transport and Communications Committee, sixteenth session, 1968; Commission, twenty-fourth session, 1968.

Project aim: To reduce delays in the turn-round of ships in deep-sea and coastal ports of the region and to improve port efficiency.

Work content: (a) Assistance to Governments:

To advise and obtain assistance, upon request, in matters concerning port operations with a view to achieving higher efficiencies and further development.

(b) Studies:

(i) Studies of existing ports of the region for improving their over-all efficiency. Co-operation of OTC, IMCO, the International Cargo Handling Co-ordination Association (ICHCA), International Association of Ports and Harbours (IAPH), Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses (PIANC) and Inter-American Ports and Harbour Conference, etc;

(ii) Studies and evaluation of the latest trends in handling of cargo in ports including techno-economic aspects as well as operational and administrative aspects of their applications in the region. Co-operation with IMCO, ICHCA, IAPH and PIANC;

(d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert working groups:

Convening of a regional seminar on port operations in co-operation with OTC, IMCO, ICHCA, IAPH and other interested agencies.

Related programmes: Information dissemination programme of IAPH and technical studies of ICHCA.

IDI : 4.1-3.3 Coastal shipping and inter-island communications
(s,t)

Authority: Water Transport Sub-Committee, eighth session, 1967;
Transport and Communications Committee, sixteenth
session, 1968; Commission, twenty-fourth session, 1968.

Project aim: Improvement and development of coastal and inter-island
shipping of countries of the region, including economic
aspects and relation to other modes of transport.

Work content: (a) Assistance to Governments:

To advise, upon request, on matters relating to
coastal shipping and inter-island communications.

(b) Studies:

To review the present status including economic
aspects of coastal and inter-island shipping, including
navigation, ship repairing and construction.

Duration: 1968-1970.

Related programmes: Co-operation with the Committee on Trade in matters of
ocean shipping and ocean freight rates. Project
IDI : 2.1-0.7.

IDI : 4.1-4.1 Regional railway research

Authority: Railway Sub-Committee, ninth session, 1967; Transport
and Communications Committee, sixteenth session, 1968;
Commission, twenty-fourth session, 1968.

Project aim: Co-ordination of research on railway problems throughout
the region and dissemination of information on the
results of research.

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 the
research institutes of Japan, India, the International
Union of Railways (UIC), Association of American
Railroads (AAR), Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Railways and Australian and New Zealand Railways (ANZR)
and disseminate the results to railway administrations
of the region as appropriate.

(b) Studies:

(i) To continue the review and evaluation 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.

Related programmes: Programmes of the research centres in India and Japan and of the UIC, the AAR, ANZR and USSR Railways.

ID1 : 4.1-4.2 Trans-Asian regional railway network

Authority: Railway Sub-Committee, ninth session, 1967; Transport and Communications Committee, sixteenth session, 1968; Commission, twenty-fourth session, 1968.

Project aim: Co-ordination of studies aimed at the preparation of a feasibility report on linking countries of the region by rail and the creation of a large network with the co-operation of the railway administrations of the region - as a first step towards making full use of existing facilities to develop international traffic.

Work content: (a) Assistance to Governments:

(i) To assist in compiling economic, technical, financial and statistical data and in identifying problems involved in linking railways with those of neighbouring countries;

(ii) To assist in co-ordinating and carrying out offers by countries to survey the economic and technical feasibility of standardizing with the long-term object of linking up existing railway networks in the region.

(b) Studies:

(i) Studies of technical, administrative and economic problems relating to network development and linking countries of the region.

Group 2. High priority projects of immediate and practical interestID1 : 4.2-2.3 Manuals for traffic surveys and traffic projections

Authority: Highways and Highway Transport Sub-Committee, sixth session, 1963; Transport and Communications Committee, sixteenth session, 1968; Commission, twenty-fourth session, 1968.

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 highway capacity through appropriate traffic control devices, other technical aids, proper highway design, construction and vehicle characteristics.

(b) Studies:

To prepare standard instructional manuals 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, and indicating how these techniques and methods can be employed to help in general planning;

(ii) Traffic projections for the solution of local transport problems.

Duration: 1967-1969.

IDI : 4.2-2.4 Study of urban traffic and transportation problems

Authority: Highways and Highway Transport Sub-Committee, seventh session, 1967; Transport and Communications Committee, sixteenth session, 1968; Commission, twenty-fourth session, 1968.

Project aim: To indicate ways and means of dealing with the massive shift of population from rural areas to towns and cities. To discover ways of dealing with the increasing congestion of roads so as to minimize economic losses and traffic accidents in the urban areas.

Work content: (a) Assistance to Governments:

Advisory services 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) Conference, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert working groups:

A seminar on urban transportation in co-operation with the Housing Building and Planning Section of the Division of Industry and Natural Resources.

Duration: 1967-1969.

Related programmes: Co-operation with the IRF, IRTU, IUPT.

IDI : 4.2-3.4 Water transport and port statistics

Authority: Water Transport Sub-Committee, eighth session, 1967; Transport and Communications Committee, sixteenth session, 1968; Commission, twenty-fourth session, 1968.

Project aim: To establish basic waterway, inland water transport and port statistics on a regional basis, including preparation of standard forms.

Work content: (a) Assistance to Governments:

To advise, upon request, on matters relating to water transport and port statistical programmes.

(b) Studies:

(i) To review various statistical series proposed or used for water transport and port statistics in order to recommend further action for developing these statistics on an internationally comparable basis.

Duration: 1968-1969-1970.

IDI : 4.2-3.5 Improved design and operation of craft

Authority: Water Transport Sub-Committee, eighth session, 1967; Transport and Communications Committee, sixteenth session, 1968; Commission, twenty-fourth session, 1968.

Project aim: Modification and improvement of craft.

Work content: (a) Assistance to Governments:

Study of the possibility of a demonstration pilot project for modernization and mechanization of country craft and the possibilities of indigenous manufacture of craft.

(b) Studies:

(i) Studies of designs of existing craft (in particular country craft), including the technical aspects of modernization and mechanization, taking into account safety aspects;

(ii) Study of improved design of tugs and barges for use both on inland waterways and along the coast, including modifications or new designs suitable for different types of cargo, and of methods of towage;

(iii) Study of current trends in ship design and construction.

Duration: 1968-1969-1970.

IDI : 4.2-3.6 Hydraulic studies and dredging of ports, waterways, estuaries
(s,t) and coasts

Authority: Water Transport Sub-Committee, eighth session, 1967; Transport and Communications Committee, sixteenth session, 1968; Commission; twenty-fourth session, 1968.

Project aim: Hydraulic investigations of waterways, estuaries and ports, leading to country and regional programmes for improvement of dredging facilities and operations.

Work content: (b) Studies:

(i) To study methods for hydraulic investigations of waterways, estuaries and ports including the technology of using radio-isotopes; activation analysis, etc.;

(ii) To study the feasibility of setting up regional or sub-regional hydraulic laboratories for ports, harbours and waterways;

(iii) To study the feasibility of creating regional or sub-regional pools of dredging equipment or other means of improving dredging operations;

(iv) Compilation of data on facilities for salvage of craft.

Duration: 1968-1969.

IDI : 4.2-4.3 Study of computers and introduction of cybernetics

Authority: Railway Sub-Committee, ninth session, 1967; Transport and Communications Committee, sixteenth session, 1968; Commission, twenty-fourth session, 1968.

Project aim: Assistance to railways of the region in introducing computerization in railway management operation.

Study of computerization as an introduction to cybernetics.

Work content: (a) Assistance to Governments:

(i) Identification of railway problems capable of being solved by the use of computers;

(ii) Application of computers to improve operating efficiency of railway management data processing, accounting, workshop, management, evaluation of information and movement of trains, etc.

Duration: 1968-1970.

Related programmes: Work programme of the International Cybernetics Institute (Brussels); work arising from the symposia on cybernetics.

IDI : 4.2-4.4 Transportation by unitized loads

Authority: Railway Sub-Committee, ninth session, 1967; Transport and Communications Committee, sixteenth session, 1968; Commission, twenty-fourth session, 1968.

Project aim: To assist railways of the region in the movement of freight traffic by unitized methods of handling and transport (containerization, palletization, piggy-back, new methods of packing, etc.).

Work content: (b) Studies:

(i) To collect data already available including new data relating to development of transportation by unitized loads;

(ii) To study the various means of implementation of the unitized system of containerization, palletization and other new methods of packing.

Duration: 1968-1970.

Related programmes: Work of the International Container Bureau.

IDI : 4.2-4.5 Techno-economic aspects of different types of motive power and of track construction and maintenance

Authority: Railway Sub-Committee, ninth session, 1967; Transport and Communications Committee, sixteenth session 1968; Commission, twenty-fourth session, 1968.

Project aim: Assistance to railway administrations in the region in their choice of type of traction.

A review of the latest practices and procedures concerning track construction and maintenance including the use of long and continuous welded rails and related techniques.

Work content: (b) Studies:

(i) Techno-economic studies on the use of diesel and electric traction (locomotive, multiple units and fixed installations) taking into consideration the conditions prevailing in the countries of the region;

(ii) Studies of locomotive operation and maintenance practices with a view to making recommendations for the better use of the latest techniques and/or methods;

(iii) Current technical data on new developments and trends;

(iv) To continue collection of data on motive power practices within and outside the region and to disseminate them.

(v) Studies on modern methods and techniques of track construction and maintenance.

(d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert working groups:

Convening a working party of track engineers after completion of the studies, in co-operation with OTC.

Duration: 1968-1970.

2. Development of communications, including postal services and telecommunication

Group 1. Continuing projects and activities

ID2 : 4.1-5.1 Economic studies in relation to telecommunication development and co-operation in implementation of regional networks

Authority: Working Party of Telecommunication Experts¹, third session, 1967; Transport and Communications Committee, sixteenth session, 1968; Commission, twenty-fourth session, 1968.

Project aim: (1) To carry out studies on the economic aspects of improvement, planning and development of national, regional and inter-regional telecommunication services, including surveys of present status and methods of financing development.

(2) To assist in the early implementation of regional and sub-regional telecommunication networks within the broad framework of the Asia Plan, so as to provide high quality stable broadband services for the ECARE region and to achieve early inter-regional linkings utilizing current technological developments such as satellite communication systems and others.

(3) To conduct, in co-operation with interested organizations and agencies, prefeasibility surveys to evaluate the requirements for providing the missing links and for upgrading existing facilities, where necessary, to uniform accepted international standards laid down by the Consultative Committee on International Telegraph and Telephones (CCITT)/Consultative Committee on International Radio (CCIR).

Work content:

(b) Studies:

(i) Continuation of studies of the economic aspects of improvement, planning and development of: national telecommunication services; 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 radio and television broadcasting techniques for promoting national coverage and improvement of mass media.

(v) Provision of technical advisory services to interested Governments in regard to development of national telecommunication services and preparing plans and projects, for upgrading where necessary such services, facilities and installations to accepted international standards in order to promote the rapid development of regional and inter-regional services for utilizing modern developments such as satellite communication systems.

(vi) Regional or sub-regional pre-feasibility surveys to assess the current situation in the countries of the region and to establish the technical and financial requirements for filling in the missing links or upgrading sub-standard sections so as to provide a uniform system of telecommunication networks on a sub-regional or regional basis for facilitating international inter-connexions and switching.

(vii) To establish a team of experts to conduct regional and sub-regional pre-investment or pre-feasibility surveys for projects in co-operation with interested agencies and to make technical recommendations regarding provisional assemblies, upgrading of facilities and methods of financing such programmes.

(d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert working groups:

Convening of the fourth session of the Working Party of Telecommunication Experts in 1968.

Convening of regional or sub-regional ad hoc expert groups to implement plans laid down by the CCITT/CCIR Plan Committee and recommendations for the early completion of regional and sub-regional networks and to review the general development of telecommunication services and facilities in the region.

Related programmes: Co-operation with ITU.

4. Surveying and mapping

Group 1. Continuing projects and activities

ID4 : 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-fourth session, 1968.

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:

(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 issued in 1959, an oil and natural gas map 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. (Revision of the geologic map is now being undertaken). 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;

(ii) To assist countries, on request, to conduct joint regional geological and related surveys of border areas with the co-operation of OTC 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 regional cartographic conferences for Asia and the Far East.

(d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars, and expert working groups:

To convene, resources permitting, and expert working group to consider the standardization of stratigraphic nomenclature and correlation of sedimentary rocks of Later Palaeozoic, Mesozoic and Cenozoic formations in the region.

The level of activity could be expanded.

Related programmes: ECE projects: "Common centres for specialized services in surveying and mapping"; "Comprehensive research centre in aerial surveys".

Active co-operation with the International Commission on Stratigraphy and its sub-commissions, UNESCO and expert working bodies of ECAFE is essential.

ID4 : 3.1-8.2 Offshore prospecting for mineral resources: Committee for co-ordination of joint programmes

Authority: Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, eighteenth session, 1966; Commission, twenty-fourth session, 1968.

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; ECAFE is providing technical supervision of a seismic survey on land and offshore in northern Ceylon.

(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 (CCOP), and to implement its recommendations.

A substantial increase in activity is necessary. CCOP at its fourth session considered that its Technical Secretariat would have to be substantially strengthened to service its rapidly expanding programme of offshore survey operations. A work programme for CCOP was also established covering: Seismic refraction and airgun surveys, western Taiwan, China; Aeromagnetic survey, Taiwan Strait, China; Bottom sampling, Taiwan Strait and

Formosa Bank, China; Seismic refraction survey and airgun profiling, Republic of Korea; Aeromagnetic survey, Republic of Korea; Pohang area, drilling programme relating to off-shore prospects, Republic of Korea; Bottom sampling, Korea Strait and vicinity of Cheju Island, Republic of Korea; Sampling of potential detrital heavy mineral deposits in tidal rip channels along the west coast, Republic of Korea; Other surveys, Republic of Korea; Aeromagnetic survey, Taiwan-Korea Intermediate Zone; Aeromagnetic survey, Taiwan-Philippines Intermediate Zone; Aeromagnetic survey of Region III, the Philippines; Aeromagnetic survey, Region II, the Philippines; Seismic refraction survey, the Philippines; Other surveys, Philippines; Aeromagnetic survey, Thailand; Shallow penetration sonic surveys, Thailand; Aeromagnetic surveys, Republic of Viet-Nam; Seismic refraction surveys Republic of Viet-Nam; Advisory and Supervisory Services; Training of technical personnel for offshore prospecting; Establishment of an equipment pool; Investigation of detrital heavy mineral deposits; Technical Publications; Establishment of a central library and documentation centre; Co-operation with the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC), particularly with its CSK Group; Strengthening of the Committee's Technical Secretariat.

Related programmes: United Nations Headquarters projects: "Off-shore hydrocarbons"; "Mineral resources development - Problems and policies".

Active co-operation with UNDP is needed to carry out the programme.

ID4 : 3.1-8.3 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-fourth session, 1968.

Project aim: To investigate geologic problems particularly relevant to ECAFE countries in prospecting for 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:

(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;

(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: ECA project: "Promotion of sub-regional and regional development of all forms of energy".

Active co-operation with UNESCO is needed in carrying out the programme.

Group 2. High priority projects of immediate and practical interest

ID4 : 3.2-8.4 Seminar on engineering geological and geophysical methods and techniques

Authority: Working Party of Senior Geologists, sixth session, 1966; Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, nineteenth session, 1967; Commission, twenty-fourth session, 1968.

Project aim: Dissemination of information on engineering geology and geophysics.

Work content: (d) Conferences, regular meetings, regional seminars and expert working groups:

In co-ordination with UNESCO, to organize a seminar on engineering geological and geophysical methods and techniques applicable to surface and groundwater development projects, industrial and land communications projects, and mitigation of natural catastrophes in countries of the ECAFE region.

Duration: 1970.

Related Programmes: United Nations Headquarters projects: "Groundwater development schemes"; "Underground water storage"; "Seminar on groundwater development techniques".

Active co-operation with UNESCO is required to carry out the programme.

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III. LIST OF 1968 CATEGORY I REGIONAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROJECTS

- IA1 : 6.1-0.1 Two regional demographic advisers
- IA2 : 1.1-2.1 Two regional economic development advisers
- IA2 : 1.1-2.2 Working group on programming techniques
- IA2 : 1.1-2.3 Working group on regional plan harmonization
- IA2 : 3.1-1.1 Five regional industrial advisers
- IA2 : 3.1-1.3 Workshop on promotion of industrial research
- IA2 : 6.1-0.3 Regional social development adviser
- IA3 : 8.1-0.1 Regional public administration adviser
- IA5 : 9.1-0.2 Three regional statistical advisers
- IA6 : 2.1-0.5 Regional customs adviser
- IA6 : 2.1-0.7 Regional adviser on shipping and ocean freight rates
- IB4 : 6.1-0.5 AFE Institute for the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders
- IB6 : 6.1-0.6 Regional community development and social welfare adviser for the South Pacific area
- IC2 : 3.1-1.4 Regional standards adviser
- IC3 : 3.1-5.1 Regional adviser on petroleum and petroleum products
- IC4 : 5.1-0.3 Advisory group on hydraulic structures in deltaic areas
- ID1 : 4.1-2.1 Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee
- ID1 : 4.1-4.1 Regional railway research adviser
- ID4 : 3.1-8.2 Co-ordinating Committee on Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas: Regional adviser on geophysics, regional adviser on geology
- IA2 : 1.1-2.4 Regional fiscal adviser
- ID1 : 4.1-4.2 Regional railway adviser
- IA2 : 1.1-2.1 Seminar on economic development problems in the ECAFE region: Financing public sector investment
- IA6 : 2.1-0.2 Seminar on trade liberalization
- IA5 : 9.1-0.2 Seminar on civil registration and vital statistics
- IA6 : 2.1-0.1 Seminar and study tour on state trading
- IB6 : 6.1-0.7 Study tour-cum-training course on the role of community development in national development with particular reference to land reform and land settlement
- IB4 : 6.1-0.5 Seminar on the relationship of social work education to developmental needs and problems in the ECAFE region
- ID1 : 4.1-3.2 Seminar on port operations

- IC3 : 3.1-5.1 Preparatory work for the 1969 petroleum symposium
- IC6 : 3.1-7.1 Study tour on prefabrication of building
- IC6 : 3.1-7.4 Ad hoc group of experts on urban and regional planning
- IC6 : 3.1-7.4 Ad hoc group of experts for a survey of existing facilities for education, training and research in urban and regional planning

IV. TENTATIVE CALENDAR OF MEETINGS, 1968-1969

A. STATUTORY BODIES: Committees, Conferences, etc.

Serial No.	Title	Date	Venue
1.	Sub-Committee on Electric Power (eleventh session)*	Thu 30 May - Thu 6 June 68	Singapore
2.	Working Party of Senior Geologists (seventh session)	Mon 22 - Sat 27 July 68	Tehran
3.	Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development (seventh session)	Mon 29 July - Sat 3 Aug 68	Tehran
4.	Third Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation	Thu 17 - Wed 23 Oct 68	Bangkok
5.	Regional Conference on Water Resources Development (eighth session)	Mon 18 - Mon 25 Nov 68	Bangkok
6.	Advisory Committee on Regional Housing Centres (sixth session) together with Sub-Committee on Housing, Building and Planning	Mon 9 - Tue 17 Dec 68	Bangkok
7.	Committee on Trade (twelfth session)	Mon 6 - Wed 15 Jan 69	Bangkok
8.	Working Party of Telecommunication Experts (fourth session)	Wed 22 - Wed 29 Jan 69	Bangkok
9.	Transport and Communications Committee (seventeenth session)	Mon 3 - Tue 11 Feb 69	Bangkok
10.	Committee on Industry and Natural Resources (twenty-first session) or Asian Conference on Industrialization (second session)	Wed 19 - Wed 26 Feb 69	Bangkok
11.	Commission (twenty-fifth session)	April 69	Singapore

* To be followed by a Seminar on Nuclear Power organized jointly with IAEA, from 6-8 June 1968.

B. MEKONG COMMITTEE, ASIAN INSTITUTE,
ASIAN HIGHWAY CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE,
ASIAN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL, ETC.
(Special Regional Projects)

Serial No.	Title	Date	Venue
1.	Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas (fifth session)	Mon 10 - Wed 19 June 68	Tokyo
2.	Fourth Regional Mekong Seminar on Navigation Improvement (together with Mekong Committee)	Mon 1 - Sun 7 July 68	Bangkok
3.	Governing Council of the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning (eleventh session)	Aug 68	Bangkok
4.	Advisory Board of the Mekong Committee	Tue 3 - Sat 7 Sept 68	Bangkok
5.	Asian Industrial Development Council (fourth session)	Tue 10 - Mon 16 Sept 68	Bangkok
6.	Mekong Committee	Wed 11 - Fri 13 Sept 68	Bangkok
7.	Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee (fourth session)	Mon 23 - Wed 25 Sept 68	Tehran
8.	Mekong Agriculture (Rice) Seminar	Mon 7 - Mon 14 Oct 68	Philippines
9.	Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas (sixth session)	Fri 15 - Wed 20 Nov 68	Manila
10.	Mekong Committee	Wed 22 - Mon 27 Jan 69	Saigon
11.	Governing Council of the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning (twelfth session)	Feb 69	Bangkok
12.	Asian Industrial Development Council (fifth session)	Wed 12 - Tue 18 Feb 69	Bangkok
13.	Mekong Committee	April 69	Singapore

C. AD HOC WORKING GROUPS AND REGIONAL SEMINARS
OR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROJECTS

Serial No.	Title	Date	Venue
1.	Expert Group on Assessment of Acceptance, Use and Use-Effectiveness of Family Planning Methods in Current National Programmes	Tue 11 - Fri 21 June 68	Bangkok
2.	Regional Seminar on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (t)*	Mon 22 July - Sat 10 Aug 68	Copenhagen
3.	Seminar on Economic Development Problems in ECAFE region: Financing Public Sector (t)	Thu 1 - Sat 10 Aug 68	Bangkok
4.	Inaugural session of the Typhoon Committee	Mon 19 - Fri 23 Aug 68**	Bangkok
5.	Working Group of Experts on Water Resources Planning (along with Asian Symposium on Water Utilization for Economic and Social Development) (t)	Thu 29 Aug - Mon 9 Sep 68	Bangkok
6.	Meeting of Government Experts on Trade Expansion (t)	Tue 17 - Mon 30 Sept 68	Bangkok
7.	Working Group on Migration Statistics	Oct 68	Bangkok
8.	Working Group on Programming Techniques (t)	Mon 7 - Mon 28 Oct 68	Bangkok

* The letter (t) denotes meetings to be financed under Office of Technical Co-operation at Headquarters, New York.

** Tentative.

Serial No.	Title	Date	Venue
9.	Regional Seminar on Port Operations (t)	Wed 9 - Fri 18 Oct 68	Singapore
10.	Fourth Working Group on National Accounts: Public Sector Statistics (t)	Mon 25 Nov - Mon 2 Dec 68	Bangkok
11.	Workshop on Promotion of Industrial Research (second meeting) (t)	Thu 12 - Sat 21 Dec 68	Bangkok
12.	Working Group of Experts on Cyclones (second meeting)	Thu 16 - Tue 21 Jan 69	Bangkok
13.	Regional Seminar on Techniques and the Procedures of United Nations Technical Assistance for Asia and the Far East (t)	Mon 10 - Fri 28 Mar 69	Bangkok

ANNEX

The following is a list (A.) of non-meeting sessions and (B.) of meetings for which finance is not available and cannot therefore, under present expectations, be held.

A.

Serial No.	Title	Date	Venue
1.	<u>Ad hoc</u> Group of Experts to survey the existing Training and Research Facilities in Urban and Regional Training (t)	March - May 68	Bangkok
2.	Working Group of Planning Experts on Regional Plan Harmonization	May 68	Bangkok
3.	Regional Seminar and Study Tour in State Trading (t)	Wed 10 July - Wed 7 Aug 68	USSR*
4.	Meetings of the Regional Group for Asia and the Continuing Committee of the Advisory Council for Industrial Research	Mon 5 - Fri 9 Aug 68	Bangkok
5.	Study Tour and Workshop on Prefabrication (t)	Sat 24 Aug - Sat 14 Sept 68	Copenhagen
6.	<u>Ad Hoc</u> Group of Experts on the Manual in Urban and Regional Planning (t)	Open	Bangkok
7.	Working Group of Planning Experts on Regional Plan Harmonization (t)	Sept 68	Bangkok
8.	Working Group of Experts on Customs Valuation (t)	Tue 5 - Mon 11 Nov 68	Bangkok
9.	Working Group of Planning Experts on Regional Plan Harmonization (t)	Nov 68	Bangkok
10.	Working Group of Planning Experts on Regional Plan Harmonization	Mar 69	Bangkok
11.	Tenth Inter-agency Meeting on Rural and Community Development	Thu 20 - Fri 21 Mar 69	-

* Subject to concurrence of the Government of the USSR.

B.

Serial No.	Title	Date	Venue
1.	Workshop on National Personnel Systems	Wed 20 - Wed 27 Nov 68	Bangkok
2.	Regional Seminar on Statistics for Planning	Sept 68	Moscow
3.	Working Group of Experts on the Estimation and Projection of Population of Small Area	Tue 26 Nov - Fri 6 Dec 68	Open
4.	ECAFE/FAO Expert Group Meeting on Regional Implications of National Agricultural Development Plans	1969	Bangkok

Deputy
Representative:

H.E. Mr. Fumihiko Kai

Alternates:

Mr. Hiroshi Yokota, Mr. Akira Yamato, Mr. Koichi Nitta,
Mr. Taizo Hayashi, Mr. Junichi Hiromasa, Mr. Kiyoshi Tatsuta,
Mr. Fumiya Okada, Mr. Hiroyasu Kudo

Advisers:

Mr. Keijiro Nishiyama, Mr. Bunji Kure, Mr. Hiroo Shiozawa,
Mr. Torao Nakaya, Mr. Shigeru Nagai

Experts:

Mr. Koremoto Takahashi, Mr. Kaname Takeda, Mr. Hisashi Aneha,
Mr. Akira Tagawa, Mr. Eiji Seki, Mr. Koichi Yamanashi,
Mr. Shintaro Yamashita, Mr. Masamichi Hanabusa, Mr. Yoshio
Karita, Mr. Shozo Hisaichi, Mr. Akio Ijuin, Mr. Hiroshi
Kumagai

Korea, Republic of

Representative:

H.E. Mr. Pil Shik Chin

Deputy
Representative:

H.E. Mr. Dong Whan Lee

Alternates:

Mr. Yoo Dong Han, Mr. Bong Hyun Chin, Mr. Jung Whan Lee,
Mr. Ei Hwan Shim, Mr. Meung Jun Choi, Mr. Byoung Kyu Suh,
Mr. Suk Joon Suh

Advisers:

Mr. Kyo Shik Kim, Mr. In Kie Hong, Mr. Won Chul Park,
Mr. Chang Hee Roe

Laos

Representative:

H.E. Mr. Sisouk Na Champassak

Alternates:

Mr. Oukeo Souvannavong, Mr. Tianethone Chantharasy,
Mr. Pane Rassavong, Mr. Kythong Vongsay, Mr. Thotsakan
Insisiengmay

Malaysia

Representative:

The Hon. Dr. Lim Swee Aun

Deputy
Representative:

H.E. Mr. Mohamed bin Baba

Alternates:

Mr. Yahya bin Haji Talib, Mr. Phang Kon Hee, Mr. Azmil bin
Mohamed Daud, Mr. Izham bin Mahmud

Mongolia

Representative:

Mr. Rabdan Tsaganhoo

Alternates: Mr. Unagan Ragcha, Mr. Baljinniam Wangchindorj

Nepal

Representative: Mr. Krishna Bom Malla

Alternate: Mr. Heet Singh Shrestha

Netherlands

Representative: Mr. L.H.J.B. van Gorkom

Alternates: Mr. J.K. Stadtman, Mr. A. Fanoy, Mr. N.H. Biegman

Secretary: Miss Miep Molijn

New Zealand

Representative: The Right Hon. J.R. Marshall

Deputy
Representatives: Mr. G.D.L. White, H.E. Mr. J.L. Hazlett

Alternates: Mr. R. Thawley, Miss A.J. Pearce, Mr. A.A. Burnett,
Mr. G.J.M. Young

Pakistan

Representative: Mr. I.A. Khan

Alternates: Mr. S.M. Askari Taqvi, Mr. M.A. Zaman, Mr. Mohamed Aslam
Hayat

Philippines

Representative: The Hon. Fernando C. Campos

Alternates: The Hon. Mr. Agustin P. Mangila, Mrs. Escolastica B. Bince,
Mr. Delfin S. Sian, Mr. Ramon B. Cardenas

Advisers: Mr. Gaudencio S. Manalac, Mr. Enrique R. Angeles,
Mr. Silvestre V. Javier, Jr.

Republic of Viet-Nam

Representative: Mr. Vo-Van-Nhung

Deputy
Representative: Mr. Pham-Huu-Vinh

Alternates: Mr. Nguyen-Van-Quang, Mr. Duong-Thanh-Dam, Mr. Dang-Duc-Tu,
Mr. Do-Quang-Nang

Singapore

Representative: H.E. Mr. E.W. Barker

Alternate: Mr. Tan Song Chuan

Secretary: Mr. Abdul Aziz bin Mahmood

Thailand

Representative: H.E. Mr. Prasong Bunchoem

Deputy
Representative: Dr. Sompong Sucharitkul

Alternates: Mr. Chamnong Phahulrat, Dr. Owart Suthiwart-Narueput,
Mr. Kosit Panpiemras, Mr. Manasakdi Intarakomalyasut,
Mr. Nibhat Bhukkanasut

Advisers: Mr. Rongpet Sucharitkul, Mr. Sawanit Kongsiri

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Representative: Mr. A.S. Tchistiakov

Deputy
Representative: Prof. M.I. Sladkovsky

Alternates: Mr. A.I. Korolev, Dr. Atadourdy Khoudaikouliev, Mr. A.P.
Mikhailov, Mr. I.A. Volkov

Adviser: Dr. M.A. Khaldin

Expert: Mr. V.V. Anissimov

United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland

Representative: Mr. R.H. Belcher

Alternates: Mr. B.E.P. MacTavish, Mr. J.K. Wright, Mr. R.W.H. du Boulay,
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Technical Secretary: Mr. Richard W. Mueller

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Representative: The Hon. G.F.D. Betham

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Alternate: The Hon. Mr. Abdul Aziz Umar

Adviser: Dr. J.S. Gould

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Alternates: The Hon. T.D. Sorby, Mr. David T.K. Wong

Alternate and Secretary: Mr. Peter Kwang-Yung Tsao

OTHER STATES^{a/}Argentina

Representative: H.E. Mr. J. Sanchez Santamaria

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.

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Canada

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Czechoslovakia

Representative: Mr. Karel Franc

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Representative: H.E. Mr. Emil Blytgen Petersen

Alternate: Mr. E.F. Lyre

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Norway

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Alternate: Mr. Zein A. Dabbagh

Spain

Representative: Mr. Don Juan Ramon Parellada

Alternate: Mr. Don Rafael Manzanares

Sweden

Representative: H.E. Mr. Gosta af Petersens

Alternate: Mr. Hakan Wilkens

Switzerland

Representative: Mr. Henri Begle

Yugoslavia

Representative: H.E. Mr. Gojko Sekulovski

Alternate: Mr. Stanko Nick

OTHER UNITED NATIONS BODIES

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)

Mr. Peter Aylen, Mr. Victor A.M. Beermann, Mr. Karl Englund

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT (UNCTAD)

Mr. Surendra J. Patel

UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (UNIDO)

Mr. Walter Svoboda

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)

Mr. V.A.M. Beerman, Mr. Krishna Naidu

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

International Labour Organisation
(ILO):

Mr. Victor Ratnavale, Dr. M.M. Mehta

Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations (FAO):

Mr. Ahsan-ud-Din

United Nations Educational, Scientific
and Cultural Organization (UNESCO):

Mr. Raja Roy Singh, Dr. James F.
McDivitt

World Health Organization (WHO):

Dr. J.H. Hirshman

International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development (IBRD):

Mr. Gordon Street, Mr. Nicholas A.
Gibbs

International Monetary Fund (IMF):

Mr. D.S. Savkar, Mr. C. David Finch

International Telecommunication
Union (ITU):

Mr. H. Ruud, Head, Mr. K.V. Pai

World Meteorological Organization
(WMO):

Mr. K. Parthasarathy, Mr. W.J. Gibbs,
Mr. V.J. Bahr

* * *

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY (IAEA)

Mr. Florencio A. Medina

* * *

INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Asian Development Bank (ADB):

Mr. Takeshi Watanabe, Dr. Sam-Chung
Hsieh, Dr. Toyoo Gyohten

Colombo Plan Bureau (CPB):

Mr. D. Alan Strachan

Asian Productivity Organization
(APO):

Mr. Ichiro Oshikawa, Mr. Arjun K.
Upadhya

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Category A

International Chamber of Commerce
(ICC):

Mr. Rodney J. Wood, Mr. Arthur C. Gray

International Confederation of
Free Trade Unions (ICFTU):

Mr. M.C. Jordan

International Organization of
Employers (IOE):

Mr. M.R.W.C. Anderson, Mr. W.W.
Pettingell, Mr. K.P. McGuinness

World Federation of Trade Unions
(WFTU):

Mr. Brian Barton

World Federation of United Nations
Associations (WFUNA):

Miss Dorothy M. Willis

World Veterans Federation (WVF):

Mr. William O. Cooper, Mr. P.C.
Alexander, Mr. Barry A. Brooke

Category B

International Alliance of Women
(IAW):

Dr. Dorothy Sorby Adams, Miss Ruby
Rich-Schalit

International Council of Women (ICW):

Mrs. J.G. Norris, Mrs. D.R. Munro,
Mrs. L.G. Wigmore, Mrs. R.W. Hallenstein

International Federation of Women
Lawyers (IFWL):

Miss A. Viola Smith, Mrs. J. Mullin

International Union of Official
Travel Organizations (IUOTO):

Mr. Basil G. Atkinson

Pan-Pacific and South-East Asia
Women's Association (PPSEAWA):

Miss N.T. Burbidge

Women's International League for
Peace and Freedom (WILPF):

Mrs. Lorraine Moseley, Mrs. Royal
Buscombe

World Peace Through Law Centre
(WPLC):

Dr. Miriam Theresa Rooney

World Union of Catholic Women's
Organizations (WUCWO):

Dr. Miriam Theresa Rooney

World Young Women's Christian
Association (WYWCA):

Mrs. Peter Richard Heydon

Register

International Association for the
Promotion and Protection of Private
Foreign Investments (APPI):

Mr. Rodney J. Wood

International Planned Parenthood
Federation (IPPF):

Mrs. E. Wilhelm

Annex IILIST OF PUBLICATIONS AND PRINCIPAL DOCUMENTS ISSUED
SINCE THE TWENTY-THIRD SESSIONA. PublicationsMajor Studies (printed)

- Industrial Developments in Asia and the Far East, Vol. I - Progress and Problems.
United Nations Publication, Sales No. 66.II.B.19 (E/CN.11/752) /English/
- Industrial Developments in Asia and the Far East, Vol. II - Country Studies:
Afghanistan, Australia, Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Republic of China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Republic of Korea. United Nations Publication, Sales No. 66.II.B.20 (E/CN.11/752) /English/
- Industrial Developments in Asia and the Far East, Vol. III - Country Studies:
Laos, Malaysia, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Republic of Viet-Nam. United Nations Publication, Sales No. 66.II.B.21 (E/CN.11/752) /English/
- Industrial Developments in Asia and the Far East, Vol. IV - Development of Key Industries. United Nations Publication, Sales No. 66.II.B.22 (E/CN.11/752) /English/
- Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1966. United Nations Publication, Sales No. 67.II.F.1
- Foreign Trade Statistics of Asia and the Far East, Vol. III - No. 1 (1964).
United Nations Publication, Sales No. 67.II.F.2 (E/CN.11/758) /English/
- Asian Recommendations for the 1970 Population Censuses. United Nations Publication, Sales No. 67.II.F.3 (E/CN.11/773) /English/
- Sectoral Aspects of Long-Term Economic Projections with Special Reference to Asia and the Far East (Development Programming Techniques Series No. 6). United Nations Publication, Sales No. 67.II.F.4 (E/CN.11/774) /English/
- Asian Industrial Development News No. 2 (1967). United Nations Publication, Sales No. 67.II.F.5 (E/CN.11/792) /English/
- The Second Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation and the Asian Development Bank (Regional Economic Co-operation Series No. 4). United Nations Publication, Sales No. 67.II.F.6 (E/CN.11/716 Rev.1) /English/
- Assessment of the Magnitude and Frequency of Flood Flows (Water Resources Series No. 30). United Nations Publication, Sales No. 67.II.F.7 (ST/ECAFE/SER.F/30) /English/
- Transport and Communications Bulletin for Asia and the Far East, No. 41. United Nations Publication, Sales No. 67.II.F.8 (ST/ECAFE/SER.E/41) /English/
- Asian Recommendations for the 1970 Housing Censuses. United Nations Publication, Sales No. 67.II.F.9 (E/CN.11/772) /English/
- Proceedings of the Third Symposium on the Development of Petroleum Resources of Asia and the Far East (Mineral Resources Development Series No. 26), Vol. I - Report of Symposium; documents: Petroleum Geology and Exploration Methods. United Nations Publication, Sales No. 67.II.F.10 (E/CN.11/750) /English/
- Water Legislation in Asia and the Far East, Part I - Afghanistan, Brunei, Burma, Republic of China, Hong Kong, Iran, Japan, New Zealand, Philippines and Thailand (Water Resources Series No. 31). United Nations Publication, Sales No. 67.II.F.11 (ST/ECAFE/SER.F/31) /English/
- Mining Developments in Asia and the Far East - The Twenty-year (1945-1965) Review to Commemorate the Twentieth Anniversary of ECAFE (Mineral Resources Development Series No. 27). United Nations Publication, Sales No. 67.II.F.12 (E/CN.11/751) /English/

Introduction to Transport Planning. United Nations Publication, Sales No. 67.II.F.13 (E/CN.II/764) /English/
Comprehensive Energy Surveys - An Outline of Procedure. United Nations Publication, Sales No. 67.II.F.14 (E/CN.II/753) /English/
Public Electricity Supply - A Manual on Uniform System of Accounting. United Nations Publication, Sales No. 67.II.F.16 (E/CN.II/759) /English/
Foreign Trade Statistics of Asia and the Far East, 1965--Series B, No.1. United Nations Publication, Sales No. 67.II.F.17 (E/CN.II/793) /English/
Proceedings of the Third Symposium on the Development of Petroleum Resources of Asia and the Far East (Mineral Resources Development Series No. 26) Vol. II - Exploitation, Development and Utilization. United Nations Publication, Sales No. 67.II.F.19 (E/CN.II/750) /English/
Proceedings of the Third Symposium on the Development of Petroleum Resources of Asia and the Far East (Mineral Resources Development Series No. 26) Vol. III - Economics, Technical Training, UN Assistance. United Nations Publication, Sales No. 67.II.F.20 (E/CN.II/750) /English/
Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East, Vol. XVIII, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, June, September and December 1967. United Nations Publications, Sales Nos. 67.II.F.21, 68.II.F.8 and E.68.II.F.12 /English/

Periodicals (mimeographed)

Water Resources Journal (ST/ECAFE/SER.C/71-75)
 ECAFE Centre for Commercial Arbitration News Bulletin (TRADE/CA/NEWS/6-7)

B. Principal Documents

COMMISSION

E/CN.II/794 (E/CN.II/SR.351-371). Summary records of the twenty-third session

Twenty-fourth session

E/CN.II/804. Report of the Conference of Asian Economic Planners (third session)
 E/CN.II/816. Report of the Governing Council of the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning
 E/CN.II/801. Report of the Conference of Asian Statisticians (eighth session)
 E/CN.II/805. Report of the Committee for the Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin, 1967
 E/CN.II/806. Activities of the ECAFE in the field of social development, 1967/68
 E/CN.II/810. Activities of the Joint ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division in 1967
 E/CN.II/811. Report on 1967 regional technical assistance activities decentralized to ECAFE
 E/CN.II/812. Report of the Committee on Trade (eleventh session)
 E/CN.II/813. Activities of the secretariat in the development of statistics
 E/CN.II/814. Report of the Transport and Communications Committee (sixteenth session)
 E/CN.II/815. Activities of the secretariat in the development of water resources during the period March 1967 to February 1968
 E/CN.II/817. Information paper on the activities of the United Nations Development Programme in Asia and the Far East as of 1 January 1968
 E/CN.II/818. Report of the third session of the Asian Industrial Development Council
 E/CN.II/819. Future financing of the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning

- E/CN.11/820. Report of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources (twentieth session)
- E/CN.11/821. Sixth report of the UN/FAO World Food Program to ECAFE
- E/CN.11/L.186. Report of the third session of the Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas
- E/CN.11/L.187. Report of the Seminar on Training Needs in support of Administrative Reform and Improvement
- E/CN.11/L.188. Report of the Working Group of Experts on National Accounts
- E/CN.11/L.189. Report of the Meeting of Experts on Typhoons
- E/CN.11/L.190. Report of the fourth session of the Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas
- E/CN.11/L.191. Report of the Working Group of Experts on Water Codes
- E/CN.11/L.192. Report of the First Conference for Inter-governmental Consultations on Regional and Sub-regional Plan Harmonization and Economic Co-operation
- E/CN.11/L.193. Report of the Seminar on the Organization and Conduct of Population and Housing Censuses
- E/CN.11/L.194. Report of the Expert Group on the Feasibility of Establishing a Regional Computing Centre
- E/CN.11/L.196. Recommendations of the Working Group on Communications Aspects of Family Planning Programmes
- E/CN.11/L.197. Report of the Seminar on Methods of Inducing Social Change for Overall Development
- E/CN.11/L.200. ECOSOC Resolution 1264 (XLIII) - Implementation of the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to examine the finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies
- E/CN.11/L.201. Progress report on long-term economic projections for developing countries - Estimates of foreign resources gaps
- E/CN.11/L.202. Proposals for an expanded programme of ECAFE in the field of population
- E/CN.11/L.203. Follow-up action on the recommendations of the Working Group of Experts on Major Administrative Problems of Asian Governments
- E/CN.11/L.204. Report of the Expert Working Group on Problems of Internal Migration and Urbanization
- E/CN.11/L.205. Report of the Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee (third session)
- E/CN.11/L.206. Report of the ad hoc meeting on the statute of the Typhoon Committee
- E/CN.11/L.207. Economic situation in Asia
- E/CN.11/L.208. Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1967
- E/CN.11/L.209. Report of the ad hoc meeting on the statute of the Typhoon Committee (Joint note by the Executive Secretary, ECAFE and the Secretary-General, WMO)
- E/CN.11/L.210. Report of the Seminar on Industrial Statistics
- E/CN.11/L.211. Report of the Working Group of Experts on Statistical Aspects concerning Children and Youth

Committee on Industry and Natural Resources

Twentieth session

- E/CN.11/I&NR/68. Report of the Sub-Committee on Metals and Engineering (eleventh session)
- E/CN.11/I&NR/L.69. Strategy for industrial development among developing countries

- E/CN.11/I&NR/L.70. Export of Asian handicrafts: Asian Craft Industries Exposition
- E/CN.11/I&NR/L.71. Export possibilities of manufactures and semi-manufactures from the developing countries of the ECAFE region
- E/CN.11/I&NR/L.72. Report of the Seminar on the Experiences of the USSR on Electric Power Development and Study Tour
- E/CN.11/I&NR/L.73. Twenty years of electric power development in the ECAFE region
- E/CN.11/I&NR/L.74. Twenty-year review of mining developments in Asia and the Far East, 1945-1965
- E/CN.11/I&NR/L.75. Twenty years of industrial development in the ECAFE region
- E/CN.11/I&NR/L.76. Report of the Seminar on Sources of Mineral Raw Materials for the Fertilizer Industry in Asia and the Far East
- E/CN.11/I&NR/L.77. Activities of other ECAFE bodies in the fields of industry and natural resources
- E/CN.11/I&NR/L.79. Recommendations of the International Symposium on Industrialization
- E/CN.11/I&NR/L.80. Survey programme for the development of natural resources
- I&NR/124. Pacific Conference on Urban Growth
- I&NR/125. The application of science and technology to development
- I&NR/126. Report of the Seminar on the Development of Building Materials
- I&NR/127. Report of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning (fifth session)

✓ Sub-Committee on Metals and Engineering

Eleventh session

- E/CN.11/I&NR/Sub.2/L.34. Review of the non-ferrous metal industry in the ECAFE region
- E/CN.11/I&NR/Sub.2/L.35. The progress of the machine tool industry in the ECAFE countries
- E/CN.11/I&NR/Sub.2/L.37. Review of the iron and steel industry in the ECAFE region
- E/CN.11/I&NR/Sub.2/L.38. Regional co-operation - Integrated steel production in some of the less developed countries of the ECAFE region
- E/CN.11/I&NR/Sub.2/L.39. The development of engineering industries in the ECAFE region

✓ Seminar on Sources of Mineral Raw Materials for the Fertilizer Industry

- E/CN.11/I&NR/FI/L.2. Review of United Nations activities in the development of mineral raw materials for the fertilizer industry and work to be undertaken by the ECAFE secretariat
- E/CN.11/I&NR/FI/L.3. Prospects for co-operative efforts and mutual assistance among countries in the ECAFE region in the technology of exploration and development of primary fertilizer mineral resources
- I&NR/FI/19. Present availability of primary fertilizer minerals in countries of the ECAFE region
- I&NR/FI/20. Supplying sulphur requirements of the ECAFE region
- I&NR/FI/26. Marine phosphate deposits - economic considerations
- I&NR/FI/42. Phosphate exploration techniques
- I&NR/FI/43. The stratigraphical and geographical distribution of phosphate deposits in the ECAFE region
- I&NR/FI/44. Present demand for the various types of fertilizers and estimates of requirements in the years 1970, 1975 and 1980 for countries of the ECAFE region

- I&NR/FI/61. Gypsum as a raw material for chemical fertilizers
- I&NR/FI/62. Use of nitrophosphates in the ECAFE region in order to reduce sulphur consumption
- I&NR/FI/67. Local sources of mineral raw materials and their importance as fertilizers for agriculture

Seminar on the Development of Building Materials

- E/CN.11/I&NR/BM/L.2. Sheet glass glazing
- I&NR/BM/1. Building materials research in the ECAFE region
- I&NR/BM/2. Development of autoclaved products industry in the ECAFE region
- I&NR/BM/3. Development of fibreboard and particle board industry in the ECAFE region
- I&NR/BM/4. Development of asbestos cement products in the ECAFE region
- I&NR/BM/6. Plastics in building
- I&NR/BM/8. Conservation of building materials through planning and design
- I&NR/BM/9. Role of building centres in the development of the building materials industry and popularizing the use of new materials
- I&NR/BM/10. Development of lightweight aggregate industry in the ECAFE region
- I&NR/BM/11. Utilization of industrial wastes in building materials industry
- I&NR/BM/12. Asphaltic roofing sheets
- I&NR/BM/13. Cement and cement products
- I&NR/BM/14. Utilization of industrial and agricultural wastes for developing new building materials
- I&NR/BM/22. Structural clay products
- I&NR/BM/24. Development of timber as building materials
- I&NR/BM/25. The role of building materials and component industries in the national economies of the countries of the ECAFE region
- I&NR/BM/27. Development of gypsum plaster and gypsum products in the ECAFE region

Committee on Trade

Eleventh session

- E/CN.11/TRADE/L.107. Report of the Working Party on Shipping and Ocean Freight Rates (first session)
- E/CN.11/TRADE/L.108. The second Asian International Trade Fair, Tehran, Iran, 5-24 October 1969
- E/CN.11/TRADE/L.109. Report of the Seminar on Financial Aspects of Trade Expansion
- E/CN.11/TRADE/L.110. United Nations Export Promotion Programme : Regional Centre for Trade Promotion
- E/CN.11/TRADE/L.113. Problems of insurance and re-insurance
- E/CN.11/TRADE/L.118. Review of developments in trade and trade policies in the ECAFE region
- TRADE/102. Second session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

Seminar on Financial Aspects of Trade Expansion

- TRADE/TE/1. Alternative payments arrangements for the ECAFE region
- TRADE/TE/2. Structure and operation of some regional payments and clearing arrangements

- TRADE/TE/3. Payments arrangements among the developing countries for trade expansion
- TRADE/TE/4. Report of the Working Group of Experts on Trade Liberalization
- TRADE/TE/5. Report of the Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation
- TRADE/TE/6. Report by an Expert Committee on "Trade Expansion and Economic Co-operation among Developed Countries"
- TRADE/TE/7. Report of the Consultative Group of Experts on Regional Economic Co-operation in Asia
- TRADE/TE/8. Agreement concerning Regional Co-operation for Development (RCD) Union for multilateral payments arrangements
- TRADE/TE/9. Payments arrangements within the ECAFE region

Working Party on Shipping and Ocean Freight Rates

- E/CN.11/TRADE/SFR/L.4. Measures for improving channels of communication and co-operation between shippers and shipping lines
- E/CN.11/TRADE/SFR/L.5. Experiences and problems relating to the development of national merchant marines
- E/CN.11/TRADE/SFR/L.6. Review of legislative and other experiences relating to ocean shipping and freight rates
- E/CN.11/TRADE/SFR/L.7. Scope for regional co-operation in the field of shipping and ocean freight rates
- E/CN.11/TRADE/SFR/L.8. Training facilities for ship and shore personnel in the ECAFE region
- TRADE/SFR/1. South-East Asian Shipping Pool
- TRADE/SFR/7. Activities of UNCTAD in the field of shipping (including ports)

Transport and Communications Committee

Sixteenth session

- E/CN.11/TRANS/171. Report of the Working Party of Telecommunication Experts (third session)
- E/CN.11/TRANS/172. Report of the Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee (third session)
- E/CN.11/TRANS/174. Report of the Railway Sub-Committee (ninth session)
- E/CN.11/TRANS/175. Report of the eighth session of Water Transport Sub-Committee
- E/CN.11/TRANS/L.98. Report of the Meeting of Experts on the Asian Highway
- E/CN.11/TRANS/L.99. Library Services
- E/CN.11/TRANS/L.100. Developments in the field of tourism and international travel in the ECAFE region
- E/CN.11/TRANS/L.102. Review of current developments regarding regional co-operation in the field of transport and communications
- E/CN.11/TRANS/L.103. The Asian Highway (Report by the Director)

Working Party of Telecommunication Experts

Third session

- E/CN.11/WPTE/L.11. Review of current developments and future plans in telecommunication services in the countries of the ECAFE region
- E/CN.11/WPTE/L.12. Regional telecommunication network developed in the ECAFE region
- E/CN.11/WPTE/L.13. Regional training centres for telecommunication
- E/CN.11/WPTE/L.14. Financing of telecommunication developments

E/CN.11/WPTE/L.15. UN Development Programme activities in the development of telecommunication facilities - Technical assistance to the developing countries of the ECAFE region

Railway Sub-Committee

Ninth session

- E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.1/L.25. Report on United Nations Workshop-cum-Study tour on problems of dieselization of USSR railways
- E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.1/L.26. Proposal for the creation of a Trans-Asian Railway network
- E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.1/L.27. Increase in locomotive operating efficiency
- E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.1/L.28. Techno-economic aspects of different types of motive power
- E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.1/L.29. Dieselization (Report by the secretariat)
- E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.1/L.30. Railway accounting and budgeting procedures - Preliminary report by the secretariat
- E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.1/L.31. Railway training facilities - Progress report by the secretariat
- E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.1/L.32. Progress report by the secretariat

Sub-Committee on Water Transport

- E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.3/L.1. Hydraulic studies and dredging of ports, waterways, estuaries and coasts; possibility of creating a regional pool of dredging and salvaging equipment
- E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.3/L.2. Inland waterway statistics and classification (Note by the secretariat)
- E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.3/L.3. Current trends in cargo handling
- E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.3/L.4. Preliminary studies on developing inter-island communications
- E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.3/L.6. Air-sea search and rescue equipment pool
- E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.3/L.7. Port operations
- E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.3/L.8. Port operations: Current developments in the field of ports and harbours
- E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.3/L.9. Establishment of a port advisory group
- E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.3/L.10. Regional seminar on port operations
- E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.3/L.11. Coastal shipping
- E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.3/L.12. Training programmes - Status report on available facility within and outside the region
- E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.3/L.13. Improved design and operation of craft
- E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub.3/L.14. Current developments in the field of water transport

Working Party on Facilitation of International Traffic

- E/CN.11/TRANS/WPFIT/L.2. Review of measures currently adopted for facilitation of international traffic by all modes of transport and existing international conventions and arrangements
- E/CN.11/TRANS/WPFIT/L.3. Review of existing frontier and other formalities in the Asian Highway countries

Conference of Asian Economic Planners

Third session

- E/CN.11/CAEP/L.3. Major problems and obstacles in plan implementation
 E/CN.11/CAEP/L.4. Problems of implementing export promotion policies and schemes

Seminar on Industrial Statistics

- E/CN.11/ASTAT/IS/L.1. Index numbers of industrial production - national practices in ECAFE countries
 E/CN.11/ASTAT/IS/L.2. Index numbers of industrial production - concepts and connexion with national accounts
 E/CN.11/ASTAT/IS/L.3. Annual and more frequent industrial statistics in countries of the ECAFE region

Third Working Group on National Accounts

- E/CN.11/ASTAT/NA.4/L.2. Proposals for the revision of the SNA, 1952 (August 1967)
 ASTAT/NA.4/1. Summaries of comments on the proposals for the revision of the SNA, 1952

Seminar on the Organization and Conduct of
Population and Housing Censuses

- E/CN.11/ASTAT/SPHC/L.2. Field organizations and operation
 E/CN.11/ASTAT/SPHC/L.3. Checking, coding and editing of census questionnaires
 E/CN.11/ASTAT/SPHC/L.4. Designing census questionnaires and forms
 E/CN.11/ASTAT/SPHC/L.5. Use of census tests
 E/CN.11/ASTAT/SPHC/L.6. Planning the tabulation scheme and selecting topics for the census
 E/CN.11/ASTAT/SPHC/L.7. Use of sampling in conjunction with the censuses
 E/CN.11/ASTAT/SPHC/L.8. Machine processing of census data
 E/CN.11/ASTAT/SPHC/L.9. Planning and execution of an integrated programme of population and housing censuses
 E/CN.11/ASTAT/SPHC/L.10. Methods of evaluating the reliability of population and housing census
 E/CN.11/ASTAT/SPHC/L.11. Co-ordination between housing censuses and population censuses and of these censuses with other statistical enquiries and compilations

Conference of Asian Statisticians

Eighth session

- E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.8/L.1. Report of the Seminar on Industrial Statistics
 E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.8/L.2. Report of the Seminar on Censuses and Sample Surveys of Distributive Trades
 E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.8/L.3. Report of the Working Group of Experts on National Accounts
 E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.8/L.4. Report of the Working Group of Experts on Statistical Aspects concerning Children and Youth
 E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.8/L.5. International Standard Classification of Occupations (revised, 1966)

- E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.8/L.6. Developments in data processing activities in the ECAFE region
- E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.8/L.7. Progress report on the establishment of the Asian Statistical Institute
- E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.8/L.8. Review of statistics development activities and programmes in the countries of the ECAFE region
- E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.8/L.9. Improvement of road transport statistics

Expert Group on the Feasibility of Establishing
a Regional Computing Centre

- ASTAT/ERCC/1. Functions and organization of a Regional Computing Centre
- ASTAT/ERCC/2. Assessment of demand for computing services by the United Nations and Specialized Agencies in Bangkok
- ASTAT/ERCC/3. Assessment of demand by Governments for statistical processing at the proposed ECAFE Regional Computing Centre
- ASTAT/ERCC/4. The Regional Computing Centre as a tool for processing and analysis of hydrological data
- ASTAT/ERCC/5. A preliminary note on the tentative configuration of a Regional Computing Centre
- ASTAT/ERCC/6. Methods of transmitting information to a central processing installation
- ASTAT/ERCC/7. Replies from Governments on the use of a Regional Computing Centre

Meeting of Experts on Typhoons

- WRD/TYPM/1. Report of the ECAFE/WMO Preparatory Mission on Typhoons
- WRD/TYPM/2. Comments by ECAFE and WMO secretariats

Working Group of Experts on Water Codes

- WRD/WGWC/3. Concepts evaluation and essential considerations for drafting water codes
- WRD/WGWC/4. Evaluation and concepts of water legislation
- WRD/WGWC/11. A general comparison of water legislation and management in ECAFE countries

Seminar on Methods of Inducing Social
Change for Overall Development

- SA/SSC/BP/1. Final report of the Preparatory Working Group of Experts on Methods of Inducing Social Change for Overall Development
- SA/SSC/BP/2. The United Nations 1965 Report on the World Social Situation, with special reference to popular participation and motivation for development
- SA/SSC/BP/3. Progress and problems of social development in the ECAFE region
- SA/SSC/WP/8. Strategies for social change in the rural areas of the ECAFE region
- SA/SSC/WP/11. Some general questions of strategy and policy in social change and development

Working Group on Communication Aspects
of Family Planning Programmes

- SA/Dem/CAFP/WP.1. Broadcasting and the adoption process

- SD/Dem/CAFP/WP.2. Family Planning Communications in the context of national development: Communications for information and motivation in family planning
- SA/Dem/CAFP/WP.3. National development and family planning
- SD/Dem/CAFP/WP.4. Fertility reduction through family planning programmes
- SD/Dem/CAFP/WP.5. Husband-wife family planning motivation and communication in an Indian village - Aspects of special significance
- SD/Dem/CAFP/WP.6. Recommended procedures for the determination of capacity and standard of equipment and other physical facilities of a unit for communications
- SD/Dem/CAFP/WP.7. Organization and Budget
- SD/Dem/CAFP/WP.8. Co-ordination with other agencies
- SD/Dem/CAFP/5. Training for communications in family planning

✓ Seminar on Training Needs in support
of Administrative Reform and Improvement

- ECAFE/PA/TN/3. Training needs of the countries in the ECAFE region in support of administrative reform and improvement
- ECAFE/PA/TN/4. Resources for meeting training needs in support of administrative reform and improvement

Annex IIITERMS 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 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 IVRULES 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 1

The following principles shall apply as regards date and place for the sessions of the Commission:

(a) The Commission shall at each session recommend the date and place for its next session subject to the approval of the Council and in consultation with the Secretary-General. Sessions of the Commission shall also be held within forty-five days of the communication to the Executive Secretary of a request to that effect by the Economic and Social Council, and, in that case, the Secretary-General shall establish the place of such sessions in consultation with the Chairman of the Commission;

(b) In special cases the date and place of the session may be altered by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Chairman of the Commission and the Council's Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences. At the request of the majority of the members of the Commission, the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Chairman of the Commission and the Council's Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences, may also alter the date and place of the session;

(c) Sessions shall ordinarily be held at the office of the United Nations in Asia and the 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 Chairman.

Rule 17

The Chairman, or the Vice-Chairman acting as Chairman, shall participate in the meetings of the Commission as such, and not as the representative of the member by whom he was accredited. The Commission shall admit an alternate representative to represent that member in the meetings of the Commission and to exercise its right to vote.

Chapter V

SECRETARIAT

Rule 18

The Executive Secretary shall act in that capacity at all meetings of the Commission and of its sub-commissions, other subsidiary bodies and committees. He may appoint another member of the staff to take his place at any meeting.

Rule 19

The Executive Secretary or his representative may at any meeting make either oral or written statements concerning any question under consideration.

Rule 20

The Executive Secretary shall direct the staff provided by the Secretary-General and required by the Commission, its sub-commissions, and any other subsidiary bodies and committees.

Rule 21

The Executive Secretary shall be responsible for the necessary arrangements being made for meetings.

Rule 22

The Executive Secretary in carrying out his functions shall act on behalf of the Secretary-General.

Rule 23

Before new proposals which involve expenditure from United Nations funds are approved by the Commission, the Executive Secretary shall prepare and circulate to members an estimate of that part of the cost involved in the proposals which could not be met out of the resources available to the secretariat. It shall be the duty of the Chairman to draw the attention of members to this estimate, and invite discussion on it before the proposals are approved.

Chapter VI

CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

Rule 24

A majority of the members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum.

Rule 25

In addition to exercising the powers conferred upon him elsewhere by these rules, the Chairman shall declare the opening and closing of each meeting of the Commission, shall direct the discussion, ensure the observance of these rules, and shall accord the right to speak, put questions to the vote, and announce decisions. The Chairman may also call a speaker to order if his remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion.

Rule 26

During the discussion of any matter, a representative may raise a point of order. In this case, the Chairman shall immediately state his ruling. If it is challenged, the Chairman shall forthwith submit his ruling to the Commission for decision, and it shall stand unless overruled.

Rule 27

During the discussion of any matter, a representative may move the adjournment of the debate. Any such motion shall have priority. In addition to the proposer of the motion, one representative shall be allowed to speak in favour of, and one representative against, the motion.

Rule 28

A representative may at any time move the closure of the debate whether or not any other representative has signified his wish to speak. Not more than two representatives may be granted permission to speak against the closure.

Rule 29

The Chairman shall take the sense of the Commission on a motion for closure. If the Commission is in favour of the closure, the Chairman shall declare the debate closed.

Rule 30

The Commission may limit the time allowed to each speaker.

Rule 31

Draft resolutions, and substantial amendments or motions, shall be introduced in writing and handed to the Executive Secretary, who shall circulate copies to the representatives at least twenty-four hours before they are discussed and voted upon, unless the Commission decides otherwise.

Rule 32

Upon the request of any member, any motion and amendment thereto made by any speaker shall be given to the Chairman in writing and shall be read by him before any further speaker is called upon and also immediately before a vote is taken on such motion or amendment. The Chairman may direct that any motion or amendment be circulated to the members present before a vote is taken.

This rule shall not apply to formal motions such as one for closure or adjournment.

Rule 33

Principal motions and resolutions shall be put to the vote in the order of their submission unless the Commission decides otherwise.

Rule 34

When an amendment revises, adds to or deletes from a proposal the amendment shall be put to the vote first, and, if it is adopted, the amended proposal shall then be put to the vote.

Rule 35

If two or more amendments are moved to a proposal, the Commission shall vote first on the amendment furthest removed in substance from the original proposal; then, if necessary, on the amendment next furthest removed; and so on, until all the amendments have been put to the vote.

Rule 36

The Commission may, at the request of a representative, decide to put a motion or resolution to the vote in parts. If this is done, the text resulting from the series of votes shall be put to the vote as a whole.

Chapter VII

VOTING

Rule 37

Each member of the Commission shall have one vote.

Rule 38

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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